

North Yorkshire MAPPA

Public protection through partnership



Annual Report 2017-18

National
Probation
Service



'An established and respected framework for the management of some of our most serious offenders and a framework which continues to go from strength to strength'

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**National
Probation
Service**



Foreword

It was the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000 (implemented 1 April 2001) that created the legislation that established MAPPAs (Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements).

The Act imposed a duty on all probation/police areas in England and Wales to work together as the MAPPA Responsible Agency (RA) to:

- Establish arrangements to assess and manage the risks posed by relevant offenders laid down by the Act
- To keep those arrangements under review
- To negotiate the involvement of other key agencies
- Identified under the legislation Duty to Co-operate (DTC) agencies
- To publish an annual report on the arrangements made.

The reason for the legislation was to bring consistency to the management of some of our most serious offenders.

In 2001 York and North Yorkshire set up a multi-agency task group under the umbrella of the then Area Child Protection Committee (now Children Safeguarding Boards) to work out how to meet the requirements of the Act. In September 2001 the first MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) was established, which brought together senior managers from the RA and of all the key agencies relevant to MAPPA. A dedicated public protection manager, jointly funded by police and probation, was appointed to work with the SMB in developing the MAPPA framework.

The Criminal Justice Act 2003 broadened the MAPPA legislation - it introduced the Prison Service as part of the RA and introduced the role of lay advisors to assist the SMB when reviewing its functions.

On 31/3/2002, a year after MAPPA was introduced, over 47,000 offenders in England and Wales were covered by MAPPA.

On that date York and North Yorkshire had a total of 414 MAPPA offenders: 212 category 1 offenders; 195 category 2 offenders', and 7 offenders registered at category 3.

In 2018, while the MAPPA process and practice continues to develop and the number of prisoners and offenders subject to MAPPA has increased, that broad framework for MAPPA introduced sixteen years ago remains.

It has become synonymous with effective public protection, strong partnership working, robust management of offenders and support of victims. An established and respected framework for the management of some of our most serious offenders and a framework, which continues to go from strength to strength.

What is MAPPA?

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

They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in each of the 42 areas in England and Wales into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.

A number of other agencies are under a Duty to Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, health services, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and local housing and education authorities.

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 involving the higher risks of serious harm.

- **Level 1** involves ordinary agency management (i.e. managed by the lead agency with no formal MAPPA meetings);
- **Level 2** is where the active involvement of more than one agency is required to manage the offender.
- **Level 3** is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level.

MAPPA are supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system 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.

Our 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, 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.

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.

In North Yorkshire and York the SMB currently has one lay adviser, Sue Bentley. The SMB is in the process of recruiting a replacement for Nicholas Todd who was a lay adviser until 2017.

Sue Bentley is in the last year of her second term of office and enjoys the mix of oversight and involvement as critical friend, helping to develop and monitor the work of MAPPA. In the past year she has been involved in the monitoring of the implementation of the SMB's business plan, the evaluation of MAPPA processes and oversight of the MAPPA budget and key performance indicators.

During the year Sue has noted particularly the progress that has been made with the Circles of Support and Accountability programme to help high risk individuals, with eight circles running across the county, achieving excellent results.

The training of staff remains high on the agenda with continued use of the e-learning programme and other training events funded from the MAPPA budget.

During the year SMB also supported a research project with the University of York to look at whether active MAPPA management at levels 2 or 3 adds value to the risk management of offenders in the community. The report of findings and recommendations will be considered by SMB in due course.



Our outstanding staff

As in the case of many a successful organisation the performance of the MAPPA team relies heavily on the administrative support provided to it.

Instrumental in this is the role jointly funded by police and probation of the MAPPA administrator, a post unique to North Yorkshire. In addition, there are three public protection administrators (PPA), employed by the National Probation Service (NPS), appointed to cover each area of the county of North Yorkshire.

The MAPPA administrator role was developed in 2005 and throughout this time it has been occupied by Sheena Horridge.

Sheena has undoubtedly been of great significance and importance to the multi-agency team, having access to both police and probation systems. Sheena is based at North Yorkshire Police headquarters but has regular contact with NPS staff, and active involvement through the minute taking of Level 3 meetings and membership of the NPS public protection team.

