



**North Yorkshire**  
Annual Report 2018-19  
Protection through partnerships

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**National  
Probation  
Service**



# Foreword

The North Yorkshire Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Strategic Management Board (SMB) are proud to present our annual report to the residents and our local communities.

This is a report that provides an opportunity for the public and professionals to see the achievements of our joint working - but importantly it reaffirms that we are accountable to the public for our actions.

In the last year we have been joined by two new independent lay advisers, which provides further transparency as they observe the MAPPA work being completed to protect the public from harm.

The Police, Probation Service and Prison Service are the MAPPA Responsible Authorities and protecting the public from harm continues to be our highest priority. We are supported by the Duty to Cooperate agencies which includes mental health services, adult and children safeguarding teams and housing providers.

I would like to acknowledge the work and commitment of those working with MAPPA locally and the continued high levels of professionalism when dealing with these difficult and challenging cases. The information provided within the annual report demonstrates our joint achievements and reflects the hard work by those involved in public protection.

By using the well established MAPPA arrangements, statutory services can work closely and are able to share information which is critical to the identification of the risk that violent and sexual offenders present, so that robust and comprehensive risk managements plans can be developed and followed.

The complete removal of risk presented by these offenders cannot be achieved, but it is our collective responsibility to manage the risk posed.

These risk management plans apply to individuals who are being released from prison or supervised in the community, and ensure that an appropriate, yet defensible approach, is being taken for their management and rehabilitation.



**Allan Harder**

Chair  
North Yorkshire MAPPA  
Strategic Management Board

Detective Superintendent  
North Yorkshire Police

*“The complete removal of risk presented by these offenders cannot be achieved, but it is our collective responsibility to manage the risk posed”*

# 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 Cooperate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and local housing and education authorities.

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.

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).

## 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.

That is as far as MAPPA extend in the majority of cases, but some cases require structured multi-agency management. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners. There are 3 categories of MAPPA-eligible offender:

- **Category 1** - registered sexual 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 presenting the higher risks of serious harm.

- **Level 1** is where the offender 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 offender.
- **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 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.

# Critical friends

Lay advisers are volunteer members of the public with no links to the management of MAPPA offenders. They act as independent, yet informed, observers - able to pose questions which the professionals closely involved in the day to day work might not think of asking.

Lay advisers are members of the MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) and bring to the board their understanding and perspective of the community in which they live.

In North Yorkshire and York, the SMB currently has two lay advisers, Melanie Welford-Carroll and John Clark, both appointed in October 2018.

Lay advisers are appointed by the Secretary of State for Justice as critical friends to represent the community interest in the work of MAPPA. Their role is to challenge processes and procedures, monitor and evaluate the operation of MAPPA and help make MAPPA more accountable. Lay advisers receive training in the work of the MAPPA agencies and they participate in various working groups as well as the SMB.

Sue Bentley was a lay adviser from July 2012 to July 2019, serving two terms of office.

During this time Sue has noted the progress that has been made in MAPPA processes and training of staff. This has included the improvement in the agencies working together, sharing of information and the introduction/roll out of an e-learning package for staff.

The committee structure of the SMB has been simplified from two committees to one. The committee prepares the annual business and training plan, monitors performance, reviews the MAPPA budget and achievements against key performance indicators.

During Sue's seven years there have been major changes in the Probation Service, the health service and the local Prison Service and the MAPPA arrangements have progressed despite major organisational change. The introduction of the Circles of Support and Accountability programme to help high risk individuals also proved a great success locally.

Sue has enjoyed greatly contributing to the work of MAPPA and providing an independent view of the work of the groups involved.





# New appointments

This year saw the retirement of Sue Bentley, who had served the statutory maximum time (seven years) as lay member of North Yorkshire MAPPA. As mentioned on page five, her contribution, commitment and knowledge will be greatly missed.

