



Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Protection through Partnership





Pete Brown
Chief Executive
York and North Yorkshire Probation Trust



Tim Madgwick
Deputy Chief Constable
North Yorkshire Police
Chair MAPPA Strategic Management Board





Diane Pellew
Governor
HM Askham Grange





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Foreword

As the current Chair of York and North Yorkshire's Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, I am pleased to present this year's annual report to both our local communities and partner agencies.

Protecting the public from harm is essential to the MAPPA Responsible Authority (Police, Prison and Probation services) and everything we do is focused on ensuring the continued safety of our communities.

Sexual and violent offending forms a small percentage of the crimes dealt with by North Yorkshire Police. However the devastating impact these incidents have on both victims and communities is huge.

While all risk cannot be eliminated, your safety is our priority. Members of the public can be assured, through this report, that work continues 24 hours a day, seven days a week to protect communities from harm.

North Yorkshire continues to be one of the safest places in the country, with a low chance of becoming a victim of crime. We have an excellent track record of disrupting criminality and bringing offenders to justice. MAPPA is one example of how our excellent working relationships with partner organisations and agencies is key to the continued delivery of excellent standards of service to communities.

During 2013-14 the local Probation Trust was subject to an Inspection of Adult Offending Work by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation. The Inspection found: "those cases requiring a higher level of Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements involvement were well managed... multi agency work effectively contributed to the management of risk of harm... The Violent & Sexual Offenders Register, the information sharing system linked to the management of violent and Sexual offenders, was used effectively in all cases... Child Protection

and safeguarding was given a high priority at all levels. Overall work with offenders was delivered to a good standard and we considered some aspects of the work to be excellent."

2013-14 has been a time of significant change for our local probation trust, as it prepared for the new organisational arrangements under the Governments Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) programme. These reforms have brought changes to the structure of probation services and the delivery of community sentences by probation providers. The providers of probation services under the TR programme will be the Community Rehabilitation Companies and the National Probation Service. Both organisations will continue to have the protection of the public from harm as our key priority and the National Probation Service will be responsible for managing all eligible MAPPA offenders.

HM Prisons also have significant input into addressing the risk offenders pose to the public, especially those managed under MAPPA. They do this by managing offending risk factors through appropriate interventions whilst in custody; gathering and sharing relevant information to support the MAPPA process and informing parole reports. Risk to the public is assessed regularly, particularly given that HMP & YOI Askham Grange is an open prison. Work undertaken in assessing risk is key to the successful resettlement of offenders.

All responsible agencies within MAPPA are continuing to undergo unprecedented levels of change but members of the public can be reassured of our ongoing commitment to protecting the most vulnerable members of society from some of the most dangerous.

Tim Madgwick
Deputy Chief Constable
North Yorkshire Police
Chair MAPPA Strategic Management Board



MAPPA background



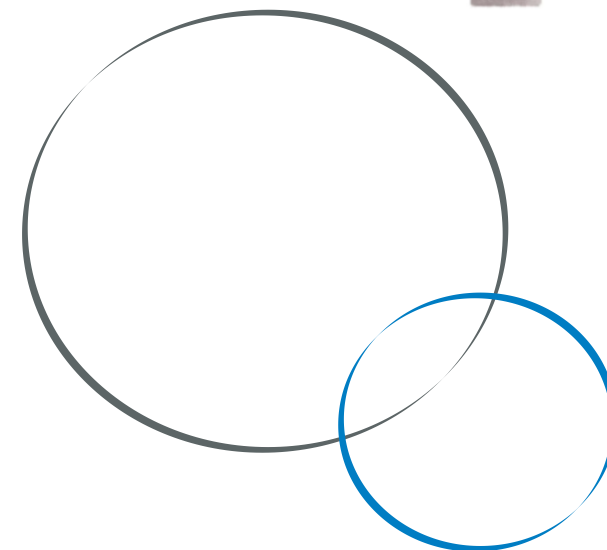
MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders (MAPPA-eligible offenders) under the provisions of sections 325 to 327B of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

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 Trusts, 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 duty to co-operate agencies.

Lay advisers are members of the public with no links to the business of managing MAPPA offenders and 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 by the agencies in order to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.

In the majority of cases that is as far as MAPPA extends but in some cases, it is determined that active multi-agency management is required. 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 – (in the main) violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months or more; 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 management levels intended to ensure that resources are focused upon the cases where they are most needed; generally those involving the higher risks of serious harm.