Sheena has a wealth of experience and is the conduit for the NPS, joint Offender Management Unit (formerly known as the MAPPA unit), police public protection officers, NPS offender managers, NPS PPAs, the MAPPA Strategic Management Board and the level 3 MAPPA single points of contact across the county. Part of this role involves the collation of and presentation of North Yorkshire MAPPA statistics and key performance indicators, as well as additional data asked for intermittently by the national MAPPA team - for instance details of serious further offences.

Sheena systematically interrogates police and probation case management systems, Niche and Visor, to ensure that information and intelligence is appropriately shared in a timely manner with the relevant staff.

Managers consistently receive positive feedback about Sheena and how she responds swiftly and professionally to requests from DTC agencies for information, sharing

information where she has authority to do so and explaining the situation where this may not be the case.

Year in year out Sheena manages the need for change and progression within the team with ease. She has led on MAPPA minute taking training, coaching of new staff and the creation of IT systems to support the business, demonstrating how creative she can be and how inclusive her approach to partnership work is.

During critical times within the NPS, when support services were withdrawn (during the period of Transforming Rehabilitation), Sheena took sole responsibility for setting up new systems. Further, during the past year when the NPS IT has not been available at the new police headquarters she has worked flexibly across offices to ensure the high standard of service she provides to the NPS has not been compromised. Also to her credit is the additional support she has provided to the NPS in order to cover staff absences - all this work being a reflection of how willing and capable she is of going the extra mile on a regular basis.

As a police employed member of staff Sheena has not been eligible for HMPPS acknowledgement through the reward and recognition scheme but this would otherwise be something she would be most deserving of. It is therefore important to the managers within the MAPPA team to officially acknowledge Sheena for the excellent service she provides, her outstanding performance and her truly positive attitude.

The Responsible Authority and the MAPPA Duty to Cooperate agencies are extremely fortunate to be benefiting from her support and extensive expertise in this area of work.

Quality assured

The first MAPPA audit for York and North Yorkshire cases took place on the 23 March 2004 and we have held a MAPPA audit every year since with the most recent taking place in November 2017.

This year we audited cases using the newly developed national quality assurance (QA) tool a comprehensive spreadsheet that can be used electronically. MAPPA minutes are used to assess the quality of information and seven main sections are assessed:

- Timeliness
- Quality of referral
- Agency attendance and participation
- Information sharing and risk assessment
- Risk management plans
- Administration
- Outcomes

To test the new tool, we broke from the tradition of holding multi agency audits. Instead the MAPPA chairs from probation and police, assisted by a researcher from the University of York, audited randomly selected cases that had been listed for MAPPA meetings over the previous year. Participants did not audit cases they had been involved in.

Use of the tool worked well and the audit identified some positive results in information sharing, risk assessment, risk management plans and administration.

In all the minutes audited it was felt that partner agencies attending the meeting had contributed by sharing risk focused and proportionate information. Agencies had contributed to formulating defensible and robust risk management plans and agencies were held to account to complete actions allocated to them.

Administration of the MAPPA process was excellent with invitations to meetings being sent out in good time; meetings convened within the required timescale; minutes were clear and produced and distributed within the target time (minutes completed and distributed within ten working days of the meeting).

The new QA tool assisted in identifying areas for improved practice, such as the need for better quality MAPPA referrals, as well as highlighting the good practice that takes place.

We will continue with our yearly audits and work on areas it highlights to continue to develop the MAPPA process and the role MAPPA takes in protecting the public.



Preventing future victims

On the 1 April 2017 the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) was replaced by a new executive agency of the Ministry of Justice, called Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS).

HMPPS is a specialist agency dedicated to professionalising the workforce of the prisons and National Probation Service and has a duty to implement the sentences and orders of the courts, to protect the public, reform and rehabilitate offenders so they can contribute positively to society.

