



HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Annual Report 2018-19





CONTENTS

Introduction **5**

What is MAPPA? **6**

MAPPA Statistics **8**

Explanation Commentary on Statistical Tables **10**

Hampshire & Isle of Wight MAPPA **12**

Key Objectives for 2019-20 **20**

3



4



INTRODUCTION

This annual report is presented by the MAPPA Strategic Management Board but represents the collective efforts of all involved in some of the most demanding and challenging areas of public service.

I trust you will find this report an interesting insight into the challenges faced by those agencies and individuals directly responsible for the management of some of the most dangerous offenders in society.

The report is intended to give you an explanation of what Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements are, who is involved and the sort of activities many agencies are engaged in to protect the public. Managing sex offenders and dangerous people is extremely complex and requires both personal and professional resilience. As Chair of the oversight board for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight MAPPA, I am proud of the efforts of those who contribute daily to these increasingly high-risk demands and appreciate all they do.

The report presents some case studies which illustrate how joint working and intelligence sharing have led to really positive outcomes. These case studies hopefully bring to life the realities of challenges faced and how the legislation available is being used effectively. However, the number of cases being handled is increasing and with the continued use of technology and cyber-enabled offending it is imperative that we stay ahead of the tactics used by offenders to exploit the more vulnerable in society. The Strategic Management Board will continue to examine how we can improve our working practices but improve efficiencies in use of better technology and operational practices. We continue to draw upon a wide range of expertise from numerous agencies and always seek to be even more effective at what we do.

I would like to thank you for taking time to read the report.

Scott Chilton

Chair of Strategic Management Board



Scott Chilton

Chair of Strategic Management Board
and Assistant Chief Constable,
Hampshire Constabulary



Sarah Beattie

Head of Southampton, Portsmouth and
Isle of Wight National Probation Service



James Bourke

Governor, HMP Winchester

WHAT IS MAPPA?

MAPPA background

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders (MAPPA-eligible offenders) 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, Jobcentre Plus and local housing and education authorities.

Lay Advisers are members of the public appointed by the Minister with no links to the business of managing MAPPA offenders, who 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).

The Responsible Authority is required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA area Strategic Management Board (SMB) alongside senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and DTC agencies.

How MAPPA works

MAPPA-eligible offenders 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.

Some cases require structured multi-agency management. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.

There are three categories of MAPPA-eligible offender:

Category 1 – registered sex offenders;

Category 2 – mainly violent offenders sentenced to 12 months' or more imprisonment or a hospital order; and

Category 3 – offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but who currently pose a risk of serious harm.

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

Level 1 involves ordinary agency management (i.e. managed by the lead agency with no formal MAPPA meetings).

Level 2 is where the active involvement of more than one agency is required to manage the offender.

Level 3 is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level.

MAPPA are supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system which assists with the management of offenders who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enable the safe transfer of key information when high-risk offenders move, enhancing public protection measures. ViSOR allows staff from the police, probation and prison services to work on the same IT system for the first time, improving the quality and timeliness of risk assessments and interventions to prevent offending.

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

7



MAPPA STATISTICS

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2019

	CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	CATEGORY 2: Violent offenders	CATEGORY 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	2,021	410	-	2,431
Level 2	88	43	26	157
Level 3	0	1	1	2
Total	2,109	454	27	2,590

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

8

	CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	CATEGORY 2: Violent offenders	CATEGORY 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	142	60	32	234
Level 3	2	7	1	10
Total	144	67	33	244

Registered Sex Offenders

Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) having had lifetime notification requirements revoked on
148	7

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

SEXUAL HARM PREVENTION ORDERS AND NOTIFICATION ORDERS IMPOSED BY THE COURTS

Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and Notification Orders (NOs) imposed by the courts	
SHPO	197
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	4

People subject to notification requirements for breach of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	3
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Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody

BREACH OF LICENCE

	CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	CATEGORY 2: Violent offenders	CATEGORY 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	11	23	13	47
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	11	23	13	47

9

BREACH OF SOPO/SHPO

CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	
Level 2	0
Level 3	0

Total number of Registered Sex Offenders per 100,000 population	120
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2018 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 26 June 2019, excluding those aged less than 10 years of age.

