



Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

LANCASHIRE



Annual Report 2018/2019

Foreword to the Report



Ian Whitehead – MAPPA SMB Chair

Welcome to the 2018-19 Annual Report of the Lancashire Strategic Management Board (SMB).

It seems that organisational change is becoming a feature of this foreword and is perhaps the one constant! This year has been no different with significant changes to the police offender management model, and with the recently announced changes to the National Probation Service likely to dominate for the next reporting period this will undoubtedly continue.

However, throughout the changes, MAPPA has continued to provide a clear framework that allows relevant agencies to share information and to work together to manage our most serious offenders to protect the public.

The police MOSOVO (Management of Sexual Offenders & Violent Offenders) teams went live in Lancashire's three Borough Command Units in April 2019. The offender managers are largely now recruited with just a few vacancies remaining. This has been a significant change for not just the constabulary but also all partners in offender management in understanding the role and terms of reference of the teams.

The MOSOVO Police Investigation Officers will maintain responsibility for MAPPA cases whilst also having the resilience to adopt a small cohort of elected offenders under the rejuvenated Integrated Offender Management model.

The introduction of 2 new Police MAPPA Chairs who are now active at level 2 and 3 meetings has provided resilience to MOSOVO supervisors at Sergeant and Inspector level to provide representation at MAPPA level 2 meetings to ensure ownership and drive from a police perspective whilst the BCU Detective Chief Inspectors will attend level 3 MAPPA meetings to do likewise. This will provide consistency and familiarity between partners.

May saw the Ministry of Justice announcement on the future of probation – bringing all offender management under the National Probation Service (NPS) and building on existing work to bring down reoffending.

Reforms are designed to build on the successful elements of the existing system, Transforming Rehabilitation, which led to 40,000 additional offenders being supervised every year, along with the introduction of fresh ideas and innovative new rehabilitative services from private and voluntary providers.

The reforms will enhance the work of NPS, while maximizing the skills of the private and voluntary sectors, and will provide up to £280 million a year for probation interventions from the private and voluntary sectors.

Under the new model, each NPS region will have a dedicated, private or voluntary sector 'Innovation Partner' - responsible for direct provision of unpaid work and accredited programmes. This will support NPS to identify, encourage and deliver greater innovation for vital services, including substance misuse programmes, training courses, community payback and housing support. The new model will also give local criminal justice partners a direct role in commissioning services together with NPS.

Police, Probation, and Prisons continue to have statutory responsibility for the effectiveness of MAPPAs, across Lancashire, we are pleased to highlight the active support from a diverse group of organisations including Youth Offending Teams, Children's Services, Health and Mental Health, Education, Home Office Immigration Enforcement, accommodation and electronic monitoring providers, to name just some. The aim is to get the right organisations around the table for each individual case when necessary. This has been the really pleasing aspect amongst the uncertainty that change programmes often bring.

Time is precious and concerns around attendance have been recognised and the MAPPAs chairs have been tasked to ensure invite lists are fresh, invite those partners who need to be represented whilst removing those who do not. Better use of technology through dial-in facilities will help to maintain efficiencies and allow key people to have input into our complex cases whilst not enduring difficulties associated with travel and time constraints.

We reported last year on the use of the Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment Tool (SARA) in identifying risk amongst domestic abuse offenders. I'm glad to say Lancashire Constabulary has commenced on the national pilot and we are now exploring how the right cases can be referred in for assessment. This occurs at a time when the MARAC process for high risk domestic abuse cases comes under multi-agency systems-thinking review. It is safe to say the re-design of this process is well underway and is cognisant of the risk to victims but also the needs of children and perpetrators with a focus on early identification and intervention as a co-located partnership to address the root-causes of abuse. The process is already feeding into the SARA assessment tool and we seek to continue this. The partnership 'buy-in' to the MARAC review has been tremendous and I applaud the commitment shown to improving this vital area of high risk case management.