HMPPS comprises a total of 102 public sector prisons (five of which are Young Offender Institutions (YOI)), 14 private sector prisons (one of which is a YOI), seven NPS divisions, one Immigration & Removal Centre and three Secure Training Centres. There are 12 women's prisons and they make up around 5% of the prison population. There are 152,000 offenders supervised pre and post release by HMPPS staff and approximately 46,500 staff across the service.

The NPS manages the highest risk offenders and amongst many other achievements has implemented a new operating model under the Effective, Efficient, Excellence (E3) programme, embedding best practice in all areas of business. It has also received an Excellence Award from the British Quality Foundation.

There is an ongoing focus across HMPPS to implement the Offender Management in Custody (OMiC) model. This will ensure that the professional risk assessment and sentence planning skills of probation officers are better utilised within the custodial environment and thus improve the risk management of prisoners during the entirety of their sentence.

In prisons there has been a specific focus over the year to reduce violence, self-harm and self-inflicted deaths and as such there has been ongoing work to improve safety, including training, recruitment, the introduction of key working and improved case management, an initiative to develop a new prison safety framework, work with family

services and amongst many other developments, the appointment of an operational Deputy Director for Prison Safety.

Despite the ongoing challenges that staff in HMPPS continue to face they remain a diverse, highly skilled and committed workforce. They strive to protect our communities, safeguard victims and improve the lives of offenders through reform and rehabilitation in order that they have the opportunity to invest value and meaning into living a purposeful life.



**HM Prison &
Probation Service**

Reshaping futures

Circles of Support and Accountability, as part of the re:shape initiatives, allows representatives of the community to support the criminal justice agencies in reducing the risk of reoffending by high risk sexual offenders.

Working as a group, the four volunteers meet weekly with the core member (offender) for at least a year, possibly more, acting as a support and safety mechanism for both the core member and the community.

It is rare for a core member to be reconvicted during their time with a Circle. There is solid evidence to show that Circles reduces reoffending and prevents further victims being created.

Over the past year, there have been several Circles of Support and Accountability delivered across North Yorkshire; these have provided interventions for convicted sexual offenders deemed both a high risk of harm and high risk of reoffending. Interventions have been delivered in Scarborough, York, Harrogate, Northallerton, Selby, and Thirsk.

Core member Craig, a single man in his 30s', joined the Circle project in December of 2016. Isolated and emotionally lonely, only speaking with his mother whom he lived with, he spent his days staying indoors and avoiding contact with outside world. Craig explained that his main aim was to gain more confidence and while he did not want to go back to the 'old me' he was unable to recognise who the 'new me' could be.

Sixteen months later, Craig has completed a range of short term employment opportunities and between each has returned to volunteer with the same organisation. Craig has begun engaging with the community and has managed to develop an age appropriate intimate relationship. In addition to this through joint meetings Craig has also developed an increased understanding and acceptance of the role of statutory services, through support from the circle volunteers Craig has also being able to better manage his emotional health and

