

**MAPPA**

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

# LANCASHIRE



## Annual Report 2021/2022

# Foreword to the report

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## Neil Drummond – MAPPA SMB Chair

Welcome to the 2021/2022 Annual Report of the Lancashire Mappa Strategic Management Board (SMB).

The last year has been a period of recovery from Covid and all partners have been negotiating their own challenges as we return to more usual ways of working. We have also learned a lot about how we can harness the benefits of hybrid working to improve organisational efficiency and improve attendance at meetings. I am sure we are not at end state yet and the Board will continue to monitor the most effective models of delivery to maintain MAPPA integrity.

There is no doubt that MAPPA across Lancashire has remained committed to providing a clear and robust framework that allows relevant agencies to protect the public by sharing information and working together to manage our most serious MAPPA nominals. Whilst risk can never be eliminated, all Mappa activity is very much focused on producing the best possible plan to manage and mitigate any known risks and to give all agencies opportunity to contribute to and deliver the agreed way forward.

The agencies charged with the statutory responsibility for Mappa across Lancashire are Police, Probation and Prisons. However, without the active engagement from a wide range of partner organisations the assessment, planning and oversight of MAPPA nominals would not be successful. The commitment of all MAPPA partners is valued and recognised by SMB.

The partner agencies who have contributed to the Mappa activity in Lancashire are Youth Offending Teams, Health and Mental Health, Children and Adult Social Care, Housing, DWP, Education and Electronic Monitoring Services amongst certain other non-statutory partners.

In my foreword within the 2020/2021 annual report, I highlighted QC Jonathan Hall's report, commissioned by the Lord Chancellor and Home Secretary, that identified recommendations to develop and improve MAPPA for terrorist offenders.

I am pleased to report that these recommendations have progressed, with integration between specialist Counter Terrorism MAPPA panels and local MAPPA panels being implemented, through consultation, training and awareness, supported by a National Memorandum of Understanding. Development of this critical area of public protection will continue to be monitored and supported through this SMB.

Each of the 42 MAPPA areas across England and Wales are mandated to report to the Ministry of Justice on several key Mappa performance measures. I am pleased to report that Lancashire continues to demonstrate a high level of achievement in meeting these targets.

This SMB is committed to supporting the work of the National MAPPA team through contribution to development of effective learning resources, self-assessment and Quality Assurance tools, as part of key National workstreams.

A significant discussion point in any Mappa meeting is the offender's transition from prison custody into the community and the Mappa panel very much welcomes the support and guidance from prison colleagues when planning this critical change for cases with a complex needs and risks. We also recognise the significant contribution of Approved Premise colleagues who work with the most complex of cases, often with additional support needs and uncertain move on plans.

The participation of Housing partners is key to successful management and reintegration of individuals subject to MAPPA, arrangements put in place due to covid have seen a real focus on multi-agency problem solving and we hope the successful outcomes from this will continue to be developed.

This annual report demonstrates multi-agency work across Lancashire during a period of recovery, the partnership is strong and we hope this is portrayed in the body of the report. We are committed to understanding our areas for development to allow continuous improvement and I would like to take the opportunity to recognise the continued value and support offered to the board by our lay advisor.

On behalf of the Lancashire MAPPA 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.

**Neil Drummond**  
**Chair, Lancashire MAPPA Strategic Management Board**

# What is MAPPA?

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## MAPPA background

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual, violent and terrorist 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 Cooperate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Department for Work and Pensions and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

Local Strategic Management Boards (SMB) comprising senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and DTC agencies are responsible for delivering MAPPA within their respective areas. The Responsible Authority is also required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA SMB.

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 more senior oversight and 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** –subject to sex offender notification requirements;
- **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.

A fourth category for terrorist and terrorist risk offenders was introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 after the period covered by this report.

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 enables 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.

