



Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements Annual Report 2023-24

North Yorkshire



Contents

Foreword	3
What is MAPPA?	4
North Yorkshire Police; MAPPA Chair	5
Joint Probation and Police Workshops; supporting partnership work with Registered Sex Offenders	6
The Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway; a partnership between the NHS and the Probation Service	8
Southview Approved Premises; Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE)	9
Tees Esk and Wear Valley (TEWV) NHS Trust; update on priority work around MAPPA	10
City of York Council Housing Services; working collaboratively with MAPPA	11
Electronic Monitoring Service (EMS) – supporting risk management	12
Probation Reset	14
Inside the Prison estate - HMP Hull	15
MAPPA Statistics	16
Explanation commentary on statistical tables	18



Foreword 2022 -2023

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements across North Yorkshire provide a framework for pro-active inter-agency sharing of information, joint agency assessment, risk management planning, and effective and active case conferencing; all in which contributes to the effective management of those that commit violent and sexual offences.

The partnership remains strong and effective and this year we have welcomed more inclusion of non-duty to co-operate agencies into MAPP on a case-by-case basis (Associate Agencies) further strengthening our ability to work with local networks and partners to deliver risk management arrangements across the County. There has been a range of audit and assurance activity to make sure we continue to reflect and learn, and the Board has agreed a new Business Plan for 2024 – 2026 setting out clear delivery priorities. As the SMB chair hands over to Police colleagues, we will continue to review our membership of SMB to ensure we are including all relevant partnerships.

On behalf of the SMB, I would like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to all colleagues across North Yorkshire involved in MAPP Arrangements for their continued commitment, professionalism and specialist skills involved in managing complex and challenging individuals, ensuring risks are managed and ultimately reduced.

Vikki O'Brien
Head of York Probation Delivery Unit



What is MAPPAs?

MAPPAs background

MAPPAs (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by individuals who have committed the most serious sexual, violent and terrorist offences (MAPPAs-eligible individuals) under the provisions of sections 325 to 327B of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in each of the 42 Areas in England and Wales into what is known as the MAPPAs Responsible Authority.

A number of other agencies are under a Duty to Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Department for Work and Pensions and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

Local Strategic Management Boards (SMB) comprising senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and DTC agencies are responsible for delivering MAPPAs within their respective areas. The Responsible Authority is also required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPAs SMB.

Lay Advisers are members of the public appointed by the Minister with no links to the business of managing MAPPAs-eligible individuals act as independent, yet informed, observers; able to pose questions which the professionals closely involved in the work might not think of asking. They also bring to the SMB their understanding and perspective of the local community (where they must reside and have strong links).

How MAPPAs works

MAPPAs-eligible individuals are identified and information about them is shared between agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.

That is as far as MAPPAs extend in the majority of cases, but some cases require more senior oversight and structured multi-agency management. In such cases there will be regular MAPPAs meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.

There are 4 categories of MAPPAs-eligible individual:

- Category 1 –subject to sex offender notification requirements;
- Category 2 – mainly violent offenders sentenced to 12 months or more imprisonment or a hospital order;
- Category 3 – individuals who do not qualify under Categories 1, 2 or 4 but whose offences pose a risk of serious harm.
- Category 4 – terrorism convicted and terrorism risk individuals

Data on Category 4 individuals is not included in this report due to data protection issues related to low numbers. This data will be aggregated and published nationally.

There are three levels of management to ensure that resources are focused where they are most needed; generally those presenting the higher risks of serious harm.

- Level 1 is where the individual is managed by the lead agency with information exchange and multi-agency support as required but without formal MAPPAs meetings;
- Level 2 is where formal MAPPAs meetings are required to manage the individual.
- Level 3 is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level at MAPPAs meetings.

MAPPAs are supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system to assist in the management of individuals who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enables the safe transfer of key information when high risk individuals move between areas, enhancing public protection measures. ViSOR allows staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system, improving the quality and timeliness of risk assessments and interventions to prevent offending.

