

HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Annual Report 2020-21





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I INTRODUCTION



Maggie Blyth

Chair of Strategic Management Board
and Assistant Chief Constable,
Hampshire Constabulary



Sarah Beattie

Head of Southampton, Portsmouth and
Isle of Wight National Probation Service



James Bourke

Governor, HMP Winchester

This is my final year as Chair of the Strategic Management Board of the Multi Agency Public Protection arrangements across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

It has also been a year of consolidation from the effects of the pandemic for our Strategic Management Board (SMB) as well as an ongoing response to the opening up of society with all the increased challenges that this has brought to the management of the most serious and violent offending.

As I write this introduction my preoccupation remains as ever with serious violence and the oversight of offenders, usually male, who continue to perpetrate violence and serious sexual offending. Managing sex offenders and dangerous people is extremely complex and requires both personal and professional resilience. It is a testament to the steadfast determination and professionalism of all of our front line practitioners across our different services in Hampshire and Isle of Wight that we have continued to see robust oversight of individuals and a determination to work together. First and foremost I am grateful to all those in the workforce who have continued to work on the front line to manage some of the most risky individuals. I am proud of the efforts of those who contribute daily to these increasingly high-risk demands and appreciate all they do. The work can be emotionally draining and presents significant resilience and professionalism. Secondly, I would like to thank those representatives of different agencies who have continued to come together to oversee our arrangements across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

This report presents some case studies which illustrate how joint working and intelligence sharing have led to really positive outcomes and why scrutiny of our practice is so important. These case studies hopefully bring to life the realities of challenges faced and how the legislation available is being used effectively.

And lastly, as the information shows in this report, the number of cases being handled across our area, is increasing, reflecting a national trend. With the continued use of technology and cyber-enabled offending it is imperative that we stay ahead of the tactics used by offenders to exploit the more vulnerable in society.

Looking ahead to the coming year the Strategic Management Board will continue to examine how we can improve our working practices but improve efficiencies in use of better technology and operational practices. We will draw on some of the positive experiences of working together as agencies using technology as this report outlines.

At the same time we will want to prepare ourselves for the demands placed upon services by ever more increasing risk associated with 'hidden harm' behind closed doors and the real threat of violent and sexual offending against the most vulnerable. We will in particular want to respond to Violence Against Women and Girls and we will also review arrangements to manage MAPPA terrorist nominals. We continue to draw upon a wide range of expertise from numerous agencies to manage the risk presented by MAPPA offenders and will always seek to be even more effective at what we do.

I would like to thank you for taking time to read the report.

Maggie Blyth
Chair of 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.

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).

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.

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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.

Some cases require structured multi-agency management. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.

There are three categories of MAPPA-eligible offender:

Category 1 – registered sex 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 which assists with 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 2021

	CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	CATEGORY 2: Violent offenders	CATEGORY 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	2147	549	-	2696
Level 2	59	25	12	96
Level 3	1	3	2	6
Total	2207	577	14	2798

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

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	CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	CATEGORY 2: Violent offenders	CATEGORY 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	95	37	35	167
Level 3	4	3	3	10
Total	99	40	38	177

Registered Sex Offenders

Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) having had lifetime notification requirements revoked on
140	7

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

SEXUAL HARM PREVENTION ORDERS AND NOTIFICATION ORDERS IMPOSED BY THE COURTS

Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and Notification Orders (NOs) imposed by the courts	
SHPO	125
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	5

People subject to notification requirements for breach of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	2
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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	19	11	15	45
Level 3	2	4	3	9
Total	21	15	18	54

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BREACH OF SOPO/SHPO

CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	
Level 2	0
Level 3	0
Total	0

Total number of Registered Sex Offenders per 100,000 population	124
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2019 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 24 June 2020, 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 2020 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020.

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(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 five 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). 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 by 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 carried out 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.

An 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, protect 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.