In anticipation of Sue's retirement from the Board, two new lay members were recruited, John Clark and Melanie Welford- Carroll.

On appointment, as part of their induction programme, John and Melanie met with Sue to help ensure a smooth handover. A full induction and training programme was designed by the MAPPA coordinator, which included visits to Full Sutton high security prison and Askham Grange open prison. John and Melanie met prison staff and toured the facilities, helping them to gain a better understanding of prison life both from the perspective of the offender and those charged with running and managing our prisons.

John and Melanie have also met with probation officers and attended offender interviews. They have visited Southview Approved Premises and discussed various housing issues and challenges with senior staff.

They visited the magistrates' court to see the operation of first tier justice. Meetings were also arranged with serious crime officers, public protection officers and victim liaison officers.

From this extremely comprehensive induction programme and an invaluable handover from Sue, John and Melanie now feel able to take over this varied and challenging role as North Yorkshire MAPPA lay advisers.

## John Clark Lay Adviser

*"I am a part-time tutor at Leeds University School of Lifelong Learning and I am also the Chair of Healthwatch York, a government initiative set up to enable equality of access to health and social care services.*

*"I retired in 2017 from full time work as the Prevention and Restorative Justice Coordinator for Leeds Youth Justice Service. I am trained in Restorative conversation/conference facilitation and in the delivery of Restorative Practice training.*

*"A qualified social worker, my interest in restorative work arose while practicing social work in North Yorkshire and I was involved in developing mentoring and mediation services in York in 1998. Partnership with the Leeds Victim Offender Mediation Unit and West Yorkshire Police helped establish a Youth Mediation Project in Leeds in 1999. I trained as a restorative conference facilitator in 2000, was a committee member of Mediation UK and subsequently trained as a trainer in Restorative Practices.*

*"I have also worked in the professional theatre, the licensed trade and the established Church. My voluntary roles have included school governor, union convenor, Chair of the Yorkshire Association of Youth Justice, and as a trustee and Chair of a small children's charity, The Island."*

## Melanie Welford-Carroll Lay Adviser

*“Although from North Yorkshire, work commitments took me to Hertfordshire for four years, during which time I served as lay advisor to Hertfordshire MAPPA, so I come to this role with some pre-existing knowledge and experience. However, each county is different and awareness of local issues and pressures is invaluable. As such, I found the induction programme extremely useful and the handover period with Sue, where all three lay advisors (Sue, John and I) attended one Strategic Management Board (SMB) meeting, to be invaluable. I hope this induction has allowed me to get off to a good start.*

*“I have now attended a case meeting monthly, Delivery Group meetings and the SMB. I have been very impressed by the professionalism of the North Yorkshire staff, across the Responsible Authorities and the Duty to Cooperate Agencies. With pressures on resources there is inevitably quite a challenge in managing the most serious MAPPA cases, but my initial impressions of risk assessment and importantly risk mitigation, is very positive.*

*“As I continue to attend meetings and increase my knowledge and awareness, I hope to represent the interests of the local communities, allowing me to successfully monitor and evaluate MAPPA, as specified in the Ministry of Justice guidance.*

*“I am a mum of two young adults and still enjoy a full nest during university holidays. I have run my own property and holiday business for just over 20 years, prior to which I was a management consultant and an accountant in a FTSE100 company.*

*“I am from a farming family and have a reasonable grasp of rural and countryside issues. However, I am interested in people and importantly, equality of opportunity for all, regardless of race, colour or creed, so I do my best to keep up to date on wider social issues, not just those which affect rural communities.*

*“I sit on the Lord Chancellor’s Advisory Committee (LCAC) for North and West Yorkshire, which is tasked with the selection and discipline of magistrates. This LCAC role, coupled with my MAPPA role, my own business and a busy private life, keeps me well occupied, whilst at the same time, providing a sense of fulfilment gained through public service.”*

# Working together on health

The Designated Professionals Safeguarding Team, Adult and Children, North Yorkshire and York, have over the past year established a robust information sharing process in respect of MAPPA clients with health providers, including GPs, hospital trusts and dentists. *(Mental health providers remain involved in their own right).*

All initial level 2 and 3 MAPPA meetings are now attended by a clinical commissioning group designated professional who ensures that agreed proportionate risk assessments are shared with the relevant GP and other health providers as necessary. Guidance on the safe management of this information within health provider records has been developed, which includes the process when notification of MAPPA closures are received.