Level 1 involves ordinary agency management (i.e. no MAPPA meetings or resources); Level 2 is where the active involvement of more than one agency is required to manage the offender but the risk management plans do not require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level. Where senior oversight is required the case would be managed at Level 3.

MAPPA is supported by ViSOR

This is a national IT system for the management of people who pose a serious risk of harm to the public.



The police have been using ViSOR since 2005 but, since June 2008, ViSOR has been fully operational allowing, for the first time, key staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system, thus improving the quality and timeliness of risk assessments and of interventions to prevent offending.

The combined use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enable the safe transfer of key information when these high risk offenders move, enhancing public protection measures.

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

Lay advisers ...the 'critical friend'

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

They also bring to the MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) their understanding and perspective of the local community where they reside and have strong links. In North Yorkshire the SMB has two Lay Advisers, Suzanne Kirby and Sue Bentley. They 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.

The last year has seen considerable change nationally with the implementation of the 'Transforming Rehabilitation' agenda within the Probation Service. It has been particularly important that the MAPPA arrangements have been monitored effectively and developed during this period.

In order to streamline the planning and monitoring roles of the SMB, the development of the annual strategy, service plan, training plan and communications strategy have been brought together into one group. Both Lay Advisers have participated in this work.

Sue Bentley has been a Lay Adviser for two years and continues to enjoy the mix of oversight and involvement in certain operational activities. She said: *"The focus on continual improvement and staff training in the last year has been especially noticeable to ensure that safe and consistent arrangements are in place that are responsive to national requirements and local needs."*

Suzanne Kirby is completing her second, three-year term as a Lay Adviser and retires later this year. She said: "During the past year I have been involved in designing improvements to the MAPPA processes and the annual audit of them to check compliance, consistency and the appropriateness of outcomes.

"There have been major changes in the past year and it is to the credit of the agencies and staff, that service standards have been maintained. When I look back over six years as a Lay Adviser I see so much has improved, but so many more problems are arising with the developments in electronic communication, surveillance and the inclusion of terrorism in our remit.

"There is still so much to do to maintain and improve public protection. The challenges of these responsibilities, within limited resources, will challenge all those involved in MAPPA in the future."

"There have been major changes in the past year and it is to the credit of the agencies and staff, that service standards have been maintained"





Greater protection for victims of domestic violence

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, also known as Clare's Law, was introduced across York and North Yorkshire in March 2014. The aim of the scheme is to protect victims who could be at risk from a partner with a violent past.

The scheme was implemented following the murder of 36-year-old Salford mum, Clare Wood, by her estranged partner in 2009. Clare had suffered months of sexual abuse and death threats before being strangled by George Appleton, who had a history of violence against women.

The scheme provides a formal process for men, or women, to ask the police about their partner if they have a concern that they may harm them. This is known as the 'right to ask'. The police then work with partner agencies to decide if a disclosure should be made to protect a person.

Any concerned party, such as a parent, neighbour or a friend, can also make an application. However, a third party will not necessarily receive the information about an individual. It may be more appropriate for someone else to receive it, such as the victim or a person who can protect them. The police may also decide to make a disclosure to protect someone even if a person has not asked. This is known as the 'right to know'.

Between 8 March and 16 July 2014, 36 applications had been received by North Yorkshire Police and nine disclosures were made.

Domestic Violence Protection Orders

To provide further protection for victims of domestic abuse, Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders were introduced on 30 June 2014.

If the police have reasonable grounds for believing that a perpetrator, who is aged over 18, has used or threatened violence towards a victim and that the victim is at risk of future violence, a police superintendent can authorise a Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN).

The DVPN can last for up to 48 hours and must include a non-molestation condition; this means that the offender cannot do anything to intimidate or harass the victim in anyway. It can also exclude them from entering specific premises or harassing a victim.

Once served, an application must be made within 48 hours to a magistrates' court for a Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO). A magistrate will consider the evidence and conditions being sought before granting a DVPO. If an order is granted, the court restrictions will remain in place for a period of 14 to 28 days, allowing the victim the time and space to consider their options.

In North Yorkshire the DVPN/DVPO process builds on the existing Making Safe project - an award winning, voluntary scheme - which works with perpetrators to find alternative accommodation.