An 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 an 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 eight 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 30 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 eight 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:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-offences-act-2003-remedial-order-2012

HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT MAPPA

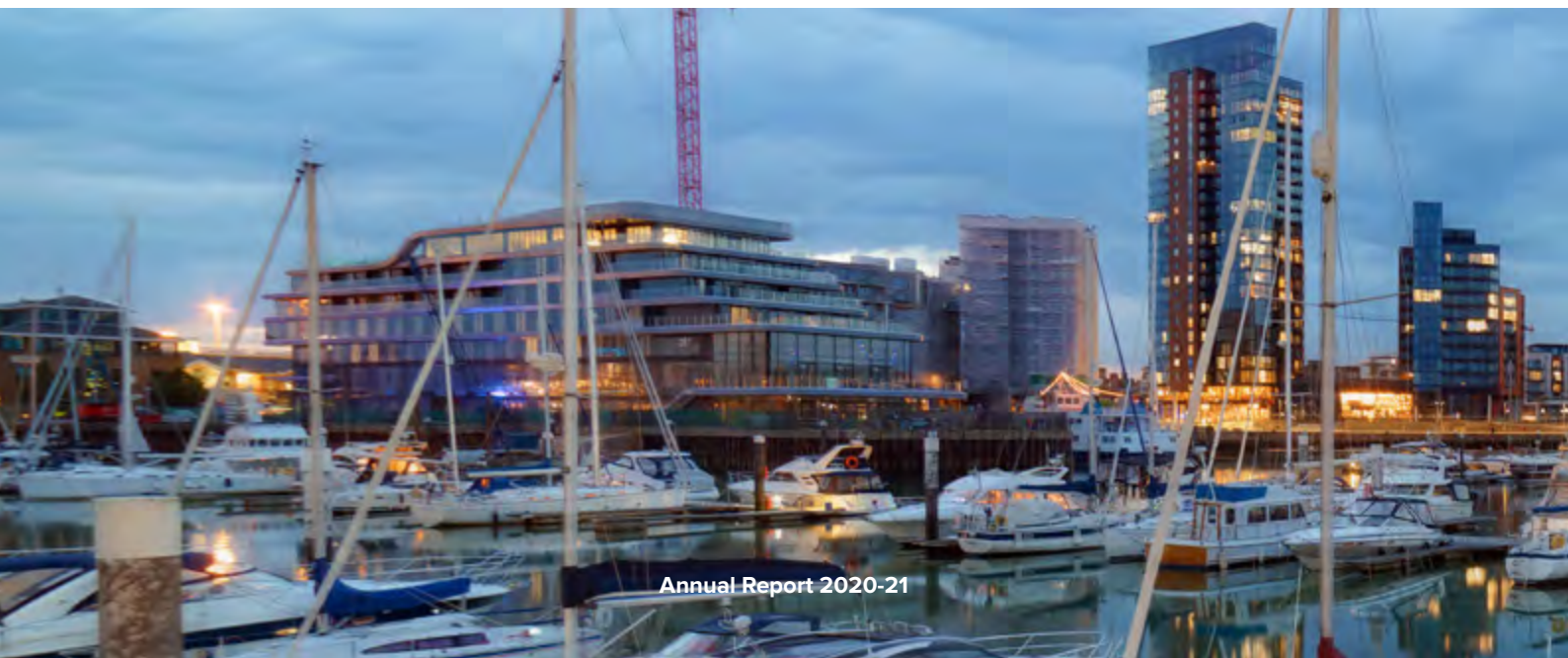
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are overseen by the Strategic Management Board (SMB). Through the SMB, MAPPA Responsible Authorities, namely the Police and Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, engage with key partners from Children and Adults safeguarding, Youth Offending, Health, Department of Work and Pensions and Housing to ensure effective and efficient arrangements are in place to protect the public.

The SMB is supported by two sub groups, a Delivery sub group responsible for implementing changes and achieving business objectives, and a Quality sub group that audits practice and makes recommendations that would improve outcomes.

