

# HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT

## Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

**Annual Report 2022-23**



RASINGSTOKE



# CONTENTS

Introduction **4**

What is MAPPAs? **6**

MAPPAs Statistics **8**

Explanation Commentary **10**

Hampshire & Isle of Wight MAPPAs **12**

Key Objectives for 2023-24 **18**

3

# I INTRODUCTION



**Paul Bartolomeo**

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



**Linda Pickering**

Head of Public Protection, South Central  
Division, Probation Service



**James Bourke**

Governor, HMP Winchester

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

The aim of this report is to provide an overview of MAPPA arrangements over the last year, and to provide reassurance to the public that we have processes in place to manage the risk from offenders in the local areas.

This area of business continues to be demanding and complex with all the teams working together to make sure Hampshire & Isle of Wight are safe for everyone.

Our appointed MAPPA Lay Advisers, Claire Cox and Jo Ash CBE continue to provide us with their impartial views and objectives in this area, I would like to thank both of them for their hard work and resilience in being our 'critical friend'.

In this published report, we present our accomplishments in a complex and high risk sector of our business. Managing level 3 cases, robust thresholding of level 2 cases and increasing our use of Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO) have been notable achievements. The increase in Sexual Harm Prevention Orders being issued by the court, highlights that agencies are working together more effectively at the point of prosecution, which strengthens our management and enforcement opportunities of offenders who are released into the community.

We have learned valuable lessons from two independent reviews commissioned in 2022 undertaken as part of the two Serious Case Reviews (SCR). The Strategic Management Board has also welcomed recommendations from the Joint Inspection of MAPPA in 2022 and has prioritised work to strengthen the contribution from key duty to cooperate partnership agencies, building on best practice identified nationally.

I would also like to take this opportunity to welcome Linda Pickering, who has taken over as Chair of the Strategic Management Board (SMB)

Thank you to everyone involved for their unwavering support and commitment in this intricate domain.

**Assistant Chief Constable Paul Bartolomeo**  
Chair of Strategic Management Board



# WHAT IS MAPPA?

## MAPPA background

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by 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).

6



## 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 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	2301	482	-	2783
Level 2	46	14	14	74
Level 3	2	5	8	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>2349</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2872</b>

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

8

	CATEGORY 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	CATEGORY 2: Violent offenders	CATEGORY 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	79	44	35	158
Level 3	8	11	18	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>195</b>

## Notification Requirements

Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	Category 1 who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application
62	3



## Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

### SEXUAL HARM PREVENTION ORDERS AND NOTIFICATION ORDERS IMPOSED BY THE COURTS

Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and Notification Orders (NOs) imposed by the courts	
Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPOs)	195
SHPOs with foreign travel restriction	0
Notification Order (NOs)	2

People subject to notification requirements for breach of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	2
---	---

## Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody

### BREACH OF LICENCE

	CATEGORY 1: Subject to notification requirements	CATEGORY 2: Violent offenders	CATEGORY 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	20	23	8	51
Level 3	3	1	2	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>57</b>

9

### BREACH OF SOPO/SHPO

CATEGORY 1: Registered sex offenders	
Level 2	0
Level 3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>

Total number of Registered Sex Offenders per 100,000 population	132
---	-----

This figure has been calculated using the mid-2021 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 21 December 2021, 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 offenders** – 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.