All MAPPAs reports from England and Wales are published online at: www.gov.uk

North Yorkshire Police; MAPPA Chair

Since our last report we have made significant progress towards achieving our objectives set out in the Police and Crime Plan 2022-2025.

In early 2023, we made significant investment in Offender Management including a staff uplift. Following the HMICFRS inspection in October 2023, the Force received favourable ratings in how we manage offenders. We must continue to earn the trust and confidence of those at risk of harm, not least through the MAPPA framework.

During the past year our MAPPA team has continued to work in collaboration with the Probation and Prison Service across York and North Yorkshire. Our partnerships with local authorities, the NHS and commissioned services continues to expand. To improve risk management yet further, we have police officers co-locating at Probation Offices and we now have joint access to IT systems. Our partnership has led to planned management of Probation Reset and the Early Release Scheme.

Increasing numbers of MAPPA referrals are being submitted for domestic abuse, stalking and harassment. Domestic abuse makes up 18 per cent of all recorded crime in England and Wales. Our specialist Domestic Abuse Coordinators now ensure that victim safety planning is both informed and robust.

MAPPA serves a joint overarching strategy to address violence against women and girls across York and North Yorkshire (VAWG). It:

- Improves joint safeguarding and risk management approaches
- Strengthens multi-agency collaboration to address Violence Against Women and Girls
- Facilitates behaviour change by perpetrators
- Increases availability of interventions for both enforcement and rehabilitation

We have seen the number of MAPPA referrals for Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment increase. Officers and staff are now trained and skilled in recognising abuse and how the MAPPA framework can support risk management.

We also work closely with Police Forces and Probation Delivery Units across England and Wales. This work has strengthened in the last year and serves to manage offenders and safeguard victims who intend to settle here or who relocate elsewhere.

In 2024/2025 North Yorkshire Police will continue to invest in MAPPA learning and development so that officers can identify the greatest risk and will refer in such cases.



Joint Probation and Police Workshops; supporting partnership work with Registered Sex Offenders

In recognition of the impact of Covid and recent changes in Police and Probation on joint working with Registered Sex Offenders, there was a national rollout of joint Police and Probation workshops.

Over the summer of 2023, these workshops were jointly delivered across York and North Yorkshire by a Police Sergeant and Probation officer, with the aim of improving joint working. These initial workshops were well received, with staff feeding back that they had an increased awareness of the ways of working and the challenges experienced by each organisation. Over the following months we were able to see the positive effects of these workshops, with RSO's being allocated a Public Protection Officer prior to release, facilitating earlier communication, a joint risk assessment resettlement planning. Another positive outcome was an increase in Probation Practitioners' flagging entries for VISOR, a national shared intelligence database which is designed to support MAPP and effectively manage violent and sexual offenders.

As the initial workshops had been received so well, we decided to follow up with further sessions, 6-9 months later across the same area. These were carried out by the same Police Sergeant and Probation Officer and as there was no national agenda, we were able to focus on the areas we felt needed to be developed locally i.e. VISOR and disclosure. With new disclosure polices released in both organisations, we were able to look at how these polices work together and clarify the process for disclosure. We were able to demonstrate to Probation staff where Police record specific information on VISOR, and where to locate certain information to support Probation staff with risk assessments and risk management. We also had input from the Police Digital Media Investigators, which was very informative and well received.

Due to the positive response from staff across both organisations, these sessions will continue to be delivered every 6-12 months going forward.



The Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway; a partnership between the NHS and the Probation Service

When we talk about Personality Disorder, what we often mean is a person who has survived difficult life experiences and developed unhelpful ways of coping which can lead to offence related behaviours and convictions. By recognising an individual's own life experiences, we can support staff in working effectively with these individuals and supporting them in making and sustaining positive change and moving forward.

The Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway is a partnership between the NHS and the Probation Service designed to help people who have difficulties forming and managing relationships as well as emotions such as anger and distress as a result of their life experiences. In York and North Yorkshire there are a combined 460 cases that screen into the OPD pathway, with approximately 195 of those cases in the community, 173 in custody, and 92 OMIC cases.

