

**BEDFORDSHIRE MAPPA ANNUAL REPORT 2022 – 2023**

**Introduction**



*ACC John Murphy Bedfordshire Police (Strategic MAPPA Board Chair)*

*Protecting the public from violent crime and sexual offences continues to be a priority for agencies, particularly given the increasing challenge to reduce serious violence, prevent violence against women and girls, and to respond to the demand of offences which are committed or facilitated in the online space. Working together through Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) to effectively manage offenders convicted of such crimes is vitally important. We recognise that the crimes for which violent and sex offenders are responsible for impact enormously on the lives of victims, their families and our communities.*

*This report explains how different agencies involved in MAPPA work together in Bedfordshire, to achieve the aim of effective offender management and deliver public protection. The report contains statistical information about the number of offenders managed under the arrangements and illustrates how the arrangements work in practice.*

*MAPPA seeks to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to reduce the risk of further serious harm to the public by convicted violent and sex offenders. We hope this report builds public confidence in the arrangements and the ability of agencies to manage and reduce the risk of harm arising from these perpetrators.*

*As I take on the position of Chair of the Strategic Management Board for MAPPA in Bedfordshire, I recognise the extraordinary work taking place by professionals in all the agencies who contribute to MAPPA at a time of continuing high demand and often stretched resources.*

*Serious violent and sexual offending perpetrated by individuals make up a relatively small proportion of all recorded crime. Yet, by their nature, the impact of such offending can be devastating. The SMB is committed to the ongoing development of local practice, sharing learning and developments from regional and national inspections and case reviews to keep Bedfordshire safe.*

**What is MAPPA**

*MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by individuals who have committed the most serious sexual, violent and terrorist offences (MAPPA-eligible individuals) 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-eligible individuals 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 individuals 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 4 categories of MAPPA-eligible individual:*

***Category 1****; subject to sex offender notification requirements;*

***Category 2****; mainly violent offenders sentenced to 12 months or more imprisonment or a hospital order;*

***Category 3****; individuals who do not qualify under Categories 1, 2 or 4 but whose offences pose a risk of serious harm.*

***Category 4****; terrorism convicted and terrorism risk individuals*

*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 individual 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 individual.*

***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 individuals 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 individuals move between areas, enhancing public protection measures. ViSOR allows staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system, 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 Terrorism and Terrorism-risk individuals 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, the majority of which have been implemented, including 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 terrorism 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 individuals 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. Data on Category 4 individuals is not included in this report due to data protection issues related to low numbers. This data will be aggregated and published nationally.*

**MAPPA Statistics**

**MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements | Category 2: Violent offenders | Category 3: Other dangerous offenders | Total |
| Level 1 | 560 | 236 | - | 796 |
| Level 2 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 14 |
| Level 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 568 | 241 | 7 | 816 |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements | Category 2: Violent offenders | Category 3: Other dangerous offenders | Total |
| Level 2 | 15 | 20 | 12 | 47 |
| Level 3 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 14 |
| Total | 21 | 25 | 15 | 61 |

**Notification Requirements**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 21 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application | 3 |

**Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) | 89 |
| SHPO with foreign travel restriction | 0 |
| Notification Order | 4 |

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

**Level 2 and 3 individuals returned to custody**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Returned to custody for breach of licence | Category 1: Subject to notification requirements | Category 2: Violent offenders | Category 3: Other dangerous offenders | Total |
| Level 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Level 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Total | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 |

| Breach of SHPO |  |
| --- | --- |
| Level 2 | 0 |
| Level 3 | 0 |
| Total | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population | 92 |

*This figure has been calculated using the mid-2021 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 21 December 2022, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.*

*Consistent with previous publications, this figure should be based on mid-2022 estimated resident population; however, the ONS has changed its publication schedule such that the mid-2022 estimates will be published later this year. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2022 estimates.*

**MAPPA background**

*The totals of MAPPA-eligible individuals, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2023 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.*

***(a) MAPPA-eligible individuals****; there are individuals defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management because they have committed specified sexual, violent or terrorist offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm. The majority are managed at Level 1 without formal MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA eligible individuals 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 individuals 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 Offender****s; individuals convicted of violent offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more or detained under a hospital order and a small number of individuals convicted of sexual offences who are not subject to notification requirements. These individuals are assessed and managed by the Probation Service, Youth Offending Team or Mental Health Services.*

