

MAPPA

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

West Yorkshire



Annual Report 2021-2022

Introduction

Welcome to the 2021-22 Annual Report of the West Yorkshire Strategic Management Board (SMB) for Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

MAPPA is a partnership between agencies to manage the risk presented by violent or dangerous individuals. This report contains the statistics related to the management of individuals under MAPPA (sexual offenders, violent offenders and other dangerous offenders) to safeguard our communities from harm. It also explains how different agencies involved work together in West Yorkshire. The case study illustrates multi-agency working in practice and the outcome achieved as a result of effective information sharing and collaborative partnerships.

During the past year, the effects of the COVID pandemic continued to impact working practices, however this has not affected the effectiveness of MAPPA. All agencies continued to work incredibly hard during a period of immense challenge. The innovative and credible work undertaken to ensure safety was not compromised has allowed our MAPPA and other critical processes to continue uninterrupted to ensure the safety of our communities is not compromised.

The MAPPA Responsible Authority (RA) agencies (police, prison and probation) have continued to work alongside duty to cooperate agencies which include, Youth Offending Teams, Children's and Adults Social Care, Health and Mental Health, Education, Home Office Immigration Enforcement, Accommodation and Electronic Monitoring providers to ensure the management of some of the most dangerous offenders is robust to protect the public and make our communities safer.

As well as pooling the professional expertise of these organisations, MAPPA also benefits from the involvement of the Lay Advisor. Their role is to represent the public, by asking questions of MAPPA on behalf of local communities and by developing a sound knowledge of the operation of MAPPA, including observation of MAPP meetings for individual cases.

On 26th June 2021, the government launched the reunification of the National Probation Service (NPS) and the Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs). The restructuring is a positive move which brings supervision of offenders at all risk levels back under one service. The new probation service is responsible for managing all those on a community order or licence following their release from prison in England and Wales and also delivers unpaid work

and behavioural change programmes. Specialist organisations continue to play a role in the probation system, delivering resettlement and rehabilitative services such as education, training and employment and accommodation.

In February 2022, West Yorkshire was one of the six regions the HM Inspectors visited to conduct a joint thematic inspection of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. Initial fieldwork was completed in two parts, in the community and in prisons. Inspectors visited six criminal justice areas (Devon and Cornwall, Cumbria, London, West Yorkshire, Greater Manchester and North Wales) and selected a sample from one probation delivery unit within each area. Leeds was selected in our region. The inspectors examined the work of prisons, police, and probation in delivering MAPPA. The findings were published on 14th July 2022 in the report entitled: **'Twenty years on, is MAPPA achieving its objectives?'**

West Yorkshire MAPPA SMB is committed to implementing the recommendations to strengthen arrangements and ensure MAPPA at all management levels achieves the objective of managing the risks that violent and sexual offenders pose to the public. Positively, the report concluded *'... we have found that MAPPA meetings at Level 2 and 3 add significant value to the management of cases. Bringing agencies together with the representation at the right level allows information to be shared and can gain access to services that would not have been likely outside of the MAPPA forum. MAPPA also adds value by providing oversight and scrutiny for complex cases'*. This demonstrates the success of the MAPPA platform. A result of the collective commitment from agencies to cohere and coordinate solutions for complex cases during these difficult and challenging times.

On behalf of the SMB, I would like to thank all staff involved in the MAPPA process for maintaining an excellent level of service to the public. I look forward to continuing to work with partner agencies to fulfil our responsibility in keeping our communities safer.

Mr. Nick Hawley,
Head of Service Bradford/
Calderdale Probation Delivery
Unit and MAPPA SMB Chair



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, 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 Co-operate (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 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. However other areas linked to the case are also

involved in MAPPA 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 MAPPA team, CT police and with SMBs. Recommendations made by the 2020 Jonathan Hall review of MAPPA for terrorist offenders have been implemented. These include MAPPA panels reviewing extremist cases which include both police, probation and prison staff who specialise in CT work, but also, crucially, representation from key local agencies. The MAPPA panels direct increased use of MAPPA core groups, ensures 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 MAPP arrangements. The specialist MAPPA panels provide information about key performance indicators to SMBs and also take part in training, audit and observation activity. NSD units report formally to SMBs regularly, a minimum of annually.

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

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	3042	1051	-	4093
Level 2	45	12	6	63
Level 3	1	1	0	2
Total	3088	1064	6	4158

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	60	60	25	145
Level 3	4	7	7	18
Total	64	67	32	163

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	75
--	----

RSOs who have had their life time notification revoked on application	8
--	---

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

SHPOs, SHPOs with foreign travel restriction & NOs imposed by the courts	
SHPO	286
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	6

Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	1
---	---

Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Breach of licence				
Level 2	12	21	6	39
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	12	21	6	39
Breach of SOPO				
Level 2	0	-	-	0
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	0	-	-	0

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	150
---	-----

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.

(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.

West Yorkshire MAPPA

There are three MAPPA units in West Yorkshire – Bradford/Calderdale, Leeds and Wakefield/Kirklees.