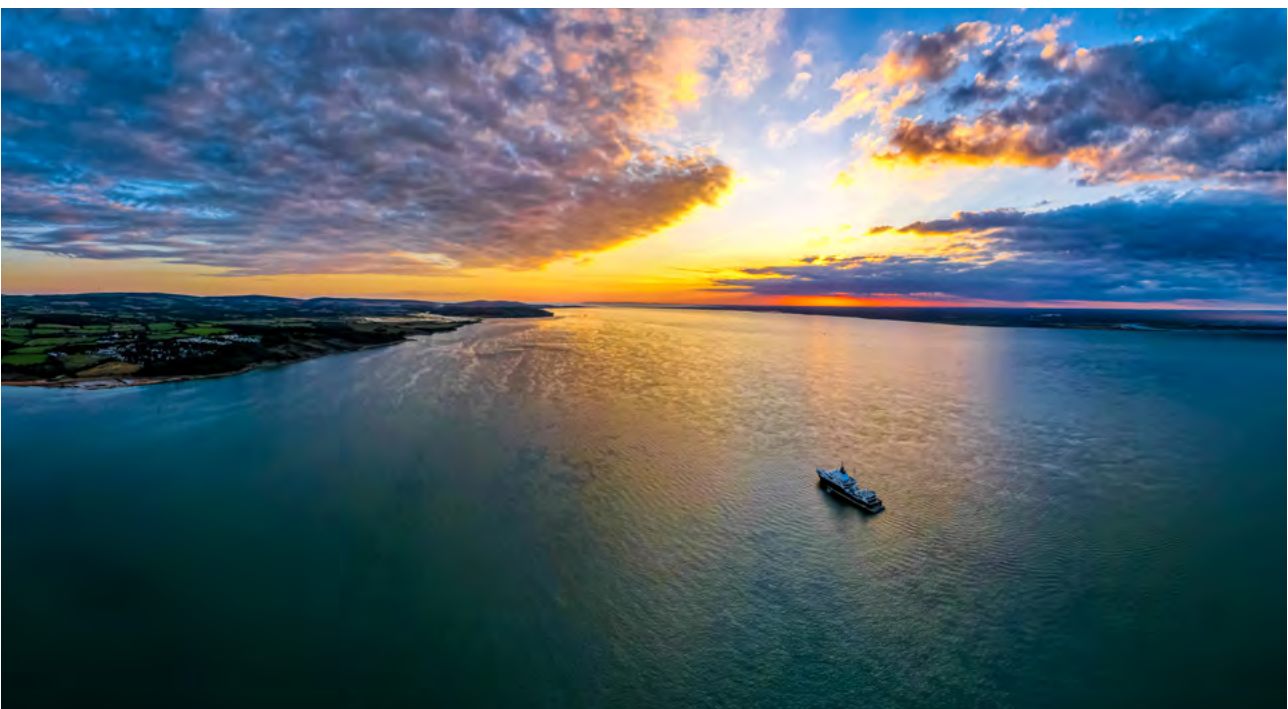
An SRO can last for a minimum of two years and has no maximum duration, with the exception of any foreign travel restrictions which, if applicable, last for a maximum of five years (but may be renewed).

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.



# HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT MAPPA

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight are overseen by the Strategic Management Board (SMB). Through the SMB, MAPPA Responsible Authorities, namely the Police and His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service, engage with key partners from Children and Adults safeguarding, Youth Offending, Health, Department of Work and Pensions and Housing to ensure effective and efficient arrangements are in place to protect the public.

The SMB is supported by two sub groups, a Delivery sub group responsible for implementing changes and achieving business objectives, and a Quality sub group that audits practice and makes recommendations that would improve outcomes.

In 2022 His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service reviewed how it supports operational MAPPA meetings and recruited dedicated MAPPA Administrators for the first time in Hampshire and Isle of Wight. MAPPA Administrators are responsible for supporting MAPPA level 2 and 3 meetings and this specialist role has already provided benefits to local arrangements by increasing the quality of the official recording of meetings and

improving scheduling so that risk management strategies can be implemented. These posts have helped MAPPA Chairs focus on the management of individuals and joint events have been held with Hampshire Constabulary offender management coordinators to share best practice and consider how both agencies can fulfil their MAPPA responsibilities in a consistent manner.

As in previous years, the SMB has maintained a focus on the development of MAPPA Chairs. The adoption of a revised document set prompted Responsible Authority Chairs to consider changes to the format of MAPPA meetings. A revised agenda has been introduced to promote a focus on resolving issues impacting on public

12



protection and enhancing the opportunity to develop multi agency risk management plans. All Chairs were given an opportunity to consider how these changes would impact and provided with support to update their practice. Joint Chair events also focused on developing thresholding, reviewing assessment criteria and receiving updates on a variety of practice developments. Chair forums have also provided an opportunity keep key personnel updated with more significant changes such as the creation of an additional MAPPA Category (Category 4) and audit feedback.

Utilising the MAPPA structure to manage individuals that present a risk of extremism has resulted in the creation of a new Category 4 MAPPA cohort. Offenders convicted of terrorist or terrorist related offences will be managed by specialist probation and police teams and will make use of existing relationships and the duty to cooperate to work collaboratively with local partner agencies. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been agreed, ensuring the Strategic Management Board maintains oversight of this work. The MOU ensures that best practice and partnership arrangements can support public protection. The SMB has been able to support the specialist teams and this new area of work by providing MAPPA training and confirming arrangements to utilise VISOR, the joint information sharing database.

With the continued use of technology and cyber-enabled offending it is imperative that we stay ahead of the tactics used by offenders to exploit the more vulnerable in society.