This Annual Report covers an unprecedented period for all agencies involved in MAPPA. COVID related lockdowns changed the way that agencies delivered services, engaged with offenders subject to MAPPA and how staff worked. The Hampshire and IOW SMB paid particular attention to how revised delivery models might impact on the management of offenders and continues to keep arrangements under review. Working with low and medium risk offenders remotely challenged practitioners to maximise their communication skills, share information

between agencies whilst remaining professionally curious and alert to offending. The most dangerous offenders continued to be managed face to face, requiring practitioners to adapt to the demands of social distancing and the use of personal protective equipment. Working with partners and the provision of interventions ensured that statutory obligations were maintained and accessible. MAPPA meetings were moved to remote online platforms that allowed professionals to continue to participate in planning for the release of offenders. Governance arrangements also moved online and like, operational meetings, has benefitted from engagement from partners who find it easier to participate in this way. The SMB continues to reflect on this period in order to learn from experiences and ensure public protection can be maintained despite the most challenging scenarios.

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Accommodating homeless offenders received government attention during the height of the pandemic. MAPPA Responsible Authorities came together to focus on placing offenders in suitable accommodation to reduce homelessness and ensure compliance with lockdown restrictions. MAPPA provided a framework to ensure the suitability of placements and coordinate any disclosure activity to utilise the opportunities available. This approach has continued since restrictions have been eased and has complemented an SMB objective to develop a specific MAPPA housing strategy. This objective is being led by an experienced MAPPA chair and aims to develop a greater awareness amongst practitioners of the accommodation solutions on offer to offenders on release from prison and those otherwise made homeless whilst under management. This is key to reducing risk and providing effective public protection.

A move to remote working for many agencies involved in MAPPA provided an opportunity to engage with partners virtually. Working with Hampshire Safeguarding Childrens Partnership (HSCP), the delivery of generic MAPPA training has been achieved through an online e-learning platform, significantly increasing the capacity to deliver a revised package. Thanks to input from the HSCP team, the training structure has been changed to suit remote learning, with additional supporting documents produced for reference. Feedback from the events has been positive and agreement is in place to utilise this opportunity moving forward so that partners can continue to benefit from support when working with MAPPA.

