



Humberside Area

Annual Report 2022/23



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The logo for MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) is displayed in a stylized, multi-colored font. The letters are white with a blue-to-red gradient background behind them. The logo is positioned in the bottom left corner of the page.

MAPPA



Introduction



On behalf of the MAPPA Strategic Management Board, I am proud to present the 2022/23 Multi- Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report; which provides the assurance to our local communities that strong, dynamic and resilient arrangements are in place to ensure public safety. The Report, I believe, evidences the strong framework in place across Humberside to manage those offenders assessed as presenting the highest risks to us all.

The Report details which categories of offenders are eligible for management under MAPPA arrangements, including all registered sex offenders, all violent offenders serving 12 months or more in custody or in a secure hospital setting, all high profile offenders and those who are assessed as potentially dangerous persons.

Most importantly, this report seeks to highlight the tremendous work undertaken every single day by a wide range of agencies and service providers working closely together to reduce the risks of reoffending and to protect victims.

MAPPA arrangements in Humberside governed by the Responsible Authority of the Police, Prison and Probation Services in accordance with statutory requirements, bring together a diverse number of Duty to Cooperate partners comprising of the Victims Services, Local Authorities, Children's and Adult's Social Care, Health and Mental Health Commissioners and providers, Electronic Monitoring Services, Department of Work and Pensions, Home Office Immigration and Accommodation Providers and many others, to work together to protect the public. We are also ably assisted by two dedicated Lay- Advisors who are our critical friends and ensure the voice of the public is heard.

2022/3 has continued to evidence a rise in the number of cases requiring formal case conferencing at MAPPA Level 2 and 3 Panels, These meetings ensure meticulous management of those critical cases who pose the highest risks to our communities and ensure all agencies are sharing information and working to joint risk management plans. I am in no doubt that as a result of our strong partnership alliances and the absolute commitment and relentless hard work of all staff involved in the management and delivery of MAPPA across Humberside, our communities are safer places to live.



As always, we will never be in a position to prevent all cases of serious harm. However, with early identification, robust risk and intelligence sharing and effective joint risk management planning, known risks can be and are reduced.

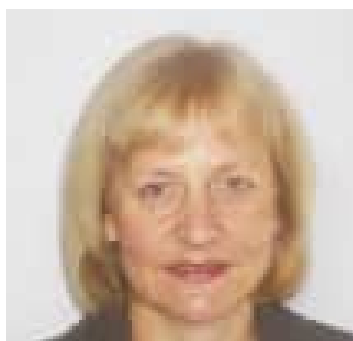
This Report further evidences not only the robust quality assurance and performance standards in place across Humberside but also serves to highlight the dynamic work being undertaken to reduce risks and protect the public by our Responsible Authority partners and Duty to Co-operate agencies.

Notwithstanding all the many challenges facing all agencies, I believe Humberside has MAPPA arrangements to be proud of and I pay tribute to all staff, partners and indeed most importantly victims involved in these arrangements.

I commend this Report to you.

Kate Munson, OBE

Humberside MAPPA Strategic Management Board and Head of Hull and East Riding Probation Services



Kate Munson, OBE

Humberside MAPPA Strategic Management Board and Head of Hull and East Riding Probation Services



Thom McLoughlin

Assistant Chief Constable Humberside Police



Charlotte Mann

Deputy Governor, HMP Hull

What is MAPPA?

MAPPA background

MAPPA (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 (MAPPA-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 MAPPA 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 MAPPA within their respective areas. The Responsible Authority is also required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA SMB.

Lay Advisers are members of the public appointed by the Minister with no links to the business of managing MAPPA-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 MAPPA works

MAPPA-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 MAPPA 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 MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.

There are 4 categories of MAPPA-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

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 MAPPA meetings;
- Level 2 is where formal MAPPA 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 MAPPA meetings.

MAPPA 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.

MAPPA and Terrorism

The government published an Independent Review of the MAPPA used to Supervise Terrorism and Terrorism-risk individuals on 2 September 2020 and published its response on 9 December. Both documents are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-review>. The report made a number of recommendations, the

majority of which have been implemented, including via the Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Act 2021 and the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The Secretary of State has also revised the statutory MAPPA Guidance on terrorism offenders.

The Probation Service, via its National Security Division, has created a specialist dedicated and highly skilled workforce, which provides an enhanced level of management and intervention for the most high-risk, complex and high-profile individuals in the community. This includes the management of terrorist connected and terrorist risk offenders. The NSD and Counter-Terrorism Policing work closely with local SMBs to ensure the robust management of terrorism cases. 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.

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



MAPPA Statistics for the Humberside Area

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2023

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	1410	418	-	1828
Level 2	9	6	4	19
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	1420	424	4	1848

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	24	25	11	60
Level 3	2	0	1	3
Total	26	25	12	63

Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements 5

Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application 3

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	82
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
Notification Order	2
Number of individuals who became subject to sex offender notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	1

Level 2 and 3 individuals returned to custody

Returned to custody for breach of licence	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	6	13	2	21
Level 3	0	1	0	1
Total	6	14	2	22

Breach of SHPO	Total
Level 2	0
Level 3	0
Total	0

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population	170
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2021 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-2022 estimated resident population; however, the ONS has changed its publication schedule such that the mid-2022 estimates will be published later this year. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2022 estimates.