To counter this risk we have ensured that practitioners stay up to date with strategies to expose and manage re-offending by individuals subject to MAPPA monitoring and capitalising on investments in new software which helps us to effectively target and disrupt digital and cyber offending. Examples include remote monitoring of internet usage by offenders, dynamic assessment of content within offenders' devices, locating devices being hidden by offenders and monitoring offender movements. Recognising these opportunities and ensuring that they're core components in risk management plans has been promoted via MAPPA Chairs.

As young people transition to adult services, it is important to maintain a focus on protecting the public from harm. The Probation Service and local Youth Justice Services have arrangements in place to transfer supervision between each agency as offenders turn 18 and the MAPPA SMB reviewed how public protection arrangements support this process. Working with representatives from Youth Justice Services, the police and the Probation Service, the SMB agreed changes to the existing Memorandum of Understanding that strengthened practice by clarifying responsibilities and requiring agencies to continually review multi-agency risk management plans during the transition period. Services available to children managed under MAPPA often change at the point the individual reaches the age of 18 and the early coordination of replacement provision is important. MAPPA plays a key role in bringing agencies together and ensuring restrictive and constructive interventions are maintained to mitigate risk.



## Adult Health and Care Spotlight

Having worked in Local Authority Adult Health and Care services for over twenty years, I understand the importance of multiagency working, especially with individuals who have a forensic history. This enables a holistic approach to individuals with complex needs. The value of the multiagency approach means each agency brings to the table a wide range of services that can be tailored to meet individual assessed needs in accordance with legal frameworks.

The MAPPA framework places a duty on key agencies such as Local Authorities to co-operate. The same approach to multiagency working. My experience within the MAPPA framework comes from both practitioner and senior management perspective ranging across all three management levels..

As a practitioner, I was able to participate from an operational view with up-to-date knowledge of the individual, sharing information relating to assessment outcomes and risk management plans. However, as a practitioner there were some restrictions around decision making which can lead to delays in individuals moving through agreed pathways. For example; I was working with a young adult who had a forensic background relating to sexual assault. The Care Act 2014, Section 9 social care assessment determined minimal social care needs and therefore did not meet the eligibility criteria specified within the Care Act for a commissioned service. Although general housing was the appropriate option, there was a need for a holistic approach to support this individual to have every opportunity for the support plan to succeed. I had to seek approval from my manager to allocate a support worker to aid the transition from prison to the implementation of the support plan into independent accommodation.

As a senior manager, I have experience in attending a number of level 3 MAPPA meetings and support the need for decision makers to be present at this level to avoid delays in individuals moving through agreed pathways. These meetings are often complex especially when individuals are subject to Section 117 aftercare of the Mental health Act.

Section 117 imposes on local authorities and the NHS a legal duty to provide after-care services to an individual who has been the subject of a detention under either section 3, 37, 45A, 47 or 48 of the Mental Health Act. Due to the levels of complexity relating to Section 117 aftercare, it is important to ensure representation of senior managers from both local authority and NHS are engaged in the MAPPA meetings as early as possible to avoid delays in decision making.

### Ian Jones

Hampshire Prevent  
Service Manager/  
Strategic MAPPA Lead

14



The roles and responsibilities for Local Authorities are set out within legal frameworks such as Care Act 2014, Mental Capacity Act 2005 and Mental Health Act 1983.

### The Care Act 2014

The Care Act specifies the general legal duties that Local Authorities have towards every individual living in their local area, regardless of whether they have needs for care and support, eligible needs, or neither. These duties apply regardless of how long individuals have been living in the local area for. These general duties are:

- Promoting individual wellbeing
- Preventing needs for care and support
- Promoting integration of care and support with health services
- Providing information and advice
- Promoting diversity and quality in provision of services
- Co-operating
- Safeguarding adults at risk of abuse or neglect

### Section 42 Care Act 2014 Safeguarding

Local authorities must make enquiries if they believe an adult is, or is at risk of, being abused or neglected.

The 6 principles of Safeguarding are set out within the Care Act are as follows:

**Empowerment:** People are supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.

**Prevention:** It is better to take action before harm occurs.

**Proportionality:** The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

**Protection:** Support and representation for those in greatest need.

**Partnership:** Services offer local solutions through working closely with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.

**Accountability:** Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

### Section 9 Care Act 2014 Assessment of Need

#### The eligibility decision-making process for adults with care and support needs:

Involves the sequential consideration of the following three criteria:

Do the needs arise from a physical or mental impairment or illness?