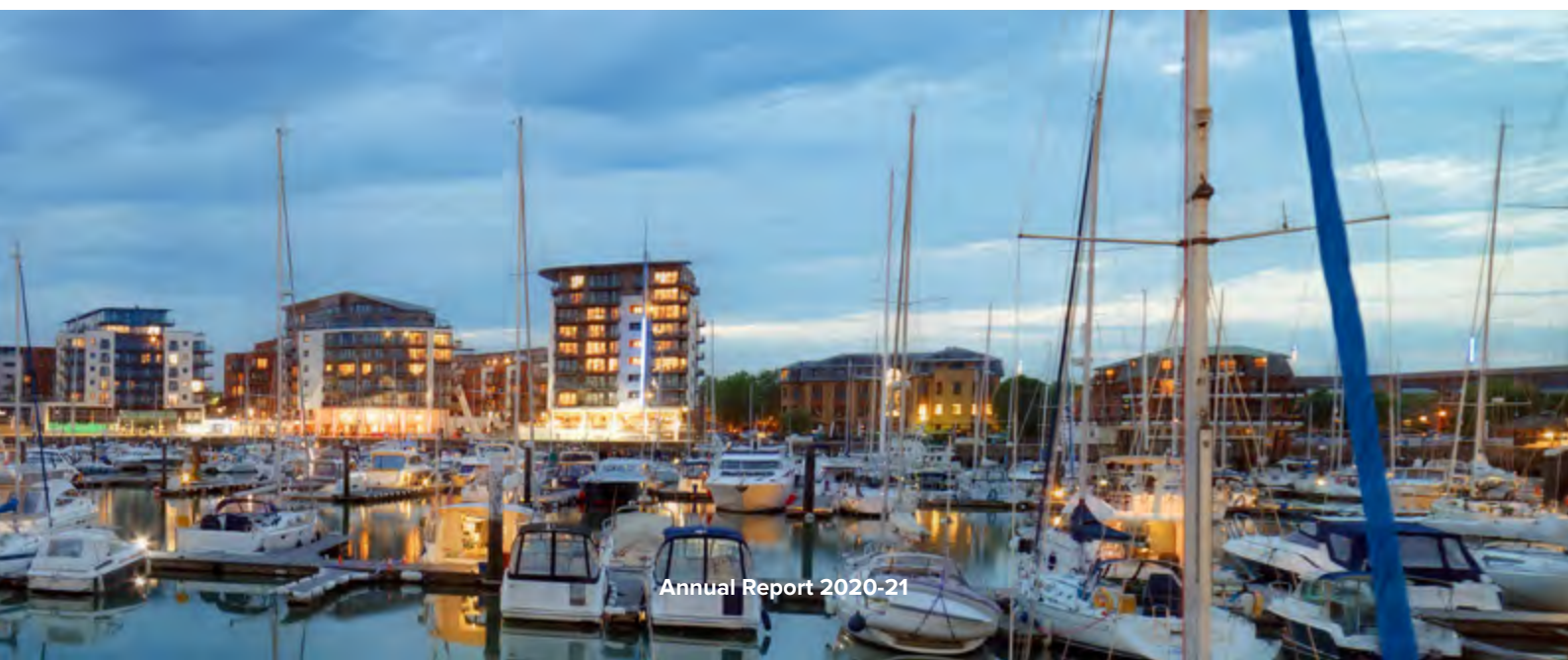
The Strategic Management Board has maintained a focus on developing offender management staff. A Chairs event was delivered in the autumn of 2020 focusing on learning and supporting Chairs in the critical role they play in public protection. In Hampshire, the majority of

formal MAPPA meetings are chaired by either Detective Inspectors or Senior Probation Officers, they require a good knowledge of all the services offered by statutory partners such as housing and social care, in order to consider if they should be included in a plan designed to protect the public. Agencies that have a duty to cooperate under MAPPA legislation work closely with the police, Prison and Probation Services to contribute to plans and this event supported MAPPA Chairs to identify when to request interventions to address risk related issues. The relationship MAPPA chairs cultivate with partners often supports plans and leads to better outcomes, this approach is recognised and promoted by the SMB.

Following recommendations made in two local Serious Case Reviews (SCR) the SMB has ensured lessons learnt have been shared with those responsible for delivering Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. Adopting the SCR recommendations in full, time has been invested in developing the skills and confidence of MAPPA chairs to improve our ability to manage risk in the community.

The SCRs concluded;