EXPLANATION COMMENTARY ON STATISTICAL TABLES

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2017 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2016 to 31 March 2017.

10

(a) MAPPA-eligible offenders – there are a number of offenders defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management, because they have committed specified sexual and violent offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA-eligible offenders living in the community. They do not include those in prison or detained under the Mental Health Act.

(b) Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) – 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”). Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence that carries a maximum penalty of five years' imprisonment.

(c) Violent Offenders – this category includes violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order. It also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration.

(d) Other Dangerous Offenders – offenders who do not qualify under the other two MAPPA-eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPPA meetings.

(e) Breach of licence – offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation supervision). If these conditions are not complied with, breach action will be taken and the offender may be recalled to prison.

(f) Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction). SHPOs and interim SHPOs replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders.

They are intended to protect the public from offenders convicted of a sexual or violent offence who pose a risk of sexual harm to the public by placing restrictions on their behaviour. It requires the offender 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 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 by the offender. In the case of an order made on a free standing application by a chief Officer or the National Crime Agency (NCA), the chief officer/NCA must be able to show that the offender has acted in such a way since their conviction as to make 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.

(g) Notification Order – this requires sexual offenders who have been convicted overseas to register with the police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. The police may apply to the court for a notification order in relation to offenders who are already in the UK or are intending to come to the UK.

(h) 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 or NCA where an individual has carried out 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. Any prohibition must be necessary to protect the public in the UK from sexual harm or, in relation to foreign travel, protect 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 a SRO are now recorded on ViSOR as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).

(i) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application

A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is now a mechanism in place that allows qualifying sex offenders to apply for a review of their notification requirements.

Individuals subject to indefinite notification 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 eight years for juveniles. This applies from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders.

On 21 April 2010, in the case of R (on the application of F and Angus Aubrey Thompson) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2010] UKSC 17, the Supreme Court upheld an earlier decision of the Court of Appeal and made a declaration of incompatibility under s. 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998 in respect of notification requirements for an indefinite period under section 82 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

This has been remedied by virtue of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) Order 2012 which has introduced the opportunity for offenders subject to indefinite notification to seek a review; this was enacted on 30 July 2012.

Persons will not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders will be required to submit an application to the police seeking a review of their indefinite notification requirements. This will only be once they have completed a minimum period of time subject to the notification requirements (15 years from the point of first notification following release from custody for the index offence for adults and eight years for juveniles).

Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain on the register for life, if necessary.

In the event that an offender is subject to a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)/Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) the order must be discharged under section 108 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 prior to an application for a review of their indefinite notification requirements.

For more information, see the Home Office section of the gov.uk website:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-offences-act-2003-remedial-order-2012

HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT MAPPA

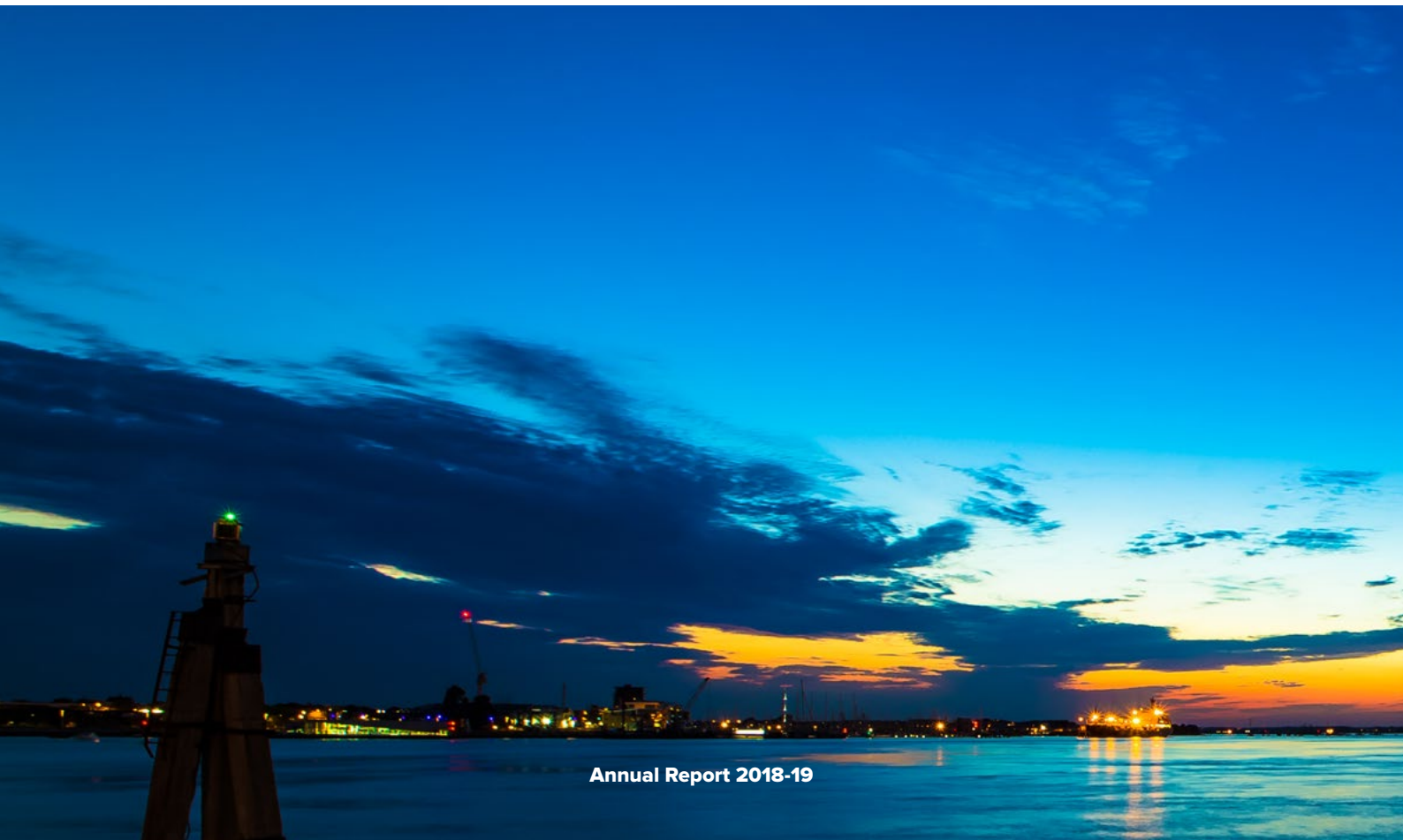
Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are overseen by the Strategic Management Board (SMB). Through the SMB, responsible authorities, namely the police and Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, engage with key partners from Children and Adults Social Care, Youth Offending, Health, Department of Work and Pensions and Housing to ensure effective and efficient arrangements are in place to protect the public.

The SMB is supported by two sub groups: a Delivery sub group responsible for implementing changes and achieving business objectives; and a Quality sub group that audits practice and makes recommendations to improve outcomes.

how well MAPPA works. The framework allows the SMB to look at longer-term trends including the volume of cases managed at Level 2 and 3, engagement by partner agencies and the type of offenders being managed under MAPPA. The Performance Framework also draws together qualitative measures such as observations of practice and audit outcomes, providing information to senior managers about practice and challenges.

12

Implementing an enhanced Performance Framework has assisted the Strategic Management Board to scrutinise



Ensuring resources are allocated to the most critical cases has also been a focus for the Strategic Management Board. A thresholding process was implemented via the governance structure to promote consistency in the level of MAPPAs management applied to each case. The SMB agreed to a focus on ensuring that levels of management

were based on information received from all relevant partners. Regular sampling of the decision making process by the MAPPAs co-ordinator's team has improved consistency in the allocation of appropriate levels of management.