Do the needs mean that the adult is unable to achieve.

Is there consequently a significant impact on the adult's.

Reference: <https://www.scie.org.uk/care-act-2014/assessment-and-eligibility/key-duties>

15

### Mental Health Act 1983 Section 117 Aftercare

Section 117 aftercare is a joint responsibility for Integrated Care Board and Local Authority. However, it is essential to identify the responsible authority's dependant on ordinary residence for Local Authority and location of GP surgery for Integrated Care Board. (The GP address and individuals address before detention in hospital)

Care and support statutory guidance - [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)  
Ordinary Residence Guidance - [www.service.gov.uk](http://www.service.gov.uk)

#### Who is eligible:

An individual is entitled to section 117 aftercare if they have been in hospital under section 3, 37,45A, 47 or 48 of the Mental Health Act 1983 and if they are placed on a Community Treatment Order (section 17A) after discharge from hospital.

Aftercare services should help reduce the risk of readmission admitted to hospital again for treatment of the mental disorder associated with the above sections. Therefore, Section 117 is related specifically to the mental disorder.

## Serious Case Review focus

MAPPA aims to mitigate the risk of serious harm posed by offenders in the community by ensuring that agencies work together, share information and support one risk management plan. On occasions, despite efforts from all agencies concerned, offenders go on to commit further serious offences. National guidance stipulates that reviews should be undertaken when offenders managed at MAPPA level 2 or 3 commit further serious offences and in 2022- 23 Hampshire and IOW MAPPA Strategic Management Board commissioned two mandatory Serious Case Reviews.

The purpose of a MAPPA Serious Case Review is to examine whether the public protection arrangements were effective and whether the agencies worked together to do all they reasonably could to manage the risk of further offending. It also seeks to establish whether there are improvements to be made, the purpose is not to apportion blame.

Both reviews related to one incident of serious further offending and the individuals concerned were managed under Category 3- a discretionary cohort of offenders used when agencies have recognised the need to work collaboratively.

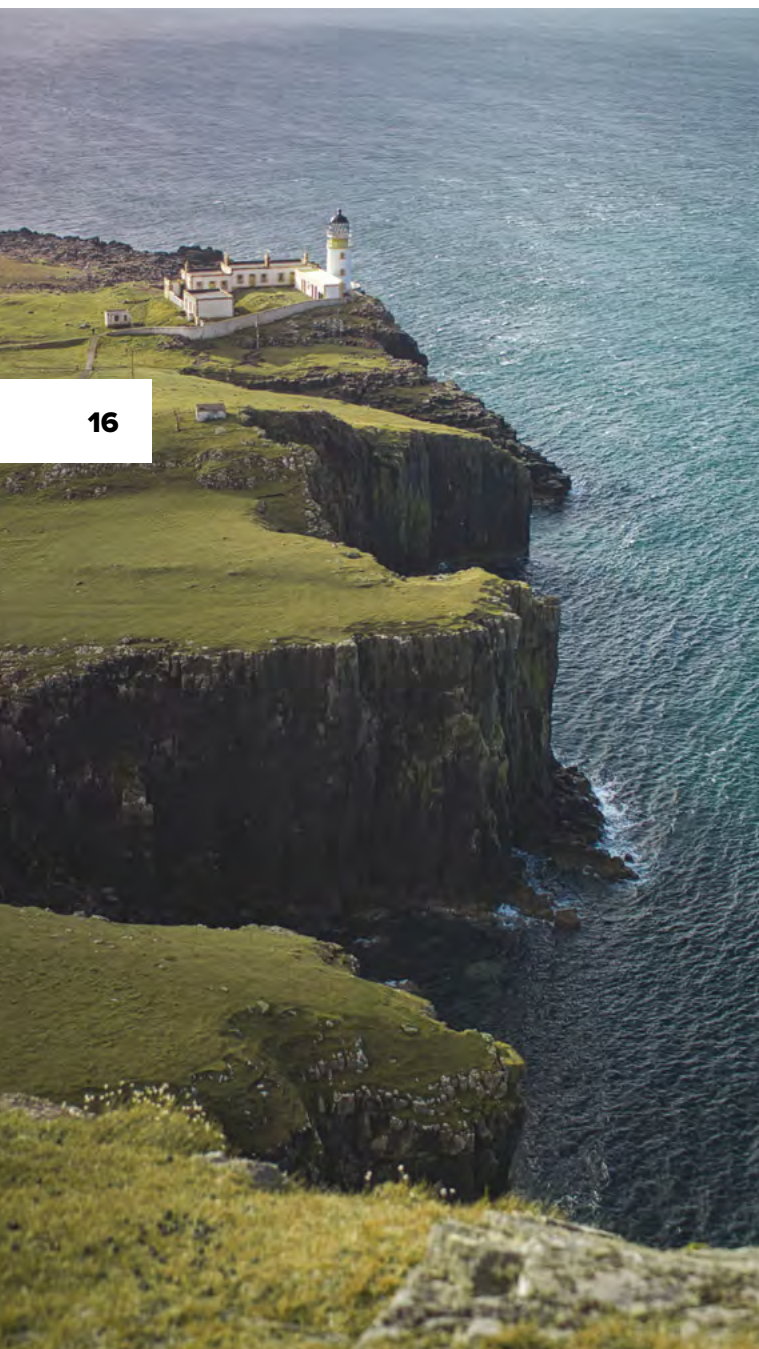
Ensuring independent scrutiny of practice helps identify both areas for development and good practice, the approach taken locally was to recognise the critical role that our MAPPA Lay Advisers have in challenging professionals- their experience and backgrounds undoubtedly complemented this activity. An independent author was also appointed to lead the representatives of the agencies involved and to explore learning themes through a series of panel meetings where practice was examined.