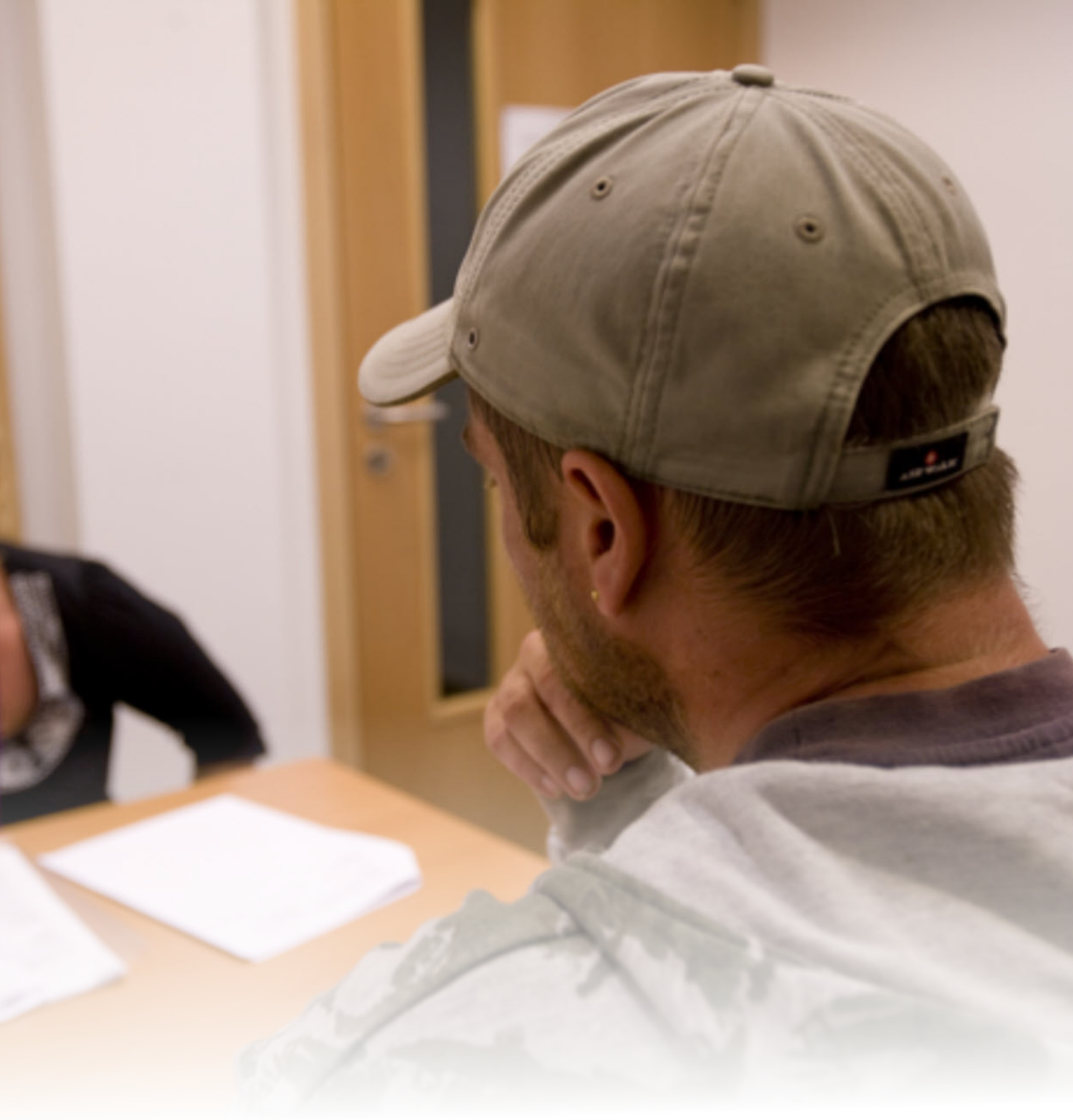
importantly know when and who to ask for help. These are just a few of the factors that with support from the volunteers have enabled Craig to see who the 'new me' is. In the final meeting Craig summarised the impact of the circle: 'The main thing from day one was getting my confidence back and getting back out into the community, the circle has enabled me to do this, I would not have done any of this without them'.

As the planning for North Yorkshire Circle 24 begins, we acknowledge the vision of those whose support continues to allow its work to continue - and of course to our priceless volunteers, without whom this vital part of the risk management strategy, would not exist.

The change of name for the regional project to re:shape (sexual harm awareness prevention and education) recognises new interventions that are currently being piloted in North Yorkshire. re:shape will no longer focus solely on establishing circles for high risk offenders. We can look forward to 1:1 interventions, paired mentoring, training and consultancy, and a sexual misconduct and harassment membership tool. Services will now be available for pre offence, and for low, medium and high risk interventions.

We have launched our first national campaign [#PreventSexualHarm](#) in partnership with NSPCC, NOTA, NCVA, Crimestoppers and Survive. Please consider taking a moment to pledge your support www.re-shape.org.uk/preventsexualharm and if you would consider asking friends/family/colleagues to pledge and share the message via twitter [@reshapeOrg](https://twitter.com/reshapeOrg) – the campaign is trying to empower people to realise they can change the landscape of sexual harm.

Circles was the beginning of the community playing an active and organised role within the criminal justice agencies to prevent sexual harm.