CASE STUDY

Dangerous offenders managed under MAPPAs are often directed to live away from the local area in order to protect victims. In a Category 3 MAPPAs case the offender was instructed to reside at an Approved Premises Hostel (run by the National Probation Service) away from Hampshire because he was assessed as continuing to represent a risk of harm to his ex-partner and their children.

The victim had moved to a refuge away from Hampshire in order to protect herself, but this also proved challenging for agencies working under MAPPAs to co-ordinate her safety. Through a dedicated police safeguarding officer, the victim agreed to use a GPS tag that would alert authorities immediately if the offender (who had also

consented to a tag) was within an agreed distance of the victim. Round-the-clock monitoring of the two tags gave assurance to the victim that she would not have to physically see the offender before the police were notified. The equipment also had the benefit of becoming an open communication device to allow contact with the victim and alert her to find a place of safety if deemed appropriate.

A plan was created identifying actions for agencies should the alarms trigger. A review of the multi-agency risk management plan was conducted at each Level 2 MAPPAs meeting and a positive outcome was that it was not necessary to initiate an urgent response because the offender abided by the conditions placed upon him.



Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight came together over two events planned to support their role as MAPPA lead agencies. A new Memorandum of Understanding between the Strategic Management Board and all four YOTs provided an opportunity to further strengthen working relationships and protect the public, promoting multi-agency risk management planning.

CASE STUDY

Case YY had a long history of violent offences and was assessed as posing a very high risk of serious harm when released on licence from prison. Agencies were concerned about the risk he posed to his own children. A MAPPA level 2 meeting enabled professionals to implement a multi-agency approach to safeguarding these children, working together by sharing skills, expertise, case knowledge and resources to plan for the release of this offender.

The releasing prison updated the police with details of travel arrangements and it was identified that YY had been met by an associate who also had a history of serious violent offending. This information was shared and YY's whereabouts were tracked using number plate recognition technology. It was noted that the vehicle did not follow a route to an Approved Premises (AP) where YY was required to live in order to monitor his behaviour.

As the car started travelling away from the AP, a plan that was previously agreed at a MAPPA meeting was enacted. Close liaison between the police, National Probation Service and social care prompted the removal of identified children from their education setting to an agreed safe location. Relevant staff at the school had been given a photograph of YY and details of what to do should he attempt to make contact with his children.



A police unit was stationed outside the carer's home which had an exclusion zone around it and the police had devised a response plan should YY go to this address.

The MAPPA level 2 meeting enabled these safeguarding plans to be prepared and professionals involved were aware of their required roles and responsibilities. This resulted in a response that was confidently enacted when required as the risk increased. As a result of the plan put in place, YY was unable to have unauthorised access to his children and appropriate enforcement action was taken with the offender being recalled to prison.

Strengthening the link between the police, acting on behalf of the Responsible Authority, and YOTs has ensured plans to protect the public are centred on the young person and include elements of monitoring and control, supervision, interventions and victim safety. Feedback was positive, with one participant commenting: "Informative

and useful. Will take the learning and apply it in my practice. Will ensure that these points are shared across the professional networks I work alongside." and another participant commented: "Well prepared and delivered! A good reinforcement and set of reminders in what we do and [are] require to do".

The Strategic Management Board recognises the importance of linking both strategically and operationally with other criminal justice and safeguarding bodies to promote MAPPA and ensure systems complement each other to protect those in need. The capacity to disseminate key messages about MAPPA has been supported by a new communications plan agreed by all representatives at the SMB.

Regular auditing arrangements have promoted the improvement of practice across MAPPA. Case managers meet with a panel of senior managers across agencies that

contribute to MAPPA and review how cases are overseen in the community, to identify learning or good practice. The MAPPA Chairs Forum has been used to share and develop practice, which has enhanced risk management plans and addressed a number of other recommendations made following quality assurance work. This includes a commitment to hold a multi-agency development day to help case managers broker and deliver interventions to address offending and consideration as to how agencies can work together to protect the public from offenders who present in a chaotic, disengaged manner.

CASE STUDY

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements proved invaluable with Mr K, who had highly complex needs. Mr K had significant learning difficulties, was considered vulnerable and had a history of significant trauma as a care leaver.

