

Lancashire MAPPA

Strategic Management Board

Annual Report 2015/2016



Foreword to the Report



The work of the agencies and organisations involved in public protection is constantly evolving and this year's report is illustrative of this theme. I am pleased to report that once again, Lancashire is able to demonstrate a high level of performance in our delivery of MAPP through the identification of individuals, and careful case management and planning. We now manage cases using the 'Four Pillars of Risk Management' practice developed for MAPP (Supervision, Monitoring & Supervision, Interventions & Treatment and Victim Safety). In doing so, our MAPP panels have improved focus and decision-making at the same time as we had broadened our base of professionals chairing the meetings.

This year's report for Lancashire features articles from some key contributors. Stephen Read-Moore reports on the DISC project which, is a contributor to efforts to ensure offenders are housed appropriately, which remains a challenging aspect of our work. DISC has been operating in conjunction with MAPP to deliver a high quality service and remains an example of good practice.

The two articles presented by police colleagues illustrate Lancashire Constabulary's on-going commitment to improvement and effectiveness in their leadership of public protection. By implementing the 'ARMS' risk assessment, professionals are able to update risk information and analysis, and as a consequence, improve decision-making. Similarly, the 'Revolution' programme uses intelligence to focus energy, time and resources on the most significant risks and threats. The approach is a proven method and uses precious resources carefully for maximum effect.

Professor Helen Codd of UCLAN discusses the important role of Lay Advisors in guiding our work and being the voice of the public in our strategic meetings. Helen brings her vast academic experience and knowledge along with her natural curiosity and networking ability to our services and I am pleased that she has been able to write about this vital voluntary role.

Finally, the role of the Fire and Rescue Service is presented by Jim Fowler. MAPP is made up of many contributing organisations and I hope that the important role played by this service is of interest to readers of this year's report.

As previously during my tenure as Chair of Lancashire's MAPP SMB, I would like to register my gratitude and admiration to the men and women whose professionalism allows us to deliver effective public protection in our county. Their work rarely receives public attention, but reliably and consistently prevents citizens in our area from becoming victims of both sexual and violent crime. I trust this report reflects this work and indicates our on-going mission to continue to seek improvements in the future.

Graham Beck
MAPP Chair

What is MAPPA?



MAPPA background

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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, Job Centre Plus and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

(d) 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.

(e) 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.gov.uk



Lancashire MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2016

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	1856	826	-	2682
Level 2	6	5	9	20
Level 3	2	1	1	4
Total	1864	832	10	2706

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	20	25	15	60
Level 3	4	4	3	11
Total	24	29	18	71

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	65
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Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

SHPOs & NOs imposed by the courts

SHPOs	74
SHPOs with Foreign Travel Restriction	0
NOs	2

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	7	5	2	14
Level 3	1	1	0	2
Total	8	6	2	16



Breach of SOPO/SHPO

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	1	-	-	1
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	1	-	-	1

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	143
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2015 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 23 June 2016, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Notification Requirements

RSOs having had lifetime notification requirements revoked on application	7
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People subject to notification requirements for breach of an SRO	0
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Protection Through Partnership



Explanatory comments on statistical tables

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2016 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016.

(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 Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) – (replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders) including any additional foreign travel restriction.

Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and interim SHPOs 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 (incl. 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 done 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 – **this includes preventing 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 the full notification requirements.

Nominals made subject of a SRO are now recorded on VISOR, as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).

(i) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application

Change in legislation on sexual offenders

A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is now a mechanism in place which will allow **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 the indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 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 30th 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 8 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:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-offences-act-2003-remedial-order-2012>



MAPP – At Work in Lancashire



Page 10: Revolution – Lancashire Constabulary - Detective Chief Superintendent Sue Clarke



Page 11: DISC: Offender Outreach & Resettlement Service (DOORS) – Stephen Read-Moore - DISC



Page 12/13: Social Care in Prisons and Approved Premises in Lancashire – Lisa Slack - Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust



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Revolution

Lancashire Constabulary has a long and successful history of working closely with partners with the aim of reducing the offending behaviours of people who have been convicted of an offence and spent a period of time in prison. The whole of Lancashire is covered with dedicated multi-agency Integrated Offender Management teams whose approach supports offenders leaving prison and working to manage their rehabilitation in our communities to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

In Lancashire these Integrated Offender Management Teams are known as the Revolution teams. The focus of these Revolution teams is on those offenders who present the greatest risk of harm. This work complements and supports the on-going development of Early Action in Lancashire which works to recognise vulnerable individuals and provide a tailored response to their needs. This approach recognises the vulnerable positions ex-offenders may find themselves in and works to reduce that vulnerability to improve their lives. This has the added consequence of reducing their offending behaviour, breaking that revolving door syndrome of crime and prison. The overall aim is to improve the life chances for individuals and families who are adversely affected by a parent or carer being sent to prison.

The Revolution and Early Action teams in Lancashire are co-located to provide the best opportunities to reduce offending by intervening earlier and taking a whole family holistic view offering support to a wider group of people to impact on inter-generational and cyclical offending behaviours amongst families and groups.

Detective Chief Superintendent Sue Clarke - Head of Crime Lancashire Police

Offender Outreach & Resettlement Service (DOORS)

DOORS is an intensive housing support service, commissioned by Lancashire County Council's Supporting People Programme. Our service works with people with a history of offending who are subject to MAPP or Integrated Offender Management (IOM) arrangements. We work in partnership with National Probation Service, Cumbria & Lancashire Community Rehabilitation Company, Lancashire Police and a host of others to provide a holistic support package to help our Service Users integrate into the community, remain offence free and ultimately reduce their risk to the public.

Our service operates across Lancashire using a small team of highly skilled Project Workers who work with Service Users for up to 2 years, although normally a much shorter period. All of our Service Users receive individual support packages which focus on sourcing, obtaining and maintaining appropriate accommodation for them. Alongside this, we use a person-centred approach to ensure that any other support needs are identified and agreed Support Plans are put in place to support our Service User with those needs. This can often include maximising income, health and wellbeing and education or employment.

Alongside our main Support Work, DISC also operates a diverse service model including housing advice surgeries within National Probation Service Approved Premises, 'in-reach' advice and assistance whilst offenders are in custody and delivery of 'Tenancy Ready Training' across Lancashire.

DISC is a social inclusion charity and we specialise in working with some of the most marginalised people in society. We have been operating the service since 1st October 2016 and in the first 6 months; we have supported 64 Service Users across Lancashire. 32 of those have left the service with 78% of them finding and maintaining accommodation successfully. The primary reason for our Service Users not finding and maintaining accommodation is Recall to Custody.

Stephen Read-Moore - DISC

Social Care in Prisons and Approved Premises in Lancashire

The Care Act 2014 applies to adult prisoners and young adults aged 18 and over, and came into force in April 2015

Social care and support services are commonly referred to as care services or care and support services and these terms may be used interchangeably.

From April 2015 local authorities in both England and Wales took responsibility for assessing and meeting the care and support needs of all adults within their geographical area – this includes responsibility for assessing and meeting the eligible social care and support needs of adult prisoners detained in prisons which are within a local authority's area and also responsibility for assessing and meeting the eligible social care and support needs of residents of approved premises (AP's) within the local authority's area and / or people who move from their usual home and are within a local authority's area as a condition of bail in criminal proceedings.

Adults with disabilities or long term health conditions may be eligible for social care support (including someone in a Young Offenders Institution who is over 18). Just like people living in the community, prisoners and people living in approved premises or in bail accommodation may have to contribute to the cost of their care, if they are assessed as being able to afford to do so.

In Lancashire, Lancashire County Council delegated their functions under Section 76 Care Act (2014) to Lancashire Care Foundation NHS Trust (LCFT).

