

Thames Valley Area
Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
Annual Report 2002-3



Foreword

By Paul Goggins, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Community and Custodial provision in the Home Office

As the recently appointed Minister with responsibility for the MAPPA, I am pleased to introduce this, the second, annual MAPPA report.

It is clear that in the last year (2002/3) the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (the MAPPA) continued to play an important role in what remains one of this government's highest priorities – the protection of the public from dangerous offenders.

As someone with many years' experience of working in the field of child protection, I am particularly impressed by the important contribution the MAPPA are making to strengthen collaboration between agencies at a local level where the focus is on the dangerous offender.

These improvements must, however, impact on the protection of children. As the tragic death of Victoria Climbié showed, an effective multi-agency partnership is crucial and the MAPPA are an important element.

To ensure greater consistency in the MAPPA across the 42 Areas of England and Wales, and to prepare for the implementation of measures contained in the Criminal Justice Bill, we published the MAPPA Guidance in April.

Building on good practice, that Guidance clarified the structure of the operational arrangements as well as the importance of formal review and monitoring – of which this annual report is a vital part. The Criminal Justice Bill will strengthen the MAPPA in two ways.

First, it will make the involvement of other agencies part of the statutory framework.

Second, it will introduce the involvement of lay people – those unconnected with day-to-day operation of the MAPPA – in reviewing and monitoring the MAPPA.

Annual reports and this new lay involvement show the Government's commitment to explaining how the often sensitive and complex work of public protection is undertaken.

The Government is also strengthening the protection of the public with other measures in the Criminal Justice Bill. They include new sentences for dangerous offenders to prevent their release if they continue to be dangerous.

Additionally, the Sexual Offences Bill will tighten up sex offender registration, introduce a new offence of 'grooming', and enable sex offender orders to be imposed on violent offenders who pose a risk of causing serious sexual harm – thereby extending sex offender registration to them.

I commend this report to you and congratulate all the agencies and individuals who have contributed to the achievement of the MAPPA in your local Area.



The National Picture

This section of the report draws attention to wider context of the operation and development of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (the MAPPA).

The most important work undertaken within the MAPPA is done locally, led by the police and probation – who act jointly as the ‘Responsible Authority’ in your Area – and in each of the 42 Areas of England and Wales.

The experience and good practice upon which this work is based began in the 1990s – most significantly as a result of the closer working relationship required by the Sex Offender Act (1997).

The Criminal Justice and Courts Services Act (2000) formalised that relationship and built on the existing experience by requiring the police and probation services to establish arrangements (the MAPPA) for assessing and managing the risks posed by sexual and violent offenders.

The Act also required the Responsible Authority to publish an annual report on the operation of those arrangements. This report, covering April 2002 to March 2003, is the second annual report.

The importance of partnership

Key to the development of the MAPPA in the past year has been the closer involvement of other agencies, such as housing, health and social services, working alongside police and probation.

The truly multi-agency nature of the MAPPA and the collaboration which underpins it is to be strengthened further by the Criminal Justice Bill. The Bill will place a ‘duty to co-operate’ on a wide range of

organisations including local health authorities and trusts; housing authorities and registered social landlords; social services departments; Jobcentres; Youth Offending Teams; and local education authorities.

In addition, the Prison Service will join the police and probation services and become part of the MAPPA ‘Responsible Authority’.

Supporting and co-ordinating the development of the MAPPA throughout the 42 Areas of England and Wales, is the National Probation Directorate’s Public Protection Unit (PPU).

This Unit acts as a central point for advice and, increasingly, involvement in the management of difficult cases.

These include, for example, UK citizens who have committed serious offences abroad and return to this country without anywhere to live.

The Unit is also able to provide financial support when the risk management plans make exceptional demands upon local resources.

Involving the public

MAPPA developments in the next 18 months will also include the appointment by the Home Secretary of two ‘lay advisers’ to each Area.

The eight Areas of England and Wales which have been piloting these arrangements since January (Cumbria, Greater Manchester, Durham, South Wales, Dorset, Hampshire, Surrey and West Midlands) report that they add real value.

continued overleaf

Lay advisers will contribute to the review and monitoring of the MAPPA which is undertaken by each Area's Strategic Management Board – the work of which you can read more in this report.

The purpose of appointing 'lay advisers' is to ensure that communities understand more of what is done to protect them and that those involved professionally with the MAPPA are aware of the views of the community.