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible individuals, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2023 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

(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.



The Probation Service

Over the course of the last year, the North & North East Lincolnshire and Hull & East Riding Probation Delivery Units (PDUs) have continued to implement the reforms following the unification of the Probation Service. This has been against the backdrop of His Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation's (HMIP) inspection of both delivery units. Both PDUs achieved the overall outcome of requires improvement with key areas of practice subject to regional and local improvement activity. Whilst the inspection findings were disappointing, we remain focused on delivering targeted quality assurance work to build upon the foundations of a strong delivery of services in Humberside.

In doing so we continue to embed our Regional Case Audit Tool (R-CAT) to identify areas of good practice, share this learning and enable a continued cycle of learning. Additionally, through direct partnership work particularly with Humberside Police colleagues and our respective four Children's Services we are working to improve the access to domestic abuse information and

child safeguarding information. These are key projects which directly link to the public protection agenda by enabling the enhanced and timely assessment of recommended sentencing options to the Courts and to inform the delivery of robust risk management and sentence plans.

I look forward to continuing to work with all MAPPA colleagues to deliver effective public protection services in Humberside.

Nick Hamilton-Rudd

Head of the North & North East Lincolnshire Probation Delivery Unit





The role of the Lay Adviser

The role of MAPPA is unchanging. Managing serious offenders with complex needs, ensuring that the support they need from all the various agencies is available at the right time, in the right place and at an appropriate level. Helping them to reintegrate into society and into communities from which they have been absent for some considerable time - and in some cases - totally new communities. All the while having the safety of those communities and other members of the public as a major concern. This is the vital work that MAPPA is engaged in day after day and, as I say, it is unchanging.

The landscape in which they carry out this work however does change - indeed it is constantly changing. New regulations, new advice and guidance, developing practice as messages from research feed through to practitioners who constantly seek to add to their knowledge and experience in order to continue to improve their effectiveness.

As Lay Advisers we are in a privileged position, not to contribute to discussions on individual cases or to be involved in the decision making in any way. Our role as a critical friend is simply to observe the process and, if appropriate, to offer constructive feedback if we feel that is necessary.

MAPPA places great importance on the quality of its decision making, with several checks and balances built into the process - including regular meetings of the Strategic Management Board; Performance and Quality Group; and an annual audit of cases.

These provide the opportunities for Lay Advisers to offer that feedback because, in many ways we are there as part of that quality assurance process, to ensure that all cases are given the care and consideration which are vital to achieving good outcomes for all concerned.

Central to all this are the practitioners from all the partner agencies and, despite the changing landscape - with all the challenges that brings, the skill, commitment and professionalism of those practitioners is something else which is unchanging.

It remains a privilege to observe this vital work and therefore make some small contribution.

Michael Maskell

Humberside MAPPA Lay Adviser

HMP & YOI Hull

Over this reporting period, we have seen a significant change to our prisoner demographics, primarily due to national population pressures and recent changes in policy around recategorisations, Home Detention Curfew (HDC) and “Offender Flows”. Despite these challenges, staff in HMP & YOI Hull have continued to work with our partner agencies, including through MAPPAs, to manage risks, support prisoners and create a safe custodial environment for everyone living and working here.

HMP Hull also has a population of 50 PIPE (psychologically informed planned environment) prisoners at any one time. These prisoners are typically serving long sentences for dangerous and serious offences and often come under MAPPA management. The Offender Management Unit work closely in partnership with the PIPE clinical lead to support the management and progression of prisoners, motivating them to achieve their objectives and subsequently progress through their sentence. Engagement from the prisoners is ever increasing, and we continue to provide opportunities for them to strengthen and demonstrate skills that will support them in the next phase of their journey.

Our vision launched earlier in the year is, “Enabling everyone to be the best version of themselves” and we are committed to delivering on this vision through everything we do. Our staff retention remains good, set against a challenging backdrop of change and pressure. We continue to achieve 100% MAPPA compliance and HDC releases are above the current expected target. Key worker training and support was recently recognised in a safety audit as “gold standard” with a clear link between what is being delivered and what key workers are talking to prisoners about.

As the Community Integration Teams start to embed themselves within the prison, working with those prisoners serving short sentences and Integrated Offender Management (IOM) cohorts, rehabilitative partners are also undertaking vital supportive work. Closely working with prisoners in areas such as finance, benefits and debt, housing, drugs and alcohol, mentoring services, all of which are vital support networks prior to release. All of this supports an already well embedded pre-release process for MAPPA eligible prisoners.