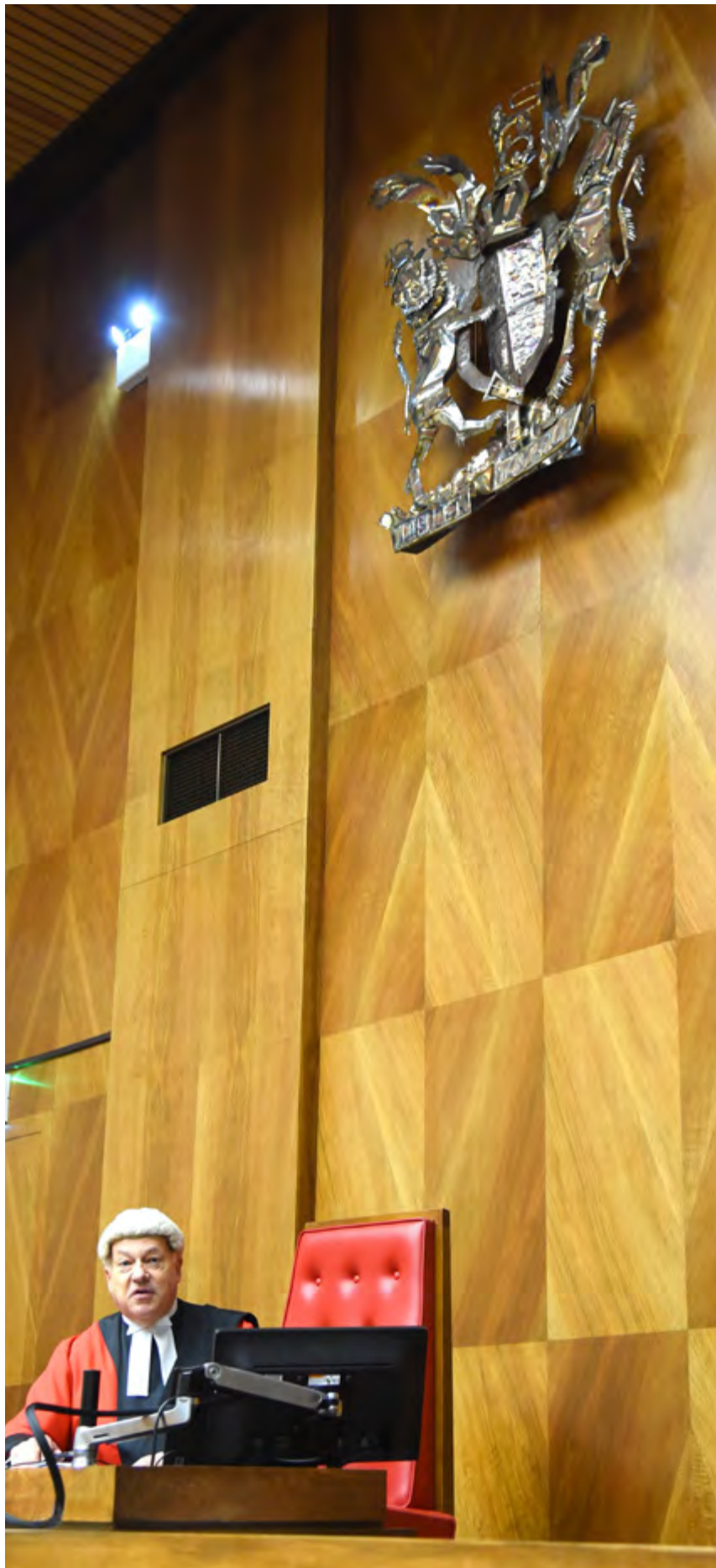
- A need to ensure all agencies involved in the management of risk maintained situational awareness through prompt and accurate sharing of information.
- MAPPA chairs were encouraged to access specialist advice in complex cases.
- All partners were encouraged to adopt pro-active and assertive approaches to dis-engaged offenders.
- Investigations and enforcement linked to MAPPA offenders should be expedited.
- Accurate official records would help produce effective risk management plans and support robust transfer arrangements between areas.



Having effective working arrangements in place to support risk management has been an area of work commissioned by the Strategic Management Board. Representatives from the National Probation Service and Hampshire Constabulary worked together to review local practice and presented a number of recommendations to the Strategic Management Board to improve how MAPP level 2 and 3 meetings were conducted. Ensuring the right representation from key agencies actively involved in cases, improving facilities and standardising meeting arrangements have provided Chairs with an enhanced arena to focus their efforts on developing collaborative public protection arrangements.

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Hampshire Constabulary's Offender Management Department included a MAPP focus as part of their force Continuous Professional Development programme. Police officers were able to benefit from a targeted briefing package to support the work they undertake and to reflect on how best to create risk management plans as a MAPP lead agency. The police sometimes assume responsibility for dangerous offenders without the advantage of criminal or civil restrictions to manage risk associated behaviour. Developing a risk management plan therefore relies on other agencies to engage with the offender to address issues associated with offending. Whilst the event delivered focused on planning with partners, Hampshire Constabulary works to secure the use of restrictive civil orders where possible to protect the public from harm- these restrictions complement other strategies to move offenders away from causing harm.