A large part of the OPD pathway support is a consultation service. This is a verbal interaction between a pathway practitioner (either a psychological therapist or a PD probation officer) and a Probation Practitioner (PP) in relation to one of their cases and generally results in a formulation being produced to support professionals understanding of the individual. The consultation can also encompass advice giving and signposting and can take place on a one-to-one basis or in a group format. The purpose of the consultation is to progress the pathway for the service user and to develop the workforce by seeking to enhance the PP's competencies in working more generally with this challenging and complex client group in a psychologically informed way.

Alongside the consultation process is additional support for the PP's, for example through joint case working, attending MAPP meetings in support of the PP as well as attending professionals' meetings, complex case reviews and IPP reviews as required.

The OPD pathway also applies to service users who may be residing in an Approved Premise and as such the pathway practitioner visits regularly to offer support in the form of developing an Enabling Environment, working in partnership with keyworkers and offering group reflective practice to the AP staff as a team.

Workforce development is also a key part of the OPD pathway and is generally delivered jointly by a pathway practitioner and PD probation officer. Examples of the type of topics covered, for example for the York office in the last year, are Compassion Focused Therapy, mental health difficulties and risk, and a team formulation.

In our area the Intensive Intervention and Risk Management Service (IIRMS) is Bridging the Gap, who provide the psychological intervention in the community. They use a variety of psychological models within a multidisciplinary team to work with People on Probation for 12 – 18 months. The work that is completed is formulation led, meaning that each person accessing the service will receive a bespoke intervention rather than a set programme of work. They also have a Housing & Resettlement worker to offer support around finding and maintaining accommodation.

Referrals are made via CORE OM to help think about the suitability criteria, and rationale for the intervention. We also make the referral on the Probation Officers behalf using a new Essential Information referral form, which hopefully streamlines the process.

Southview Approved Premises; Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE)

The aim of the PIPE is to support residents to participate in the environment through building relationships and engaging in meaningful activity. We have achieved the three-year Enabling Environment award in September 2024. This is an on-going commitment to maintain the award as we believe the principles make Southview a better place to live and work.

Current resident:

"I was both excited and full of foreboding for here I was back on the streets, having that very morning been released from a local prison. My immediate concern was on ensuring I made good time for the train I would require to catch to reach my destination, at York. My first train journey for several years and I'd wondered if I would fall asleep.

I need not have worried because I was transfixed with the delights of the picturesque English Countryside whizzing past my window. I was conscious of the fact that my destination was hurrying towards me and yet my concerns seemed many miles off over who knew how many horizons away.

On reaching York I was immediately taken in by its aging history but unlike a keen tourist I had an appointment to keep and just 15 minutes after my arrival I was standing in a small foyer at the hostel. I was greeted warmly, offered refreshments and I accepted them gratefully. The staff here have been exceptional and consistent throughout the 3 or 4 months I've been here. We have something of a system that works around each other's which is structured. A group meeting once a week gives us the opportunity to catch up with how one another are doing and a house meeting once a week. We also partake in enrichment activities, such as heritage sites and taking in the salt air at the water's edge. SouthView residents are at different stages of their introductions back into the community. Should you bump into one, say hello."

Current staff member:

"I am the Regime Lead at Southview Approved Premises. Since my arrival in January 2024, I have been welcomed by both staff and residents enabling myself to undertake my role in a relaxed and calm manner. I feel I am appreciated at all levels, that I have a platform to air my views in a safe environment and where management have created sufficient resources to develop myself in my role e.g. providing various training events/conferences to broaden my understanding of working with people with personality disorders in a therapeutic framework. I am slowly learning the process of my role e.g. Support of Structured Groups and working with keyworkers development groups, Referral Decisions – communicating these to Probation Practitioners, updating case records and activity planning, as well as working in close measures with wider agencies to support more complex/challenging MAPP A L3 cases. I am really enjoying my time here which is reinforced by such helpful and supportive staff/residents."