All MAPPAs areas are mandated to report to the Ministry of Justice on a number of key performance measures. I am pleased to report that Lancashire continues to demonstrate a high level of achievement in meeting these targets. We are keen to work with our partner agencies to help to facilitate their participation in Level 2 and 3 MAPPAs meetings as detailed above in measures which I am sure will promote this.

On behalf of the Lancashire MAPPAs Strategic Management Board, I wish to extend a thank you to all Lancashire partners who continue to work in demanding circumstances with challenging cases to protect the public.

**Ian Whitehead, Lancashire Constabulary
Chair, Lancashire MAPPAs Strategic Management Board**

What is MAPPA?

MAPPA background

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

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

A number of other agencies are under a Duty to Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

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

Lay Advisers are members of the public appointed by the Minister with no links to the business of managing MAPPA offenders who act as independent, yet informed, observers; able to pose questions which the professionals closely involved in the work might not think of asking. They also bring to the SMB their understanding and perspective of the local community (where they must reside and have strong links).

How MAPPA works

MAPPA-eligible offenders are identified and information about them is shared between agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.

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

There are 3 categories of MAPPA-eligible offender:

- **Category 1** - registered sexual offenders;
- **Category 2** – mainly violent offenders sentenced to 12 months or more imprisonment or a hospital order; and
- **Category 3** – offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but who currently pose a risk of serious harm.

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

- **Level 1** is where the offender is managed by the lead agency with information exchange and multi-agency support as required but without formal MAPPA meetings;
- **Level 2** is where formal MAPPA meetings are required to manage the offender.
- **Level 3** is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level at MAPPA meetings.

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

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

MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2019				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	2092	818	-	2910
Level 2	8	12	3	23
Level 3	1	1	2	4
Total	2101	831	5	2937

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	18	17	54
Level 3	3	2	5	10
Total	22	20	22	64

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	66
--	----

RSOs who have had their life time notification revoked on application	4
--	---

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders	
SHPOs, SHPOs with foreign travel restriction & NOs imposed by the courts	
SHPO	167
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	1

Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	0
---	---

Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Breach of licence				
Level 2	8	5	5	18
Level 3	0	0	2	2
Total	8	5	7	20
Breach of SOPO				
Level 2	0	-	-	0
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	0	-	-	0

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	159
---	-----

This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2018 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, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

MAPPA background

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

(a) MAPPA-eligible offenders – there are a number of offenders defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management, because they have committed specified sexual and violent offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority are actually managed at Level 1 without formal MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA eligible offenders living in the community. They do not include those in prison or detained under the Mental Health Act.

(b) Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify of any subsequent changes (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) These offenders are assessed and managed by the police. They may also be managed by probation or health services if they are subject to licence or a hospital order. Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence that carries a maximum penalty of 5 years’ imprisonment.

(c) Violent Offenders – this category includes violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order. It also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration. These offenders are assessed and managed by the National Probation Service, Youth Offending Team or Mental Health Services.

(d) Other Dangerous Offenders – offenders who do not qualify under the other two MAPPA-eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPPA meetings. These offenders are assessed and managed by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.

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

(f) Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction). Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and interim SHPOs replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders. They are intended to protect the public from offenders convicted of a sexual or violent offence who pose a risk of sexual harm to the public by placing restrictions on their behaviour. They requires the offender to notify their details to the police (as set out in Part 2 of the 2003 Act) for the duration of the order.

The court must be satisfied that an order is necessary to protect the public (or any particular members of the public) in the UK, or children or vulnerable adults (or any particular children or vulnerable adults) abroad, from sexual harm from the offender. In the case of an order made on a free standing application by a chief officer or the National Crime

Agency (NCA), the chief officer/NCA must be able to show that the offender has acted in such a way since their conviction as to make the order necessary.

The minimum duration for a full order is five years. The lower age limit is 10, which is the age of criminal responsibility, but where the defendant is under the age of 18 an application for an order should only be considered exceptionally.

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

(h) Sexual Risk Order (including any additional foreign travel restriction)

The Sexual Risk Order (SRO) replaced the Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RoSHO) and may be made in relation to a person without a conviction for a sexual or violent offence (or any other offence), but who poses a risk of sexual harm.