## MAPPA and Terrorism

The government published an Independent Review of the MAPPA used to Supervise Terrorist and Terrorism-risk Offenders on 2 September 2020 and published its response on 9 December. Both documents are available at

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-review>. The report made a number of recommendations, several of which have been implemented via the Counter-

Terrorism and Sentencing Act 2021 and the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The Secretary of State has also revised the statutory MAPPA Guidance on terrorist offenders.

The Probation Service, via its National Security Division, has created a specialist dedicated and highly skilled workforce, which provides an enhanced level of management and intervention for the most high-risk, complex and high-profile offenders in the community. This includes the management of terrorist connected and terrorist risk offenders. The NSD and Counter-Terrorism Policing work closely with local SMBs to ensure the robust management of terrorism cases.

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

# MAPPA Statistics

## MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2022

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	2471	753	-	3224
Level 2	9	4	11	24
Level 3	2	2	1	5
Total	2482	759	12	3253

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

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	20	17	24	61
Level 3	2	4	7	13
Total	22	21	31	74

<b>RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements</b>	63
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<b>RSOs who have had their life time notification revoked on application</b>	9
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## Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

<b>SHPOs, SHPOs with foreign travel restriction &amp; NOs imposed by the courts</b>	
SHPO	215
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	1
NOs	2

<b>Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)</b>	0
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## Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
<b>Breach of licence</b>				
Level 2	9	8	16	33
Level 3	0	2	1	3
Total	9	10	17	36
<b>Breach of SOPO</b>				
Level 2	0	-	-	0
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	0	-	-	0

<b>Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population</b>	182
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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

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## 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.

**(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) Subject to Sex Offender Notification Requirements** – 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 and terrorist 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 are not subject to notification requirements. These offenders are assessed and managed by the 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 the offender does not comply with these conditions, the Probation Service will take breach action 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 and/or positive obligations on their behaviour. They require 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 on the balance of probability 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, the National Crime Agency (NCA), British Transport Police (BTP) or the Ministry of Defence Police (MODP). The chief officer/NCA/BTP/MODP 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 individuals convicted of qualifying sexual offences overseas to register with the police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. The police in England and Wales may issue a notification order directly to an offender who is already in the UK or who is intending to come to the UK who has to notify within three days of receipt. Offenders have a right of appeal against notification.

**(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, NCA, BTP or MODP 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.

An SRO may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including travel overseas, or place positive obligations upon them. Any prohibition and/or obligation 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.

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 an 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 individuals 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><b>CHANGING FUTURES LANCASHIRE</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Changing Futures Lancashire</u></a></p>
 <p><b>Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service</u></a></p>
 <p><b>Lancashire &amp; South Cumbria</b> NHS Foundation Trust</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Reconnect</u></a></p>
 <p>HM Prison &amp; Probation Service</p> <p>Probation Service</p> <p>Preventing victims by changing lives</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Sexual Offending Resource Team for Lancashire (SORT)</u></a></p>
 <p><b>Lancashire</b> County Council</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Domestic Abuse Officer in Lancashire (DAO)</u></a></p>
 <p>HM Prison &amp; Probation Service</p> <p>Probation Service</p> <p>Preventing victims by changing lives</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>National Security Division</u></a></p>
 <p><b>FAQ</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Frequently Asked Questions</u></a></p>

# Changing Futures Lancashire

## What is Changing Futures Lancashire

The **Changing Futures** programme is a £64 million **joint initiative** by the Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and The National Lottery Community Fund, the largest funder of community activity in the UK. The fund is for local organisations to work in **partnership** to better support those **who experience multiple disadvantage**, including **homelessness, substance misuse, mental health issues, domestic abuse, and contact with the criminal justice system**. People in this situation are among the most vulnerable in our communities, often with past experiences of **trauma**. They **find** that getting coordinated **support** from local services can be **difficult**, and this can lead to greater risk of homelessness, ill health, and increased contact with the criminal justice system. This in turn can result in **greater pressures on services** that respond to crises such as **A&E, policing and homelessness services**.

Lancashire was one of 15 areas to be awarded £6.5million to deliver Changing Futures Lancashire until March 2024, with Blackburn with Darwen Borough Council as the Lead Authority

As well as a service, the programme is also an evaluation which seeks to establish which interventions help people to recover and move out of destructive patterns of behaviour.