***(d) Other Dangerous Offenders****; individuals who do not qualify under the other MAPPA-eligible categories but have committed an offence that indicates that they pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPPA meetings. These individuals are assessed and managed by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.*

***(e) Terrorism and Terrorism Risk Offenders****; individuals subject to terrorism offender notification requirements; individuals convicted of terrorism or terrorism related offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more or detained under a hospital order; and those who have committed an offence and may be at risk of involvement in terrorism-related activity. These individuals are assessed and managed by Counter-Terrorism Police and the National Security Division of the Probation Service.*

***(f) Breach of Licence****; individuals released into the community following a period of imprisonment will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation supervision). If the individual does not comply with these conditions, the Probation Service will take breach action and the individual may be recalled to prison.*

***(g) Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction)****. Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and interim SHPOs replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders are intended to protect the public from individuals 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 individual 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 individual. 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 individual has acted in a way since their conviction that makes 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.*

***(h) 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. Individuals have a right of appeal against notification.*

***(i) 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 recorded on VISOR as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).*

***(j) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application****; A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is a mechanism in place that allows qualifying individuals to apply for a review of their notification requirements. Qualifying individuals 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 subject to notification requirements 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.*

**MAPPA Bedfordshire**

*It has been a busy twelve months for MAPPA in Bedfordshire where we are currently actively conferencing on approximately ten cases a week which are further supported by core group meetings when there are specific risk management strategies that need to be explored in greater detail.*

*Each case is different, but MAPPA’s goal always remains the same which is to support the development of a bespoke risk management plan via one or more of the responsible authorities and relevant duty to cooperate agencies with public protection being at the forefront of our minds. The plan operates on the basis of the ‘four pillars’ approach, supervision, monitoring and control, intervention and treatment and victim safety planning, with a range of rehabilitative and restrictive options being available to MAPPA partners to manage the risk posed by an eligible nominal.*

*The Strategic MAPPA Board has continued to be focused on quality and we have completed a further annual audit which has assisted us in being able to monitor and improve MAPPA operations with the purpose of the audit being to consider how MAPPA operated rather than to inspect the individual work of agencies; although this is considered in part with attendance being reported via key performance indicators. To ensure that MAPPA meetings are effectively managed, the MAPPA guidance suggests that there should be a process in place to support the MAPPA chair through feedback on their performance and effective conduct of the meeting; this was considered as part of the audit and has been further supported by the development of MAPPA chair training.*

*The audit provided an overall view of whether the MAPPA meeting was well managed with the right people in attendance to allow MAPPA arrangements to function and ninety four percent (94%) scored excellent. There were some multi-agency challenges identified and this appeared to primarily relate to accommodation, mental health and the gathering and sharing of information.*

*Section 326 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 requires the Minister to appoint two Lay Advisers to each Responsible Authority (RA) area. Areas may have more than two Lay Advisers at the Minister’s discretion. The Act makes clear that Lay Advisers are appointed to be consulted in the respect of the review of MAPPA functions. They must be consulted in monitoring the effectiveness of MAPPA and any changes made in order to bring about improvement. They do not have a role in decisions about, or the management of, individual cases assigned to MAPPA. Lay Advisers will operate as full members of the area's Strategic Management Board (SMB), participating in the SMB itself and any relevant sub-groups or working parties. Lay Advisers are voluntary public appointments and are unpaid. Bedfordshire have appointed a new lay advisor recently and, as way of introduction, they say:*

***“With over 40 years of senior commercial work, including time with Lloyds Bank, AIG and Canada Life, I wanted to become more active and involved on a local community level. Being a Governor at a local Academy, a mentor with City Hive in association with #talkabout black and involvement in mentoring young offenders with an Essex based charity, has heightened my awareness of the wider needs of community service.***

***The role as lay advisor with MAPPA appealed to my sense of "giving back" and I was delighted, following a very extensive and thorough recruitment process, to be appointed to the Strategic Management Board for Bedfordshire MAPPA.***

***It's clear that safeguarding the public from violent and sexual crime continues to be one of the highest priorities for agencies across both Bedfordshire and the UK. I'm keen that my experience is utilised in helping my professional colleagues discharge their statutory responsibilities to help protect the public in a coordinated way.***