The lay advisers will not 'represent' the community in the way, for example, that local councillors do, nor will they be involved in operational decision-making. And, given the sensitivity of much of what the MAPPA does, especially with the few offenders who pose a very high risk of serious harm to the public, it is not practicable for the general public to be involved.

Lay advisers will, however, ensure an appropriate and a practical level of community involvement.

MAPPA Offenders

This year the annual report provides a more detailed breakdown of the number of sexual and violent offenders who are covered by the MAPPA in your Area.

As last year, the figures include the number of registered sex offenders. Because sex offender registration is for a minimum of 5 years (and generally for much longer) the figures are cumulative. This is why they have increased – by 16 per cent in England and Wales.

Only a very small proportion (about six per cent throughout England and Wales) are

considered to pose such a high risk or management difficulty that they are referred to the highest level of the MAPPA – the Multi-Agency Public Protection Panels (the MAPPP).

Figures alone do not, of course, tell the whole story. The anonymised case studies illustrate the practical work of the MAPPA, and demonstrate the preventive action which can be taken.

Prior to the MAPPA, action of this kind was mainly taken by one agency alone, with the effect that, on occasion, an offender's behaviour which might have triggered preventative action went unnoticed.

The multi-agency approach of the MAPPA helps ensure that if an offender does breach the condition of the licence under which they were released from prison or a court order prohibiting certain activities, then action to enforce the condition or order and protect the public can be taken more swiftly.

*If you are interested in reading the reports of other Areas, they will be published on the National Probation Service's website:
www.probation.homeoffice.gov.uk (under the public protection section)*

1 What are we doing to protect the public in Thames Valley?

ACROSS the Thames Valley Area agencies are working with the police and probation service to protect the public.

Formal arrangements to assess, monitor and manage the risk posed by sex offenders were set up between police and probation following the enactment of the Sex Offenders Act 1997.

Their success led to the introduction of arrangements with other agencies such as social services, health and housing to help provide protection for the public from a range of dangerous offenders.

More recently, the introduction of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 has provided the legal basis for these developments to be improved.

In July 2002 a comprehensive multi-agency agreement was launched which introduced a consistent structure across the Thames Valley.

Under the local Multi-Agency Public protection Arrangements (MAPPA), agencies meet at 10 locations in the Thames Valley (based on the local police command units).

All offenders who meet the CJCSA 2000 criteria are considered at these meetings by the police and probation service and other partner agencies, including prisons when a dangerous offender is due for release.

Each agency shares relevant information on the risk posed by the offender in question. An assessment is made about the

level of risk and a plan agreed setting out how agencies working together can help to reduce that risk.

Plans take account of the needs and wishes of former and potential victims where these can be identified as well as the public at large.

A range of controls and treatment options are adopted including restrictions on movement, sometimes supported by electronic “tagging” and compulsory attendance on treatment programmes dealing with alcohol and drug misuse and violent behaviour.

All plans take full account of human rights and civil liberties issues.

This document provides details of the arrangements made within the Thames Valley and contact points for any additional enquiries including agencies other than police and probation.

2 Who is involved?

THE police and the probation service are the joint lead agencies but Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements provide the best public protection when all agencies with the potential to make a contribution, however small, are involved.

Offenders in contact with the criminal justice agencies will inevitably also be known to a range of other agencies, many of whom will have information which can prove invaluable in helping to protect individual victims and the public at large.

In the past they have often been unaware of the value of that information and how it could be used.

They have often felt isolated and unsupported in their work. Their involvement in the MAPPA is crucial.

A small number of very high-risk offenders are considered under MAPPA by Multi-Agency Public Protection Panels (MAPPPs), where this kind of partner agency cooperation is vital.

Set out here are details of key agencies involved locally on a regular, formal basis.

Other agencies and individuals are involved on a case-by-case basis providing they are prepared and able to comply with expectations in relation to confidentiality.

Thames Valley Police

On each of the Police Areas (Basic Command Units) an officer of rank of Superintendent or Chief Inspector represents the police as part of the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

Day to day assessment and management of each case is carried

out by suitably trained staff. The responsibility for the management and monitoring of each case is thereby held locally.

The police also provide the administration for the MAPPA across the Thames Valley. They act as a central referral point, disseminate information and maintain the Thames Valley MAPPA database.

An overview of the process is retained by the Assistant Chief Constable (Operation Support) via a comprehensive policy and guidance document and regular reviews.

National Probation Service – Thames Valley

The probation service has a statutory responsibility to protect the community from offenders but with a focus on offender rehabilitation and community sentences.