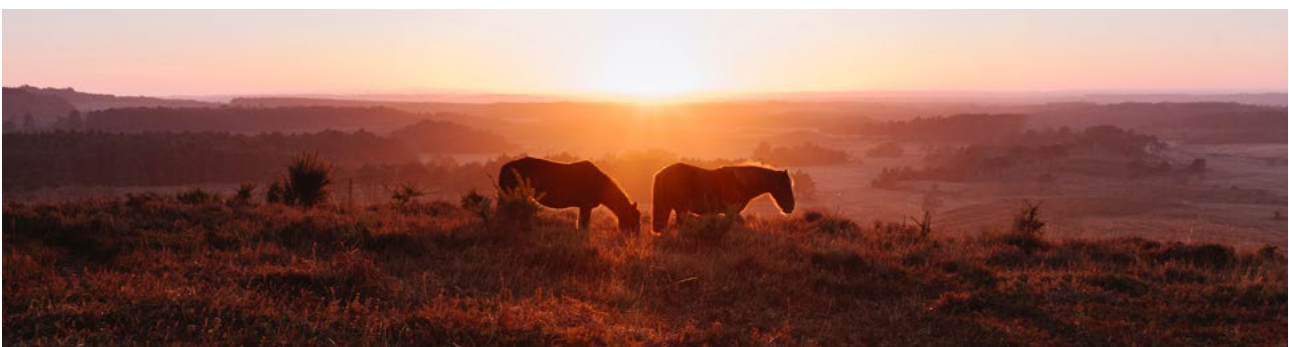
These issues contributed to his substance misuse, associations with negative peers and at times being exploited sexually, financially and emotionally. Many of his accommodation placements had broken down due to them being unsuitable for his high level of support needs. A Social Care Act assessment helped clarify responsibility for accommodation and secured funding for a specialist placement.

Key to the success with this case was being able to enable agencies to work together in a co-ordinated way given the number of agencies involved. The range of agencies included a Forensic Learning Disability team, psychologists, Adult Social Care, third sector housing providers, Circles of Support and Accountability, a local authority housing representative, the police and the National Probation Service.

The MAPPA process enabled each of the agencies involved to recognise the value of their contribution to rehabilitation and risk management planning. It was important to understand that without committing significant resources to this case (in terms of supported residential accommodation), the cycle of reoffending would continue as it had done for a number of years.

Mr K's case was raised to Level 3 management because of the need to secure funding from Adult Social Care for residential supported accommodation.

Using the highest level of MAPPA management meant that representatives were able to commit additional resources to protect the public. Residing in the right accommodation, with appropriate resources and support, has helped Mr K to avoid re-offending or using illicit drugs, and he has abided by his Sexual Harm Prevention Order. For the first time, there is a very realistic prospect of him not reoffending.



CASE STUDY

While MAPPA categories identify different types of offender, the risk posed by individuals often involves multiple elements. Agencies were faced with managing Mr J, who was coming to the end of a sentence imposed for a violent offence.

However, assessments identified a significant sexual element to the original offence alongside controlling and coercive behaviour, adding additional dimensions to risk management. It was also noted that Mr J had previously been charged with rape offences but had been found not guilty at court. Agencies faced the release of Mr J at the end of his sentence with no statutory or enforceable control measures in place to manage the ongoing risk he was known to present. Mr J had also refused to engage with any agency for support and help.

Agencies agreed to continue to manage Mr J under MAPPA despite his sentence expiring, to continue sharing information and to explore all possible avenues to protect the public. Utilising information and risk assessments completed as part of MAPPA, a specialist detective constable concentrated on identifying an opportunity to maximise the

application, and use, of a civil order as a risk management tool. It was agreed that a Sexual Harm Prevention Order application should be made to court based on the violent MAPPA qualifying offence where there was evidence of sexualised behaviour.

This area of work is highly resource intensive for each application, requiring extensive research, retrieval of evidence and preparation of a court bundle for each offender. Hampshire Constabulary, having worked closely with the National Probation Service, prepared and presented this first case of using evidence from a violent conviction and previous un-convicted sex offences as justification for a civil order to protect the public from sexual harm.

