

HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Annual Report 2021-22



COURTS OF JUSTICE



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I INTRODUCTION



Paul Bartolomeo

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



Linda Pickering

Head of Public Protection, South Central
Division, Probation Service



James Bourke

Governor, HMP Winchester

As Chair of the Hampshire & Isle of Wight Strategic Management Board I, and all of my colleagues working in this crucial area, are committed to making Hampshire and the Isle of Wight a safer place and we do with a very strong partnership developed over many years.

Management of high risk offenders is a complex task and one where we see demand growing each year, it requires hard work and commitment from our members and I would like to highlight the professionalism and resilience of those in our MAPPA teams who are committed to protecting the public, thank you.

It is important to recognise the response we are providing to an increasing number of high risk offenders. Our team is working hard, to maximise our ability to identify offenders eligible for Sexual Harm Prevention Orders, to further protect the public. 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. To counter this risk we have invested in new software which helps us to effectively target and disrupt digital and cyber offending. Examples include remote monitoring of internet usage by offenders, dynamic assessment of content within offenders' devices, locating devices being hidden by offenders and monitoring offender movements.

We continually seek to improve our digital and cyber capabilities, both independently and with Home Office support, trialling new technologies which increase our ability to identify potential offending. Our commitment to digital and cyber capabilities is further demonstrated by our creation of a National Digital and Cyber Working Group where we collaborate with other UK forces to problem solve and share ideas to support innovation.

Along with using this innovative technology to manage offenders, we complete face to face meetings with them, keeping track of these requirements through our new dashboard which also compliments the use of ViSOR.

This year we have also welcomed two Lay Advisers, Claire Cox and Jo Ash CBE. Both bring with them a wealth of experience from outside of law enforcement and are members of the local community. They have a very important role in offering an impartial and objective view of MAPPA and attend our governance meetings.

I would like to thank representatives of different agencies who have continued to come together to

oversee our arrangements across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight. Partners continue to support public protection making sure we deliver together on statutory obligations and risk management plans.

This report presents some case studies which illustrate how joint working and intelligence sharing have led to positive outcomes. It also highlights why scrutiny of our practice is so important, which is why we welcome the HMIP joint inspections' recommendations and learning from serious case reviews.

Thank you for taking the time to read this report.

T/Assistant Chief Constable Paul Bartolomeo
Chair of Strategic Management Board



WHAT IS MAPPA?