Their main role in the MAPPA is to provide:

- Information and intelligence
- Expertise in assessing and managing offenders (including offenders they may not be working with statutorily)

Overall responsibility for ensuring a consistent approach across the Thames Valley lies with the Director of Performance and Operations.

Local arrangement and case work is overseen by a Senior Probation Officer. Specialist case workers manage the cases on a day-to-day basis.

Social Services

The two departments within social services with specific responsibilities are those covering mental health and child protection.

Mental health case workers can

provide general advice in relation to mental health issues.

They can also work with offenders with mental health problems and provide treatment and /or detailed mental health assessments.

Child protection officers ensure that risks to children generally and specifically within the family and social circle are not overlooked and that plans take account of their needs.

Housing

Local Authorities have a statutory obligation under the Housing Act 1996, and the Allocation of Housing (England) Regulations Act 2000, to provide housing for people who find themselves homeless as long as this has not occurred intentionally.

The role of the housing authority in the risk management process is to represent housing enablers (local authorities) and providers (often housing associations).

They contribute information on appropriate housing for offenders being considered as part of MAPPA and how they can be housed safely.

Health

Health has a key role in MAPPA and can make a significant contribution particularly in the field of mental health.

In some parts of Thames Valley we have built successful links with local services and are reaping the benefits. We are working hard to consolidate these successes across the Thames Valley as a whole.

Prison Service

Prisons within the Thames Valley are represented on MAPPA by

Governor grade staff who are able to provide detailed intelligence and assessment on prisoners who will be released into the Thames Valley.

They are able to help prepare prisoners for safe release by arranging for them to undertake treatment programmes agreed under MAPPA while in prison and to ensure that any surveillance/escort arranged for the day of release is properly co-ordinated. They are also able to bring prisoners who will be resettling

in Thames Valley but are imprisoned in other parts of the country back to a local prison towards the end of their sentence to help local agencies to prepare for safe release.

Youth Offending Teams

Although the MAPPA deal primarily with adults, some young offenders meet the criteria for inclusion in the process.

YOTs have a wealth of information and assessment to offer and often

have had considerable contact with the offender and their family.

They are able to collaborate with others in developing and delivering plans to manage risk for those offenders for whom they are directly responsible and often for some time after they become adults.

3 How does it work?

THE majority of offenders, including many who pose a risk of harm to the public, can be managed effectively through normal agency procedures.

In these cases, exchange of information between agencies and collaborative work enhances public protection but formal inter-agency risk management plans are not required.

MAPPA are designed to identify those cases where the risk is such that effective public protection can only be achieved through careful planning and action by a range of agencies working closely together. Additional resources are also often required.

Across the Thames Valley Area the 10 local partnerships created under MAPPA are each responsible for the process in their own locality.

In the main these partnerships have their boundaries coterminous with local Police Areas, Local Authorities, Probation Service Divisions etc. This ensures that when a meeting is held, those senior officers from each agency attending are locally

accountable and have the remit to deploy resources as necessary.

Cases considered at a Multi-Agency Public Protection Panel (MAPPP) are those of most significant risk to the local community.

The following process has been devised to ensure that resources are focused on these cases:

- Cases which fit the criteria described in the CJCSA 2000 are routinely identified from probation, police and prison service databases.
- This information is sent to the police manager responsible for administrative oversight of the process who enters the information on the multi-agency risk management database and disseminates information.
- Other agencies are able to raise cases in the same way, even though they may not be on the police, prison or police databases.

The manager chairing the local meeting (either a Police Superintendent or Senior Probation

Officer) will ensure that all members are provided with the information they need to contribute to the risk assessment and management process in every case.

Regular meetings are held to discuss and agree the level of risk posed by individual offenders and to determine how best to manage them safely. These meetings can be held at short notice (same day) in urgent cases.

Cases identified as of the highest risk and which require a co-ordinated inter-agency management plan (the 'critical few' who require a full MAPPP) are made the subject of a written action plan in which the contributions of each agency involved are confirmed. Such cases are kept under constant review.

In many cases the offenders themselves are made aware of the existence of the plan, the restrictions placed on their liberty and the sanctions which will be used if they do not comply – revocation of post prison licence and a return to prison.

Victims and others for whom the risk

management plan may be significant e.g. those caring for children identified as being at risk from the individual concerned, are often also told of the plan and how they might help to enable the statutory agencies to carry out their duty of public protection.

All agencies participating in MAPPA have signed up to an information exchange/confidentiality agreement. The entire process is governed by a multi-agency protocol.

What works?