## Who is eligible for the service?

Anyone over the age of 18 who is not currently engaged in services and who has three of the following 5 disadvantages:

- Homelessness or risk of becoming homeless
- Substance Misuse
- Criminal Justice Involvement
- Poor Mental Health
- Domestic Violence (Perpetrator or Survivor)

The Changing Futures Service will consider anyone who has at least 3 of these 5 complexities, and not engaging with support services.

## What does the Changing Futures (CF) Service do?

The service is a Multidisciplinary team that collectively assesses all referrals to determine eligibility. Once a person is accepted onto the programme, they are assigned a 'Lived Experience Navigator' as a case worker who can work with them for up to several hours at a time, building trust and rapport, and then connecting them up to services and community assets. The Navigator can work with a person for up to 12 months. The CF service also has specialist substance misuse workers, mental health workers, housing workers, CVS, BAME and probation input amongst others.

For MAPPA and IOM clients, where eligible for changing futures, we would expect that their offender manager remains involved in their support and also provides updates to the Changing Futures Service on any emerging risk issues. We will discuss this at referral or if you want to speak to the relevant Team Manager, details are below.

## For more information and to make a referral

To make a referral you need to set up an account on the data secure BwD Borough Council portal and here is a film to show you how <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpGQZb8t2BQ>

Then, please follow this link to the referral page and please check the criteria carefully to avoid inappropriate referrals <https://www.blackburn.gov.uk/changing-futures>

Here are contact details for the locality Team Managers so please get in touch with them for an informal chat about a referral who is resident in the relevant borough

Central/West Locality	East Locality	Fylde Coast Locality	North Locality
Chorley, Preston, South Ribble, West Lancs	BwD, Burnley, Hyndburn, Pendle, Ribble Valley, Rossendale	Blackpool, Fylde, Wyre	Lancaster City (inc Morecambe)

Natalie Stornelli  
n.stornelli@preston.gov.uk

Victoria Holmes  
Victoria.holmes@blackburn.gov.uk

Laura Smy  
Laura.smy@blackpool.gov.uk

Stephen Moore  
smoore@lancaster.gov.uk

Any questions about the Lancashire wide programme please contact  
ian.treasure@blackburn.gov.uk



# Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service – Involvement in MAPPA

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Fire and Rescue Services are a significant Mappa partner, and it is clearly important that Fire and Rescue Services are involved in Mappa activity related to fire-related offenders being released into communities and offenders themselves being at risk of fire-raising from others.

Where arson is an issue, either as a perpetrator or a victim of arson, there are several ways in which Lancashire Fire and Rescue Service assists MAPPA panels across Lancashire.

Where appropriate, MAPPA panels are attended by LFRS Incident Intelligence Officers, and they will work with partners to identify and deliver the most bespoke appropriate actions for each case.

Specialist teams within LFRS are used to deliver the agreed Mappa actions arising from Mappa meetings.

And Protection teams are involved when considering accommodation that falls within the Fire Safety Order.

Prevention teams are involved in the delivery of risk reduction activities and operational teams are involved in identifying risk and, along with the Incident Intelligence Officer, coordinating an appropriate operational response should it be necessary.

Lancashire Fire & Rescue Service can assist to assess the level of risk in collaboration with other partners by gaining intelligence around offender location so that incidents of fire can be monitored.

Where appropriate, Lancashire Fire & Rescue Service deliver a bespoke 'Arson Threat Referral' which provides additional equipment and advice.

When assessing accommodation, LFRS will provide guidance towards the completion of fire risk assessments.