CASE STUDY

Joint working between the police, Probation Service and other voluntary agencies such as You Trust is a key element of MAPPAs regardless of the level of assessed risk of serious harm that offenders pose. In Hampshire and on the Isle of Wight each MAPPAs qualifying offender is allocated a Police Offender Manager to work alongside a Probation Practitioner, working together in line with statutory responsibilities to manage post prison licence conditions and other civil orders that might be in place.

A case that highlights this, was flagged to MAPPAs offender managers following concerns by a voluntary sector professional who was supporting a victim of a domestic abuse related offence. It was identified that the offender was to be released from prison at the end of his sentence with no licence conditions or further onward management by the Probation Service. It was crucial that this offender continued to be managed due to the high risk of harm that he posed, and the clear grievance that he held towards his victim. There was also the need to safeguard future partners.

Strict licence conditions had always been considered to manage this offender, however due to non-compliance, he remained in prison until the end of his sentence, refusing parole or other Probation led courses or rehabilitative procedures. It is believed that the offender wanted to avoid restrictions on his release from custody and have free reign and movement. Towards the end of his sentence, the offender voiced that he had been wrongly convicted and highlighted a deep grievance towards his victim even after eight years.

When convicted the offender was subject to a Restraining Order preventing him from having contact with the victim, her family and friends who had also suffered his abuse. In order to best manage the risk posed by this individual and to coordinate the agencies involved, the police agreed that Category three MAPPAs management should be applied, allowing agencies to share information and plan together to protect the victim and others who might be at risk.

The case was police led and so the Police Offender Manager was responsible for creating a multi-agency risk management plan.

As a priority, the victim was supported in applying for a variation to the current Restraining Order, this was challenging as the amount of information required to support such a change felt immense and overwhelming for the victim. In order to lessen the burden on the victim, the police assumed responsibility of being the variation applicant and worked with other agencies to provide the relevant detail in support of the change.

Following three court hearings and numerous legal arguments, a variation of the initial Restraining Order was granted preventing the offender from returning to the County in which the victim and her family still lived and went about their lives.

The offender immediately requested that an appeal be heard overturning this variation, believing that it was an impact on his human rights. The appeal was allowed by the Royal Court of Appeal.

This matter was heard before that court and the Lord Justice agreed that the variation was proportionate, just and legal and would therefore remain to protect the victim. In reaching this decision, consideration was given to the fact that the offender had not undertaken any offence focused interventions, and that the risks he posed outweighed his intention and desire to return to the area.

By working together and utilising information held by other agencies, professionals working under MAPPAs supported each other to provide clear, relevant evidence and information covering the past eight years of this offender's imprisonment, highlighting his non engagement to justify more stringent restrictions to reduce the risk he posed.

The victim remains safe and able to continue with her life.

MAPPA Lay Advisers

MAPPA Lay Advisers are voluntary members of the local community whose role is to contribute to the monitoring of the operation of MAPPA across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Lay Advisers attend the full Strategic Management Board and its sub-groups (Delivery sub-group and Quality sub-group) and take part in auditing activity examining the quality of work undertaken on behalf of MAPPA. A key role of a Lay Adviser is to observe a number of Level 2 and 3 MAPP meetings and provide feedback to the MAPPA co-ordinator to provide assurance but to also assist in developing a good understanding of the issues that affect MAPPA.

Both MAPPA Lay Adviser posts reached the end of their tenure in 2021 and so appointment to these posts is in progress. The Hampshire and IOW Strategic Management Board is seeking to ensure that local communities continue to be represented through these important positions.

Nicola Price & Ray Palmer
MAPPA Lay Advisers

Training summary

Training and briefings are delivered to a variety of audiences on behalf of the MAPPA SMB. Regular Awareness training is available to agencies likely to be involved in MAPPA- the aim of this event is to increase general awareness of MAPPA and multi-agency risk management plans are key to protecting the public.