Tees Esk and Wear Valley (TEWV) NHS foundation Trust - update on priority work around MAPPAs

Tees Esk and Wear Valley NHS foundation Trust are working on ensuring that as a mental health lead agency, they are carrying out their responsibilities for MAPPAs cases in line with national MAPPAs guidance. The Trust identified this as a piece of priority work in 23/24 and continue to work on this into 24/25.

In 23/24 an internal audit was carried out, namely a 'Clinical Audit of the MAPPAs Procedure – Mental Health Lead Agency Responsibilities'.

Areas of improvement identified included:

- Identification and flagging of patients where TEWV are the lead agency for MAPPAs, including correct category and level being recorded in the electronic care record
- Completion and submission of the MAPPAs I form
- Relevant information received on MAPPAs I forms was not included in the safety summary within the electronic care record
- Completion of MAPPAs I form when discussing and agreeing section 17 leave, planning discharge.

Areas of good practice identified included:

- 100% of the time a patient had a MAPPAs meeting held, clinical services attended along with the Trust Safeguarding & Public Protection Team
- All MAPPAs meetings for the relevant TEWV patients had a summary of the meeting recorded in the electronic care record and alerts on, indicating MAPPAs and what category and level.

In 23/24 the MAPPAs procedure underwent a thorough review and amended to a MAPPAs policy and evidenced updated national guidance and learning from the audit. A number of key partner agencies and MAPPAs leads locally and regionally were consulted as part of this review. The new Policy was published in March 2024. The Policy further strengthens:

- The roles and responsibilities of the Trust and gives greater detail and guidance

- MAPPAs identification, inclusive of when mental health is the lead agency and when to notify MAPPAs
- Mental Health responsibilities and ViSOR
- MAPPAs and Tribunals
- Exit from MAPPAs
- Lead agency case management transfers
- Housing and Employment
- Particular Groups – victims, children and young people, managing terrorism and extremism, foreign national offenders, domestic abuse and stalking
- Referencing MAPPAs information in Reports
- Critical Public Protection Cases

Other work undertaken so far in 24/25 includes:

- MAPPAs e-learning has been further promoted through the Trust's safeguarding and public protection e-bulletin
- A presentation on the key points of the MAPPAs Policy has been devised and started to be delivered to the Trust safeguarding and public protection team
- Work has started, with targeted input with the community teams who manage Level 1 offenders where TEWV is the lead agency, to create awareness and alerts on patients' records.

Further work includes:

- Develop an appendix for the MAPPAs policy for record keeping
- Deliver the presentation on the key points of the MAPPAs Policy to all the Trust safeguarding and public protection teams and across the Trust through various platforms
- Continue with the work targeting community and inpatient teams who manage Level 1 offenders where TEWV is the lead agency, to create awareness and alerts on patients records
- To develop and roll out a timetable of MAPPAs training sessions for Trust staff.

City of York Council Housing Services; working collaboratively with MAPPA



City of York Council's Housing Services work collaboratively with MAPPA to offer advice, assistance, suitable accommodation and housing-related support to the individuals we work with.

We attend MAPPA meetings where the individual's housing needs are discussed. We attend:

- as the single point of contact (SPOC) for generic and bespoke housing information
- to share past experiences of working with individuals
- to give progress reports about individuals
- to help develop robust risk management plans
- to suggest suitable accommodation options
- to support developing multi-agency support packages with partners

The following case study is an example of rapidly rehousing a former offender with health issues, using a Housing First approach, joint working and officer discretion to secure the best housing solution for the individual. To protect the identity of the individual, their real name has not been used.

Dave's stay at an approved premises was nearing the end of its term and, due to a sudden change in circumstances, he urgently needed longer-term accommodation to meet his health needs.

Dave had always planned to move out of York after leaving the approved premises. Our housing team was not therefore involved in planning Dave's next move, even though he would technically be homeless.

At a MAPPA meeting it was disclosed that Dave's situation had changed and that he would be remaining in York, and required accommodation with disabled access and facilities that would meet his health needs.