Experience and common sense tell us that agencies working together, sharing information and agreeing joint action provide the best protection for the public from dangerous offenders.

Surveillance, supervisory oversight and monitoring are important components of good quality plans. The offenders in question will often have contact with many of the agencies involved in MAPPA on different days of the week.

Arrangements can be made to enable daily and often more than daily contact.

In addition to such contact which enables surveillance and monitoring, prisoners can be released on electronic 'tags' and for those appearing in court, the court can be requested to make a curfew order monitored by such a 'tag'.

A range of other 'conditions' can be ordered, including those prohibiting contact with named individuals or restricting access to certain parts of the Thames Valley.

Other conditions requiring treatment for drug misuse and violent behaviour can be imposed. These treatment conditions are rigorously enforced and programmes delivered to demanding Home Office

standards by specially trained staff employed by the probation service, whose work is subject to regular inspection and scrutiny at both a local and national level.

Sex offenders required to register with the police under the Sex Offenders Act 1997 are monitored closely according to the level of risk they pose.

They are visited at home by the police and will often be seen jointly by both police and probation staff to reinforce the inter-agency approach to monitoring and supervising their behaviour.

Sex offenders whose behaviour begins to give rise to concern, including those who do not have to register in accordance with the Act, will be the subject of an application for a sex offender order which prohibits specified behaviour and requires them to register with the police.

In the Thames Valley we also have the benefit of a number of centres of excellence in the assessment, treatment and management of dangerous offenders, including:

a) Thames Valley Project

This is a multi-agency funded project which provides assessment and treatment for sex offenders residing within the Thames Valley Area.

High risk sex offenders required to register with the police are routinely assessed by the project which has also trained the police to carry out initial risk screening on all registered sex offenders living in the Thames Valley.

The Project has developed a treatment programme which is one of only three community-based sex offender assessment and treatment programmes accredited by the National Joint Accreditation Panel.

The programme is currently being implemented across the south of England.

Thames Valley Project can provide expert advice, in addition to specific treatment and /or assessments of offenders, including the completion of complex specialist risk assessments.

b) Circles of Support and Accountability

This is a new initiative being piloted at four sites in the UK, including the Thames Valley.

It allows suitably trained volunteers to provide a circle of support for particularly high risk offenders to help them build an 'offence-free' life.

A critical part of this process is the role of the circle in challenging and reporting any behaviour by the offender which indicates possible relapse.

c) Thames Valley Restorative Justice Project

This project has been funded by government to investigate the impact of victim/ offender communication including, where appropriate, mediation, on the behaviour of violent offenders and its ability to help victims to deal with the trauma of their experiences.

4 Who should be told about dangerous offenders?

The power to disclose information is a significant issue for MAPPA.

The current protocol, policy and guidance governing disclosure is informed by case law and legislation.

Under MAPPA, each case is considered individually to decide what, if any, information should be disclosed and to whom.

Below are three real, anonymised examples of recent MAPPA work:

Case Study X

X, a registered sex offender, was released from prison on licence, together with an Anti-Social Behaviour Order.

He was considered under MAPPA where all agencies concerned worked together to get a complete picture of his day-to-day movements.

This good communication and co-operation was of great help to probation staff, who subsequently had to recall X to prison, for breaching his licence conditions.

This case is remembered by probation staff as a particular example of excellent communication between themselves and Thames Valley Police's Sex Offender Registration Officer.

Case Study Y

Y had been convicted of assaulting a young boy. He was a highly anxious offender and was under constant supervision by probation staff at one of its five Thames Valley hostels.

Extensive key-working by staff at the hostel improved his behaviour. He was required to complete the Thames Valley Sex Offenders Groupwork Programme that he had

begun before his latest offence.

A major plan, worked out with police and probation, evolved to ensure his continuous monitoring while doing this.

Y is now doing very well. He has a job and will shortly move into approved accommodation. This is an excellent example of co-operation under MAPPA.

Case Study Z

Z had been sentenced to 30 months for robbery and the first report under MAPPA (a local risk management assessment) was completed by his probation case manager before his release.

Z, who has severe learning difficulties, had been sentenced for attacking a 13-year-old boy and stealing his bike.

Probation staff and police also had grave suspicions that he may have sexually assaulted a child.

In prison, he presented as a sad figure; very vulnerable to bullying and victimisation by other inmates and was held in isolation on a suicide watch.

The local MAPPA enabled liaison with local agencies *before* his release.

A referral was made to the nearest probation hostel for a place for Z.