This development has been supported by a programme of training and awareness raising across providers and GP practices.

As a result of the development, all GP practices now have access to comprehensive risk management plans which involve primary and secondary care providers.

Health staff now have a robust understanding of the MAPPA guidance and duty to cooperate and are able to ensure that their patients are offered safe and effective support for their health needs.

As a result of the development of this process the Designated Professional team have supported the request for specialist funding for a health intervention due to the needs of a MAPPA level 3 client. Additionally, specific support for a GP practice linked to the approved premises (AP) in the area have been provided and links between the AP and GP practice enhanced.

*“Health staff now have a robust understanding of the MAPPA guidance and duty to cooperate and are able to ensure that their patients are offered safe and effective support for their health needs”*





# Mental Health support

**It is widely recognised that working with sex offenders can be emotionally challenging.**

In an environment where caseloads are on the up and the number of sex offenders appears to be increasing, the need for staff to take care of their mental health has never been more important.

On the 31 March 2019 the total number of MAPPA eligible offenders in North Yorkshire was 1,077, of these 881 roughly 81% were registered sex offenders. This is an increase of 61 registered sex offenders from 31 March 2018. The majority of these are managed by the National Probation Service, leading to caseloads for some offender managers that are in the main sex offenders.

Without doubt, working with increased numbers of this type of client group is going to influence the health and wellbeing of offender managers.

HMPSS has produced several strategies to assist professionals in this area. The Sexual Offending Library, which can be accessed through Junction, details additional guidance to help offender managers support these types of offenders. It also recognises the challenging experience this kind of work can pose and highlights many support services on offer. Support can be accessed through line managers, the Employee Assistance Programme and Occupational Health.

The 2017 HMPSS Wellbeing strategy recognised the importance of creating a working environment in which we can all find a way to discuss our mental health and to access the right support. This report also stressed the importance of creating a culture in which securing good health and wellbeing is an integral part of the job.

Contained within this strategy is a link to a 'How to look after your Mental Health' guide which contains some useful tips for NPS staff, including talking about feelings, keeping active and asking for help. Talking to others can be an effective way to cope with a problem.

Wellbeing champions have been appointed to generate awareness of local issues and to share information on how to access the necessary support. Awareness days are encouraged and promoted. Mental Health support is also available through charities Heads Together, Time to change and Mind.

The environment in which NPS staff work is challenging and there is always a need to adapt and respond to difficult situations. However help and support is out there and staff are encouraged to access it.



# Giving victims a voice

The Victim Liaison work is underpinned by the Victims Code of Practice. The work involves a Statutory obligation to contact victims of Schedule 15 offences, where the offender is sentenced to a 12 months plus custodial sentence.

Within the Mappa level 2 and 3 the role of the Victim Liaison Officer (VLO) which is part of the Victim Contact Scheme (VCS) is to represent and put forward the victim's views and concerns. In particular at the release stage of the sentence. This includes the physical risk of harm and the emotional wellbeing of the victim.

The VLO is unique within probation as the role requires direct contact with the victim and aims to ensure that the victim is recognised within the Criminal Justice System (CJS).

At the Mappa the VLO will offer a fuller picture of the victim's circumstances and reflect the complexities and dynamics of the impact of the offence, their concern and fears. This information informs the Mappa's Risk Management Plan in relation to the victim.