We checked his housing record and found that he had never been homeless before, and that he had managed his own tenancies and was able to do so again. Housing services, police and probation determined that he would not need to follow a resettlement programme and did not need to live in supported accommodation. A social tenancy was considered the best option, and this would provide access to support for his vulnerabilities and health.

Working at pace, we worked with MAPPA agencies to put together a rapid rehousing plan for Dave. The main challenge was to find a suitable tenancy for him in York from the city's limited supply of social housing. To buy us time to get him the right home, we negotiated a week's extension with the approved premises.

With senior officer discretion, a suitable ground floor flat was identified from our void housing stock. To allow for work to make it ready, we secured a place for Dave in Council supported accommodation for three weeks.

Working with partners and by thinking creatively, these short-term solutions unlocked the door to finding Dave the kind of tenancy and home that was right for him, his support and health needs. It minimised the use of expensive supported accommodation and took a Housing First approach. Whilst we aim to plan ahead as far as possible, we are ready to work in this flexible way more often when rapid rehousing pathways are needed.

Electronic Monitoring Service (EMS) – supporting risk management

Protecting the public and preventing reoffending is pivotal to community safety and successful rehabilitation. Essential to this is planned effective risk management, and central to this, for high and very high risk of harm cases, is MAPPA.

Protecting the public and preventing reoffending is pivotal to community safety and successful rehabilitation. Essential to this is planned effective risk management, and central to this, for high and very high risk of harm cases, is MAPPA. When looking to manage this category of People on Probation either on Licence, a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order, EMS has a range of requirements that can be incorporated to support risk management plans (RMP), thus increasing public protection. EMS provide timely information to help practitioners gain a better understanding of an individual's activities and associations. This shines a light on their progress in the community and helps to identify risky behaviour and poor life choices. Therefore, Probation Practitioners having a good understanding of the range and flexibility of EMS requirements is essential to enable effective use of these requirements within RMP's.

There are a wide range of EMS requirements available in our region, which are detailed below:

Curfew Requirement - can be used as part of Community Orders or as a Licence Condition. It enables the monitoring of an individual's confinement to an area during set times on set days. Curfews can be at single or split locations and have single or multiple confinement times. They can have designate days, for example, just weekends or weekdays. This flexibility in design allows individuals to continue with their employment or care commitments etc whilst still having their time at large in the community carefully monitored and restricted.

Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring

Requirement (AAMR) - can be used as part of a Community Order or Suspended Sentence Order. This allows the accurate monitoring of alcohol consumption. This being especially helpful in cases where alcohol is directly related to the risk of harm. It can be used with individuals who have no fixed abode, as currently this device does not need to be charged. Practitioners can use the information on alcohol consumption patterns to identify any increase in drinking, thus informing supervision sessions and treatment plans, or where needed, used as part of breach proceedings. An AAMR therefore enables better management of alcohol related risk factors.

Alcohol Abstinence or Alcohol

Monitoring (AML) - can be used as a Licence Condition. As well as excluding an individual from consuming alcohol it can be used to accurately monitor levels of alcohol usage, therefore providing accurate information on drinking patterns. As with AAMR tags, this can be used to support discussions with individuals, and if necessary, be used to support enforcement actions where there are active risk concerns. This tag can be used with individuals who have no fixed abode, as currently the device does not need to be charged.

GPS - provides accurate location information on the wearer. GPS enabled tags support three separate court or licence requirements (not available on all licence types). One or all requirements can be requested. Practitioners need to understand the different functionalities to inform which requirement/s to impose to best monitor and manage specific risk indicators. GPS tags have the capacity to monitor the above-mentioned Curfew Requirement.