“The main thing from day one was getting my confidence back and getting back out into the community, the circle has enabled me to do this, I would not have done any of this without them”

Added value of MAPPA

It was reported in the last annual report that the Department of Social Policy and Social Work at the University of York had been commissioned by the MAPPA SMB to undertake a research project to investigate if active MAPPA management at levels 2 or 3 adds value to the risk management of offenders in the community.

The research project focused on three key methods: qualitative in-depth interviewing (n26); participant observation and case study analysis. Through triangulating these methods an in-depth exploration of the workings of MAPPA from a practitioners' perspective in North Yorkshire was achieved.

The research was undertaken between September 2016 and September 2017. The research project has established that there is a range of ways in which 'value' is gained from active MAPPA management. MAPPA, in the way it is delivered within North Yorkshire, is widely thought of as a positive, constructive and necessary process which provides practitioners from a range of organisations a formal avenue to share information that is pertinent to the management of high risk offenders in the community. The participants within this project highly valued the framework of MAPPA and were particularly complimentary of the members of the MAPPA unit in terms of the support and advice they provide which assists them in their management of some of our communities most challenging individuals.

In the context of austerity measures and significant financial cuts to public services such as the police, NHS and the local authority, alongside reformations of probation through 'Transforming Rehabilitation', MAPPA has remained constant; as has much support for it. It is, as the evidence from this research shows, one of the best examples of partnership working within the criminal justice system. Its function to protect the public was clearly evidenced through the way in which MAPPA meetings are conducted and how the risks an offender poses are assessed and counteracted in a collaborative way.

The value of active MAPPA management comes in multiple forms but for the purpose of this summary, there are three main ways in which value is gained:

Collaboration

In the age of technology, where communication between agencies can be categorised as being driven by e-mail, the core characteristic of active MAPPA management of getting everyone physically together around a table is something which this research shows to be of vital importance.

Having people together to share information and offer professional advice on issues that relate to public protection is key for good risk management. At the core of the establishment of MAPPA is the information sharing opportunity it offers. Whilst some barriers exist in terms of practitioners being able to access information from other agencies databases on individuals, MAPPA provides the forum in which information, sometimes at the highest level on the confidentiality scale, can be shared and subsequently assessed in terms of what it means for the risk management of an individual.

It can be the information shared at a MAPPA meeting which makes the difference between, the police for instance, having the ability to intervene early to prevent an offender from reoffending and there being potential further harm caused.

As people are multi-faceted, it is not sufficient for an individual to be solely managed by, for instance, a police officer, or an offender manager, as those individuals are unlikely to be an expert in all areas connected with risk management. A MAPPA meeting provides, in its simplest form, the opportunity for practitioners to meet one another in person and connect names to faces.

This can make discussions around complex issues much easier as it improves working relationships and develops a broader, more nuanced understanding of risk. Knowing who to telephone to seek some advice or contact if there is concern can make all the difference in response rates to events as they unfold which in turn allows for more effective, timelier, risk management. Therefore, the value of having representatives from different agencies attend meetings and have input into the risk assessment and subsequent risk management of an individual is still one of the most widely recognised values of active level 2 and 3 management.

Shared Responsibility, Shared Risk Management

Active level 2 and 3 management offers practitioners, namely offender managers the opportunity to share the worry that they may have about an individual in a multi-agency forum. MAPPA meetings, because they involve several different people, from different backgrounds, agencies and experience, can, if chaired well, offer reassurance, particularly to offender managers that what they are doing with an offender is the best way to manage their risk. It was felt they provide some 'protection' and validation in the age of scrutiny into risk decision-making; they provide the opportunity for practitioners to have their practice informed, questioned and reflected upon.

Significantly, it can provide an alternative course of action for practitioners who may have tried everything and have run out of ideas. It is 'ammunition' at times for practitioners who have to make tough decisions about individuals but are concerned that it will be questioned; it is also a 'comfort blanket,' sometimes one which is very much needed for the managers of all high risk cases. These utilities of active MAPPA management are naturally occurring and should not be viewed as a negative. MAPPA also functions as a support mechanism which encourages good evidence-based practice conducted in the best multi-agency forum available.