The Strategic Management Board accepted recommendations made following the completion of the two reviews and outlined how areas of development will be implemented- these areas include:

- Implementing a multi-agency approach to identifying Category 3 MAPPA cases
- Ensuring specialist police teams and other providers are able to contribute effectively to MAPPA
- Working with criminal justice agencies to ensure where applicable, enforcement action is effective and timely
- Ensuring that MAPPA Chairs are able to fully consider how an offender's background impacts on their current risk of serious harm.

The reviews completed recognised good practice that the individuals had been adopted as a MAPPA case, that lead agencies worked well and communicated effectively during a period of transition and that a broad perspective was taken when considering tactics available to protect the public.

The Strategic Management Board will monitor work undertaken to achieve the recommendations made and ensure that learning is embedded in practice.







## MAPPA Lay Advisers

Jo Ash and I were appointed as MAPPA Lay Advisors 2 years ago. This voluntary role is to act as a critical friend to Hampshire MAPPA – to question and to gently challenge. We contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of MAPPA and give feedback on performance – but only from a Lay perspective – we are not decision makers or experts.

We are members of the Strategic Management Board and participate in the review of the SMB Business Plan. To inform our contribution to the SMB, we attend the Delivery and Quality subgroups and observe MAPPA Level 2 and 3 meetings.

It is evident that the professionals working with MAPPA are very hard working and committed to their roles. They are required to make complex decisions balancing the rights of the offender and the safety of the public – a level of responsibility that most would shy away from. Some of that risk

is mitigated by the very effective team working that we witness – between both the Responsible Authorities and the Duty To Cooperate agencies. However, there are inevitably times when it appears that changes of personnel and pressure of work can challenge the efficiency of the MAPPA process. Similarly, there are occasions when the legislative frameworks of different agencies are not fully aligned, and this can create challenges for risk management and public protection - but generally the professionals involved adopt a stance to work positively within such constraints, rather than to use them as barriers for action.

We have been impressed with the openness of the professionals working at MAPPA and their willingness to listen to and respond to any feedback or questioning that we do. This has been particularly evident at the two serious case reviews that Jo and I participated in this year where I felt our contribution was encouraged and valued.

**Claire Cox & Jo Ash CBE**  
MAPPA Lay Advisers

# KEY OBJECTIVES FOR 2023-24

The Hampshire and IOW MAPPA Strategic Management Board has identified priorities for 2023-2024. These include:

- Ensuring that learning from the two Serious Case Reviews completed locally is implemented and that practice is enhanced as a result.
- Adopting recommendations made in the 2022 Joint Inspection of MAPPA, in particular working with agencies responsible for childrens' safeguarding, mental health and housing to provide standing panel members to operational MAPPA meetings.
- Utilising a recently developed national SMB Self Evaluation tool to assess the effectiveness of governance structure and activity in Hampshire and Isle of Wight.
- Incorporating a revised national quality assurance tool to the existing SMB auditing schedule and examining the outcomes to inform developments in practice and processes to enhance public protection.
- Continuing work to maximise the benefits of ViSOR, the information sharing database that supports public protection.





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



HAMPSHIRE & ISLE OF WIGHT

**CONSTABULARY**



HM Prison &  
Probation Service