Location Monitoring - this requirement enables compliance monitoring of other conditions or requirements, such as exclusion/inclusions and or mandatory attendance at appointments. It does this by giving the practitioner accurate and timely information about when an individual enters a designated area/s. It can be part of a Community Sentence or Licence, for in scope licence types, or as a Licence Variation for post-release determinant sentences. As GPS tags have a high level of accuracy they can have attached travel corridors within exclusion zones. This allows individuals, where appropriate, to regularly travel through their exclusion zone/s via transport routes. Exception corridors can be created allowing individuals to travel in these areas without violating their exclusion zone. Exclusion zones can be time and/or day specific. They can be configured to contain multiple separate zones of any reasonable geographical size. These restrictions can be useful in disrupting patterns of offending such as approaching past victim's locations or properties that have previously been targeted, whilst allowing for appointments and work commitments to be maintained.

Trail monitoring - enables tracking and identification of routes taken and identifies locations that individuals have frequently visited and spent time. By analysing this data, practitioners can gain a greater insight into patterns of behaviour, such as gravitating towards parks, schools and shopping centres. In domestic abuse or other victim concern cases, it can identify if they are in locations that victims may frequent. It can evidence that they are spending time in areas known for anti-social behaviour. Trail data can also be used to check compliance/attendance with other requirements such as drug/alcohol or unpaid work appointments. It can also support Restraining Orders; It does this by providing information about where an individual was at any given time. When an individual does not attend an appointment, the data can show where they were, which can then be used to challenge their reasons for non-attendance. It can be used to identify if an individual was in a location where and when an offence was committed. All these elements can support and enhance risk management plans. It should be noted that there are no alerts on trail monitoring, and all location information needs to be requested by the practitioner.



Exclusion and/or inclusion zones where offenders cannot enter a specific location or address as identified on a map, or cannot leave a certain location (GPS)



Attendance at appointment: where offenders are required to attend a programme, employment or education (GPS)



Curfew where an offender must be at a specified location at specified times (Radio Frequency, or GPS if combined with other conditions)



Trail Monitoring where an offender's whereabouts is tracked (GPS)



Alcohol Monitoring monitors alcohol consumption through the offender's perspiration (Alcohol tag)

Changes to the Management of IPP/DPP Sentenced Cases

The Victims and Prisoners Act received Royal Assent on 24 May 2024. The provisions in the Act relating to IPP licence termination will be commenced in two phases (on 1 November 2024 and 1 February 2025). The Act introduces significant changes to the IPP Licence Termination process.

The Act will:

- Reduce the qualifying period that triggers the duty of the Secretary of State to refer to the Parole Board an offender serving the IPP/DPP sentence, for the Board to consider whether to terminate the offender's IPP licence
- include a clear statutory presumption that the Parole Board will terminate the IPP licence
- Introduce a new provision for automatic licence termination after a further two years on licence in the community
- Where an IPP/DPP licence is terminated (either by the parole board or via auto-termination), this means their IPP/DPP sentence ends, and they will no longer be subject to any Licence conditions, supervision or be liable for recall.

The two phases are:

- a) November 2024 – Those eligible cases whose IPP licence will be immediately automatically terminated (ending the sentence); and
- b) February 2025 - Those who will become immediately eligible for referral to the Parole Board for consideration to have their IPP licence terminated.

Police and Probation are working closely with key partners and Victim's services to support the changes and to prepare those affected for the ending of their sentence. For MAPPAs category 1,3 and 4 cases, the Police will become the lead agency (notification changes remain in place) and those who

would leave MAPPAs as a result of licence termination will be considered for Category 3/ Discretionary Category 4. Our established strong MAPPAs Partnerships are supporting this activity across the County.

SDS40

July 2024 brought the launch of SDS40 – this is a reduction in the time served in custody for those on standard determinate sentences, from 50% of their sentence to 40%. Again, this was a response to the rising Prison population. The Prison population declined during the pandemic but has been steadily increasing since 2021. Individuals eligible for the scheme were released in two tranches on the 10th of September and 22nd October 2024, it is believed that approximately 4,900 and 6,200 prisoners have been released on these dates. Exclusions apply from SDS40 for certain sexual, violent and domestic abuse related offences. This initiative has been relayed to our partners and stakeholders, who will have seen a spike in resources required around these dates. This is a legislative change and will be reviewed in 18 months' time.

