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# Introduction

Working in Partnership to Protect the Public

This annual report reflects the work undertaken by MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) during the period 1st April 2022 – 31st March 2023.

MAPPA provides the formal statutory structure, which allows all agencies involved in MAPPA to share relevant infor­mation about sexual and violent offenders and to fulfil their obligations to manage them safely in the community. Protecting the public and victims of crime remains our highest priority. Every MAPPA offender is managed according to individual need and risk. The delivery of this responsibility continues to be structured upon the Four Pillars approach to ensure due consideration is given to the supervision and oversight, monitoring and control, interventions and treatment and victim safety planning, of the individuals managed within the framework.

The foundation of MAPPA is the partnership work both within and beyond the criminal justice system. By sharing information, jointly assessing risk, and coordinating activity, we are in a better position to protect individuals and local communities across all 32 London Boroughs and the City of London. Whilst it is not possible to eradicate all risk, early identification of dangerous offenders, joint assessment and risk management plans underpinned by intelligence sharing, enables the risk of serious harm occurring to be reduced and known victims to be protected.

The role of the MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) is to ensure that MAPPA operates consistently and to a satisfactory level across London in line with the national MAPPA guidance. The Board is made up of senior managers from the MAPPA Responsi­ble Authorities, namely the Probation Service, Police and Prison Service, alongside senior managers of agencies who have a statutory duty to co-operate with MAPPA. Duty to Cooperate Agencies include Local Authority Children Servic­es and Adult Social Care, Youth Offending Services, Housing Authorities, NHS Mental Health Services, Home Office FNO Returns Command and the Department for Work and Pensions (Jobcentre Plus). The Board also includes a senior manager from Victim Support. Our Lay Advisors continue to be extremely effective in acting as critical friends and I am very grateful for their commitment and contribution.

On behalf of the SMB, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all staff across London involved in the provision of MAPPA arrangements for their continued hard work managing often very complex and challenging individuals to ensure our communities remain safe.

**Pamela Spring, Chair of London MAPPA SMB and Head of Public Protection**

**The Probation Service – London Region**

# 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: Violent offenders | Category 3: Other dangerous offenders | Total |
| Level 1 | 6867 | 3612 | - | 10479 |
| Level 2 | 31 | 49 | 40 | 120 |
| Level 3 | 3 | 8 | 11 | 22 |
| Total | 6901 | 3669 | 51 | 10621 |

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 | 179 | 303 | 215 | 697 |
| Level 3 | 18 | 25 | 27 | 70 |
| Total | 197 | 328 | 242 | 767 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 158 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application | 64 |

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) | 548 |
| SHPO with foreign travel restriction | 0 |
| Notification Order | 7 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Number of individuals who became subject to sex offender notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO) | 9 |

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 | 9 | 12 | 27 | 48 |
| Level 3 | 6 | 4 | 7 | 17 |
| Total | 15 | 16 | 34 | 65 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 | 89 |

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.

# Notification Notice

The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 drew a lot of attention in the press over the past couple of years for a number of reasons. However, one part that appeared to go under the radar were the amendments made to the Sexual Offences Act. These changes have made a huge impact in my day-to-day role and whilst the public may not be fully aware of these changes, as a result of them, they are much better protected.

Part of my role within the Metropolitan Police is to locate subjects who have been convicted of sexual offences overseas and are resident in London. This is in order to manage them and any potential risk they pose to the public, just as they would have been, had they been convicted of a like offence here in England and Wales.

Previously under the Sexual Offences Act we had to apply to the Magistrates court to manage these subjects as registered sex offenders under a Notification Order. Applying for this order through the courts was both a timely and costly process. Applications for orders are not free, when booking a court date there is a charge for using the courts time.

Under the old system I would have to locate the person, make an application for a summons to be issued by the court and have to wait for said summons. This would then have to be served on the person and then we would have to wait to attend the court hearing for the order to be granted. This process took weeks, in which time the person was not able to be managed as the order had not yet been granted. These delays were then further frustrated in recent times by the effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, meaning the entire process was taking even longer. The periods of time between the person being located, the summons being issued and the court date taking place, gave those persons who wished to avoid management the opportunity to disappear prior to conditions being placed upon them. This not only meant I would have to re-start the whole process of trying to locate them all over again, but it was also a huge concern that we were unable to deal with the risk they may pose to the public.