The SRO may be made at the magistrates' court on application by the police or NCA where an individual has committed an act of a sexual nature and the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk of harm to the public in the UK or children or vulnerable adults overseas.

A SRO may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including travel overseas. Any prohibition must be necessary to protect the public in the UK from sexual harm or, in relation to foreign travel, protecting children or vulnerable adults from sexual harm.

An individual subject to an SRO is required to notify the police of their name and home address within three days of the order being made and also to notify any changes to this information within three days.

A SRO can last for a minimum of two years and has no maximum duration, with the exception of any foreign travel restrictions which, if applicable, last for a maximum of five years (but may be renewed).

The criminal standard of proof continues to apply. The person concerned is able to appeal against the making of the order and the police or the person concerned are able to apply for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.

A breach of a SRO is a criminal offence punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Where an individual breaches their SRO, they will become subject to full notification requirements.

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

(i) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application

A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is now a mechanism in place that allows qualifying sex offenders to apply for a review of their notification requirements. Persons do not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders may submit an application to the police to review their indefinite notification requirements. The police review the application and decide whether to revoke the notification requirements. This decision is made at the rank of Superintendent. Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain on the register for life, if necessary.

Individuals will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 years for juveniles. This applied from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders.

MAPPA – At Work in Lancashire

 <p>LANCASHIRE VICTIM SERVICES</p>	<p>Lancashire Victim Service</p>
<p>National Probation Service</p> 	<p>NPS</p>
 <p>HM PRISON SERVICE</p>	<p>HM prisons</p>
 <p>Lancashire Constabulary police and communities together</p>	<p>MAPPA Chairs</p>
<p>National Probation Service</p> 	<p>MAPPA Minute Takers</p>
 <p>FAQ</p>	<p>Frequently Asked Questions</p>

Lancashire Victim Service



LANCASHIRE
VICTIM
SERVICES

Lancashire Victim Services is an organisation which provides free and confidential emotional support, information and practical to help to victims and witnesses of crime. This is regardless of it being reported to the police or not.

How can Lancashire Victim Services help you?

- We provide emotional support over the phone, in person or online to help you move on after a crime.
- We are here to listen and to talk about any worries and concerns you may have after becoming a victim of a witness of crime.
- We have online resources to support you if you would rather not talk.
- We provide information and help you understand what will happen if your case goes to court.
- We give practical help to address problems you face as a result of crime.
- We support you regardless of whether you have reported the crime to the police or when the incident took place.

Within this, Nest Lancashire has been set up to support young people aged 5 to 18 who have been affected by crime or subjected to bullying, threats or harassment.

What can Nest offer?

- One to one support
- Group sessions with other young people
- Access to sport and other social activities
- Confidence building
- Help to ensure young people feel safe and secure again
- Support in reporting the crime if the young person would like to do so
- Information about young people's rights as a victim of crime
- Support for young people throughout the process if a case goes to court

What can we do for your organisation?

Lancashire Victim Services and Nest Lancashire offer free awareness sessions and workshop based presentations on a variety of issues that relate to crime and the impact following the incident.

Lancashire Victim Services cover the following topics:

- General Lancashire Victim Services
- Hate Crime Awareness
- Sexual Abuse Awareness
- Domestic Abuse Awareness (and how to spot the signs)
- Human Trafficking and Modern Day Slavery

These are all adult based sessions.

For Children and Young People, we cover the following topics:

- Healthy/positive relationships
- Bullying/Hate crime
- Radicalisation and Extremism
- Online Safety
- Cyberbullying
- Sexting and Grooming
- Consent and Emotional Readiness
- Drug use and Knife Crime

This is a free service which is funded by the Police and Crime Commissioners Office until 2022.

We also offer a number of free posters and leaflets with regards to many of these subjects (i.e. Domestic Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Hate Crime, CSE and Grooming, CSE and Exploitation).