Later in the year we will see new processes for information sharing with Police and Probation, to increase risk management and vital information sharing. The Offender Management Unit continues to manage prisoners under the OMIC (Offender Management in Custody) model. They continue to undertake and develop critical public protection work, to ensure we do our very best to protect victims and the wider public.

Charlotte Mann

Deputy Governor
HMP Hull





HOPE unit HMP Humber

The HOPE Unit at HMP Humber, (Humber Offering Progressive Environments), is a national resource for the North East and Yorkshire prisons; the main role of HOPE is to assist Indeterminate Sentenced Prisoners (ISP's) and in particular those serving an Indeterminate Sentence for Public Protection (IPP's) to address the risks and behaviours that have led to them being unable to progress to release, Cat D or that has led to recall.

Our work to rehabilitate prisoners through addressing their risk and triggers, is based on the EBM model (Enhanced Behaviour Monitoring). The model involves regular sessions with their prison offender managers and their keyworkers to plan, reflect and motivate change. The process is challenging as it requires reflection and acknowledgement of past behaviours and where they parallel in custody, supporting them to build new strategies to manage their individual risks. Each prisoner has the support to engage openly and constructively to develop a portfolio of their personal plan to manage their risks; this helps in their preparation to evidence to the Parole Board, their understanding of their risk factors and what they have done to reduce them.

The purpose of the Hope unit regime is to re-introduce the responsibilities, tasks and routines associated with daily life in the community, to test prisoners' readiness to respond appropriately to the trust placed in them, and to actively pursue activities and relations which support rehabilitation.

With this in mind, we have developed a regime that is meaningful and purposeful. Prisoners are given the opportunity to practice techniques that mirror community living; this might seem unusual but being in custody for a long period of time, limits the ability to self-manage and use initiative or make decisions for yourself, such as cooking their own food, use of the on-wing shop (budgeting & planning), planning & partaking in our community days and the outside space where vegetables and herbs are grown. Lived experience mentors play a vital role in encouraging and supporting progression.

Measuring success of the progressive regime; All prisoners who were listed for parole in the last year were

supported for progression; 69% of parole hearings had a successful outcome (either release or Cat D). No negative outcomes were recorded – the remaining 31% were either adjourned or awaiting result).

The recent change to parole for IPP prisoners is welcomed and the consideration for a transfer to open prison conditions is a positive and provides an interim stage to release which will benefit those who need further testing and support for community re-integration. Rehabilitation is at the heart of the unit and the team have welcomed the prisoners who have returned to give further opportunity to learn from the challenges faced in the community, to enable them to re-build and to give hope.

Many of the prisoners in our care, have been in the system for numerous years and have surpassed the tariff set, as a result they have lost hope. The feedback from prisoners is that the HOPE unit provides a different and positive environment and that the model of work and the sense of community, assists them in building relationships and confidence; our aim is that this will enable them to live law abiding lives in the community and protect the public.

Prisoners can be referred from prisons and from the Community Probation Practitioner. [ProgressionRegime.Humber@justice.gov.uk](mailto:Humber@justice.gov.uk) Kevin Hartley (IPP Manager).

Marcella Goligher OBE

Governor HMP Humber

MAPPA and the Women's Prison Estate



There is an old adage that women who commit crime are mad, bad or sad. The bad may be few in number, but once given the label there is no forgiving. Women who commit serious offences often attract a higher level of media interest, placing additional pressures on managing them in prison, and increasing the risk they face from other prisoners, as well as to themselves.

The Women's Prison Estate is a multifaceted placed, where we care for some of the most dangerous, complex and vulnerable individuals from within our society. A large proportion of women entering custody have experienced trauma, many from a young age, with many of these experiencing Mental Health and substance misuse issues directly linked to this trauma; and often culminating in the offences that they are serving their sentence for committing.

The environment poses particular challenges in that there is a large population of short-sentenced prisoners, often held on remand for a period of time; meaning that once sentenced they have only a short amount of time left to serve. For those who receive short sentences but are assessed as posing a high risk of serious harm, there is often little time to complete work to address offending behaviour in custody, meaning we are reliant upon joint working with the community to forge robust risk management plans.

Unlike in the Male Prison Estate where there are four different categories of Prisoner, with Category A being those that represent the highest risk, and Category D, those ready for resettlement and Open Conditions; the Women's Estate has only two categories, Open and Closed. This means that each establishment has a population that is varied in terms of both risk and



sentence length; with remand prisoner and prisoners serving short sentences and who may be assessed as low risk of serious harm, being located with someone assessed as posing a high risk of serious harm and serving lengthy determinate length or even Life sentences.

Out of the 12 Women's Prisons covering England and Wales, two are Open Prisons, with the remaining ten being Closed Establishments, acting as reception Prisons for Courts; with each covering substantial geographical areas. The limited number of prisons in the Women's Estate creates an immediate disproportionate distance from the prisoner's family and from the supporting services in the community than would be the case for men.