Meanwhile, probation staff worked in close liaison with the prison's seconded probation officer, the social worker for Z's former partner and their children, and established contact with the Adult Learning Disabilities Team.

The case was reviewed at the next meeting. In addition to the normal attendance of police, probation, hostel staff, social

services and mental health representation, the probation officer seconded to the prison, Z's former partner's social worker and a children's services social worker who had extensive knowledge of Z were invited.

Z's probation case manager produced a report from the senior psychologist at the prison which highlighted Z's low IQ, obsessional thoughts and fantasies.

The psychologist concluded that Z's obsessional and potentially delusional behaviour and vivid fantasies warranted further investigation by a specialist team.

After further input from these professionals with a good knowledge of Z, an Action Plan was drawn up:

- His supervision would be overseen by a MAPPP
- His suitability for the hostel would be reviewed
- He would be referred for urgent assessment by a forensic psychiatrist
- Police would install panic alarms in his ex-partner's house
- He would be referred to the Public Protection Unit at the Home Office
- He would be referred to a trust which specialised in managing dangerous offenders, as a fall back if he was not sectioned under the Mental Health Act.

A further MAPPP was arranged, specifically to discuss progress on the Action Plan. Action taken included:

- The forensic social worker reported that the forensic psychiatrist had referred the case to the consultant psychiatrist for the Learning Disabilities Team.
- The Primary Care Trust had agreed funding for a place at a hospital unit which specialised in

mental healthcases with a learning disability.

■ The consultant psychiatrist for learning disabilities had agreed to assess him for a place on this unit.

■ The team manager for learning disabilities had agreed to provide support for case management if he did not meet the criteria for the unit.

■ Probation's housing team were also actively involved and monitored developments.

The next MAPPP will review the risk management strategy and there will be one further MAPPP before Z is released from prison.

This case represents good case

management on the part of the probation officer and excellent co-operation by other professionals concerned – from the prison service through to social services, health and, of course, the police.

5 Involving victims and helping to protect them

Victims' Unit

SECTION 69 of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 places a statutory duty on the Probation Service to contact the victims of serious sexual or other violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment of 12 months or more to offer information about the prison system and to ask if they wish to be consulted about release arrangements.

The Thames Valley Victims' Unit was established by the probation service on May 1, 2001 and has been fully operational across the Area since October 1, 2001.

The specialist team comprises 1 Senior Probation Officer as manager, 1 Co-ordinator and 4 Victim Contact Officers.

The staff work only with victims of serious crime although all have considerable experience of work with offenders and of the prison and probation systems.

The Victims' Unit staff are recognised as key members of the MAPPA. They attend meetings and provide valuable information from the victim perspective both generally and in relation to specific cases where they have knowledge and

information which the victim(s) in question are happy for them to share.

They help frame risk management plans which will protect victims, including defining, with the help of victims, the sorts of extra conditions in post-prison licences which will help the statutory agencies to supervise and monitor offender compliance.

Victim Support

Victim Support is the national charity for people affected by crime.

It is an independent organisation, offering a free and confidential service, whether or not a crime has been reported.

Trained staff and volunteers at local branches offer information and support to victims, witnesses, their family and friends.

Victim Support provides the Witness Service based in every criminal court in England and Wales, to offer assistance before, during and after a trial.

The Victim Support line – 0845 30 30 900 – is available for information and support and details of local

services and other relevant organisations.

Local contact numbers for Victim Support within the Thames Valley are included in the Agency Contact list at the end of this report.

6 Making sure MAPPA continue to work

THE statutory lead for MAPPA lies with the police and probation service. Senior managers from these two agencies form the core of the Strategic Management Board, the body overseeing MAPPA across the Thames Valley.

Recently, in anticipation of pending legislative change, the prison service has given a commitment to join this core body.

Other members include housing, social services, YOTs and mental health professionals.

Achieving representation across the Thames Valley presents a significant challenge.

The police and probation services are organised and managed on an area wide basis and are thus able to supply one strategic member/contact point to cover the Thames Valley.

Other agencies are more fragmented. For example, there are nine social services departments each providing both children & families and mental health services. Similarly, housing authorities are split across 16 local authorities.

Significant work has been done to devise robust consulting/contact arrangements while limiting direct representation at a strategic level to a workable representative group.

During the year the Strategic Management Board has introduced changes to information collection and recording to ensure that all the information required by the Home Office is readily available.

The major change to the work of MAPPA overseen by the Board this year has been the introduction and implementation of the revised protocol which became effective from July 2002.

The Board is now engaged in developing further revisions following publication of new guidance from the Home Office Public Protection Unit.