If you would like any more information on awareness sessions or posters, please get in contact with faye.speed@victimsupport.org.uk

For any support or advice please get in touch.

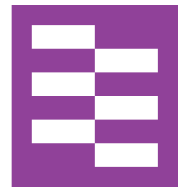
You can speak to us over the phone, email us, arrange a meeting or visit our website. We're here to support you whenever you are ready.

0300 323 0085

info@lancashirevictimservices.org

www.lancashirevictimservices.org/contact

Partnerships and Training Coordinator
Lancashire Victim Service



In September 2018, the National Probation Service (NPS) Lancashire appointed a Partnership Manager , Anna Javed.

The key elements of the role related to;

Autism, Service user involvement, Personality disorder, Mental health Pathways in custody and community the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub MASH) and the Female Offender Board.

Over the first twelve months of the post there have been a number achievements and developments all of which contribute to the effective management of NPS offenders. Some of these are described below ;

NPS are now a member of the Lancashire Autism partnership Board and the Lancashire Learning Disability Partnership Board.

A Justice sub group has been set up, convened by NPS with partners from all areas of local Criminal Justice and Lancashire Care Foundation Trust. The key aim of this group will be to work together to close the gaps for offenders, victims and witnesses in their contact with the CJ system. In May 2019 we were invited to contribute to a Justice select Committee on this subject.

A “Complex Case advisory Panel” has been set up to address the problems experienced by offenders relating to funding and support on release from custody to community. This is a true partnership of all key organisations who have agreed to come together to improve outcomes for offenders and to create a forum for learning. This panel is co -chaired by NPS and Lancashire County Council and is an approach which enables decisions to be made in those cases where there are complex needs and Public Protection issues.

The dedicated partnership role has also enabled significant progress being made in relation to Service User consultation, where a contract has been agreed with User Voice and Service User Engagement and Involvement, where we have forged some significant links with local organisations who are willing and able to be trained and supported to work with High risk offenders, offering peer mentoring, community based activity and opportunities to increase social inclusion.

Partnership Manager
National Probation Service

Adult males who are sentenced by the courts in Lancashire to a custodial sentence are allocated to a prison based on their security level, the nature of the offence, sentence length and home address. At the beginning of the custodial sentence an assessment is completed which provides the basis for an individual sentence plan which outlines what interventions are required to reduce the risk of reoffending and to support rehabilitation into the community. A number of prisons offer offending behaviour programmes which aim to change the thinking, attitudes and behaviours which may lead to reoffending. Offending behaviour programmes encourage pro-social attitudes and are designed to help prisoners develop new skills to stop their offending and develop goals for the future. There are also a variety of education, work and training opportunities in prisons, some of which lead to nationally accredited qualifications. Overall, the emphasis is on enabling prisoners to develop the necessary skills to support reintegration into the community after release.

Over the past year we have been working towards the introduction of a new Offender Management in Custody Model (OMiC) into closed male prisons in the autumn of 2019. All prisoners now have a dedicated Key Worker who is a Prison Officer responsible for a small case load of prisoners and meets with each man on a regular basis to support progression through the custodial sentence. A number of additional Probation Officers will take up post in prisons as Probation Offender Managers shortly. The Probation Offender Managers will be responsible for working with high risk prisoners and Prison Offender Managers will continue to work with low risk prisoners. The role of both the Probation and Prison Offender Managers is to work with prisoners to assess the level of risk and supervise the men as they work through their sentence plan.

Prisoners who have committed the most serious sexual or violent crimes, are managed through specific Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). Prisoners who meet the criteria for MAPPA are identified, in prison, eight months prior to the planned release date or at the first parole hearing and are identified as MAPPA Level 1, 2 or 3, depending on the level of risk. The decision to manage under MAPPA is based on information provided by the prison and partner agencies and is taken to ensure that the necessary resources, from the respective agencies, are planned and made available before and after release. Whilst men managed under MAPPA remain in custody the Probation or Prison Offender Manager is required to complete reports and attend Multi Agency Public Protection (MAPP) Meetings with partner agencies (Probation, Police, Social Services, accommodation providers, etc.) in order to plan how each individual will be supervised and supported after release into the community.