Accountability

Active MAPPA management through the form of having physical, documented meetings allows for agencies and practitioners to be held accountable. Level 2 and 3

meetings remind agencies that they have a role in risk management; it is not solely the job of probation and/or the police to manage offenders. The management of the risk of serious harm that a MAPPA offender may pose is a collective responsibility shared across agencies which those individuals are likely to interact with over the course of their registration. The clear hierarchical structure of MAPPA meetings in that the higher the level of management, the more senior the representatives around the table should be is crucial in terms of MAPPA being functional and able to perform at its best. There are serious limitations in having a level 3 meeting, for instance, if those present are not able to actively commit the resources needed to manage an individual effectively. Whilst information may be shared and an offender's situation discussed, it is likely any actions generated will require another meeting to follow up on due to the necessary senior people not being present. Accountability is important in the management of high risk offenders, as evidence collected in this research shows that different agencies have different elements to contribute to effective risk management. There is still a strong will across all agencies, despite the challenges that they may be facing in terms of reduced resources and staffing to attend MAPPA meetings.

Overall this research shows that MAPPA arguably is one of the few policy success stories within criminal justice, it is clearly the strongest mechanism available to best manage the risk of serious harm some individuals within our society pose. All participants could see first-hand the benefits attached to this process and how MAPPA effectively sought to deliver the fundamental principles upon which it was built. All those involved in the MAPPA process/arrangements should be applauded for maintaining such a strong commitment to partnership working despite encountering major reforms that have clearly created a great deal of stress and anxiety for individuals and agencies. More work could be done to publicise the positive relationships, alongside examples of effective joint working, which continue to be highly valued amongst individuals and agencies.

*Dr Rachel Morris
Dr Aniela Wenham
University of York*

Managing risk

Bridging the Gap Personality Disorder Service is a subsidiary of Community Links, a mental health charity working across Yorkshire and Humber.

We are a community based Intensive Intervention and Risk Management Service (IIRMS) working within the Offender Personality Disorder Pathway. Our aim is to provide psychological interventions and social support to high risk male offenders in the community within York, North Yorkshire and Humberside area, and who are referred to us by the National Probation Service. Many of the men we work with are also managed within MAPPA and we have established good working relationships with key partner agencies including the probation service, prisons, approved premises and police. We are keen to work in collaboration with MAPPA and can bring a psychological perspective in any risk management discussions.

The work undertaken by Bridging the Gap seeks to contribute to the management of risk of serious harm and reoffending and improved psychological well-being, social inclusion and engagement for our service users.

Our programme is designed to be complementary to the work of the probation service and to engage with the men in a psychologically informed way to support them in their desistance from crime.

Psychological well-being is integral to the work and we believe that this has a much wider impact in helping our service users to become better integrated in local communities, particularly after serving long prison sentences.

It is estimated that 70% of men with personality disorder also have known trauma histories and we use a trauma informed approach to develop our assessments and understanding of offending behaviour and risk.

We use a relational approach in working with the men and all staff have training in Dialectical Behaviour Therapy (DBT) delivered in four modules Emotional

Regulation, Distress Tolerance, Interpersonal Effectiveness and Mindfulness. Compassion Focused Therapy (CFT) is well evidenced for trauma work.

The Bridging the Gap team are Dr Julia Coakes, Consultant clinical Psychologist; Amber Holmes Therapy and Integration lead; Brad Harrison Offender Health and Life Skills facilitator; Sammy Short Assistant Psychologist; Gela Thorley, Administrator; and Ann-Marie Ripley, Senior Probation Officer, on secondment from the NPS. The team has also delivered training to NPS staff on trauma and DBT.

E-mail Ann-Marie Ripley if you would like to know more about our service ann-marie.ripley@justice.gov.uk



Barry's journey

“Up to starting with Bridging the Gap I was on the verge of being recalled at any point, that was because nothing had changed in my mind regarding my emotional problems and my alcohol issues. I was referred to Bridging the Gap while I was in the hostel but didn't hear from them for a few months which reinforced my view of services being a waste of time. I went back to being my defensive me, thinking ‘these people aren't going to help.”