The Care Act (2014) places a reciprocal duty on local authorities to co-operate with its relevant partners in relation to care and support functions and as part of this arrangement LCFT have developed an operational multi-agency implementation group comprising of key stakeholders from Prison establishments, Prison Healthcare, Probation, Approved Premises, Lancashire County Council and Advocacy. The original focus of the meeting was in relation to assessments, care plans and work-force, however this has now been extended to consider good practice and challenges that may occur through multi-agency working.

Initially there were challenges relating to different services perspectives on *Eligible Social Care needs* but by working together agencies have developed mutual respect for each agency's role and are now working together to develop safer transition into the community. The group is currently working on an agreed release protocol between with Housing, Probation, Prisons, LCFT and Lancashire County Council to develop an agreed pathway.

An adult may be eligible for care and support services if the adult's needs arise from, or are related to, a physical or mental impairment or illness and, as a result of the adult's needs, the adult is unable to achieve



two or more outcomes set out in regulations, and as a consequence there is, or is likely to be, a significant impact on the adult's well-being.

These outcomes include:

- Managing and maintaining nutrition;
- Maintaining personal hygiene;
- Managing toilet needs;
- Being appropriately clothed;
- Being able to make use of the adult's home (or AP or prison) safely;
- Maintaining a habitable home environment (or AP room or the prisoner's cell);
- Developing and maintaining family or other personal relationships;
- Accessing and engaging in work, training, education or volunteering;
- Making use of necessary facilities or services in the local community, including public transport, and (AP or prison) recreational facilities or services; and
- Carrying out any caring responsibilities the adult has for a child.

Formal resettlement arrangements commence 12 weeks prior to release from prison and provide an ideal opportunity for the resettlement service provider to work in conjunction with the Probation Officer to consider any care and support needs and work collaboratively with the Local Authority to plan for release. It is important to note that some offenders will require management under the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA) process - with MAPPA referrals usually being made 6 months prior to release. Local Authorities have a duty to cooperate with MAPPA and therefore the individuals responsible for assessing the care and support needs which may lead to a care and support plan would be expected to do so in consultation with MAPPA to inform resettlement planning.

Lisa Slack - Social Care/Safeguarding - Lead Specialist Services - Lancashire Care NHS Foundation Trust

ARMS

Active Risk
Management System



Use of ARMS (Active Risk Management System) for assessing Registered Sex Offenders

In October 2014 'ARMS' was adopted nationally by the Police Service as a means of assessing risk on Registered Sex Offenders. This was a major development as previously the Police Service had very limited tools to assess risk. 'ARMS' is a dynamic risk assessment tool which also considers protective factors resulting in a more balanced outcome.

In March 2016 NPS began utilising the ARMS framework. This has been supported by a national protocol agreed between Police and NPS at the core of which is recognition of the need for joint working and close cooperation. Lancashire has been working closely to integrate these practices into existing processes to ensure we maximise the potential for sharing of information at every opportunity. A series of roadshows targeting Police and Probation staff have been arranged to promote this.

'ARMS' is an exciting development in the assessment and management of sex offenders enabling offender managers to have a much more informed picture when managing risk.

DS Craig Blackwell - Lancashire Constabulary



Strategic Management Board Lay Advisors

It has been an interesting and busy year as a Lay Advisor to the SMB. My fellow Lay Advisor, Geoff Key, came to the end of his term of appointment, and I would like to thank him for his support and advice, especially when I was a very new MAPP lay advisor.

Over the year, the SMB has continued to develop good practice in multi-agency public protection, and it is especially encouraging to see the Lancashire SMB's commitment to up-to-date and evidence-based practice, which this year has included expert presentations on topics such as mental health and wellbeing, prevention of terrorism, polygraph examinations and developments in electronic monitoring.

In many organisations, limitations and cuts in resources have posed continuing challenges, and, in the context of the impact of the changes in the structure and functions of probation services, it is to the credit of MAPP members that they continue to strive towards, and achieve, high standards in the supervision and management of dangerous offenders so as to continue to protect the public.

Over the next year we are hoping to formalise the appointment of new advisors, and I am looking forward to meeting and working with them. The work of a MAPP SMB advisor is varied and always interesting, and I am looking forward to continuing to work with the Lancashire SMB to contribute to the safety, protection and rights of people in Lancashire, a county where, according to the official motto, 'everyone matters'.