# Reconnect

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Reconnect – care after custody services seek to improve the continuity of care of vulnerable people leaving prison (age 18yrs and over) by working with them before they leave and support their transition to community-based services, thereby safeguarding health gains made whilst in prison. Reconnect services aim to improve the wellbeing of people leaving prison, reduce inequalities and address health-related drivers of offending behaviours. The Reconnect service will:

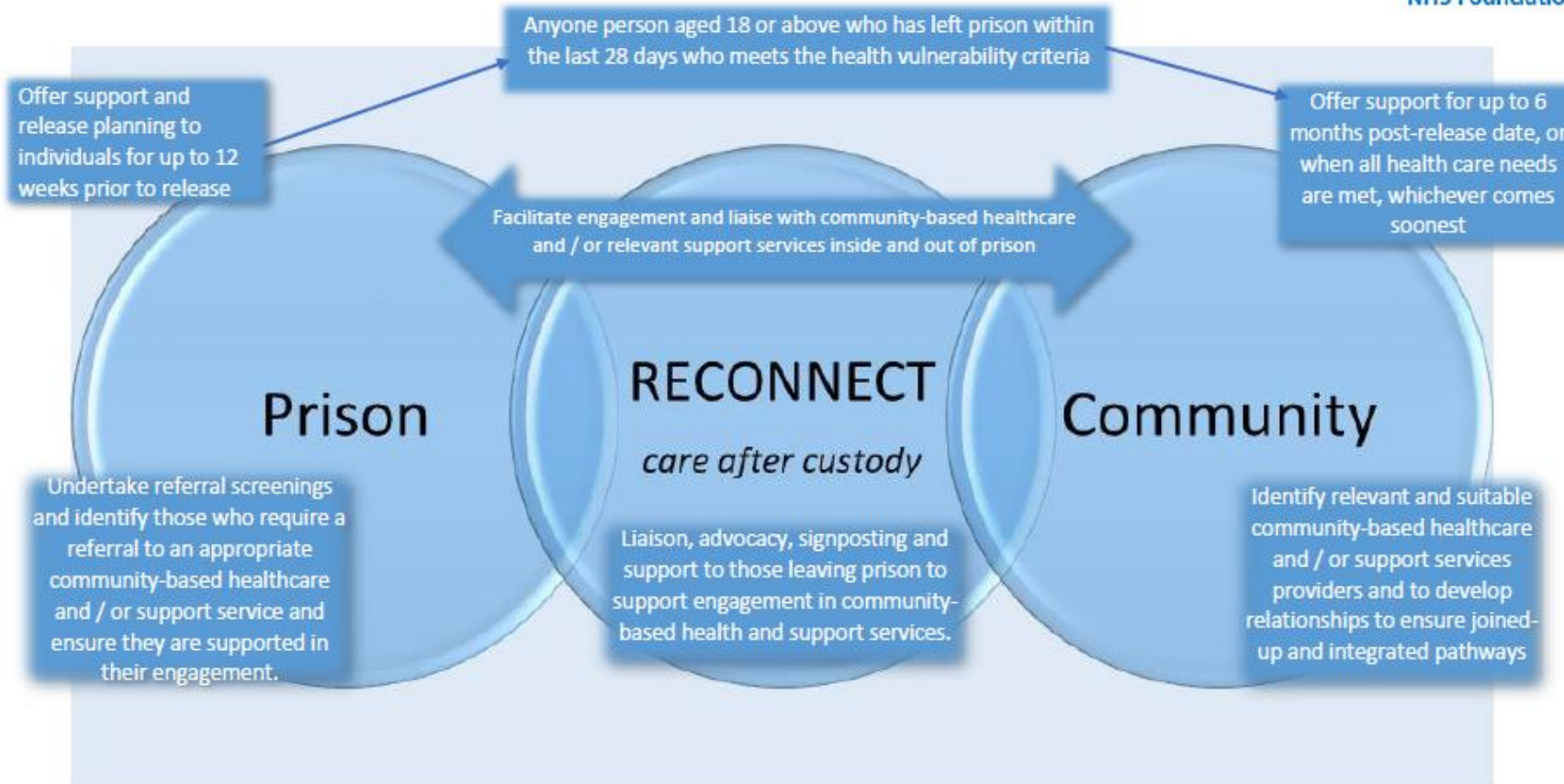
- Offer support and release planning to individuals with a primary health/care need for up to 12 weeks prior to release or as soon as they are referred within the 12 weeks prior to release
- Offer support for up to 6 months post-release date, or when all health care needs are met, whichever comes soonest