As the VLO is the victim's direct contact with the CJS, they have a responsibility to balance victim's expectations throughout the process, being mindful that conditions requested by the victim need to be both necessary and proportionate.

For a successful outcome it is vital that communication is carried out before, during and after the Mappa itself with the offender manager and VLO.

*“The role requires direct contact with the victim and aims to ensure that the victim is recognised within the Criminal Justice System”*

# Tackling homelessness

It is widely accepted that it was the BBC television play 'Cathy Come Home' from 1966 which significantly raised the issue of homelessness in the national consciousness. However it was over a decade after the programme's first broadcast before there was any significant change in legislation, with the passing of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977.

Since then, over the years there has been further bolstering of the homelessness legislation, including the Housing Act 1996 Part VII (Homelessness) and the Homelessness Act 2002. In April 2018 a further piece of legislation came into effect, the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017.

The Homelessness Reduction Act applies to all local housing authorities across England and has significantly increased the duties and responsibilities owed towards households who are threatened with homelessness and are homeless.

Councils now have duties to work with applicants who are threatened with homelessness within 56 days to try to prevent homelessness from occurring. Where an applicant is homeless, councils now have duties to work with that applicant for 56 days to try to relieve their homelessness.

In every case a Personalised Housing Plan must be drawn up with the applicant, detailing what reasonable steps the council and the applicant should take in order to try to prevent/relieve their homelessness. Some steps for the applicant would be mandatory, some might only be recommended.

Further to the additional responsibilities on councils, the new Act also introduced the 'Duty to Refer'. This placed a duty on specified public bodies to refer users of their service who they have reason to believe are homeless or threatened with becoming homeless within 56 days, to a local authority of the service users' choice.

Amongst the specified public bodies subject to the duty to refer are prisons and probation services (including community rehabilitation companies).

When a council receives such a referral, they should arrange to undertake an assessment of the service user who has been referred. If the applicant cannot attend the council for assessment, then the council can arrange to visit the person/household referred, or an assessment over the telephone can be arranged.

If it is accepted that the service user is homeless or threatened with homelessness within 56 days, and eligible for assistance, then the council will have duties to draw up a Personalised Housing Plan with the applicant.

As well as detailing the reasonable steps that the Council and the applicant would take in order to end their homelessness, the Personalised Housing Plan would also detail what support is available to the household. It would be expected that the household would engage with relevant support agencies in order to receive whatever support and assistance that they may require to deal with any personal issues they may have, that may also prove to be a barrier for them accessing or sustaining any accommodation.

As part of latest legislation, there's no additional requirement on councils to provide temporary accommodation for homeless applicants where there is no reason to believe that they fall within a priority need category. However, whether in temporary accommodation or not, councils must still work with any applicant where it has been accepted that they are threatened with homelessness within 56 days or are homeless, to prevent/relieve their homelessness.



Councils are still learning how to interpret and apply the new legislation though and it is important to be aware that matters such as 'local connection' still apply. In these circumstances, a council may still refer a homeless household who has no local connection to their area to another council area where the household does have a local connection to, as long as it is safe to do so.

The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government has commissioned an independent assessment of the implementation of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2017, to look at how it is working in practice, identify lessons that can be learnt, issues that need to be resolved and best practice. It is expected that the conclusions and recommendations from the review will be reported in March 2020.

Since the introduction of the Homelessness Reduction Act it has been an interesting time for Councils as they have got to grips with the additional requirements of the new legislation and applying it in practice.

Early statistics indicate that more households, who are threatened with homelessness or are homeless, are receiving more assistance than ever before.





# Relational working

Since the Spring of 2018, Southview Approved Premises PIPE has started working with just one North Yorkshire police officer, rather than four, to manage the registered sex offenders (RSOs) staying at Southview.

The positives are that Southview staff can build a relationship with one person; they know who to inform with intelligence regarding the residents; and the officer can build up a picture of the group of residents that stay at Southview. This means that the officer can pay attention to any group dynamics and this means any concerns with RSOs and non-RSOs alike.