Helen Codd – Lancashire MAPP SMB Lay Advisor



Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service

Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service (LFRS) and have been actively attending level 2 and 3 meetings since 2010. Station Manager Jim Fowler sits on the MAPP Strategic Management Board in order to promote the services LFRS can offer and make appropriate contributions to offender risk management plans.

When arson is an offender's index offence or where there is a fire risk, either accidental or deliberate, LFRS are invited to MAPP meetings. This is to allow everyone at the meeting to discuss a range of services available from LFRS. Whilst they won't necessarily stop an offender committing a deliberate or accidental act, they can reduce the risk to everyone, including the offender themselves.

There is a team of six incident intelligence officers at LFRS whose responsibilities include accident and deliberate fire risk reduction. An incident intelligence officer will attend the MAPP meeting and are each accountable for ensuring agreed actions are undertaken and then fed back at the next meeting or sooner if required.

The main risk reduction product available from LFRS is the home fire safety check (HFSC). The officers undertaking this check fit free smoke alarms and advice is given based on the hazards observed. LFRS also offer an arson threat home fire safety check which adds additional equipment and advice to reduce the potential for injury arising from an arson event. Although LFRS offers a range of arson interventions the bulk of these are aimed at children and young people where curiosity and lack of awareness regarding the consequences of fire can be addressed through education. As offending behaviour can be more complex, LFRS does not ordinarily offer these services as part of a risk management plan.

We have been involved in a number of cases over the past 12 months. In all the cases the presence of the Incident Intelligence Officer at the initial meeting provided valuable input to the success of the MAPP plan. Putting previous fire related incidents into context, adult arson intervention pack, Fire Safety Enforcement referrals, knowledge of fire setting behaviours and techniques and assessing persons at risk have been used by ourselves in order to add to the MAPP plans.

We find that our input is welcomed at the meetings and we are able to offer advice on the type of housing required to ensure a safe environment for all. We also use the information to record relevant risk information for operational purposes.

Further information on the Services offered by LFRS can be found at www.lancsfireandrescue.org.uk

Jim Fowler – Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service

MAPPA – Frequently Asked Questions

Violent, sexual and other high risk offenders living in the community is an extremely emotive subject. We know that many people have questions about how these offenders are managed so we have compiled some frequently asked questions to reassure that we take your concerns seriously.

- **WHAT AUTHORITY DOES MAPPA HAVE AS A BODY IN ITS OWN RIGHT?**

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) is a set of statutory arrangements rather than a body in its own right. The agencies that make up MAPPA retain their primary responsibilities independently of what they do under MAPPA. The Prison, Police and Probation Services, who are the Responsible Authorities, establish MAPPA in their area. Other agencies such as Housing, Health, Education, Social Care Services, Youth Offending Teams, Job Centre Plus, Home Office Immigration Enforcement and Electronic Monitoring Providers are known as the Duty to Co-operate Agencies and under law they have a duty to co-operate with the Responsible Authorities. MAPPA cannot ask any agency to do anything which is outside of its usual responsibilities but the strength of MAPPA comes from all agencies working well together and 'adding value' to risk management.

- **DO THE POLICE AND PROBATION STAFF KNOW WHERE ALL MAPPA OFFENDERS ARE LOCATED?**

Yes, through using comprehensive management systems these agencies will know where all MAPPA offenders are located.

- **WHY DO SEX OFFENDERS HAVE TO LIVE IN OUR COMMUNITY?**

Sexual offending in our society is geographically widespread. This means that all communities need to accept responsibility for the resettlement of sexual offenders. The law does not allow for all sexual offenders to be in prison custody indefinitely and we therefore need to locate sex offenders in areas away from victims. To do this, sexual offenders need to be spread throughout the country and each community has to bear its share of the burden. We do, however, make every effort to avoid locating sexual offenders in the same area.