Inside the Prison Estate – HMP Hull

HMP Hull, like most prisons with a reception function, has seen a significant increase in our population movement with the various release and early release schemes, all on top of the business-as-usual aspects of our work. This causes huge amounts of work for Prison Offender Managers (POM) and prison staff to ensure all prisoners have relevant risk assessments, healthcare screening, safety assessments and that they are located safely in the prison. HMP Hull has played a significant role in supporting prisons in the Yorkshire and Humber area who have struggled to meet demand. At one time HMP Hull's prison population was reflective of the local community we serve. However, in the last 12 months we have seen a significant shift in population dynamics, with prisoners located out of area from approximately 26 different areas of the Country. The largest populations tend to be from West Yorkshire, followed by North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, and then Northeast regions. This creates different population management issues ranging from security and organised crime gangs to the co-ordination of release planning and accommodation.

Unlike other prisons in the reception group, HMP Hull also has the biggest PIPE unit in custody or the community, currently with a 60-bed unit. These prisoners are amongst some of the most complex and dangerous, often coming under the remit of MAPPAs arrangements. They work hard on the unit to evidence progression and risk management, and this is reflected in the successes they achieve and the continued funding and high praise the PIPE receives from commissioners year on year. Unlike most reception prisons, we also deliver high risk sexual offending programmes. This can also impact on our population and POM caseloads, given the complexities and risks involved in these cases.

For POMs working in the Offender Management Unit (OMU), trying to keep up with prisoners and their caseloads is very demanding and difficult. Prison POMs can see an 80 to 90% change in a caseload over a six-week period. HMP Hull has also seen a significant change in our remand population with a move to nearly half our population falling into this category. However, the demands do not stop given a lot of these cases are supported by Probation colleagues undertaking pre-sentence reports, requiring information from the OMU in prison. We also continue to support MAPPAs in managing these cases, all despite not having resources under the OMIC model to carry out this work. Recalls into custody have also increased, with HMP Hull seeing over 1300 recalls within the last 12 months.

HMP Hull supported North Yorkshire Police with the MATAC process, which was introduced in 2019. HMP Hull also supported North Yorkshire Police to help other Police forces to implement similar strategies, alongside the existing MARAC processes, to manage perpetrators of domestic abuse. Crucial to this is our involvement and engagement in MAPPAs. HMP Hull is fully supportive of the MAPPAs processes and consistently achieve 100/% compliance month on month.

However, there is much more than the numbers reflect, and without the skills of all staff in HMP Hull, a hard-working culture, good partnership working and supportive managers and Governors, none of this would occur. Something reflected in our recent HMIP inspection. The Inspection found HMP Hull also has lower self-harm rates than similar prisons and fewer incidents of serious violence and assaults, a huge achievement given the pressures faced by the ever-changing population demands.

MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible individuals on 31 March 2024

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	930	193	-	1123
Level 2	7	6	8	21
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	937	199	8	1144

MAPPA-eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	16	18	22	56
Level 3	2	0	1	3
Total	18	18	23	59

Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	31
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Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application	4
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Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	73
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
Notification Order	0

Number of individuals who became subject to sex offender notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	0
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MAPPA-eligible individuals on 31 March 2024

Returned to custody for breach of licence	Category 1: Subject to notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	6	4	2	12
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	6	4	2	12

Breach of SHPO	
Level 2	0
Level 3	1
Total	1

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population	125
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2022 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 21 December 2022, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Consistent with previous publications, this figure should be based on mid-2023 estimated resident population; however, the ONS has changed its publication schedule such that the mid-2023 estimates will be published later this year. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2023 estimates.