Reconnect is not a clinical service. It aims to support people who have recently left or are due to leave prison with identified health needs, to access the appropriate services in the community, whilst also assisting to address wider barriers/issues that may otherwise impact on this

LSCFT are the provider for Reconnect for Lancashire and Cumbria, accepting referrals for people in prison in HMP Preston, Lancaster Farms, Wymott, Kirkham, Garth and Havering, from other establishments where the person is returning to Lancashire or Cumbria, or those released within 28 days

Operational Hours – core office hours Monday to Friday (excluding public holidays)

*RECONNECT seeks to improve the continuity of health and care needs of vulnerable people leaving prison by working with them before they leave and support their transition to community-based services, thereby safeguarding health gains made whilst in prison*





## Sexual Offending Resource Team for Lancashire (SORT)

The Sexual Offending Resource Team for Lancashire & Cumbria delivers accredited programmes to people on probation who have been convicted of sexual offences. The programmes we deliver include Horizon for men with contact offences, iHorizon for men convicted of downloading/sharing/viewing illegal sexual images, and New Me Strengths which is for men identified as having learning difficulties.

Within all three of the programmes, we work with individuals who are supervised under the MAPPA framework, although in many ways we would work with them as we would any other group member. They access the programmes in the same way, either as part of a Court Order or on Licence following release from custody, and they would complete the same work during the programme as any other group member.

During the recent period following the Covid lockdowns we worked to a prioritisation framework to reduce a backlog of men awaiting programmes. We prioritised programmes for MAPPA level 3 male offenders, which allowed someone supervised at this level to access a rehabilitation programme which challenges their behaviour and also offers support in managing such cases.

When a MAPPA supervised person on probation is attending a programme the facilitators of the programme would provide session records and share any significant other information with the Probation Practitioner who holds the case. This information, including areas of risk and concern as well as positive engagement and progress within the programme and achievement of goals, can assist the Probation Practitioner in providing a progress report at MAPPA meetings, which in turn can help guide other decisions regarding the supervision of the individual.

The managers of the SORT team also attend MAPPA meetings to assist with determining an individual's eligibility and suitability for an accredited programme and looking at the best route forward for someone considered suitable for a programme. For example, for an individual whose offending has occurred on public transport or at certain times of day this can include exploring suitable locations for the individual to attend a programme and what time of day is best for them to attend.

We will also attend MAPPA meetings for individuals who have previously completed programmes, this can be to provide information on their progress and engagement with the programme, or to look at whether they are now at a stage where a further programme can be offered to them or not. If they are not able to access a further programme then often, we are able to offer some support to the Probation Practitioner who may have to engage them in 1:1 work as part of ongoing supervision, for example offering phone support from a programmes facilitator to assist in exploring how to approach certain pieces of work.

SORT programme managers



## Domestic Abuse Officer in Lancashire (DAO)

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Lancashire County Council completed the plan for reorganised social services in early 2020 and as part of that plan it shifted the focus of its Children and Family Services so that it became much more about helping families to stay safe and function well rather than the former practice of intervening early, often removing children.

The damaging and frequently high impact problem of domestic abuse was given particular attention and the decision was made to follow a model originated by Hertfordshire County Council known as Family Safeguarding. This model seeks to keep families together *where it is safe to do so*, and clearly the latter part of that sentence is the most important. If it is not safe to keep children in a family then they will be removed but unlike the previous practice, the emphasis now is on working with families to try and reduce risk and improve their situation.

The Family Safeguarding model involves workers from across several agencies actively working together as one team. Social workers, probation officers, substance misuse workers, psychologists, mental health workers and victim support workers all engage with each family referred for domestic abuse concerns.