Creating life long change

York Youth Offending Team (YOT) play an important role in the MAPPA process and in the last year have seen a need to focus on managing young adults as they cross from children's to adults' services.

The complexities this brings are many. We know that young adult offenders often remain at a younger level of maturity and ability for many years. We know that not getting the right support at an early stage in life leads to long-term problems for the future. The transition into adulthood is one example of a key stage in a young person's life where we affect their outlook on life and ability to change. Systems often treat young people as children one day and an adult the next. The differences in what they can then access, versus the flexibility services provide, can be a real spectrum. Shaping a young adult's outlook on life is essential work between YOT's and the Probation Service for life long change.

MAPPA meetings for our more complex young people have brought real and creative solutions across both YOT and Probation services to manage their risk to others effectively. For example, supervision of a high-risk young man on Intensive Supervision and Surveillance with the YOT, but with added support from probation to gain access to approved premises and other adult services to stabilise his release from custody further into his adult years.

All agencies understood there was not a definitive line in providing services for this young man purely due to his age. Challenge and collaboration using MAPPA meetings was effective in creating the best support package from all resources. MAPPA is effective because it joins services which are not always within each other's partnership or remit.



Forensic Mental Health Panel

York YOT has a model of working with local Child and Adolescent and Adult Mental Health Services called the 'Forensic Mental Health Panel'.

The panel ensures that the pathways for appropriate forensic assessment and intervention are fully explored. The approach has won the Youth Justice Board Good Practice Award 2013 and has helped two of our MAPPA young people get the right services as they transition to adulthood. For example, gaining a forensic assessment of a young man's development and intervention needs for sex offender treatment. The Probation Service could then engage with him at the right level, outside usual processes in this area of expertise.

MAPPA gives agencies the remit to think creatively, be supportive and continue to make a difference to the small handful of young adults who need it the most.

York YOT had seven MAPPA eligible cases over the year 2013-2014. Of these, two were managed at Level 2, requiring an effective multi-agency response through MAPPA meetings.





Personality disorder & risk: a way forward

Personality disorder (PD) is a recognised mental disorder that affects between 4 and 11% of the UK population and between 60 and 70% of people in prison. Until very recently PD was neglected by services and often regarded as untreatable.

As knowledge about PD has increased more services are recognising and catering for this disorder. In addition more resources are being deployed, with the aim of developing a more positive prognosis.

In 2012 the 'Community Personality Disorder Service Specification' was launched, under which probation trusts bid for money to pay for psychologists to support front line staff in the management of high risk offenders who displayed traits consistent with a diagnosis of PD.

The focus of the specification is on workforce development around PD and involves probation staff and psychologists employed by the Offender Pathway Development Service (OPDS) working together under the regional umbrella of the Personality Disorder Offender Pathways Partnership (PDOPP).

PDOPP works with men who are assessed as presenting a high likelihood of violent or sexual offence repetition and high or very high risk of serious harm to others and who have traits of personality disorder. The project also works with women who have a current offence of violence or criminal damage or who have committed a sexual offence against children and who display traits of personality disorder.

For both men and women there has to be a clinically justifiable link between the PD and risk.

Working together the psychologists and probation staff construct an assessment of the individual - a formulation that is used to guide how the risk that the individual poses can best be managed and to inform and plan the individual's supervision. The formulation can also be shared with others involved in the individual's pathway to help with planning and care.

As an extension of their role PDOPP psychologists also hold regular case surgeries in Probation offices across York and North Yorkshire and regularly attend MAPP meetings to provide information and insight into the cases that they are working with.



“A personality disorder affects between 60 and 70% of people in prison”



Innovation in managing risk



In April 2014 Southview Approved Premises (AP) was awarded funding to develop a Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE) as an integral part of the Offender PD community pathway across Yorkshire and the Humber.

PIPEs are a relatively new innovation and at the time of writing there is only one community based PIPE in the public sector male AP estate at Kirk Lodge Approved Premises in Leicester.

PIPEs are specifically designed environments where staff members have additional training to help them develop an increased psychological understanding of their work which will then in turn enable them to create an enhanced safe environment to facilitate the development of those who live there. This involves actively recognising the importance and quality of relationships and interactions and maximising learning opportunities within “ordinary” living experiences by approaching these in a psychologically informed way.