Prisons' performance on our commitments to MAPPA are carefully monitored and we are proud to deliver a high quality and reliable MAPPA service across the prison estate.

**Head of Offender Management
HMP Wymott**

MAPPA Chair



**Lancashire
Constabulary**
police and communities together

Historically, Supervision from Neighbourhood, and SOMU have been expected to chair MAPPA meetings alongside their Probation Service counterparts. However, following a review of the former Sex Offenders Management Unit, and the subsequent evaluation, merging Revolution (IOM) and SOMU to become MOSOVO, a business plan was submitted, and it was agreed that two new posts would be created specifically for MAPPA Chairs.

The purpose of the role was to ensure some continuity in the facilitating of MAPPA Level 2 and 3 meetings. Although police representatives of the relevant level were still required to attend, by relieving them of the need to chair and carry out the appropriate preparation pre and post meeting, this would allow them the time for operational duties.

On an average week, attendance at ten meetings is required, either in a chairing or a co-chairing role, in partnership with the National Probation Service. Preparation for the meetings includes ensuring relevant attendance, confirming actions have been completed and updated and ensuring that cover is provided for anyone unable to attend. Post meeting attendance needs reviewing, actions confirming and minutes approved prior to distribution to attendees.

Alongside the actual MAPPA Level 2 and 3 meetings, the chairs are required to take part in screening, ensuring the thresholds for MAPPA are met, and taking part in dial-ins to other areas, when the risk will potentially land on our county.

The role is still very much in its infancy although there has been positive feedback so far from professionals and within our own organisation. Development within the organisation and partner agencies is ongoing including training and delivery of presentations to the duty to co-operate agencies which will hopefully ensure the right cases are being referred into the MAPPA arena.

MAPPA Chair
Lancashire Constabulary

MAPPA Minute Taker



Becoming a MAPPA minute taker

I thoroughly enjoy my role as a MAPPA minute taker. I work as part of a team to ensure meetings are arranged well and minuted accurately, ensuring reports are collated and actions are up to date. I travel to different offices, meet a variety of different people and have had the opportunity to learn about the work undertaken in different agencies. This has opened my eyes to how much work goes in to manage both the risk and needs for each MAPPA offender and how much support from partner agencies there is available.

The content of the meetings is interesting but minute takers on occasions do need to 'step-away' from this content and that is where the MAPPA Administration Team come in, my colleagues are supportive and are always willing to help each other out whenever it is needed.

NPS MAPPA Minute Taker

Becoming a Mappa Minute taker

Becoming a Mappa minute taker is working in a team, working independently, An e-mail, a telephone call, a meeting, a responsibility to capture details, communication is but a fraction of what it takes to become a Mappa minute taker. The ability to read and listen to information but not allow it to affect you , to learn to switch off, the ability not to judge, to make a quick decision, to network, to plan, is all but in a day's work for a Mappa minute taker.

The job is a challenging but rewarding role, everyday has something new, a new challenge a new case a different outcome, A Mappa minute taker is more than taking minutes, it's a support role, a line of guidance, a team to point in the right direction, a way of capturing a plan, putting together a puzzle, pulling together multi agency thoughts and ideas, every day I learn something new, it's such an interesting job that is rewarding and gives me job satisfaction.

NPS MAPPA Minute Taker

MAPPA – Frequently Asked Questions

Violent, sexual and other high risk offenders living in our 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 (HMPPS) who are the Responsible Authorities, establish MAPPA in their area. Other agencies such as Housing, Health, Education, Social Care Services, Youth Offending Teams, DWP, Home Office Immigration Enforcement and Electronic Monitoring Providers are known as the Duty to Co-operate Agencies and under legislation 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 utilising a variety of management systems these responsible authorities will know where 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 all sexual offenders in the same area.

- **WHO IS MONITORING 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.

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

www.gov.uk

National
Probation
Service



Lancashire
Constabulary
police and communities together