- **WHO IS WATCHING THEM?**

The whole purpose of MAPPA is to ensure that where there is a dangerous or violent sexual offender in the community, they may be subject to a multi-agency plan which defines which agency undertakes which role in managing the offender. This would normally involve a whole range of risk management activities and the sharing of critical information on a regular basis. This could include supervision by a probation officer (i.e. home visiting), attendance at programmes to address offending behaviour, surveillance by the Police, and various other support packages (i.e. health, housing and employment).

- **WHAT HAPPENS IF THE OFFENDER DOES NOT COMPLY?**

Registered sexual offenders who do not comply within the notification requirement can be taken to court by the Police and could face a fine and / or up to five years in prison. All offenders supervised by the National Probation Service must comply with the conditions of their Order or Licence. Any failure to do so will result in enforcement action being taken. This could include a return to prison. A failure to comply does not necessarily mean that an offence has been committed; it could be a missed appointment or any behaviour which gives cause for concern.

- **DO OFFENDERS ATTEND MAPPA MEETINGS?**

Offenders do not attend MAPPA meetings but they are usually told about the meeting and decisions made. They are invited to make a written contribution to each meeting and often receive feed-back from the meeting.

- **HOW CAN WE BE SURE THAT THEY WILL NOT OFFEND AGAIN?**

There are never any guarantees that an offender will not re-offend. Whatever intrusive conditions are imposed outside of prison, it is difficult to continuously monitor an offender in the community. There are a wide range of restrictive and constructive interventions that can be imposed and we have a successful record of rehabilitating offenders in the community. Offenders who have been released subject to prison licence are liable to a recall to prison if they are behaving in such a way as to indicate a further risk to society.

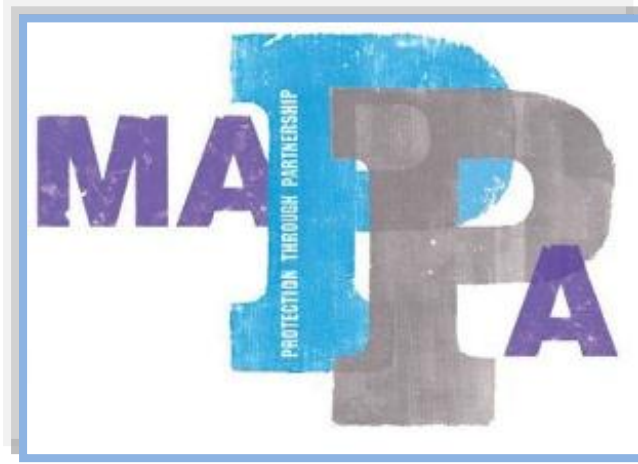
- **WHAT IS MAPPA'S ROLE IN RELATION TO MENTALLY DISORDERED OFFENDERS?**

Mentally disordered offenders can also be MAPPA eligible offenders. The offender's management must take into account their mental health needs. Where an offender has been sentenced to a Hospital Order with or without restrictions for an offence contained in Section 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, Mental Health Services are responsible for the management of the case and for identifying them as a MAPPA eligible offender. Where a MAPPA eligible mentally disordered offender is being considered for escorted or unescorted leave in the locality of the hospital, Mental Health Services must ensure they have identified any potential risks to the public and have informed the relevant MAPPA Co-ordinator of these arrangements.

- **FOLLOWING THE RECENT GOVERNMENT REHABILITATION TRANSFORMATION PLAN AND THE RESULTING CHANGES TO THE PROBATION SERVICE, WHAT IMPACT HAS THIS HAD UPON MAPPA ACTIVITIES?**

Every offender who poses a high risk of serious harm to the public is now managed by the NPS (National Probation Service). NPS professionals will decide on allocation in each case. They will retain management of every offender who poses a high risk of serious harm to the public and every offender who is eligible for MAPPA management. This includes offenders who are convicted of serious sexual and violent offences. Providers will need to ensure that Orders of the Court are met and that Licence conditions are enforced. They will have contractual obligations to work in partnership with the National Probation Service in managing the risk of serious harm.

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Working Together.....



Protection Through Partnership