Each PIPE attracts significant additional investment which allows for the enhancement of the physical environment as well as the appointment of a psychologist, a psychological assistant and an extra member of front line staff to work alongside and support existing staff.

At the core of a PIPE is the concept of an ‘Enabling Environment’. This is a structured approach to the development and maintenance of a pro-social environment which has been developed by the Royal College of Psychiatrists.

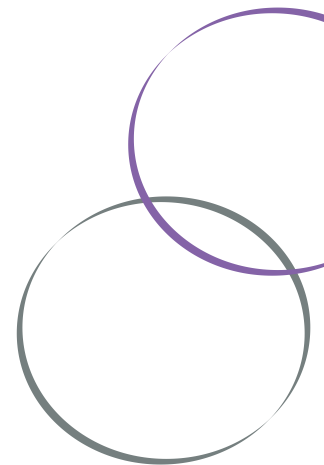
Development of an ‘Enabling Environment’ is an essential part of a PIPE which involves the creation of:

- a place where positive relationships promote well-being for all participants
- a place where people experience a sense of belonging
- a place where all people involved contribute to the growth and well-being of others
- a place where people can learn new ways of relating
- a place that recognises and respects the contributions of both parties in a helping relationship.

It is important to recognise that PIPEs are not treatment facilities but they do offer residents access to enhanced opportunities to take part in activities and interventions appropriate to their needs.

The focus of the PIPE is on providing an enhanced level of management and support to enable people to better manage their transition from the PIPE to their next step on the pathway.

Development of the Southview PIPE is progressing at a steady pace. A psychologist and a psychological assistant have recently been appointed and will start working with staff at the AP in the next few months. A programme of staff support and training is now underway and improvement to the physical environment is being planned and carried out. It is hoped that the benefits of working in the PIPE will translate to better and more positive outcomes for residents at a crucial point on their pathway.





A journey through MAPPA: The professional's story

Sally was given an Indeterminate sentence for public protection (IPP) for wounding in 2006.

Sally's offence triggers are assessed as alcohol abuse, relationship problems, lack of victim empathy and poor emotional control. Sally used violence to cope with challenges and personality difficulties. She has a history of same sex domestic violence and has been diagnosed with a personality disorder. As Sally's offence was of a violent nature and because she was sentenced to an indeterminate custodial term of over 12 months, she is classified as a Category 2 MAPPA offender.

Sally is also registered on VISOR, the system used as a central base to record all relevant information about offenders. This database allows the police, probation and prisons to share information quickly and effectively; and will continue to be updated on her eventual release into the community, until her period on licence expires.

Sally was first released past her tariff date on licence in 2012 but recalled by the Probation Service for reoffending following an incident at her home which resulted in injuries to herself, her nephew and the son of her female partner.

Although Sally was found not guilty of assault at court, the Parole Board upheld her recall on the basis that her behaviour showed an increase in risk.

Sally went on to serve nine months in closed prison conditions before progressing back to open conditions in September 2013. In the last 12 months, while serving her sentence at Askham Grange, several multi-agency initiatives have been introduced. Sally has benefited from involvement in the Personality Disorder Offender Pathway Partnership Project. On completion Sally said she felt that she had been listened to - she said: *"It had got me right."*

For professionals this has led to improved clarity around Sally's relationship patterns and thinking. It has also produced a supervision tool which is to be tested in the months ahead.

Sally was referred to the Family Liaison Officer at Askham Grange who worked sensitively with her and her estranged daughter. The priority was the emotional safety of Sally's daughter who displayed poor mental health. Routes were negotiated between social workers and those working closely with Sally's daughter to ensure that contact was established on her terms and at her pace.

Sally was successfully prepared against nurturing unrealistic expectations.

From the viewpoint of Public Protection, Askham Grange's key contribution has been in establishing new insights into risk triggers and thinking. In open conditions, Sally has been tested on relationship behaviour and when a familiar pattern of jealousy and feelings of rejection emerged, the prison was able to monitor and react quickly. A Compact (formal agreement) on relationship behaviour has been agreed and it is envisaged that this will be shared with the Parole Board at point of consideration for re-release.

Sally's progress to having unsupervised resettlement on temporary licence (i.e. leave from the prison) has been deferred, with the testing period for compliance extended.

For prison and probation services the aim is to protect the public. This is achieved through multi-agency working and the sharing of information with a range of professionals in a timely manner. The close relationship that Askham Grange's offender management staff have with the police and probation in the community is an invaluable resource for linking the two together.