MAPPA background

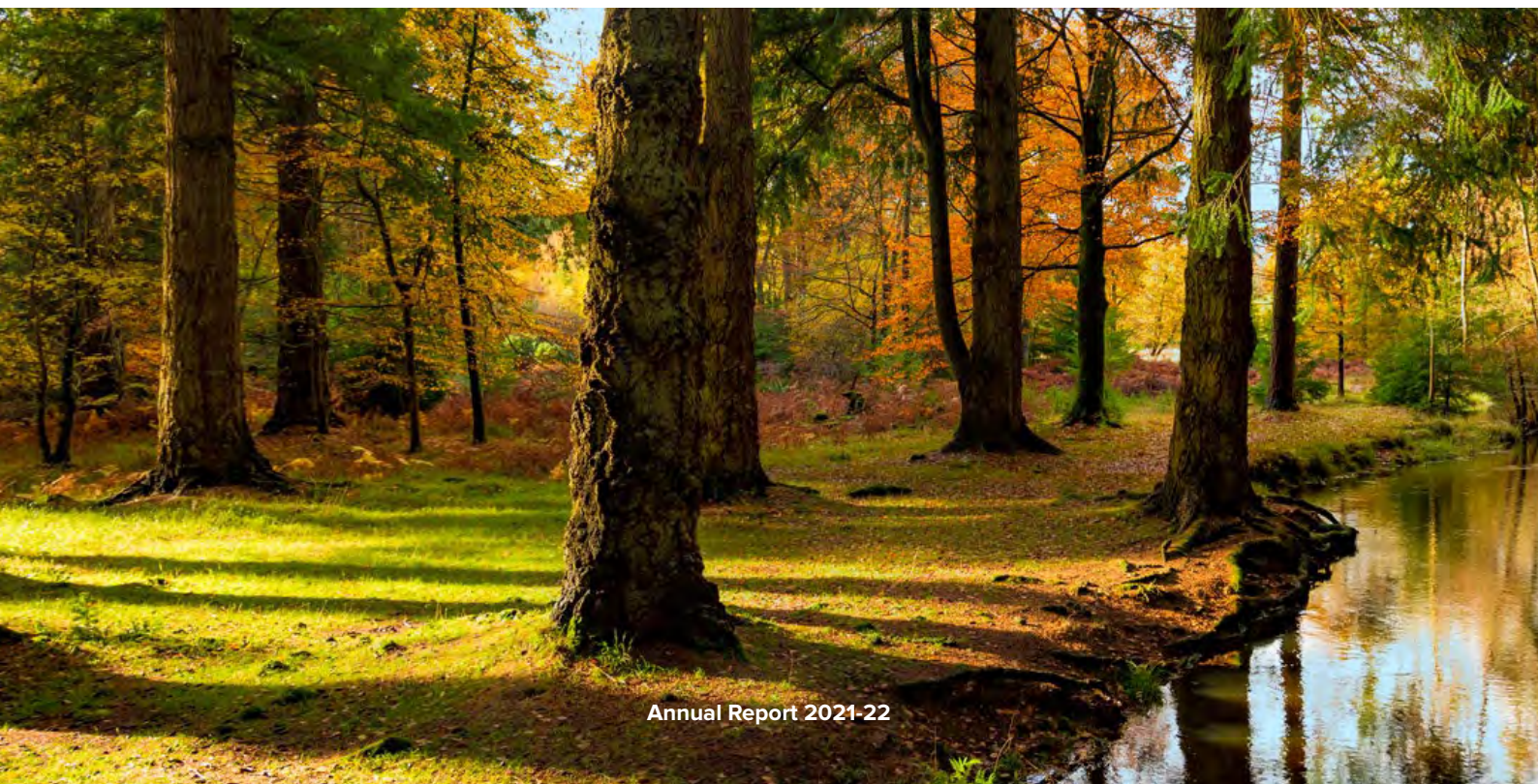
MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders (MAPPA-eligible offenders) under the provisions of sections 325 to 327B of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

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.



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.

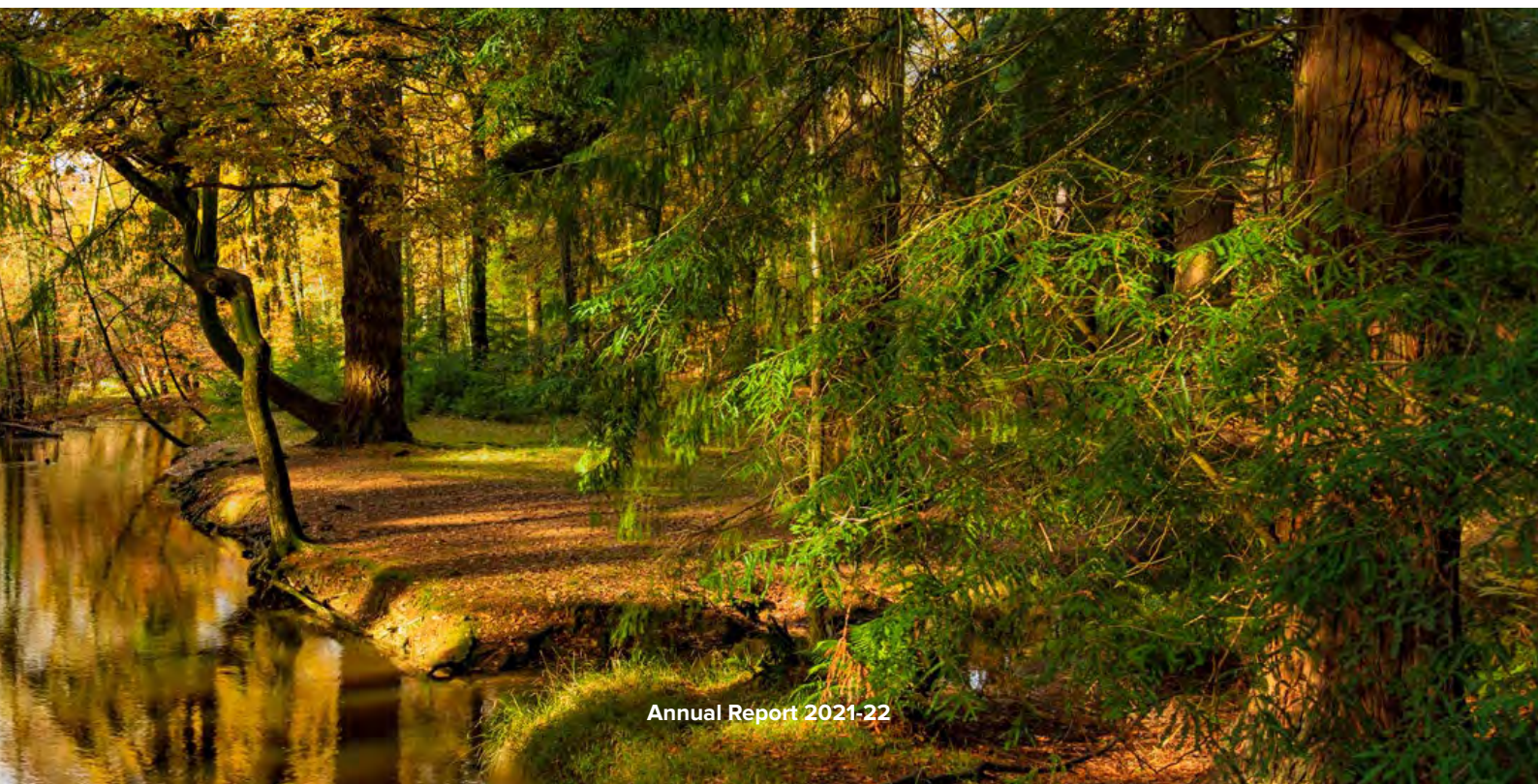
Level 1 involves ordinary agency management (i.e. managed by the lead agency with no formal MAPPA meetings).

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	2305	530	-	2835
Level 2	54	13	11	78
Level 3	4	2	2	8
Total	2363	545	13	2921

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	86	45	32	163
Level 3	3	2	8	13
Total	89	47	40	176

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
160	9

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	178
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	2

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	15	27	0	42
Level 3	2	1	0	3
Total	17	28	0	45

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BREACH OF SOPO/SHPO

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

Total number of Registered Sex Offenders per 100,000 population	133
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This figure has been calculated using the 21 March 2021 census population estimate, published by the Office for National Statistics on 28 June 2022, excluding those aged less than ten years of age. Previously, we have based this figure on the mid-year (30 June) population estimate. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2021 estimated resident population, which will be published by the Office for National Statistics later this year.

EXPLANATION COMMENTARY ON STATISTICAL TABLES

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2022 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

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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.

Building on adaptations made during lockdown restrictions, this Annual Report represents a period whereby changes in practice and governance arrangements were consolidated to optimise public protection. MAPPA meetings have continued remotely, allowing agencies to target resources and save travel time. Chairs have spent time considering how to maximise contributions and generate risk management plans that are reflective

of the activities undertaken by partner agencies. The management of offenders in the community has been considered by MAPPA lead agencies, the removal of social distancing requirements has facilitated a full resumption of regular face to face supervision and delivery of interventions to offenders. Delivery models have maximised the benefit of a "hybrid" approach, making use of technology to complement other forms of supervision to optimise engagement and monitoring of offenders in the community. A joint audit with colleagues from Dorset SMB was also possible, embracing the opportunities that shared IT platforms can provide. SMB representatives from both MAPPA areas shared perspectives on good practice and areas for development having been able to assess the

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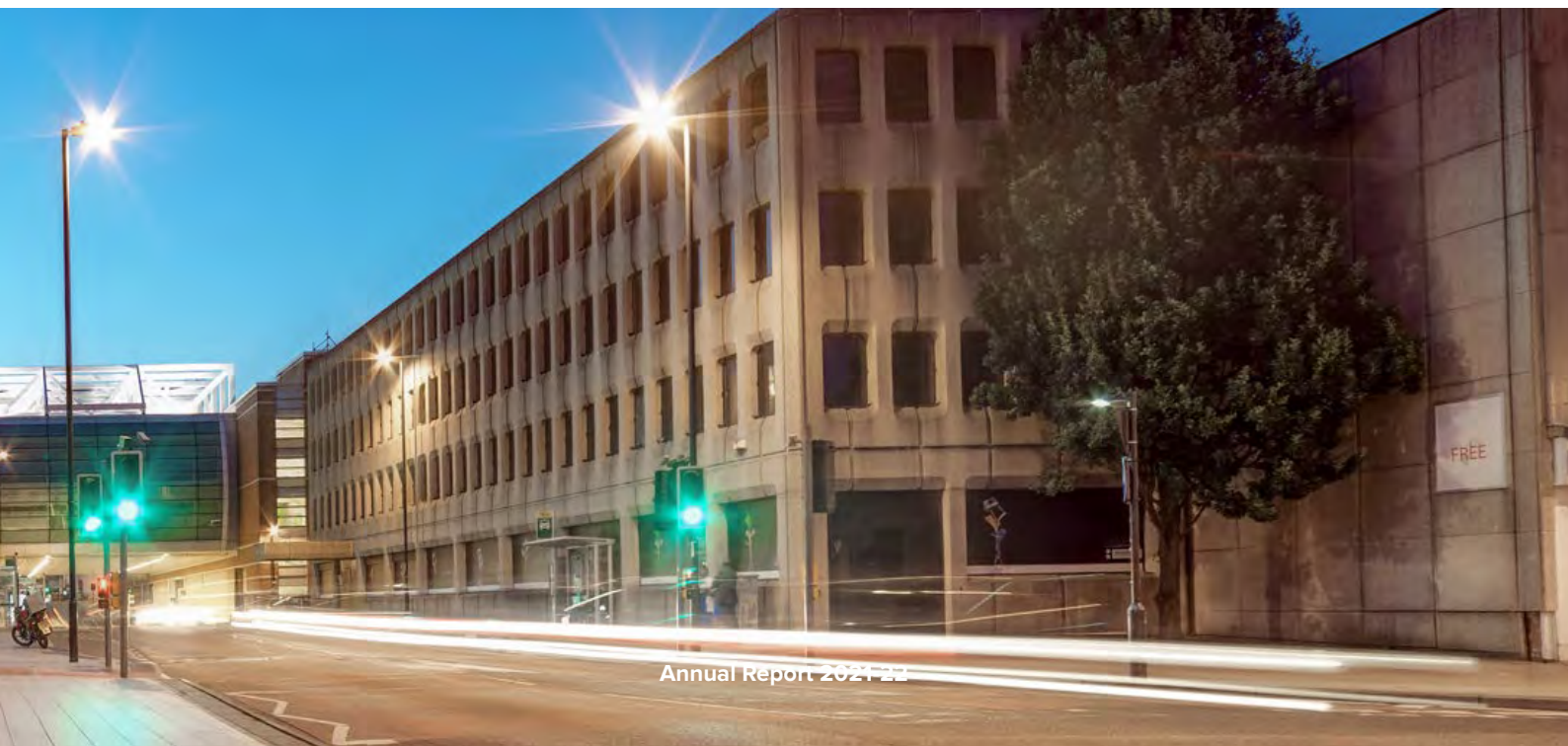
management of offenders. The SMB continues to consider how best to deliver public protection arrangements and to assure itself that plans are robust enough to ensure service delivery regardless of the challenges faced.

Lay Advisers perform an important role as part of the SMB, offering an impartial and objective view of MAPPA arrangements in Hampshire and have no links to partner organisations. Lay Advisers are members of the local community who volunteer their time to support the SMB by attending all governance meetings, assisting with quality assurance and observing MAPPA meetings. Following a thorough recruitment campaign, the SMB was delighted to welcome Claire Cox and Jo Ash as new MAPPA Lay Advisers.

The Hampshire SMB welcomed the Probation Service National Security Division (NSD) as a MAPPA lead agency and contributor, alongside Counter Terrorism Police South East who have responsibility for the new category four criteria under MAPPA. The NSD has responsibility for the most difficult to manage cases under Probation supervision including extremist cases and cases of notoriety. The specialist team comprises of case managers, psychologists and polygraph testers who work alongside local agencies in Hampshire to manage offenders in the community, often providing bespoke oversight tailored to the risks identified. The SMB continues to be responsible for ensuring that MAPPA activity undertaken by the NSD is compliant with legislation and is of a sufficient quality. Arrangements have been made to include the NSD in existing quality assurance work- it is hoped that the expertise this development brings will have a positive impact on wider practice.

The Strategic Management Board continues to focus on developing offender management staff. Chairs from across Hampshire came together for the first time since the pandemic to attend an event designed to support their vital role in leading MAPPA meetings. In Hampshire, the majority of formal MAPPA meetings are chaired by either Detective Inspectors or Senior Probation Officers who work with partner agencies to create risk management plans. The event provided updates informing Chairs of the joint SMB audit outcomes, tackling online offending, the new MAPPA Category four and strategies to manage homeless offenders in the community. The opportunity to share experience and debate common themes was welcomed by participants, with a commitment given to providing further opportunities to develop practice in the future.

Accommodating offenders who present a risk of harm to others requires partners to come together to share information and consider creative solutions. Ensuring that any potential placement supports public protection is key to every decision. Most offenders managed under MAPPA have restrictions imposed on them, requiring them to live as directed by authorities. On occasion a suitable placement is not available and the SMB has worked with Chairs to identify best practice to manage these scenarios. Increasing external controls, utilising contact points and ensuring information is exchanged in a timely manner are key activities that protect the public. New processes to ensure partner agencies are fully informed of risk issues strengthens the cooperative approach promoted by MAPPA.



MAPPA Level 3 - managing the “critical few”

Across Hampshire a small number of convicted sexual and violent offenders require significant resources and coordination to minimise their likelihood of re-offending and causing harm to the public. The MAPPA structure identifies levels of management that reflect the resources required to protect the public. On most occasions multi agency risk management plans are drawn up as part of normal agency activity, but issues such as complex care needs, mental ill health or extreme views can sometimes require senior representatives from the police, Probation and partnership agencies to come together to agree plans to manage associated risk utilising all available resources, and on occasions delivering statutory services in a different way. During 2021/22 thirteen cases have benefitted from senior oversight at MAPPA level 3 in order to protect the public- these offenders are known as the critical few.

Adults with social care needs, including mental health, physical disability and old age have presented challenges to ensure those needs are met in a manner that also ensures the public are protected from further offending. Finding a suitable placement for one registered sex offender in a care home outside of Hampshire and Isle of Wight meant bringing together Social Care Departments from across the country to undertake specialist assessments and agree funding

arrangements so that MAPPA could be satisfied that risk management strategies were not compromised. Sharing information with providers at a MAPPA Level 3 meeting, so they could fully understand certain restrictions likely to be imposed, helped to make a placement viable, with all party’s fully sighted on when and what to do should concerns arise.

Another case managed at MAPPA level 3 benefitted from specialist services to support females leaving prison after lengthy sentences. Despite some setbacks, the contribution of psychologically informed perspectives helped MAPPA adjust plans to manage an offender in the community, allowing the individual to settle in new accommodation and establish new supportive relationships that would help them to avoid offending in the future. Commitments from voluntary sector agencies played a key part in helping the individual maintain a tenancy for the first time, providing foundations that they could build on to contribute positively to their local area.

Other cases have seen MAPPA level 3 meetings consider the threshold for returning an offender to prison before they committed harm against others. By bringing together agencies in a formal manner, the MAPPA lead agency was able to identify a concerning escalation in risk. With partner agencies able to provide detail about the behaviour of an individual, processes were put in place to apprehend the offender concerned in a safe manner and return them to prison. With agencies already fully informed of the circumstances, immediate plans were able to be made that detailed exactly the circumstances required should the offender be re-released.

Hampshire MAPPA has experience of protecting the public from harm posed by individuals who hold extremist views. During the period of this Annual Report, senior managers have worked together sharing sensitive information and agreeing tactics to manage risk and prevent further offending. Stringent conditions have been agreed and monitored to limit the movement and liberty of certain individuals so they cannot re-offend. Utilising the framework that MAPPA provides ensures that agencies with statutory responsibilities coordinate activity and take action to protect the public.

The establishment of a dedicated division within the Probation Service - the National Security Division has helped focus activity to manage the most complex and risky cases and has provided a consistent approach to risk management.

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CASE STUDY

As part of Hampshire Constabulary's MAPPAs Responsible Authority activities, a process change has been introduced to enhance the management of mentally disordered offenders. Working closely with Southern Health NHS Trust, a particular case highlighted a potential gap in information sharing processes at the point where patients subject to MAPPAs are accepted in secure treatment provision within Hampshire. The police work with health professionals to manage risk on occasions where patients enter the community either temporarily or as part of discharge planning.

Officers in the police offender management team were made aware of an individual being considered for discharge who had presented challenges during treatment, the responsible clinician highlighted concerning behavioural traits, the extent to which she had not experienced before in her career.

A review of the case revealed gaps in the clinician's knowledge of the circumstances of the serious offence the patient had been convicted of and this additional information changed views on suitability for discharge.

Detail about how the patient had planned the original offence added to concerns. It had been assumed that the mental health professionals were aware of crucial information but this had not been shared fully.

An urgent recommendation was put forward by a Hampshire Constabulary officer that was immediately adopted by mental health services, creating an initial risk assessment and management meeting that includes police officers involved in the original conviction who can share detail that may not even have been revealed during the court process. It was agreed that a meeting of this type should be recommended for every new patient received in Hampshire across all secure hospitals.

The benefit of this approach was immediately recognised both in the specific case and in the promotion of this new arrangement to the National Police Chiefs' Council as an example of best practice. Locally, the professionals involved in managing the individual have been able to pinpoint further areas of work to be completed before progress is considered and for risk to be considered lower to the public.

MAPPA Lay Advisers

The two MAPPA Lay Adviser members are volunteers from the local community whose role is to contribute to the review and monitoring of MAPPA operations across Hampshire and IoW.

Our predecessors stepped down from their tenures in 2021. Following an open application and lengthy recruitment process we were duly appointed by the Secretary of State in Dec 2021 and have subsequently enthusiastically commenced our induction to MAPPA processes and agencies as well as input to the Strategic Management Board (SMB).

From our varied knowledge and experiences as a retired GP and retired Charity Chief Executive respectively we aim to bring an independent, informed and questioning lay perspective to MAPPA deliberations, reflecting the diverse interests and concerns of local communities.

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We have attended all the full SMBs as well as meetings of both its Delivery and Quality sub groups. We have also observed some initial MAPPA level 2 panels and commenced a programme of visits and meetings with representatives from the main duty to co-operate agencies to widen our understanding of the issues and challenges partners experience in exercising their respective roles.

In the relatively short period since our appointment we have been impressed by the depth of discussions, reflective practice and commitment of the professional colleagues involved to make the MAPPA processes real and robust in protecting the public despite the continuing challenges of the post COVID era and reality of ever constrained resources. We thank them for their welcome and look forward to contributing positively to that aim as our role develops during our first year and beyond.

Claire Cox & Jo Ash CBE
MAPPA Lay Advisers



MAPPA and housing focus

Housing has long been seen as a key factor in the reduction of offending, and recent government statistics suggested that prison leavers are 50% more likely to reoffend if they do not have stable accommodation following release. If there are significant risks to manage around the release of an offender into the community, the need for timely provision of suitable housing is even greater. Local housing authorities are therefore one of the specified agencies with a "duty to cooperate" in MAPPA processes, information sharing and planning (Criminal Justice Act 2003).

Working for Portsmouth City Council's Housing Neighbourhoods and Buildings directorate, I have represented the organisation at Level 2 and 3 MAPPA conferences locally for a number of years. I am a commissioning manager for supported housing, located within our statutory housing advice service - where I first started working for the Council, as a homeless caseworker 17 years ago.

In addition to procuring and managing the contracts we have with our service providers, I oversee a small team of specialist officers that support and work alongside them and our many stakeholders. The purpose of my team is to ensure the complex and vulnerable individuals and families referred to us for housing are assessed and accommodated promptly, in suitable placements that provide them with the support they need. Portsmouth City Council also commissions a Safer Communities scheme, which supports high risk offenders in self-contained accommodation by way of regular floating tenancy support visits and close partnership working with Police and Probation offender management teams.

I see my role within MAPPA as something of a 'fixer', supporting the process to identify the right accommodation resources and the best people to participate in each individual case, as required.

The supervision and support a MAPPA-managed offender may require to sustain accommodation in the community can vary considerably, and often the delivery of that support is complicated by the risks they pose and how these need to be managed.

Whilst we are fortunate in Portsmouth to have a variety of services available to those we have accommodation responsibilities towards, and that we commission to take a flexible and client-led approach to the work, nevertheless complex individuals don't always fit neatly into the categories and criteria we invariably design into our

Mike Swan

Housing Commissioned
Services Manager
Portsmouth City Council

systems. Recent years have seen the need for increasingly creative and bespoke planning for particular individuals managed under MAPPA and which in turn reflects back to what I regard as an intrinsic underlying principle of that process, if it is to be a successful one: the genuine and effective collaboration of agencies in pursuit of a common purpose.

In contributing to such plans for complex and high-risk individuals I have invariably been dependent on and grateful for the hard work and proactive support of a huge number of colleagues behind the scenes, from a variety of different areas and teams within the housing directorate and the wider local authority. I am proud of the level of success we have achieved together, the partnerships we have forged with other professionals involved in the MAPPA process and how that has contributed to the wider safety and wellbeing of the communities we all represent.

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KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2022-23

The Hampshire and IOW MAPPA Strategic Management Board has identified priorities for 2022- 2023. These include:

- Work with partner agencies to develop the practice of MAPPA lead agencies and adult social care staff working with MAPPA managed individuals who have social care and health needs.
- Review transition arrangements between youth offending teams and adult services to ensure a focus on public protection is maintained.
- Host a multi-agency professional development event for lead agency offender managers to promote effective multi agency public protection.
- Ensure that a strategy to reduce violence against women and girls is at the forefront of practice by Chairs of MAPPA meetings.
- Increase the digital capability knowledge of lead agency practitioners to enhance multi agency risk management plans and utilise current capabilities to tackle online sexual offending.





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