There have been several residents who have committed sexual offences, however they are not RSOs as the offences were committed prior to the Act. It is extremely helpful that the officer is aware of these residents too and can support the Southview team in risk management with all these cases.

Since this time, sharing of information has improved. Residents know that this officer is part of the Southview team and this in itself has improved communication and relationships between the two agencies. Information is also passed swiftly back to the Southview team from the police officer, making this an excellent two-way communication process.

Working in a psychologically informed way with a law enforcement agency does not always sit comfortably and could be difficult to see this working in reality; however, the PIPE's ethos also has a focus on public protection, reducing risk of serious harm and to pay attention to service users emotional wellbeing. Our experience is that the police officer working directly with staff in a caring and supportive way around sensitive issues - such as employment and move-ons - that can be very anxiety provoking for residents, we have been able to work together to support individuals in a safe way.

The officer has become a part of our team, by attending our daily morning briefing 'team time', attending Risk Sharing meetings with our IIRMs partners and drug agency, by attending many MAPPA's together, also resident and staff meetings. He has also supported workforce development, in that he has increased the teams risk taking perspectives regarding our high-risk group of men.

Since this time, any recalls have been conducted in a swifter manner, surveillance has been completed on individuals with extremely tight communication and disclosures to employers and landlords have been completed swiftly and safety.

Following a resident move-on from Southview PIPE, there is quite often less support for the man as he moves onto a less supportive accommodation environment.

Having one police officer involved with all the RSO cases, he continues to work with these residents that move on; providing a dedicated role, consistency and support which is critical for a successful move-on into the community.

2016 ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT  
CENTRAL DIVISION



NO. 1017 TRAILER  
ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT  
INVENTORY DOCUMENT

ISSUE NUMBER

DATE	TIME	LOCATION	ISSUE NUMBER	ISSUE TYPE	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	ISSUE STATUS
10/10/16	10:30	1017 TRAILER	1017-1017	ISSUE	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	ISSUE STATUS
10/10/16	10:30	1017 TRAILER	1017-1017	ISSUE	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	ISSUE STATUS
10/10/16	10:30	1017 TRAILER	1017-1017	ISSUE	ISSUE DESCRIPTION	ISSUE STATUS
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10/10/16 10:30 1017 TRAILER  
1017-1017 ISSUE  
ISSUE DESCRIPTION  
ISSUE STATUS

# MAPPAs Statistics

## MAPPAs-eligible offenders on 31 March 2019

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	875	188	-	1,063
Level 2	4	3	4	11
Level 3	2	1	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,077</b>

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

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	26	22	22	70
Level 3	4	1	0	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>75</b>

## Registered Sexual Offenders

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	11
RSOs having had lifetime notification requirements revoked on application	6

## Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

### SHPOs & NOs imposed by the courts

SHPOs	79
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	0
People subject to notification requirements for breach of a SRO	0

## Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
<b>Breach of licence</b>				
Level 2	4	4	5	13
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	5	4	5	14
<b>Breach of SOPO/SHPO</b>				
Level 2	0	-	-	0
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	0	-	-	0

## Total number Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population 119

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 ten years of age.

# Explanation commentary

## MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2019 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

**(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 at Level 1 without formal 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.”) These offenders 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** – 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. These offenders are assessed and managed by the National Probation Service, Youth Offending Team or Mental Health Services.

**(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. These offenders are assessed and

managed by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.

**(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).** Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (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 from 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 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.

A 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, 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.

A 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 a 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. Persons do not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders 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 on the register 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. This applied from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders.



**MAPPA Unit**  
Alverton Court  
Crosby Road  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
DL6 1AA

**North Yorkshire Police**  
[www.northyorkshire.police.uk](http://www.northyorkshire.police.uk)  
@NYorkPolice

**HM Prison Service**  
[www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

**National Probation Service**  
[www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)