This can be compounded further when there is a need to transfer to a different establishment to access appropriate risk reduction work; meaning that we are often planning release to an area a substantial distance from the Prison, and to Probation Regions Nationwide. This places a greater importance on the relationship between Prison and Community Probation Practitioners, with the Prison very often unaware of community resources. The relationship with MAPPA is therefore key to managing the complex nature of female specific risks.

**Sarah Milner & Lisa Richards,
BA (Hons) DipPS**

Heads of Offender Management Delivery / Senior Probation Officers
HMP New Hall

Transgender People on Probation

‘Transgender’ is an umbrella term used to describe individuals whose gender identity differs from the sex the person had or was identified as having at birth. A person’s gender identity is self-defining and does not always involve medical procedures.

In 2016, the Ministry of Justice, along with Dr Jay Stewart from Gendered Intelligence and Peter Dawson from the Prison Reform Trust, conducted a Review of the ‘Care and Management of Individuals who are Transgender’ Policy. This led to the introduction of Local and Complex Case Boards, which are attended by Prison, Probation, Psychology, Health, and key partners.

Pre-sentence Local Case Boards are held when there is a likelihood of a Custodial Sentence being imposed. The panel assess whether the individual should go to a male or female Prison Estate and confirm the care/support needs and risk management plan. If an individual has their birth genitalia, a Gender Recognition Certificate (GRC) and meets other criteria, they could be placed in a prison facility that matches their current gender identity. Recommendations from the Local Case Boards must be endorsed by a Complex Case Board, which are chaired by Senior Leaders within the Prison Estate.

Initial Local Case Boards take place within 14 days of an individual arriving at a Prison, or when an individual discloses their gender identity or Transgender status. In addition, Prison Pre-Release and Prison Review Boards are also undertaken. Should an individual be directed to reside at an Approved Premise, a Local Case Board is convened within 14 days of their arrival and recommendations reviewed by the Approved Premises Complex Case Board.

Individuals who have a fluid gender identity, are non-binary, identify as a cross dresser and/or are intersex are allocated to establishments that match their legal gender.

The Prison and Approved Premises put in place any care needs for example, showering arrangements, to support the individual.

In February 2023, there was a significant change to the Policy, whereby Transgender Women (including those with GRCs) with birth genitalia and/or any sexual or violent offence conviction or current charge, could not remain in the general Women’s Estate. Any exceptions to this must be endorsed by The Secretary of State for Justice. ([The Care and Management of Individuals who are Transgender Policy Framework](#))

This change of Policy has resulted in some individuals being moved to Male Prison and Approved Premises Estates at short notice. The Probation Service have been working closely with the Prison and Approved Premises Estates to ensure all support and care needs have been implemented and risk issues have been addressed, whilst supporting the Person on Probation to adapt to this significant change.

MAPPA remains the primary process for decision making for MAPPA eligible cases, who are Transgender. The Transgender Policy Framework and MAPPA guidance ensures there are holistic, robust, and person-centred Risk Management Plans in place, which protect the public whilst considering the needs of the individual.

Sonja Harrison

Deputy Head of Hull and East Riding Probation Services







Case Study

Mr A is an offender who has been managed by Humberside MAPPA for a number of years due to his history of domestic abuse. He was referred to a Multi-Agency Public Protection Panel under Category 2 - Violent offender. He was initially managed as a Level 3 MAPPA offender as his risk of serious harm to the public and complexities required senior representation from the Responsible Authority and Duty to Cooperate Agencies.

Panel meetings focused on supporting and safeguarding victims and their families. When imprisoned following a custodial sentence Mr A continued to threaten to harm his victims resulting in an extension of his prison sentence. Due to the persistent nature of Mr A's offending behaviour every effort was made by the MAPPA Panel to reduce his risk of further offending. The Panels were concerned about the obsessive and persistent nature of his offending. The Panel's explored Mr A's motivation for his offending and whether or not there were any underlying mental health difficulties which had contributed to his behaviour. As a direct result of the mental health professionals who attended the MAPPA Panels a number of different psychiatric and psychological assessments were completed. The reports concluded that his offending behaviour was in part linked to Mr A's poor mental health and he was diagnosed with a treatable mental health disorder. He was subsequently transferred to a Mental Health Unit.

A Level 2 MAPPA Panel has continued to monitor Mr A's progress over a number of years. Mr A has made significant progress whilst receiving treatment and he now takes responsibility for his behaviour. His progress will continue to be monitored by a Level 2 Panel to ensure that his risk of further offending is reduced, and victims are safeguarded. If discharged into the community the Level 2 MAPPA Panel will ensure that he is not residing in a part of the country which places victims at risk.

Chris Brookes

Humberside MAPPA Coordinator

What is MOSOVO?

MOSOVO is the Management of Sexual or Violent Offenders. The function has three key locations across Humberside Police in Hull, Scunthorpe and Grimsby. Across Humberside we manage nearly 1500 Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's).

The primary roles of the MOSOVO officers are:

- To prevent further offending
- To safeguard the public from the risk posed by ViSOR nominals
- To safeguard ViSOR nominals from the risks they face, in particular as a convicted sex offender
- To work with ViSOR nominals to reduce their risk of reoffending and integrate them back into society

Why is it important?

MOSOVO have specially trained Police Officers and Police Staff to manage RSO's in the community and plan for future RSO's release into the community.

MOSOVO staff work closely with our partners to manage the RSO's in our community. MOSOVO purpose is to manage the risk in the community and safeguard the public.

Whilst on licence the RSO's/ViSOR nominals are managed jointly by the MOSOVO team and Probation Service, with MOSOVO taking single agency responsibility for RSOs at the end of their licence period. These are known as MAPPAs Level 1 cases. The inter-agency work is invaluable in safeguarding the public and rehabilitating offenders.

MAPPA as a part of MOSOVO

MAPPA is an integral part of the Management of Sexual or Violent Offenders (MOSOVO)

If a nominal requires multi agency management, they are raised to MAPPA Level 2 status. A multi-agency panel sits monthly in each of the four local authority areas to consider relevant MAPPA 2 cases. This is normally chaired by a Senior Probation Officer or a police officer of at least the rank of Inspector to aid decision making. Practitioners from relevant agencies specific to each case also attend to provide updates and support through any allocated actions. An officer of at least the rank of Inspector is required to be present at the meeting.

I have had the pleasure to chair the Level 2 panels and see all the good work being conducted by agencies to mitigate the risk to the public.

If a case is deemed to require multi agency senior management input, because of the level of resources likely to be needed to safely manage a nominal, the case will be raised to MAPPA Level 3. These meetings are usually chaired by the Head of the local Probation Service or an officer of at least the rank of Superintendent for decision making. An officer of at least the rank of Chief Inspector is required to be present at the meeting.

The Future of MOSOVO.

In the last year we have seen the MAPPA - 20 Years on Review and the Creedon Report which will have a bearing on MOSOVO moving forward. There are changes to how we manage RSO's and the technology we use to help safeguard the public.

A/DI Ashley Lodge

MOSOVO
Humberside Police



Circles of Support

A Circle of Support and Accountability is a group of trained volunteers (usually four in number) who meet on a regular basis with a high- risk sex offender living in the community. The hope, which in most cases becomes a reality, is that the core member will safely reintegrate into the community and live an offence free life. “No more victims” is the Circles main objective.

At Humbercare, we have since 2012 provided Circles to support both police and probation in their management of complex and challenging individuals. Humbercare is now a registered provider of Circles, authorised by Circles UK. Until now our efforts have been solely directed at providing Circles for Humberside offenders. That has now changed.

Circles has not been available in West, North and South Yorkshire since 2019. Earlier this year, the MoJ awarded a contract to Humbercare and Nepacs (a charity providing support to offenders and their families in the Durham area) to provide Circles throughout the north of England. For Humbercare, we are now responsible for establishing Circles throughout Yorkshire. Although challenging, we are looking forward to assisting the agencies in areas as diverse as Harrogate and Bradford, Bridlington, and Sheffield.

Clearly there are obstacles to overcome and partnerships to forge, but we will succeed. The key is finding those members of the public willing to work with a group of offenders who are vilified and distrusted by the majority. Thankfully, those ordinary members of the public, who do something extraordinary, will come forward and, as we have found in the Humberside area, make a significant contribution to help make the community a safer place.

John McNally

Circles Coordinator
Humbercare Ltd





Polygraph



A practice which is now over 100 years old, polygraph originated in 1921 by John Larson who began monitoring changes in a person's blood pressure, heart rate and respiration rate in order to detect deception. It has developed over the years into what is used today by polygraph examiners all over the world.

The polygraph we use today within the probation service has a number of components.

- Seat sensor; a pad which the examinee sits on to monitor lower body movement.
- Pneumographs; two tubes fixed around the chest which monitor upper body movements.
- Electrodermal sensors; two metal plates placed on any two non-consecutive fingers which monitor changes in perspiration (these can also be wet electrodes placed on the palm).
- Cardiovascular cuff; a cuff which is placed on the upper arm and air pressure increased in order to monitor heart rate.
- Photo plethysmograph; a finger clip which has a sensor to detect blood flow away from the extremities.

After a 3-year pilot starting in 2009 under the Offender Management Act 2007, Parliament approved a Statutory Instrument to allow polygraph testing on certain convicted sexual offenders and enabled a testing condition to be added onto their licence from 6 January 2014. This provided an extra risk management tool for probation officers in managing males and females convicted of sexual offences who are assessed as High or Very High risk of serious harm, and High or very high risk OSP-C (sexual offending predictor). As it stands, about 6000 examinations have been undertaken since 2014.

Within the Probation Service, Polygraph examiners are qualified probation officers who then undergo an intensive 10 week school in polygraph testing and post-conviction sex offender testing (PCSOT), delivered by BMUK and accredited by the American Polygraph Association.



Polygraph sessions consist of an introduction, a pre-test interview, data collection and a post test interview, where the examinee is interviewed about their compliance with their licence conditions. 2-3 conditions are then chosen for the 'data collection' phase and a number of outcomes are possible for the examination after the examinee's physiological responses have been analysed.

- Significant response – physiological responses indicate deception is likely
- No significant response – physiological responses indicate deception is not likely
- Inconclusive – it was not possible to reach a conclusive result
- No opinion – the examiner was unable to give an opinion on the exam which could be due to several reasons (non-compliance, purposeful behaviour in an attempt to affect the polygraph, health related issues)

In terms of enforcement, the legislation is clear that examinees cannot be recalled upon 'failing' the polygraph, however if the examinee makes disclosures indicating a breach of their licence then enforcement action and potentially recall action can be taken or can instigate police investigations.

Domestic Abuse Testing

The Domestic Abuse Bill 2021 has allowed a pilot to be undertaken with regards to undertaking polygraph examinations on certain domestic abuse perpetrators. This will allow the probation service to monitor whether polygraph increases the number of disclosures made by examinees (convicted of domestic abuse related offences) compared to similarly convicted offenders without the polygraph condition.

James Cook

Polygraph Examiner
HM Prison & Probation Service



Electronic Monitoring GPS “Tagging Experience” and Alcohol Monitoring

Protecting the public and preventing reoffending is pivotal to community safety and successful rehabilitation. In December 2022 EMS ran a “Tagging Experience” exercise where a Senior Probation Officer wore an electronic monitoring tag for one week to test its effectiveness at managing risks, assisting rehabilitation, and creating behavioural change.

As the Head of an Operational Probation Delivery Unit (PDU), they wore an EM tag for a week of GPS trail monitoring. Created multiple exclusion zones (EZ) and an inclusion zone (IZ), specifically chosen to represent the different types of movements of people on probation, including:

- registered sex offenders (RSO)
- domestic abuse (DA) perpetrators on restraining orders
- attendance at support agency appointments
- re-engagement as an alternative to recall
- analysis of movement patterns in relation to, e.g., known drug dealing hotspots and social establishments well-known within local probation circles
- the system’s accuracy for multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) management

During the experiment, they intentionally entered the EZs both on foot and in a vehicle. All these instances were accurately detected and, when matched against EM data, were 100% accurate. They intentionally breached an EZ by just a few metres to check the sensitivity of the tag – this was also included in the breach data report. They also deliberately unplugged the receiver station (also a breach), and again this was detected.

Over the week they skirted around the EZs to produce a trail that, while not technically a breach, presented data that could be interpreted as increasing offending opportunities or an indication that they were still interested in a victim or location, all of which was detected. All these tests were aligned to events experienced by Probation Practitioners.

Finally, they cut the tag off to see whether it was detected. Of course, it was. It wasn’t particularly difficult to cut the tag off, which is essential for any emergency medical treatment. However, it is strong enough to prevent accidental damage.

GPS tagging when combined with those probation measures aimed at preventing reoffending and protecting the public, can inform a broader picture of a person’s behaviour while on probation. For instance, by using GPS trail monitoring we can see whether a domestic abuse perpetrator with an exclusion zone is regularly moving closer to the boundary.

A further addition to the Electronic Monitoring tags available is the Alcohol Monitoring tag to enforce an Alcohol Abstinence Monitoring Requirement (AAMR), given when offences have an alcohol related element.

These tags, worn on the ankle, sample the subjects sweat gasses and measure alcohol content and therefore any consumption. The readings are taken every 30 minutes and provide no respite or opportunity for consumption of alcohol. The data is collected and downloaded to a base station at intervals set by the Court. This data is stored in the tag for up to 30 days. Any consumption is registered, and the data sent to the Probation Practitioner for action.

Subjects 18 or over who pass the Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test can be subject to an AAMR for a maximum of 120 days.

Both GPS and Alcohol Monitoring Tags can be used by Courts to punish, monitor and manage offenders in the community in an increasingly nuanced and effective fashion.

When viewed in addition to the original Radio Frequency Curfew Tags, Courts and Probation and Parole Boards now have an extensive toolkit of Electronic Monitoring at their disposal.

Neal Madden

EMS Stakeholder Manager North East, Yorkshire and Humber.

NHS Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (ICB)

Is a statutory organisation accountable for NHS spend and performance for 1.7million people. The ICB is a core member of the Humber and North Yorkshire Health and Care Partnership, alongside NHS providers, local councils, health and care providers and voluntary, community and social enterprise (VCSE) organisations.

The Health and Care Partnership is one of 42 Integrated Care Systems (ICSs) which cover England to meet health and care needs across an area, coordinate services and plan in a way that improves population health and reduces inequalities between different groups. The Partnership was first established in early 2016 and since then partners have working together to look for ways to join up health and care services and to make them work better for our local people.

The ICB places a high level of importance on the duty to co-operate requirement within the Criminal Justice Act 2003, and is represented at MAPPA panels, MAPPA Performance and Assurance Subgroup and the Strategic Management Board. Further in year contributions by the ICB have included participation in the annual MAPPA audit of cases reviewing referral processes, ensuring health care and support to offenders residing in the local community, oversight of developments with approved premises, or primary care and acute provision, and ensuring all health care needs for high-risk offenders are delivered to the individual with consideration to public protection.

The six places which make up the ICB fully support and participate in partnership programmes of work to reduce Modern Day Slavery, contextual safeguarding vulnerabilities, and the reduction of serious violence through the discharge of the Serious Violence Duty. Work is in progress to the strengthen the ICB response to domestic abuse in line with the Domestic Abuse Act (2021) with particular focus on taking a zero-tolerance approach to tackling sexual assault, harassment and abuse of NHS staff and patients.

The ICB values working with partner agencies to contribute to this important area of work to deliver effective public protection services.

Paula South

Director of Nursing – Governance

NHS Humber and North Yorkshire Integrated Care Board (ICB)

Humber and North Yorkshire Health and Care Partnership





Emotional health support and achieving positive outcomes for children and young people within the East Riding Youth Justice Service

The Child and Adolescent Mental Health (CAMHS) nurse in the East Riding Youth Justice Service (YJS) works between Core CAMHS and the East Riding Youth Justice Service. This ensures that young people within the YJS have timely direct access to emotional health support, working collaboratively alongside YJS case workers to focus on the engagement process.

The CAMHS role also incorporates working with young people within the Secure Estate such as Wetherby Young Offenders Institution which ensures that young people have continued CAMHS support prior to, during and after their sentence. The role is firmly embedded within the East Riding Youth Justice Service (YJS) which is committed to the principle of 'Child First'. The YJS implements Child First principles into practical service delivery such as seeing children as children, prioritising their best interests, and recognising their needs, capacities, rights, and potential.

The East Riding YJS base interventions on the Trauma Recovery Model (TRM) which incorporates thinking from criminal, psychological and child developmental fields to improve the understanding of the aetiology and treatment resistance of serious youth crime.

It looks at the impact of trauma and attachment on brain development and the implication for tailoring interventions for young people with adverse child experiences. The TRM focuses on sequencing interventions for young people ensuring a bottom-up approach to ensuring young people have firm foundations in place such as structure and parenting before interventions can take place. Working in a trauma informed way puts relationship building and therapeutic interaction first, mediating the impact of trauma. This paves the way for interventions that are tailored and sequenced in a way that really can be effective.

The YJS have an important role in identifying and supporting those children who are at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE). To ensure effective and robust management oversight of CSE/CCE, the YJS Area Manager chairs the Multi Agency Child Exploitation meetings (MACE) that address both victims and perpetrators of CSE/CCE.

The East Riding YJS has a strongly embedded Out of Court process in conjunction with Humberside Police. This provides a system which supports the early identification of children who need support to reduce the risk of reoffending and develop their pro-social skills and identity.

The YJS has a Reparation officer who will collaborate with victims of crime and support them to get their voices heard and engage in mediation with the young person if appropriate.

East Riding YJS is an active member of the Humberside Criminal Justice Board arrangements, and the Area Manager for YJS sits on a number of area wide strategic groups including the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) Strategic Management Board. This ensures that YJS interests are given sufficient profile in addition to promoting improved joint working to benefit all partner agencies.

Alex Hatfield

Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust

References:

East Riding Youth Justice plan 2022/2023
Skuse T & Matthew J (2015) The Trauma Recovery Model: Sequencing Youth Justice Interventions for Young People with Complex Needs. Prison Service Journal. 220, 16-25

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) works alongside other agencies and partners across the Humberside area, to minimise the risks presented by the release from prison of people who previously committed violent, sexual, or dangerous offences.

For Jobcentre Plus (an agency of DWP) this is preventing known serious offenders from accessing inappropriate jobs and training. DWP works closely with MAPPA Strategic Management Board representatives as a Duty to Cooperate with the Responsible Authority organisation, committing it to cooperate to ensure that MAPP Arrangements work.

The role of Jobcentre Plus is to help place a person leaving prison into suitable employment, education, or training, based on current and relevant restrictions placed on the person.

Jobcentre Plus has a network of Prison Work Coaches (PWC) who start working with prisoners in the weeks prior to their release. Having a criminal conviction can make it harder to get a job, but getting a job makes it significantly less likely prison leavers will reoffend. The PWC understands and is knowledgeable about all the restrictions when assisting people leaving prison. They will discuss with them suitable jobs and opportunities and will offer advice about how to overcome barriers due to their conviction. This may include handling how to deal with the stigma that may be attached to them. The PWC and Jobcentre Work Coach jointly support the smooth transition and rehabilitation of the person on release from prison.