A journey through MAPPA: Sally's story



I understand that MAPPA is a multi-agency meeting that takes place when someone who has committed a violent offence is due to be released from prison. It might include the police, probation, housing, health and other agencies. The purpose is to support my release into the community to protect me from vulnerable situations and to put things in place that will protect the public or potential victims. This might include finding accommodation, help with benefits, restrictions on where I can live or visit, people I can contact - anything that might put me at risk of offending or people at risk of my behaviour.

MAPPA was helpful for me when I was released earlier because it influenced my release plans and allowed me to go to an approved premises in Leeds, instead of going back to the North East, where I believed my family and myself would have been put at risk of harm by others. It also influenced the length of time I was allowed to live at the approved premises, giving me longer than normal to make sure I had a good release plan.

I appreciated being released to the North Yorkshire area at the time, as I was able to maintain a

relationship with someone I had met in prison.

I received accommodation which was supported by Foundation and I had regular contact with a support worker which helped. I worked with CODA drug and alcohol agency and I had weekly meetings with my probation officer, who worked hard to support me in the community.

One of my problems was one of occupation. I looked hard to find employment, both paid and voluntary, and was supported with this by my offender manager. There were also issues with me doing paid work due to concerns by the agencies about my ability to manage my finances and to pay my rent. Not having a job was an issue for me and it affected my feelings of self worth and affected me emotionally.

I didn't feel during this time that I had anyone to talk to about these feelings and how to deal with them. I resorted to drinking again but hid this from my offender manager as I was worried about being recalled to prison. My offender manager did refer me for a psychological assessment which resulted in not needing psychological help, but this was on a good day and I think it

would have been helpful to have had psychological and emotional support.

On reflection, the move to North Yorkshire and the relationship wasn't in my best interests, as my then partner came from a family with a history of drug abuse and violence. I had been made aware of this by my prison and community OM, who both advised me against this move, but I went ahead with it anyway. Ultimately I was recalled due to a situation when having drunk alcohol, being accused of assaulting my partner's son. I was not convicted of any offence.

I am aware of my emotional needs to be wanted and this can sometimes get in the way of my longer term goals.

I am now more aware of the need to disclose more to the offender managers in order for them to help manage both my risk to myself and others and to be guided by their judgement. I am also aware of my need to focus on my longer term goals; these are to remain alcohol free and have a gender reassignment surgery - which has been agreed 12 months after my release if I can stick to this condition. I believe after this I might feel more wholesome or complete as a person and suffer less emotional turmoil.



MAPPA statistical tables 2013-14

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2014

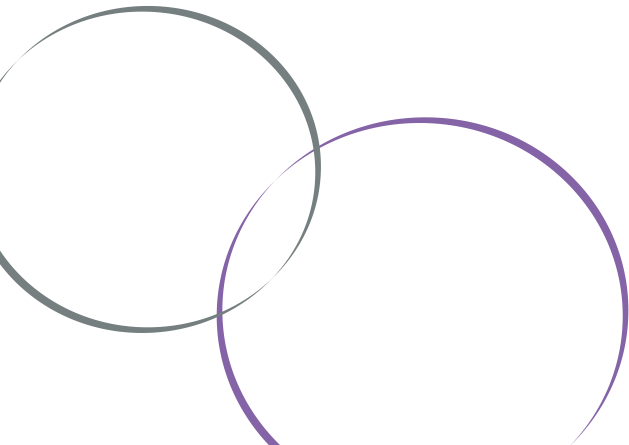
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	587	168	0	755
Level 2	4	4	4	12
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	592	172	4	768

MAPPA-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	19	44	18	81
Level 3	4	2	0	6
Total	23	46	18	87

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements

6



Restrictive orders for Category offenders

SOPOs, NOs & FTOs imposed by the courts

SOPOs	59
NOs	0
FTOs	0

Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Breach of licence				
Level 2	2	1	0	3
Level 3	1	1	0	2
Total	3	2	0	5