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible individuals, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2024 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

- (a) MAPPA-eligible individuals** – there are individuals defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management because they have committed specified sexual, violent or terrorist offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm. The majority are managed at Level 1 without formal MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA eligible individuals living in the community. They do not include those in prison or detained under the Mental Health Act.
- (b) Subject to Sex Offender Notification Requirements** – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify of any subsequent changes (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) These individuals are assessed and managed by the police. They may also be managed by probation or health services if they are subject to licence or a hospital order. Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence that carries a maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment.
- (c) Violent Offenders** – individuals convicted of violent offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order and a small number of individuals convicted of sexual offences who are not subject to notification requirements. These individuals are assessed and managed by the Probation Service, Youth Offending Team or Mental Health Services.
- (d) Other Dangerous Offenders** – individuals who do not qualify under the other MAPPA-eligible categories, but have committed an offence that indicates that they pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPPA meetings. These individuals are assessed and managed by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.

- (e) Terrorism and Terrorism Risk Offenders** – individuals subject to terrorism offender notification requirements; individuals convicted of terrorism or terrorism related offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order; and those who have committed an offence and may be at risk of involvement in terrorism-related activity. These individuals are assessed and managed by Counter-Terrorism Police and the National Security Division of the Probation Service.
- (f) Breach of Licence** – individuals released into the community following a period of imprisonment will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation supervision). If the individual does not comply with these conditions, the Probation Service will take breach action and the individual may be recalled to prison.
- (g) Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction).** Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and interim SHPOs replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders are intended to protect the public from individuals convicted of a sexual or violent offence who pose a risk of sexual harm to the public by placing restrictions and/or positive obligations on their behaviour. They require the individual to notify their details to the police (as set out in Part 2 of the 2003 Act) for the duration of the order.

The court must be satisfied on the balance of probability that an order is necessary to protect the public (or any particular members of the public) in the UK, or children or vulnerable adults (or any particular children or vulnerable adults) abroad, from sexual harm from the individual. In the case of an order made on a free standing application by a Chief Officer, the National Crime Agency (NCA), British Transport Police (BTP) or the Ministry of Defence Police (MODP), the chief officer/NCA/BTP/MODP must be able to show that the individual has acted in a way since their conviction that makes the order necessary.

The minimum duration for a full order is five years. The lower age limit is 10, which is the age of criminal responsibility, but where the defendant is under the age of 18 an application for an order should only be considered exceptionally.

(h) Notification Order – this requires individuals convicted of qualifying sexual offences overseas to register with the police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. The police in England and Wales may issue a notification order directly to an offender who is already in the UK or who is intending to come to the UK who has to notify within three days of receipt. Individuals have a right of appeal against notification.

(i) Sexual Risk Order (including any additional foreign travel restriction) –The Sexual Risk Order (SRO) replaced the Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RoSHO) and may be made in relation to a person without a conviction for a sexual or violent offence (or any other offence), but who poses a risk of sexual harm.

The SRO may be made at the magistrates' court on application by the police, NCA, BTP or MODP where an individual has committed an act of a sexual nature and the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk of harm to the public in the UK or children or vulnerable adults overseas.

An SRO may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including travel overseas, or place positive obligations upon them. Any prohibition and/or obligation must be necessary to protect the public in the UK from sexual harm or, in relation to foreign travel, protecting children or vulnerable adults from sexual harm.

An individual subject to an SRO is required to notify the police of their name and home address within three days of the order being made and also to notify any changes to this information within three days.

An SRO can last for a minimum of two years and has no maximum duration, with the exception of any foreign travel restrictions which, if applicable, last for a maximum of five years (but may be renewed).

The criminal standard of proof continues to apply. The person concerned is able to appeal against the making of the order and the police or the person concerned are able to apply for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.

A breach of an SRO is a criminal offence punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Where an individual breaches their SRO, they will become subject to full notification requirements.

Individuals made subject of an SRO are recorded on VISOR as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).

(j) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application – A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is a mechanism in place that allows qualifying individuals to apply for a review of their notification requirements. Qualifying individuals may submit an application to the police to review their indefinite notification requirements. The police review the application and decide whether to revoke the notification requirements. This decision is made at the rank of Superintendent. Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain subject to notification requirements for life, if necessary.

[Individuals will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 years for juveniles.](#)

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