We identify and work alongside a wide range of training providers, partners and employers who are empathetic and open to hiring those leaving prison. We may be able to arrange for the person to undertake a Work Trial with a prospective employer. This provides an opportunity for the individual to demonstrate their skill set and personal attributes, boosting their confidence.

Continuing this work is critical to supporting the reintegration of prison leavers into their communities. I look forward to working alongside MAPPA colleagues to collectively deliver the best service for our most vulnerable residents.

Liz Hutchinson

Senior Employer and Partnership Manager
Department for Work and Pensions



Humberside Strategic Management Board (2022/23 Representatives)



Effective Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements require close working relationships. Humberside area is well represented in all locations by the following Strategic Management Board Members:

Kate Munson, OBE, Chair of the SMB

Head of the Probation Delivery Unit
(Hull and East Riding)
Probation Service, Yorkshire and the
Humber

Nick Hamilton Rudd

Head of Probation Delivery Unit
(North and North East Lincolnshire)
Probation Service, Yorkshire and the
Humber

Chris Brookes

Humberside MAPPA Coordinator
Probation Service, Yorkshire and the
Humber

**Thomas McLoughlin, Vice Chair of
SMB**

Assistant Chief Constable
Humberside Police
(Former rep: David Marshall)

Simon Gawthorpe

Detective Chief Superintendent
Humberside Police

Iain Pottage

Detective Superintendent
Head of Protecting Vulnerable
People Unit Humberside Police

Nicole Elliot

Detective Chief Inspector (MOSOVO
/ MAPPA)
Humberside Police

Cat Slaughter

T/Detective Inspector, Safeguarding
Governance Unit
Humberside Police

Ash Lodge

T/Detective Inspector (MOSOVO/
MAPPA)
Humberside Police

Jennifer Rayworth

T/Sergeant (MAPPA)
Humberside Police

Adela Kacsprzak

Head of Public Protection
Probation Service – Yorkshire and the
Humber

Helen Brennan

SPO Victim Contact Scheme
South Victim Liaison Unit
Probation Service, Yorkshire and the
Humber

Shona Drummond

Head of National Security Unit –
NORTH
(North West, Greater Manchester,
North East & Yorkshire and the
Humber)
National Security Division (NSD)

Rachael Schleicher

Area Manager Youth Justice &
Making a Change
Targeted Intensive Services
East Riding Council

Charlotte Mann

Deputy Governor
HMP & YOI Hull

Aimee Jones

Head of Offender Management
HMP Full Sutton

Marcella Goligher, OBE

Governor
HMP Humber

Lisa Richards

Head of Offender Management
Delivery
HMP Newhall

**Rachael Gimblett**

Head of Offender Management
Delivery
HMP Newhall

Ann-Marie Matson

Director of Children and Families
North Lincolnshire Council

Tom Hewis

Head of Provision for Children
North Lincolnshire Council

Victoria Lawrence

Assistant Director Adult Social
Services (Deputy DASS)
North Lincolnshire Council

Rachel Donnachie

Assistant Director
Safeguarding Children, Young People
and Families Directorate
Hull City Council

Tracy Meyerhoff

Director of Adult Social Care
Hull City Council

Penny Donno

Director of Children and Young
People, Support & Safeguarding
Services
East Riding of Yorkshire Council

Katie Brown

Director of Adult Services
North East Lincolnshire Council

Stewart Watson

Designated Adult Safeguarding
Manager,
Business Manager Safeguarding
Adults Board, & Channel Chair
North East Lincolnshire Council

Julia Weldon

Director of Public Health and Deputy
Chief Executive
Representing the Humber Directors
of Public Health
Hull City Council

Melanie McKee

Public Health Commissioning Lead
for Addictions and Inclusion Health
East Riding Council

Lynn Parkinson

Deputy Chief Executive and Chief
Operating Officer
Humber Teaching NHS Foundation
Trust

Dr Kate Yorke

Associate Director of Psychology
Humber Teaching NHS Foundation
Trust

David Pullen-Higham

Strategic Lead – Mental Health &
Learning Disabilities
NHS Humber & North Yorkshire
Integrated Care Board (ICB)
Humber & North Yorkshire Health
and Care Partnership

Rebecca Hopley

Designated Nurse Safeguarding
Adults
East Riding Health & Care
Partnership
NHS Humber & North Yorkshire
Integrated Care Board (ICB)
Humber & North Yorkshire Health
and Care Partnership

Neal Madden & Steven Doyle

Electronic Monitoring – EMS Care &
Justice Services

Liz Hutchinson

Senior Operations Manager
Department for Work and Pensions

Tim Gallacher

HM Inspector
Immigration Enforcement
North East Yorkshire & Humberside
ICE team

Mick Maskell

Lay Adviser
c/o: Probation Service, Yorkshire and
the Humber

Richard Albery

Lay Adviser
c/o: Probation Service, Yorkshire and
the Humber

MAPPA

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Probation
Service



Humberside Police

Serving our communities to make them safer and stronger