***It is early in my appointment, but I have been hugely impressed with the passion, commitment and professional manner which I have observed from those charged with safeguarding the public, in what is both a hugely responsible, accountable and challenging environment. I look forward to the next 12 months in this role and aim to provide a fuller narrative in the next annual report”***

*The Probation Service has a statutory duty to work with victims of serious crime. This Duty is set out in Section 69, Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000. Since April 2001, victim contact is offered to all victims of offenders sentenced to twelve months or more imprisonment for sexual or violent offences.*

*In July 2005 due to the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004, there is a duty to contact victims of persons sentenced to a Restricted S.37/41 Hospital Order, this duty is not retrospective. More recently, the Victim Liaison Officer will also work with victims of unrestricted patients. Not only does a Victim Liaison Officer consider the risk to the victim, but they will also consider any risk to the offender / patient.*

*A Victim Liaison Officer in Bedfordshire says:*

***“I am a Victim Liaison Officer (VLO) based in Bedfordshire since 2004. I have been working with MAPPA for many years and find the Panel’s intervention crucial to how we work with victims and manage the risk to them. I feel I have a good working relationship with MAPPA and always feel listened to and supported when I have concerns.***

***I was recently contacted by the MAPPA Chair as the Panel had concerns about a victim that was ‘Dormant’ to our Team having not responded to our offers of contact. We were not aware of the location of the victim. The release of the offender was imminent and there were concerns about the victim’s vulnerability and risk from the offender. As a result of joint agency working directed by MAPPA, the victim was located and it was agreed that I would do a joint visit with the Police as the victim’s risk levels to professionals potentially could be of concern.***

***The joint visit went ahead, the victim was indeed vulnerable and within a matter of days, appropriate safeguarding had been put in place to protect the victim. This work would not have been completed without the intervention of MAPPA.***

***During this process, MAPPA closely monitored the situation to ensure all actions were completed and required professionals to attend meetings with the view to providing a succinct update. This meant that all parties were ‘kept appropriately informed.***

***When attending MAPPA meetings I will hear the views and actions of other panel members which is invaluable information to assist me in managing my cases.***

***Bedfordshire MAPPA takes the voice of the victim very seriously and always considers the risk / emotional/physical harm to the victim. Without the intervention of MAPPA, I believe outcomes in my cases would be far less positive”***

*Bedfordshire Police MAPPA representative’s say:*

***“I am currently working within the Offender Management Unit (OMU) for Bedfordshire Police, a role which is intrinsically linked to the MAPPA process. Throughout my career, I have worked within various business areas where public protection and risk management were of vital importance. However, since joining the OMU, I have realised the significant benefit that the multi-agency co-ordination of risk management, public protection and effective perpetrator management is able to achieve through the MAPPA process.***

***Central to this, is the work of the MAPPA co-ordinator, who is able to effectively bring together the required agencies to discuss those cases accepted at Level 2 and 3 and ensure that all areas of risk and safeguarding are identified, actions set and that owners are accountable for those actions. The aim is to ensure the best possible approach to protecting victims and the public and this is a process that I feel works very well. It is of significant benefit that the panel members are regular attendees and experts within their particular field, ensuring that open and honest conversations can be had, sometimes with respectful challenge of decisions, but ultimately with the aim of creating the best possible outcome for risk reduction and public protection. It is also of significant benefit that those core members can be brought together by the MAPPA co-ordinator at short notice, to risk manage emerging and immediate threats.***

***I could list several cases where MAPPA has assisted in protecting victims and the public and would highlight areas such as the ability to accommodate perpetrators away from victims thorough the use of out of area provisions and by including those out of area representatives into the meeting process, applying appropriate pressure to assess MAPPA subjects for their mental health needs and obtain a formal diagnosis, which in turn has led to them being placed in supported accommodation suitable to their needs, and for aiding the co-ordination of prison recalls on subjects posing a continuous risk to public safety, to name but a few examples.***

***I am a strong advocate of the effectiveness of the MAPPA process and am pleased to play some small part in it”***

***“I have been involved in MAPPA for several years. It is evident that the whole partnership approach is crucial to the management of some very complex individuals.***

***MAPPA gives a valuable structure to ensure that there is robust management towards high-risk individuals to ensure that they are given every opportunity towards reintegration and rehabilitation.***

***It is positive that partners have a very good working relationship and will pull together within short notice when required”***

***“I have found that MAPPA in Bedfordshire is a professional panel that work together in most instances very well to protect the public from an array of different harms presented by individuals under the MAPPA Level 2/Level 3 management.***