Frustratingly, once the case was heard, the courts actually had no power to refuse the order if the following three conditions were met:

1. The person had been convicted of a relevant offence that had they been convicted of a like offence here in England & Wales it would have placed them on the sex offender’s register.
2. That the conviction took place on or after 1st September 1997, or alternatively they were sentenced for the conviction on or after this time, or that they were still serving their sentence for a conviction prior to this date.
3. Had they been convicted here in England and Wales, their time on the register would not have yet expired and they would still be subject to the notification requirements.

This seemed to be a completely unnecessary use of the courts time as well as that of the police. Most importantly, it was also unacceptable that weeks could pass by whereby the public could not be sufficiently protected from the risks posed by persons who have committed serious offences as there were no legal powers under which to manage them.

The amendments brought in by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 mean that there is no longer a need to attend the Magistrates court. Police are now able to serve a Notification Notice on the subject directly, placing them under immediate management. As soon as the person is located, they can be made subject to the full notification requirements, risk assessments can begin immediately, joint agency work and any actions identified by officers can be completed. It should be stressed that the previous criteria for a Notification Order must still be met in order to issue a Notification Notice.

This new process has not lessened the criteria, it has simply made it a more efficient process in which to place people who should be on the sex offenders register on to it.

This has not only saved both officers and the courts hours of time but most importantly, it prevents people taking the opportunity to disappear, meaning we can manage the risk they may present to the public swiftly and effectively. Thus making London a safer place for all.

**PC Lindsey McDonald**

**Central Jigsaw Team**

**Metropolitan Police Service**

# The OPD Community Pathway and MAPPA

Background

Personality difficulties have probably been around since people begun to live in communities. In the 18 century we get the first classification of this type of disorder, at the time being referred to as “Mania without delusion”. Describing a set of patients who were said to behave irrationally, despite being in touch with reality. A version of Personality Disorder was incorporated into the Mental Health Act pre the 2008, but was qualified by requiring the medical examiner to prove that the subject was “treatable” this led to the diagnosis of personality disorder being a “diagnosis of exclusion”.

Today we think of personality disorder as a condition that affects how you think, feel, behave, or relate to other people.

The Offender Personality Disorder (OPD) Pathway was implemented in 2011 following a public consultation from Government. The context for this development probably starts with the attack on the three members of the Russell family in July 1996 in Kent. This was one of the prompts for Government to change the approach to PD, as the alleged perpetrator was known to psychiatric services but was considered as having an untreatable personality disorder within the meaning of the 1983 Mental Health Act.

In 2000 the Dangerous Severe Personality Disorder Service (DSPD) was launched with the aim of identifying those with “dangerous” severe personality disorder in the forensic population i.e. prison or psychiatric hospital, who posed a high risk of committing violent or sexual offences if released back into the community, in order to provide effective treatment which would reduce the risk. This £69 million service, was subject to three evaluations between 2006-2010, concluding there was very limited impact because of low number of long-term hospital patients.

In 2009 Lord Keith Bradley’s Report into people with mental health difficulties identified need to address high levels of PD in the custodial and supervised offender population.

In response to the Bradley report in 2011 there was a public consultation and launch of the OPD strategy and the approach we now take. The £69 million DSPD money was reinvested in the Criminal Justice System establishing the OPD Pathway across England and Wales.

Our approach delivers a more efficient use of resources to enhance public protection and provide access to psychological services. The same level of resources that were deployed in the DSPD pilot sites provides improved and earlier identification and assessment and many more treatment and progression places in prisons, approved premises and in the community linked into Probation.

What is the Pathway?

The London Community OPD Pathway is a partnership jointly commissioned and delivered by HMPPS and NHS England. The Pathway seeks to improve criminal justice and health outcomes for people on probation who pose a high risk or high likelihood of harmful offending, and who have significant psychological and social problems. It does this by developing psychologically informed approaches focussing on relationships and the social context in which people live, and by delivering a range of services and interventions, including treatment, housing support and mentoring and advocacy. There are five delivery Partners involved in the pathway, who all share responsibility for the Pathway.