Following this tenacious piece of work, the court was convinced of the risk of serious sexual harm and imposed a Sexual Harm Prevention Order for five years including a requirement that Mr J notifies the police of any new relationship. In addition, Mr J is now classified as registered sex offender, extending his MAPPA management and thus helping to protect the public from this individual.



CASE STUDY

Hampshire Constabulary and the National Probation Service often undertake joint home visits to offenders managed under MAPPAs. One visit to a registered sex offender revealed concerning behaviour that led to a decision that the offender could no longer be safely managed in the community.

During the visit, the offender gave an account of his recent activity and an example of how he had managed his own behaviour by avoiding children even during everyday activities such as going to the supermarket and taking a bus ride. Whilst there were some positives, the offender acknowledged... "I know what I need to do, I just need to put it in to practice. Sometimes it's hard to do."

As part of the visit, checks were made on internet equipment and his living environment. Officers were concerned to see a number of items more likely to be found in a child's room, such as boxed model cars and jigsaws – an indicator the offender might be trying to form links to children.

Officers are trained to assess the attitude of offenders and current motivation to desist from offending. Messages exchanged with a friend suggested an increasing hostility towards the restrictions in place to protect the public. Discussions with the offender during the home visit added to the concern felt by the officers as it was apparent the offender continued to fantasise about abusing children.

Persistence by the officers led to the discovery of letters between the offender and an associate he had met in prison. The content was so concerning it left the officers in no doubt that the offender could no longer be safely managed in the community.

The joint home visit had revealed new information that allowed enforcement action to be taken and the offender was recalled to prison in order to protect the public.

Offender management skills have also been promoted to staff throughout Hampshire Constabulary to assist in the management of high risk or dangerous offenders. The use of technology to manage offenders in the community has been consolidated, and consideration of GPS tagging either on a voluntary basis or as a restrictive element of a Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) is now standard practice as part of a toolbox of approaches to protect the public.

Offender Perspective

I first met my Offender Manager (OM), in prison in 2014 and have had the good fortune of her supporting me since then. Though I wouldn't always considered her in this way as back then, I thought she overestimated the risk I posed. With hindsight, an OM should be averse to taking risks, at least unnecessary ones I guess, for as much my benefit as the public.

MAPPAs can be positive when you're not offending. Weekly OM visits, frequent calls and now texts allow my OM, after some years, to be able to confirm I don't still hold pro criminal attitudes. There's no way I could use drugs without expecting to have it stuck on me. My OM also said

missed or late appointments could be an indication of risk increasing. I've remained in work since release, have a good relationship with my partner and am creating a nice place to live. This all shows I can stay on track. I now pay council tax and energy bills. I used to leave that stuff to my partner but I now pay into the system same as anyone else. My point is you almost know you have arrived when doing things others take for granted and get a sense of pride from this. Sixteen years ago I'd have been ashamed to say I work on a building site, which sounds ridiculous.

I wrote to my local council over a decade ago, from prison, to be put on housing list and I'm grateful they have honoured my application as it's played a part in my ongoing rehabilitation. I've spent some time doing it up and it's another reason not to offend as I don't wish to lose it. Part of my tenancy includes offending on the estate as grounds for eviction, which is a protective factor also.

I have had some stressful occasions, more recently my agency wanted to tell their client about my offending history. I dealt with this matter, I'm pleased to say, in text-book fashion, reaching out to my OM and partner straight away, taking advice, and then owning the problem by speaking to my boss. As it happened, this disclosure reinforced my position at work.

I've been in work nearly six months and have shown myself to be reliable and trustworthy. Just the other day I attended a staff barbecue (hog roast no less) and I was proud to send a picture to my offender manager! I'd like to say thank you to my offender manager for all the support you have given me in what's been nearly a year back in the community.