Individual agency briefings are offered when there is a significant need to update MAPPA knowledge within an organisation- these briefings can be tailored to a specific role of an agency if required.

To enquire about MAPPA training please email
mappa@hampshire.pnn.police.uk



MAPPA and Prison

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements require agencies to plan for an offender's release six months prior to release from custody. As the Head of Offender Management Delivery within HMP Winchester, I am responsible for this planning from a Prison perspective. Prison Offender Managers (POMs) have ongoing contact with inmates prior to then leaving and are well placed to ensure any concerns or issues are highlighted to community colleagues. This includes information about behaviour, attitude, associates and a variety of other factors, allowing for any risks to be addressed.

Prison Offender Managers have responsibility for collating information to share from across the establishment including security, healthcare (both mental and physical), substance misuse, key workers, education, and general wing staff. Additionally, protective factors are identified, such as what visits the prisoner has received, and who they are on contact with. It's also important to update MAPPA about progress the prisoner may have made to address their offending.

A Prison Service representative should be invited to all Level 2 and 3 MAPPA meetings and we are also required to submit written reports to provide further detail.

Often, the POM is the worker who leaves these meetings with the most actions, they are best placed to explain conditions and plans for release because of their access and relationship with the offender. These conversations can often be challenging, especially when there are elements of a release plan that the offender objects to.

However, this contact can also be invaluable as it allows the offender to understand what their release will look like. The POM continues to support both the Community Offender Manager and prisoner up to the date of release continuing to liaise across the Prison and acting as the conduit throughout.



Allan Appleby

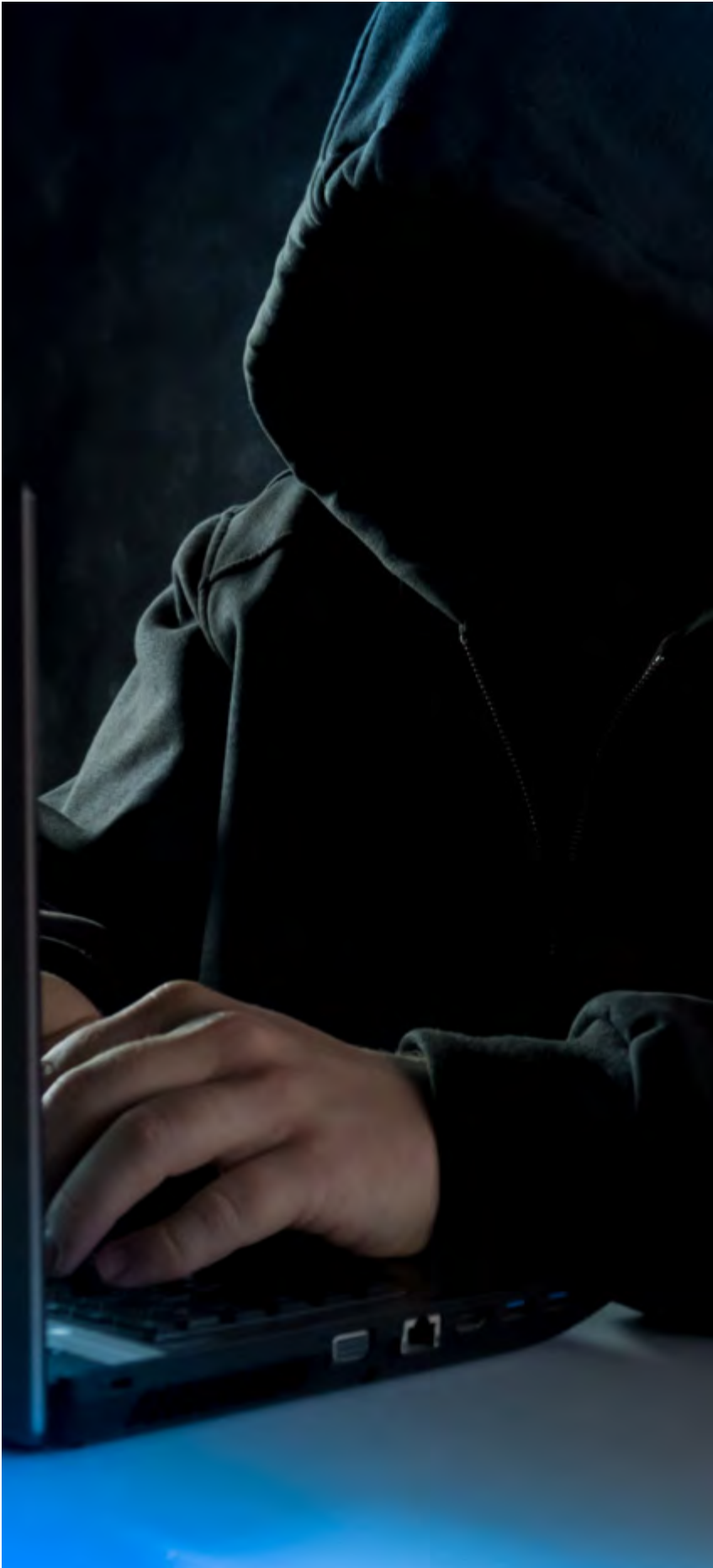
Head of Offender
Management Delivery (SPO)
within HMP Winchester