The Strategic Management Board (SMB) in West Yorkshire is currently chaired by the Head of Service for the Bradford and Calderdale Probation Delivery Unit. The role of the SMB is to ensure the quality and effectiveness of MAPPA work in West Yorkshire.

Although it is impossible to eliminate all risks when offenders are being managed within the community, the three responsible authority agencies; Police, Probation and Prisons are fully committed to ensuring through MAPPA partnerships, risks are reduced to ensure the continued safety of our communities.

The Prison Service in Yorkshire and Humberside prepares offenders for release from prison and provides key release information on hundreds of prisoners each year in advance of their release back into Yorkshire and Humberside, as part of an agreed and managed joint process with community agencies.

Through the West Yorkshire Probation Service MAPPA has access to a range of interventions and group activities, some of which seek to restrict offenders' actions and behaviours, others try to help offenders change the way they behave. Licence conditions can impose restrictions on offenders such as exclusion zones. West Yorkshire Probation Service also works closely with victims of crime who have been affected by either a serious violent or sexual offence.

MAPPA enables West Yorkshire Police to coordinate with other agencies and contribute to the effective risk management of sexual and violent offenders. West Yorkshire Police take a lead in the management of Category 1, Registered Sexual Offender MAPPA cases. Officers who know the offender will contribute to risk assessment and action planning. Regular contact takes place between Probation Officers and Police staff across West Yorkshire.

The MAPPA Units coordinate meetings, undertake administration of MAPPA and provide a MAPPA Chair who objectively guides the meeting to develop a robust Risk Management Plan for each MAPPA Offender and holds agencies to account for completing the actions they have agreed to undertake. There is also a WY MAPPA Coordinator who acts as a bridge between the SMB and MAPPA agencies, supporting operational, policy and strategic development in accordance with SMB requirements and national MAPPA guidance, as well as acting as a single point of contact for other MAPPA areas and forging links at regional and national levels.

Lay Advisor's Perspective

Today, the first week of September, brings a new prime minister and Cabinet. Work of MAPPA related to agencies is associated with a number of government departments and the policies their secretaries of state and the ministry/cabinet of the prime minister collectively pursue. As I mark my 5 months through my final – 7th year in this role, I can't help reflect on the political landscape in that so far, I have worked in this role through 6 prime ministries – David Cameron, Theresa May, Boris Johnson, and the current Prime Minister Liz Truss. I have paid attention to understanding and analysing the policies of each Prime Minister in these six and a half years and reflected on how they are impacting on multi-agency working at local level. This has not been easy, especially as the secretary of states for key departments like Justice, Home Office, Local Government and Health have also been changing frequently with 7 Lord Chancellors, 5 Home Secretaries, 7 Local Government Secretaries (one twice) and 5 Health Secretaries marking my just under six and a half years so far. Remits of departments have also changed with Health becoming Health and Social Care, and Local Government adding first Housing and then Levelling Up to their name. While agencies locally try to understand implications of national policies the changes of leaders alongside the Covid pandemic has added additional stresses. There has been a gap in national oversight and the recent MAPPA Thematic was welcome.

An additional impact can be to reduce the ability to anticipate national, regional and “county-line” and other local (though often replicating in many localities) trends, and being reactive rather than pro-active in policy and practice space, which could, in time, serve to erode public confidence in public services – an outcome that should and does matter to any multi-agency arrangement and does matter a lot to MAPPA.

Reflecting on just the last year, it began with the Covid vaccine beginning to be available, though public engagement stayed low key as people were too afraid to leave their homes/bubbles and in summer they again were driven back home as the Omicron variant was prevalent through late autumn and winter. Consequently, certain types of offences that are more prevalent when people are out and about stayed low, though other offences such as domestic abuse are beginning to be realised. The societal gap, including that between those with access to high quality education and others has also widened, with implications to the ability to make good decisions and keep oneself and others out of harm's way. All of this, our youth service colleagues have been reminding us, will have implications to crime and public protection in coming years.

Last year I was introduced to two new MAPPA Managers, besides Nick Hawley, my 4th change of MAPPA SMB chair and also 4th distinct person in the chair role. I am glad to say all three brought a combination of familiarity and curiosity, where it was easy for them to get up to speed but where they also retained the humility to not stop learning. MAPPA has also made progress in use of electronic platforms, where work has become efficient as people work just as well as before but without having to travel to meetings – becoming more productive, cost effective and, in some instances, disability friendly – the one thing we might thank the pandemic for. I am also glad to note that my advocacy for looking at inclusion-diversity empathetically – not as a paper-pushing exercise limited to the protected characteristics but as an exercise in empathy trying to look at the situation from the subject's standpoint and work towards inclusion, is beginning to make a difference at county level. Going forward I very much hope that the MAPPA National team will begin to incorporate this into the National Business plan thereby influencing other departments of the MoJ, HMPPS and beyond. I also hope to embed this in the public appointments process, at least locally, as we set out to appoint my successors.