7 Statistical Information

No. of Offenders

| | |
|--|-----|
| i. Number of registered sex offenders on 31 March 2003 | 563 |
| ii. The number of sex offenders having a registration requirement who were either cautioned or convicted for breaches of the requirement, between 1 April 2002 and 31 March 2003 | 9 |
| iii. The number of Sex Offenders Orders applied for and gained between 1 April 2002 and 31 March 2003 | |
| (a) The total number of Sex Offenders Orders applied for | 1 |
| (b) The total number granted | 1 |
| (c) The total number not granted | 0 |
| iv. The number of Restraining Orders issued by the courts between 1 April 2002 and 31 March 2003 for offenders currently managed within MAPPA | 0 |

No. of Offenders

| | |
|---|-----|
| v. The number of violent and other sexual offenders considered under MAPPA during the year 1 April 2002 and 31 March 2003 (as defined by section 68 [3], [4] and [5]) | 153 |
| vi. The number of "other offenders" dealt with under MAPPA during the year 1 April 2002 and 31 March 2003 as being assessed by the Responsible Authority as posing a risk of serious harm to the public (but who did not fall within either of the other two categories, as defined by s.67 [2b]) | 100 |
| vii. For each of the three categories of offenders covered by the MAPPA ("registered sex offenders", "violent and other sex offenders" and "other offenders"), identify the number of offenders that are or have been dealt with by: | |
| (a) MAPPP - registered sex offenders | 18 |
| (b) MAPPP - violent and other sex offenders | 9 |
| (c) MAPPP - other offenders | 6 |
| viii. Of the cases managed by the MAPPP during the reporting year what was the number of offenders: | |
| (a) who were returned to custody for breach of licence | 31* |
| (b) who were returned to custody for breach of a Restraining Order or Sex Offender Order | 2 |
| (c) charged with a serious sexual or violent offence | 0 |
| <p>*This figure includes all breach returns for all offenders under the three MAPPA categories within Thames Valley. Five offenders under MAPPP (section vii, above) were returned to prison for breach of licence.</p> | |

Contacts

| National Probation Service – Thames Valley | Address | Phone |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| Chief Officer | Head Office Kingsclere Road Bicester Oxon OX26 2QD | 01869 255300 |
| Press Office | (As above) | 01869 255300 |
| Thames Valley Police | Address | Phone |
| Chief Constable | Headquarters Oxford Road Kidlington Oxon OX5 2XN | 01865 846000 |
| Press Office | (As above) | 01865 846326 |
| Social Services and Housing | Address | Phone |
| Oxfordshire County Council | | 01865 792422 |
| Milton Keynes Council | | 01908 691691 |
| Buckinghamshire County Council | | 01296 395000 |
| Slough Borough Council | | 01753 552288 |
| Royal Borough Windsor & Maidenhead | | 01628 798888 |
| Bracknell Forest Council | | 01344 424642 |
| Wokingham District Unitary Authority | | 0118 974 6000 |
| Reading Borough Council | | 0118 939 0900 |
| West Berkshire Council | | 01635 42400 |
| Victim Support | | |
| Aylesbury | | 01296 397618 |
| Bracknell | | 01344 411411 |
| Chiltern | | 01494 732788 |
| High Wycombe | | 01494 436486 |
| Maidenhead/Windsor | | 01628 636367 |
| Milton Keynes | | 01908 607989 |
| North Oxfordshire | | 01295 277990 |
| Oxford & District | | 01865 751511/2 |
| Reading | | 0118 958 6166 |
| Slough | | 01753 535266 |
| South Oxfordshire | | 01235 516840 |

More overleaf

Contacts

Prison Service

| | Phone |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Aylesbury YOI | 01296 444000 |
| HMP Bullingdon | 01869 353100 |
| HMP Grendon | 01296 443000 |
| Reading Remand Centre | 0118 9085000 |
| HMP Springhill | 01296 443000 |
| HMP Woodhill | 01908 722000 |

Youth Offending Teams

| | Phone |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bracknell Forest YOT | 01344 354300 |
| Buckinghamshire YOT | 01296 434624 |
| Maidenhead YOT | 01628 683280 |
| Milton Keynes YOT | 01908 391000 |
| Oxfordshire YOT | 01865 721212 |
| Reading and Wokingham YOT | 0118 9390420 |
| Slough YOT | 01753 522702 |
| West Berkshire YOT | 01635 264800 |



This report was jointly produced by the National Probation Service – Thames Valley and Thames Valley Police