

**Area name here**

# Cambridgeshire and Peterborough



# Annual Report 2022-23

# Introduction

We are pleased to introduce the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2022- 2023.

MAPPA is the process through which the Police, The Probation Service and Prison Service, known collectively as the Responsible Authority, work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders. MAPPA is not a statutory body, but a mechanism through which agencies can better discharge their statutory responsibilities and protect the public in a coordinated manner.

The foundation of MAPPA is the partnership work between not just the responsible authorities, but a whole range of organisations, both within and beyond the criminal justice system. By sharing information, jointly assessing risk, and co-ordinating activity, we are in a better position to protect individuals and local communities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. 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. Whilst risk can never be eliminated, all Mappa activity is very much focused on reducing that risk as far as we are able.

This Annual Report reviews and offers reassurance to the public that appropriate processes are in place and demonstrates how the three Responsible Agencies (HM Prisons, Police and the Probation Service) have fulfilled their statutory duties under MAPPA and worked with other agencies and bodies to protect the public and manage the risk presented by dangerous offenders in our community.

Public protection and protecting the most vulnerable in our communities remains our highest priority. At the start of the 2022/23 year COVID 19 recovery plans remained a part of our partnership working, but we have now moved to a strategy of working and living with Covid, ensuring we took the best practice and learning both locally and nationally to continue to improve and strengthen our approach. We continue to use all resources available to ensure we are as effective as we can be in protecting the public. Every Mappa offender is managed according to individual need and risk and this means the agencies around the Mappa table are invited because of their expertise, skills and knowledge of an individual case and to take away specific actions to bolster and add value to the lead agency’s risk management plan. Our collective commitment to protecting the public through strong leadership and governance of MAPPA activity remains steadfast.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MAPPA has demonstrated over the last 12 months strong working relationships with local partnerships. We would like to thank our partner agencies for their dedication and commitment in this challenging area of work. We hope that you find the report has captured the contribution of MAPPA to reducing harm to individuals and communities.

Strategic Management Board Chair –

ACC Vicki Evans

# What is MAPPA?

MAPPA background

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.

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

# MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible individuals on 31 March 2023

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Category 1:Subject to sex offender notification requirements | Category 2:Violentoffenders | Category 3:Other dangerousoffenders | Total |
| Level 1 | 963 | 312 | - | 1275 |
| Level 2 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 45 |
| Level 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| Total | 987 | 324 | 15 | 1326 |

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Category 1:Subject to sex offender notification requirements | Category 2:Violentoffenders | Category 3:Other dangerousoffenders | Total |
| Level 2 | 51 | 26 | 23 | 100 |
| Level 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 10 |
| Total | 57 | 28 | 25 | 110 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 36 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application  | 14 |

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) | 62 |
| SHPO with foreign travel restriction | 0 |
| Notification Order | 3 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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:Violentoffenders | Category 3:Other dangerousoffenders | Total |
| Level 2 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 28 |
| Level 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total | 13 | 8 | 10 | 31 |

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population | 124 |

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.

# Explanation commentary on statistical tables

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 Offenders – 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 - A Personal View

I first became involved in multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) work in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2005, when I was appointed as the local probation senior lead for public protection. MAPPA was still in the development phase and formalised partnership working in the public protection arena was relatively new. As MAPPA structures became more established, however, it was sometimes easy to forget that this way of working was still a relatively new concept.

Police, prisons, and probation (as the Responsible Authorities for MAPPA) worked together closely from the start to put new processes in place to facilitate information sharing and risk management regarding people who pose a serious risk of harm to others. As other bodies such as Health, Social Care and Housing came on board, multi-agency public protection work kept growing and became more established. I often see MAPPA as an umbrella under which professionals from different agencies pool their knowledge, skills, and resources to protect communities and promote rehabilitation. Whilst this can be a difficult balancing act, all agencies understand that protecting vulnerable people from serious violent or sexual offending must always be the top priority for MAPPA.

Most of the cases that are taken to Level 2 or Level 3 multi agency public protection panels (MAPPPs) pose serious challenges and are quite complex. The panel has to gain a good understanding of every case referred and relies on those agencies that know the person being reviewed to share with MAPPA partners up to date and relevant information. This will include the person’s offending record, the risk of serious harm they are judged to pose, family background and social networks, their attitudes and beliefs and those factors in their life that could further increase risk to others. If the person is serving a custodial sentence, the panel will also want to know what structured work has been undertaken by the person to address their offending behaviour before release into the community. The central part of the panel’s work is to put in place and sign off the risk management plan, which must be reviewed at each panel meeting. This plan will include measures to protect the victims of the person’s past offending and anyone who is assessed as a possible future victim.

The vast majority of cases referred to the MAPPP are people being supervised by the Probation Service on a court sentence and the probation practitioner responsible for managing the sentence is central to the implementation of the risk management plan. They have a role to co-ordinate the supervision of the offender and work closely with front line professionals from other agencies contributing to risk management of the case.

The panel meetings are held regularly to make sure that any new developments in each case are assessed and the risk management plan is still on track. Keeping up to date with the progress of each case is vital and the panel will aim to take the best risk management decisions based on all the information that is available to them. Senior representatives from all relevant partner agencies will usually attend the MAPPP as well in case decisions need to be made to allocate more resources to the cases under review. MAPPA cannot eliminate risks entirely, but our goal is to demonstrate that all reasonable actions have been taken to minimise these risks and to protect the public. In cases where there is further offending, all partner agencies working under MAPPA are committed to learning the lessons and embedding this learning into future risk management practice.

Matthew Ryder

Head of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Probation Delivery Unit

East of England

Probation Service

# Mental Health Contribution to MAPPA

Our community forensic mental health team attend Southern, Central and North level two meetings as core panel members. Our team manager Graeme Reed also attends level three meetings.

The MAPPA meetings continue to prove valuable for risk sharing, monitoring, and planning purposes. Core panels members have a good attendance to the meetings and feel valued as important contributors to the meeting and feel they can freely express their views with regards to risk management plans.

MAPPA members and attendees are able to problem solve in a holistic way and generate useful discussions and debates to ensure all aspects of risk are being managed appropriately and, in a time, sensitive manner.

MAPPA meetings are well organised, with invites being sent promptly. Meetings usually run to time and if some discussions take longer, more time is allocated for the next meeting. We have found the MAPPA co-ordinator to be professional and effective as MAPPA chair.

Our team currently feel MAPPA meetings are productive and well attended in the area, as well as continuing to be an important information sharing process for risk management.

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