Last year also marked national contributions – research work at Anglia Ruskin University and work of the Probation Inspectorate. Later in the year, I suggested that all agencies introspect candidly on what issues with implications to MAPPA they had before the pandemic, how issues, practices, public needs & resilience varied through the pandemic & beyond, and what current key challenges are in individual agencies with implications to MAPPA. It is meant to be a candid, and therefore non-attributable, exercise and I do not intend to write much about it in next year's report, though I very much hope and expect the exercise to not only improve MAPPA in the county but also create a culture of introspection and even create an exemplar that might assist in a wide variety of multi-agency arrangements.

Amit Bhagwat

Case Study

Mr. X was identified as requiring Level 2 MAPPA management following the release of the updated national MAPPA guidance on domestic abuse and stalking which stressed the importance of agencies considering a referral for those repeat, high risk domestic abuse perpetrators.

The consideration for MAPPA Category 3 eligibility was the result of a discussion with the local Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) coordinator about the consideration of Category 3 referrals for those high-risk offenders who are causing concern specifically around domestic abuse. Mr. X was assessed to be one of the critical few where repeated MARAC meetings centered around the victim, but had no significant impact on reducing the level of reoffending/harm.

Mr. X was referred to Calderdale MAPPA by the probation service. He was subject to supervision for non-MAPPA qualifying offences of racially aggravated harassment, criminal damage and public order offences. At the time Mr. X was subject to an 18-month Community Rehabilitation Order with requirements of 200 hours unpaid work, 50 rehabilitation activity days and a 6 month alcohol treatment requirement.

During the MAPPA screening meeting, the MAPPA police representative disclosed Mr. X had 38 convictions, resulting from 96 offences, the last conviction was in October 2021. Mr. X had a pattern of behaviour around violence and was previously a registered sex offender for a contact offence with a female child, this registration had now expired. He was also the suspect in 90 separate domestic incidents since 2005 with 10 different female partners.

Mr. X was assessed by probation as presenting a very high risk of serious harm to a female ex-partner, as well as a high risk of harm to public, children, staff and prisoners. The primary nature of the risk was domestic abuse behaviours, including verbal and physical harm, damage to property, harassment, and controlling and threatening behaviour. Police records showed 24 callouts related to domestic violence between July 2021 - January 2022. There had recently been a 28 day Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) that prohibited contact with the victim. However, professionals had evidence that the victim would often resume contact with Mr. X, it seemed civil orders had limited impact.

In addition to the risks Mr. X presented, he did not have any stable accommodation. Concerns around his alcohol consumption and drug misuse had raised concerns about his mental health and potentially having attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). Multi-agency management was felt necessary to ensure that information and concerns were shared between services to support a joined-up approach to manage the risks Mr. X posed.

The current offences did not qualify for victim services involvement, but the victim had shown some engagement with an Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) via MARAC. The MARAC coordinator reported difficulties obtaining the victim's engagement with any support available and a lack of compliance by Mr. X with his current and past probation sentences. There was an ongoing civil application from a local housing provider to prevent Mr. X attending his ex-partner's home. Child safeguarding services were also involved; Mr. X and the victim had 2 children together who were in the care of the maternal grandmother. The victim/mother to the children was having supervised contact via family, but Mr. X was not allowed any contact.

The MAPPA screening was held in February 2022. An agreement was made to list an initial Level 2 MAPP meeting in March 2022. The screening panel stressed the importance of ensuring all relevant responsible authority and duty to cooperate agencies were invited to attend. By time the meeting took place, Mr. X had been remanded in custody for new domestic abuse offences against the same female.

The initial meeting was attended by probation, police (MARAC coordinator and MAPPA Detective Inspector), prison offender management, local authority housing, substance misuse services, housing provider for the ex-partner/victim, children's social care and mental health representatives. Contingency plans were discussed if Mr. X was released from custody at short notice, this was around victim safety measures via the IDVA, police visits over the weekend to both Mr. X and the victim and also updates to court staff around Mr. X's poor compliance to date. There were also actions created around his conduct in custody on remand, including requests to block contacts or monitor mail/calls due to ongoing concerns to intimate partners. New intimate relationships and children potentially at risk were identified in the MAPPA meeting. This allowed children's social care to initiate new initial assessments and obtain full information from partners. There was also information shared about a potential risk of harm to Mr. X by another inmate and actions were created to minimize risk in this area too.

Mr. X remains subject to Level 2 MAPPA management. To date three MAPPA meetings have taken place. Agencies have been able to react and plan more effectively through the MAPPA platform. It has ensured all agencies are communicating in a timely manner, sharing new risk concerns, offering actions suitable to address safeguarding child and adult concerns and also been able to support Mr. X with actions looking to explore some of those areas potentially linked to why he offends, regarding possible diagnosis of ADHD and early adult trauma. Mr. X is also now managed by the newly formed domestic abuse Integrated Offender Management cohort which involves a dedicated police team work to engage and monitor him each time he is in the community regarding his domestic abuse risks.

To summarise this case, evidently it has been extremely beneficial to bring Mr. X into Level 2 MAPPA management. Despite the ongoing risks and offending, through MAPPA there has been an improved collective agency response to mitigate the risks posed by this individual. Due to MAPPA Level 2 involvement there is a more collaborative approach to risk management and the protection of victims/wider public.

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

www.gov.uk

Probation
Service




HM PRISON
SERVICE



WEST YORKSHIRE
POLICE