The Domestic Abuse Officer (DAO) is a probation officer seconded into the Family Safeguarding team and their job is to work with the perpetrator of the abuse to reduce their abusive behaviour. Depending on what motivates the behaviour determines who else is involved apart from the social worker. The DAO will challenge the perpetrator and also seek to support – they encourage the positives trying to build on them and mitigate the negatives, taking action to protect the vulnerable when required to do so.

The model has established itself quickly and works well. The proof of its effectiveness is in the statistics – since it began in February 2021, 136 fewer Lancashire children have been taken into care and there has been a cost avoidance saving of over £1.5m. Blackburn and Blackpool Unitary Authorities are now planning similar schemes in their areas.

## National Security Division (NSD)

The National Security Division (NSD) has now been established for approaching 2 years and is a division within the Probation Service to provide enhanced case management and intervention for the highest risk, complex and high-profile adult offenders in the community. The division provides a centralised, dedicated capability within the Probation Service for the following cohorts of adult offenders:

- Convicted Terrorist Act/Terrorist Act connected
- Terrorist risk offenders who present a national security threat
- The Highest risk/high harm Serious Organised Criminals requiring enhanced management; and
- A number of registered CPPC cases who are the highest risk/highest profile sexual or violent offenders who present national interest.

NSD cases are managed in the areas where they are residing as that is in most cases where the risk lies. We will of course also involve other areas linked to the case in MAPPAs discussions. Co-ordination between NSD and Probation Delivery Units ensures strong links to local stakeholders, including health, housing and local rehabilitative services. NSD units include dedicated forensic psychologists to support a psychologically informed approach to risk management and also polygraph examiners, to provide enhanced monitoring of compliance with licence conditions. The NSD continues to work with the national MAPPAs team, CT police and with SMBs. We have embedded the recommendations made by the 2020 Jonathan Hall review of MAPPAs for terrorist offenders. These include MAPPAs panels to review extremist cases which include both police, probation and prison staff who specialise in CT work, but also, crucially, representation from key local agencies. The MAPPAs panels will direct increased use of MAPPAs core groups, ensuring that work with individual cases is co-ordinated and responsive.

The NSD is committed to working in partnership with Strategic Management Boards to ensure high quality MAPPAs arrangements. The specialist MAPPAs Panels will provide information about key performance indicators to SMBs and will also take part in training, audit and observation activity. NSD units will report formally to SMBs regularly, a minimum of annually.

The NSD will work closely with key partners and stakeholders and ensure that our development is aligned with wider changes in the national security landscape.

# MAPPA - Frequently Asked Questions

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Violent, sexual and other high risk MAPPA nominals living in our community is an extremely emotive subject.

We know that many people have questions about how these MAPPA nominals 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 NOMINALS ARE LOCATED?**

Yes, through utilising a variety of management systems these responsible authorities will know where MAPPA nominals are located.

- **WHY DO SEX MAPPA NOMINALS 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 MAPPA nominals. The law does not allow for all sexual MAPPA nominals to be in prison custody indefinitely and we therefore need to locate sex MAPPA nominals in areas away from victims. To do this, sexual MAPPA nominals 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 MAPPA nominals 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 MAPPA nominal in the community, they may be subject to a multi-agency plan which defines which agency undertakes which role in managing the MAPPA nominal. 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 MAPPA NOMINAL DOES NOT COMPLY?**

Registered sexual MAPPA nominals 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 MAPPA nominals 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 MAPPA NOMINALS ATTEND MAPPA MEETINGS?**

MAPPA nominals 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 a MAPPA nominal will not re-offend. Whatever intrusive conditions are imposed outside of prison, it is difficult to continuously monitor a MAPPA nominal 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 MAPPA nominals in the community. MAPPA nominals 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 MAPPA NOMINALS?**

Mentally disordered MAPPA nominals can also be MAPPA eligible MAPPA nominals. The MAPPA nominal's management must take into account their mental health needs. Where a MAPPA nominal 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 MAPPA nominal. Where a MAPPA eligible mentally disordered MAPPA nominal 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.

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

[www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)



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