***My own view is that Bedfordshire has too many nominals under Level 2 management and that at times Mental Health services, which I fully appreciate are under pressure, do not complete actions in a timely manner set by MAPPA chair, that in turn then makes effective management for the police extremely difficult.***

***Despite the challenges faced I can say as an officer who has sat in many out of county MAPPA meetings that Bedfordshire MAPPA works well and the panel are accountable as a collective”***

*Children’s Social Care MAPPA representative says:*

***“Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) Children’s Services work in close partnership with MAPPA and are clear about their role in this multi-agency approach to manage high risk offenders in the community. The CBC Children Services MAPPA representatives promote the role and responsibilities of the MAPPA panel across the organisation.***

 ***All meetings are attended by a designated member of Children’s Services in accordance with the level of seniority required. Therefore, a Head of Service is an appointed strategic lead and represents Children’s Services at MAPPA Strategic Management Board; a Practice Manager attends MAPPA level 3 meetings, and the Allegation Manager provides support and response for all MAPPA 1 and 2 meetings. This structure ensures that the contribution, response, and decision making is proportionate and consistency in attendance at panels.***

 ***CBC Children’s Services attend every MAPPA meeting held where the subject has any relevant link to CBC; this may include the subject residing in the area, having children or family in the area, or any other important connection that may impact upon children in the CBC area. The role of the MAPPA representative is to share any relevant information held by Children’s Services with the MAPPA panel to assist in forming the risk management plan and undertake any actions from the MAPPA meeting relating to the safeguarding of children within CBC. This may include ensuring that assessments are undertaken on children known to the offender, and that needs-led support is identified and secured for children to ensure their safety.***

 ***In addition to the contribution of information and providing child safeguarding advice, Children’s Services representatives works closely with MAPPA to ensure that proactive measures are undertaken in respect of safeguarding children; examples include providing individual risk briefings directly to the Exploitation Coordinator and/or Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub. Individual case workers or team managers may also attend MAPPA in addition to the representative, when required.***

 ***The Children’s Services representative offers constructive guidance to the MAPPA panel in respect of child safeguarding issues, to ensure that the most appropriate and robust procedures are being followed. This support is notably welcomed, and the MAPPA panel are very responsive to guidance and to professional curiosity. This is apparent through the regular Quality Assurance meetings whereby cases are audited to ensure best practice and to propose learning moving forward”***

*Bedfordshire Probation says:*

***“In my experience as a probation manager in a busy Probation Delivery Unit, MAPPA in Bedfordshire has been vital in managing the risks people in prison and on probation pose. In relation to all Categories and Levels, we have used MAPPA meetings to share risk-based information and agree / complete actions alongside key statutory agencies. This has been a necessary function and an ongoing support for probation practitioners in the course of our work”***

***“As a Practitioner, attending MAPPA can be daunting as we would have the significant responsibility. However, my experience has been positive to date and hugely supportive. The MAPPA coordinator is able to set action plans for the relevant agencies to ensure effective partnership work and ultimately the safeguarding of victims. This also engenders strong links with local agencies and improved information sharing. As a Practitioner this provides support in managing challenging cases within a structure that ensures a swift response, and decision-making process followed. The actions are provided within good time and the MAPPA coordinator is available for further discussions. There are several cases that have required agencies to work collaboratively which has been the result of MAPPA”***

*Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) partner’s say:*

***“As an individual who is involved with MARAC, I am often asked to attend a MAPPA meeting where the perpetrator crosses over into the two high risk multi-agency meetings. Attending the MAPPA meeting gives a better understanding of the risks the perpetrator poses and what actions will be taken by MAPPA members to manage those risks. This helps to inform and enhance the safety planning that is carried out at the MARAC meeting and avoid duplication of actions. I feel enabled to partake in the discussion and that my views and opinions are heard and valued within the meetings. Communication between the two meeting forums is good, and I know that if there are any concerns or queries that I have, I can contact the MAPPA Co-ordinator to discuss and get an informed and helpful response in a timely manner. There is a fine balance between what is proportionate and what is necessary to protect the public, and this can be when the challenges of MAPPA arise; where there are limits to what services are able to offer to manage the risk, the request falls outside of the scope of that service to be able to act, or a piece of legislation prevents action from being taken. However, these challenges are explored and where possible alternative actions are considered”***

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