“As soon as the work started it was horrendous, as it was so difficult to accept help I had needed all my life. At times I felt it was horrible and a complete nightmare but it has completely changed my life.”

“I am doing things I have never been able to do. I am thinking more rationally and I understand myself a lot better because of all the hard work from Bridging the Gap.”

“These changes have been through learning from scratch about emotions, what I've been feeling every day of my 57 years but never understanding. I've been able to have a safe space where I can reflect and think wisely about my decisions. I have learnt new ways of managing my anger which I can use forever and I have been able to learn about relationships and how to maintain them.”

“It has been a godsend and I cannot thank anyone enough – I can now be a human being.”



Working with veterans

Having identified a gap in local knowledge earlier this year we saw a joint police and probation presentation to veteran's services based in the Catterick Garrison area.

The event comprised of input on the role of the probation services and the police public protection officers.

The role of MAPPA and the potential experience of veterans in the custodial setting were explored at this event.

The event was hosted by Help for Heroes with a variety of staff from Phoenix House Recovery Centre in attendance, with representatives from The Royal British Legion and Single Persons Accommodation Centre for the Ex Services (Spaces).

The three hour session included interactive quizzes and open discussion, designed to develop and improve local working practices between different organisations.

Key issues such as the influence of community orders and post custody licences on the ability of an individual to relocate were felt to be particularly relevant in these discussions. Attendees had limited knowledge on Sexual Harm Prevention Orders and licence conditions. It highlighted that staff within certain organisations are often heavily reliant on their service user disclosing their history or any restrictions to which they may be subject.

The session was well received and has proved effective in improving local networks.



Educating Yorkshire

In September 2017 the MAPPA Strategic Management Board funded a training event presented by Me and You Education - a partnership which brings together expertise in Islamic theology, far right extremism, anti-racism work and community cohesion.

The training was aimed at practitioners who wanted to know more about how children, young people and adults can be radicalised and how to safeguard them.

The training was aimed to empower participants with a better understanding of:

- the ideological standpoint of both extremes operating in the UK and abroad;
- present some counter narratives to the extremist ideologies;
- equip participants with knowledge and confidence of recognising and referring cases of concern; and
- the Prevent Duty and the role they play in it.

The unique feature of the workshops was that they were delivered jointly by two very different individuals who start from their own divergent points but show how people can and do work and live together despite differences.

Imam Muhammad Irfan Chisti MBE who is passionate about 'redressing the balance' created by extremist groups in our country and Dave Allport who has been involved in anti-racism work for the past 26 years, delivered two extremely well received days of training and many staff have asked for further events.

North Yorkshire SMB are committed to bringing the community and public protection together by supporting this so this is great news for staff as the training was well oversubscribed.

Statistics

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2018

| | Category 1: Registered sex offenders | Category 2: Violent offenders | Category 3: Other dangerous offenders | Total |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--------------|
| Level 1 | 808 | 177 | 0 | 985 |
| Level 2 | 10 | 6 | 6 | 22 |
| Level 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 820 | 184 | 6 | 1,010 |

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 | 18 | 22 | 18 | 58 |
| Level 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Total | 22 | 23 | 18 | 63 |

Registered Sexual Offenders

| | |
|---|---|
| RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 6 |
| RSOs having had lifetime notification requirements revoked on application | 5 |

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

SHPOs & NOs imposed by the courts

| | |
|---|----|
| SHPOs | 91 |
| SHPO with foreign travel restriction | 0 |
| NOs | 0 |
| People subject to notification requirements for breach of a SRO | 1 |

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 | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 4 | 3 | 9 |

Breach of SOPO/SHPO

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---|---|---|
| Level 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Total number Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population 112

This figure has been calculated using the mid-2017 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 28 June 2018, 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 2018 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

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

(b) Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify of any subsequent changes (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence that carries a maximum penalty of 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.

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

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

(f) Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction). 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 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, 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.

Individuals subject to indefinite notification will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 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>



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