The Prison Service will work with other agencies right up to the point of release and will often make bespoke arrangements for release where it is deemed necessary to ensure victims are protected and risk management plans are implemented.

My role includes ensuring that the contributions made by my staff support public protection, I will often quality assure the information shared to support MAPPA processes. It's also important to link internal risk management activities to any planning for release, I will often act as a conduit so that plans in the community address any concerns that we have noted in a custodial environment. I am proud of the work my staff do, despite our contact finishing at the point of release, our contribution to the plan to protect the public is vital and based on the most recent contact with the offender concerned.

As a MAPPA Responsible Authority, the Prison Service play an important role by contributing to the strategic management of MAPPA in Hampshire and IOW, both on the full SMB and each of it's sub groups.





Tackling Cybercrime

Led by a new Police Offender Management Cyber and Digital expert, Hampshire Constabulary has launched a new strategy for dealing with offenders who use the online space to sexually offend or enable sexual offending. The strategy is broken down into four distinct priorities:

1. Protect – identify and protect those who are vulnerable from online offending

2. Locate – find the devices used by those who sexually offend on line or use the internet to enable offending

3. Monitor – monitor the devices of those who have relevant court orders in force

4. Extract – develop methods to safely extract data for triaging or evidence

PC Lee Bishop, the police OM lead, is excited to share that as part of the new Cyber and Digital Strategy, the force is currently looking into many new options that would increase the team's ability to monitor offender's devices, including their phones, tablets and computers, as well as new tools that allow for swift scanning of devices in the homes of our managed sex offenders.

However, whilst we tackle our offender's online capabilities and use, we also recognise that education is key to preventing further offending, teaching the public how to safely use the internet, whilst avoiding and spotting warning signs of potential risks.

KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2021-22

The Hampshire and IOW MAPPA Strategic Management Board has identified priorities for 2021- 2022. These include:

- Supporting Chairing arrangements by observing each MAPPA Chair and promoting any learning or development identified.
- Working with local Housing authorities to develop an accommodation strategy that supports effective public protection.
- Hosting professional development events for practitioners and Chairs involved in MAPPA with a focus on multi agency public protection.
- Incorporating the Probation Service National Security Directorate and Counter Terrorism Policing South East lead agency activity in local Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements.
- Ensure the use of ViSOR by Responsible Authority agencies provides for the effective use of the database as an information sharing tool to support Public Protection.



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