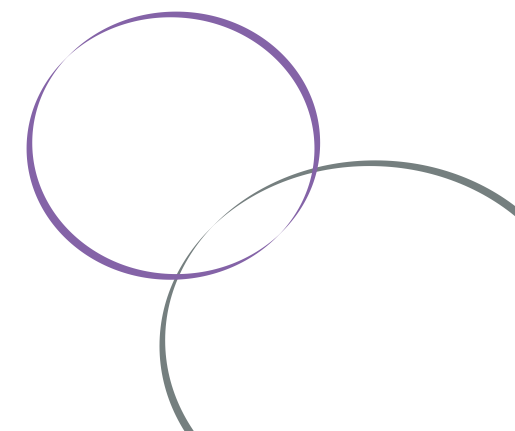
Breach of SOPO

Level 2	1	0	0	1
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	1

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population*

82

This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2013 Population Estimates: Single year of age and sex for Police Areas in England and Wales; estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 26 June 2014, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.





Explanation commentary on statistical tables

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2011 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

(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 (x% this year) are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPP meetings.

(b) Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify any changes subsequently (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence which 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 and offenders disqualified from working with children.

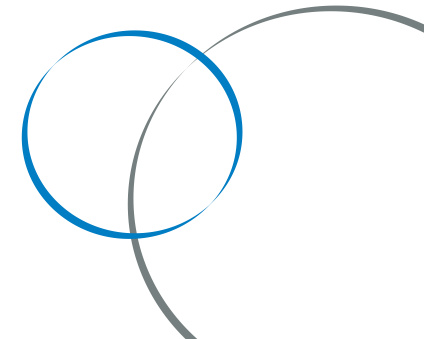
(d) Other Dangerous Offenders – offenders who do not qualify under the other two MAPPA-eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPP meetings.

(e) Breach of licence – offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more 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 Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) – a court may make a SOPO at the time of dealing with certain sexual offenders or when the police make a special application on account of the offender’s behaviour in the community. The full order lasts for a minimum of five years, and can last indefinitely. A SOPO will require the subject to register as a sexual offender and can include conditions, for example to prevent the offender loitering near schools or playgrounds. If the offender fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, he can be taken back to court and may be liable to up to five years’ imprisonment.

(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) Foreign Travel Orders – these prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from travelling abroad where this is necessary to protect children from the risk of sexual harm.



Circles work in partnership with the police, probation service, local Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements and other professionals working in the field of child protection. Circles has at its heart the aim to prevent further sexual abuse, working with the objective of 'no more victims'. The following case study is an example of YHCOSA's work in North Yorkshire...



No more victims Case Study: David

David was referred to Circles by the Youth Offending Team, via MAPP. He had been convicted of accessing indecent images of children on the internet. The victims were believed to have been aged between five and seven years old.

The Youth Offending Team considered that he posed a high risk of serious harm to children and referred him to Circles at the end of his sentence - which is also when his contact with the Youth Offending Team was coming to an end.

Following a rigorous assessment of David's need, a group of volunteers from YHCOSA were carefully selected to begin working with him. After several planning meetings and information sharing with the police, the Circle began meeting with David every week.

The first of these meetings was a disclosure meeting where David was required to tell the volunteers about his offending and agree how they could work with him to lead a responsible lifestyle in the future. The police also attended this meeting to ensure the disclosure was accurate and to discuss risk management issues around conditions imposed under a Sexual Offences Prevention Order.

Following this, the volunteers and police met with David every week for nine months. He opened up to them about his problems, began to make appropriate friends and increased in his confidence in handling social situations. The Circle helped David to identify ways in which he could ensure he stuck to the conditions imposed by the courts while re-integrating into the community.

Through MAPP and the YHCOSA Coordinator, David was able to access one-to-one support to learn new ways of managing his behaviour to avoid a relapse into further offending. This was encouraged through the openness of discussion with the Circle. This information would not have come to light without the support of the Circle and the close working relationship between YHCOSA and the police.

The volunteers worked hard to engage David and demonstrated a real commitment to meeting with him, leading to a good bond between every member of the Circle. Some of the volunteers provided feedback, saying: "I would describe the impact as beneficial ...I feel he has changed for the better during our work with him."

David added: "It has been great to have people I can talk to and relate to."



MAPPA Administrator
MAPPA Unit
Newby Wiske Hall
Northallerton
DL7 9HA
01609 789299
www.mappayorkandnorthyorkshire.org.uk
@YNY_Mappa

North Yorkshire Police
www.northyorkshire.police.uk
@NYorkPolice

HM Prison Service
www.justice.gov.uk

National Probation Service
www.justice.gov.uk