MAPPA Lay Advisers

In our voluntary role as Lay Advisers, we have continued to attend and contribute to discussions at the Strategic Management Board and its sub-groups. We also attend a sample of Level 2 and 3 MAPPA meetings, where we see at first hand the extent of co-operation between agencies. For the most part this works extremely well, although in some instances we have noted the negative impact of the absence of key agencies, an issue which has been addressed at senior level. We also read the minutes of meetings we attend, and thus augment the quality control undertaken by the co-ordinator.

We have continued to sit on audit panels, which are undoubtedly a valuable management tool, and we have taken part in serious case reviews. These involve rigorous examination of individual cases, and at times they reveal some aspect of inter-agency working which might have been more effective. Our involvement in these processes has enabled us to monitor the way in which management conducts detailed re-examination of both "routine" and problematic cases, and indeed we have been encouraged to take an active part in the processes.

We are aware of the increasing strain upon MAPPA-related resources, and this is causing us some concern about maintaining the quality of MAPPA activity in the future. Workloads per offender manager are comparatively very high, and senior managers in key agencies are having to make tough choices between conflicting demands for resources. In addition, we have noted that the task of identifying accommodation, enabling offenders to follow an appropriate post-release pathway, is exacerbated by the limited availability of placements, both in approved premises and in other forms of housing.

We would be failing in our role as independent advisers if we did not highlight these issues. Nevertheless, they should not detract from the fact that we frequently observe staff working diligently, conscientiously and successfully to achieve the aims of MAPPA and to balance protection of the public with rehabilitation of offenders.

Nicola Price / Ray Palmer
MAPPA Lay Advisers



CASE STUDY

MAPPA has been used to co-ordinate a response to offending linked to “County Lines” and urban street gangs. Two children managed by youth offending teams under MAPPA were suspected of anti-social behaviour and drug dealing which was having a significant impact on a local community.

To address this, multi-agency meetings were held to prioritise resources to tackle and disrupt the criminal activity. Through co-operative working and sharing information, an accurate intelligence picture was generated to support warrant applications that resulted in securing convictions for drug supply offences.

National attention on knife crime was reflected in these cases with both offenders suspected of carrying and using knives. An effective link was established with other operations run by Hampshire Constabulary to target high-risk areas such as parks and city centres with increased covert and overt patrols and the use of local authority CCTV resources combined with other tactics to make the parks less attractive for these criminals.

Preventing child criminal exploitation of vulnerable children in Hampshire and breaking the cycle of children entering the Criminal Justice System are areas of focus for partners contributing to MAPPA.

Training summary

Training and briefings are delivered to a variety of audiences on behalf of the MAPPA SMB. Regular awareness training is available to agencies likely to be involved in MAPPA – the aim of this training is to increase general awareness of MAPPA, and of multi-agency risk management plans which are key to protecting the public.

Individual agency briefings are offered when there is a significant need to update MAPPA knowledge within an organisation – these briefings can be tailored to a specific role of an agency if required.

To enquire about MAPPA training please email mappa@hampshire.pnn.police.uk



CASE STUDY

Hampshire Constabulary continues to utilise the support and expertise of Special constables to manage offenders under MAPPA. A recent home visit to a registered sex offender, who had been convicted of downloading indecent images of children, was supported by a “Cyber Special” with expert IT skills.

The Special constable was able to deploy skills learnt in a civilian environment to locate hidden internet equipment using information extracted from the offender’s router. This revealed a device which had not been presented to officers for inspection, and which contravened the Sexual Harm Prevention Order imposed on the offender. Appropriate action was taken as a result.

KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2019-20

The Hampshire and IOW MAPPA Strategic Management Board has identified priorities for 2019-2020. These include:

- Hosting a multi-agency professional development event with contributions from Adult and Children's Social Care, Mental Health and Youth Offending Services to promote effective multi-agency public protection.
- Embedding an agreed Memorandum of Understanding in lead agency processes to promote effective risk management for mentally disordered offenders.
- Reviewing the Quality Assurance schedule to provide assurance to the SMB of the quality of work undertaken on behalf of MAPPA.
- Reviewing the content and delivery of training and briefings to maximise understanding of MAPPA.



All MAPPA reports from England
and Wales are published online at:

