

Requirements Table

Requirement	Requirement overview	Volume / Length range	Considerations / Factors to consider
Unpaid work requirement (UPW)	<p>An unpaid work requirement requires offenders to undertake work projects in their local community. In some regions, a small proportion of these hours can be spent on education, training or employment activities for eligible offenders.</p> <p>“Community Payback” is the term used to describe the delivery of an Unpaid Work requirement.</p>	Between 40 – 300 hours to be completed within 12 months.	<p>Work as part of an unpaid work requirement must be suitable for an offender to perform, and this suitability must be assessed by Probation. Probation will also be able to advise what type of projects are available in the region. The court must consider whether the offender is in employment, has any disabilities or limitations, has any dependants, or whether there are any other circumstances that may make an unpaid work requirement unsuitable.</p> <p>If unpaid work hours are not completed within 12 months (unless extended or revoked by the court), the requirement remains ‘live’ and will need to be returned to the court for the operational period to be extended so the remaining hours can be worked. Sentencers should consider this when considering any other requirements to ensure that it is realistic for an offender to complete all unpaid work hours within the operational period.</p>
Rehabilitation activity requirement (RAR)	<p>A rehabilitation activity requirement (RAR) requires the offender to participate in rehabilitative activities designed to address the behaviours and needs that contributed to the offence, and attend supervision appointments with the Probation Service.</p> <p>A court will specify the maximum number rehabilitative activity days the offender must complete. Post-sentence, Probation will assess the offender and produce a tailored activity plan based on their needs. Activities can include probation-led toolkits or group structured</p>	Minimum of 1 RAR day; no maximum, to be completed within the length of the order.	<p>A rehabilitation activity requirement should be imposed when the offender has rehabilitative needs that cannot be addressed by other requirements.</p> <p>The specific type of activities that the offender will be required to participate in will be determined post-sentence by an assessment of these rehabilitative needs, and as such sentencers should consider the number of RAR days recommended by Probation to ensure this number is suitable and proportionate to the level of need and any eligibility requirements for commissioned rehabilitative services that may be relevant.</p> <p>Structured rehabilitative activity appointments are complemented by supervision appointments with Probation which ensure contact is maintained, Probation can track the offender’s progress in completing activities and offer support where necessary.</p>

	interventions, or referral to external organisations providing rehabilitative services.		The court needs only to specify the number of 'RAR' or rehabilitative activity days, and Probation will manage supervision appointments alongside these days.
Programme requirement	A programme requirement requires an offender to complete an offending behaviour programme or intervention. These are intensive structured programmes, designed to tackle the attitudes, thinking and behaviours of certain criminogenic needs. Programmes are usually delivered in groups by a trained facilitator.	The court must specify the number of days on which the offender must participate in the programme up to the length of the order.	An accredited programme should be recommended by the Probation Service, as each programme has specific eligibility criteria that must be met and different regions have different programmes that may be suitable with different eligibility criteria that may or may not apply. Probation will specify to the court how many days are required to complete a suitable programme to ensure a suitable programme can be completed in full.
Prohibited activity requirement	A prohibited activity requirement prohibits the offender from participating in any activity specified by the court.	Duration set by the court, up to the length of the order.	The court must consult the Probation Service before imposing this requirement. Electronic monitoring may be considered to monitor compliance with the prohibited activity if it is suitable (see electronic monitoring below).
Curfew requirement	A curfew requirement requires an offender to remain at a particular place (or places) for a specified period (or periods) of time. Different places or different curfew periods may be specified for different days. The curfew period should be targeted to reflect the punishment intended, support rehabilitation where relevant, and protect victims and the public.	For an offence of which the offender was convicted on or after 28 June 2022: 2 – 20 hours in any 24 hours; maximum 112 hours in any period of 7 days beginning with the day of the week on which the requirement first takes effect; and maximum term 2 years; - or - For an offence of which the offender was convicted before 28 June 2022: 2 – 16 hours in any 24 hours; maximum term 12 months.	Where the court imposes a curfew requirement, it must also impose an electronic monitoring requirement to monitor compliance, unless in the circumstances of the case, it considers it inappropriate to do so. In all cases, the court must consider those likely to be affected, such as any dependants. Prior to the imposition of a curfew requirement, Probation must carry out safeguarding and domestic abuse enquiries on any proposed curfew address, to ensure the accommodation is suitable, others will not be put at risk and the homeowner agrees to the curfew, particularly where vulnerable adults and children are involved.

<p>Exclusion requirement</p>	<p>An exclusion requirement prevents an offender from going into a particular place or area.</p> <p>The exclusion zone can include more than one prohibited place/area, more than one exclusion period and different prohibited places/areas for different exclusion periods or different days.</p>	<p>Up to 2 years. May either be continuous or only during specified periods.</p>	<p>Where the court imposes an exclusion requirement, it must also impose an electronic monitoring requirement to monitor compliance, unless in the particular circumstances of the case, it considers it inappropriate to do so (see note on electronic monitoring below).</p>
<p>Residence requirement</p>	<p>A residence requirement provides that the offender must reside at a particular place (i.e. a private address or HMPPS provided temporary accommodation, including an approved premises or Bail accommodation Support Services) for a specified period.</p>	<p>Duration set by the court, up to the length of the order.</p> <p>The maximum placement length of an approved premises is 12 weeks.</p>	<p>Courts are encouraged to engage with Probation to understand what type of HMPPS provided temporary accommodation is available in their region to support these orders.</p> <p>Where a residence requirement provides that the offender reside at a private address, there is no requirement that the offender to be at the address at a specific time. A curfew requirement would be necessary for this. However, where a residence requirement is for an approved premises (AP), an offender is bound by the rules of the AP, which may include an overnight curfew and drug and/or alcohol testing.</p>
<p>Foreign travel prohibition requirement</p>	<p>An offender is prohibited from travelling to a country (or countries) or territory (or territories) outside the British Islands (that is the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man).</p>	<p>Duration set by the court, up to a maximum of 12 months.</p>	<p>Unlikely to be suitable for an offender who does not have a passport, rarely travels, or has no apparent international connections.</p>
<p>Mental health treatment requirement</p>	<p>A mental health treatment requirement provides treatment to an offender with a mental health condition. Treatment may be residential or non-residential and must be provided by or under the direction of a registered medical practitioner or chartered psychologist.</p>	<p>Duration set by the court, up to the length of the order.</p>	<p>The court must be satisfied: (a) that the mental condition of the offender is such as requires and may be susceptible to treatment but is not such as to warrant the making of a hospital or guardianship order; (b) that arrangements for treatment have been or can be made; (c) that the offender has expressed willingness to comply. Probation should be consulted to ensure these factors are met, and to assess the offender to ensure that any eligibility requirements for the treatment are satisfied before imposing this requirement.</p>

			<p>Most MHTRs are provided by Secondary Care Mental Health Services and are available in every court. MHTRs can be used in combination with other treatment requirements (for example drug and alcohol rehabilitation requirements) for offenders with multiple needs.</p>
<p>Drug rehabilitation requirement</p>	<p>A drug rehabilitation requirement provides treatment to an offender who is dependent on drugs or has a propensity to misuse drugs. Treatment can be residential or non-residential, and the offender must participate in court reviews of the order, as directed by the court.</p>	<p>Duration set by the court, up to the length of the order.</p>	<p>A drug rehabilitation requirement (DRR) may be imposed on an offender for whom the court is satisfied that the offender is dependent on or has a propensity to misuse drugs (as defined by s.2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971) where the dependency or propensity requires and may be susceptible to treatment.</p> <p>The court must ensure that necessary arrangements have been or can be made for the proposed treatment, and the offender must express willingness to comply with the treatment.</p> <p>Probation should be consulted to ensure these factors are met, and to assess the offender to ensure that any eligibility requirements for the treatment are satisfied before imposing this requirement.</p> <p>DRRs can be used in combination with other treatment requirements (for example, mental health treatment requirement) for offenders with multiple needs.</p>
<p>Alcohol treatment requirement</p>	<p>An alcohol treatment requirement may be imposed on an offender who is dependent on alcohol, where that dependency requires and may be susceptible to treatment.</p> <p>The treatment may be residential or non-residential.</p>	<p>Duration set by the court, up to the length of the order.</p>	<p>An alcohol treatment requirement (ATR) may be imposed on an offender for whom the court is satisfied is dependent on alcohol and this dependency is such that it requires and is susceptible to treatment.</p> <p>The court must ensure that necessary arrangements have been or can be made for the proposed treatment, and the offender must express willingness to comply with the treatment.</p> <p>Probation should be consulted to ensure these factors are met, and to assess the offender to ensure that any eligibility requirements for the treatment are satisfied before imposing this requirement.</p> <p>ATRs can be used in combination with other treatment requirements (for example, mental health treatment requirement) for offenders with multiple needs. However, an ATR cannot be imposed alongside an</p>

			alcohol abstinence and monitoring requirement (AAMR).
Alcohol abstinence and monitoring requirement (where available)	An alcohol abstinence and monitoring requirement imposes a total ban on alcohol consumption and requires the offender to have their compliance with the requirement electronically monitored.	Up to 120 days.	<p>It is generally recommended that an alcohol abstinence and monitoring requirement (AAMR) is not a standalone requirement and sits alongside other measures that support rehabilitation.</p> <p>The court must be satisfied that the offender is not alcohol dependant. If the offender is alcohol dependant, an ATR may be more appropriate. Probation should be consulted to assess the rehabilitative need and advise on the most relevant and available treatment.</p> <p>An AAMR cannot be imposed alongside an ATR alcohol treatment requirement.</p>
Electronic monitoring: electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement and electronic compliance monitoring requirement	<p>The electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement is a requirement for the offender to submit to electronic monitoring of their whereabouts (other than for the purpose of monitoring compliance with any other requirement included in the order) during a period specified in the order.</p> <p>The electronic compliance monitoring requirement is imposed to monitor compliance with another requirement on an order.</p>	Up to 2 years.	<p>The electronic whereabouts monitoring requirement may be imposed without the imposition of another requirement and involves monitoring an offender's whereabouts with the imposition of a GPS tag, save for circumstances in which the consent of a person whose co-operation is required is withheld.</p> <p>Where the court makes a relevant order imposing a curfew requirement or exclusion requirement it must also impose an electronic compliance monitoring requirement for monitoring compliance with it, save where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is a person (other than the offender) without whose co-operation it will not be practicable to secure the monitoring and that person does not consent; and/or • electronic monitoring is unavailable and/or impractical; and/or • in the particular circumstances of the case, the court considers it inappropriate to do so. <p>Prior to the imposition of a curfew requirement, Probation must carry out safeguarding and domestic abuse enquiries on any proposed curfew address, to ensure the accommodation is suitable, others will not be put at risk and the homeowner agrees to the curfew, particularly where vulnerable adults and children are involved.</p>

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