The four aims of the Pathway are:

* A reduction in repeat, high-harm offending
* Improved psychological health, wellbeing, pro-social behaviour and relational outcomes
* Improved competence, confidence and wellbeing of staff working with people in the criminal justice system showing personality difficulties
* Increased efficiency, cost effectiveness and quality of OPD Pathway services.

Who uses our services?

The OPD pathway aims to support those who have a high level of psychological need and who have been assessed as posing a high risk of harm to others. The pathway is intended to support the more complex cases who cause the greatest challenges for staff and services. Service participants on the pathway are less likely to access other types of services and need carefully planned management and treatment to help support them in the community.

The OPD Pathway is a service for people in prison or people on probation over 18 years of age.

Who are our Partners?

The five Partners are:

* **Probation Service London** is a statutory criminal justice service that supervises people who have offended in the community. It is an executive agency of HM Prison and Probation Service
* **London Pathways Partnership, or LPP**, is a consortium of five NHS London Trusts with interest and expertise in delivering effective psychological approaches to complex high-risk people who have offended, in both community and custody settings.
* **Together for Mental Wellbeing** is a national charity working alongside people on their journey towards better mental wellbeing and independent lives
* **Women in Prison (WiP)** is a national charity that delivers support for women affected by the criminal justice system in prisons, in the community and through its Women's Centres. WiP campaigns to end the harm caused to women, their families and our communities by imprisonment.
* **Penrose** is part of Social Interest Group, which is a charity providing social and health care solutions, and which specialises in rehabilitating and supporting people who have complex needs, empowering them to achieve their full potential.

# How are OPD services structured?

Within the London Community OPD Pathway, there are four ICPS (Integrated Community Pathways Service) teams in each of the four London Pathway quadrants, SE/SW/NE/NW. All quadrants work with both men and women.

Each ICPS team is made up of Psychological Therapists (PTs), Clinical Practitioners and specialist OPD Probation Officers (PDPOs), and they all work in close partnership with staff from Women in Prison, Together and Penrose.

Each of the eighteen London Probation Delivery Units (PDU) should have a PT and PDPO (known collectively as OPD Practitioners) who offer a consultation service to Probation Practitioners to support psychologically informed risk management and Pathway planning.

**The OPD Pathway offers both *indirect* (i.e. to staff) and *direct* (i.e. to people on probation) services.**

Indirect approach:

* Consultations and regular reviews of cases between an OPD Practitioner and the Probation Practitioner managing the case
* Group consultations in local PDUs
* Gender-specific formulations to drive psychologically informed pathway planning
* Supporting risk management and referral to Services
* Workforce development
* Support to staff working in Approved Premises

Direct approach:

* Comprehensive assessment & Psychologically informed risk management
* Support for stabilisation & resettlement, e.g., housing, substance misuse, psycho-education
* Individual and group treatment
* Opportunity to engage in level of intensity to suit needs
* Enhanced relational and engagement support via mentoring and advocacy
* Housing support, including supported housing
* Inclusion
* Involvement
* Support to people living in Approved Premises

# Why Psychologically Informed Practice?

* To enable Probation Practitioners to have a better understanding of the person, who they are, their history, why they might have offended, risk factors, and effective management strategies
* To help People on Probation to understand better the risk scenarios and strategies needed for managing behaviours
* To help People on Probation actively engage in evidence-based, group and/or individualised treatment activities focused on improvements in their personality difficulties and behaviours
* Informing practitioner approach can increase engagement, reduce risk and help meet the disparate needs of People on Probation.

OPD attendance at MAPPA

OPD inputs into MAPPA in the following ways

**Indirect Cases**

For indirect MAPPA Level 2 cases OPD Practitioners will contact the Probation Practitioner prior to the MAPPA meeting to see if there is any support they would like to prepare for the meeting. If requested by the PP the OPD Practitioner will attend MAPPA. OPD practitioners will ensure MAPPA Level 2 cases are prioritised for consultations and pathway planning.

For indirect MAPPA Level 3 cases a OPD practitioner will attend the initial MAPPA level 3. During this meeting a decision will be made about attendance of future MAPPA meetings.

**Direct Cases**

For both MAPPA level 2 and 3 where direct work is taking place there will be attendance by a psychological therapist or clinical practitioner at all MAPPA meetings.

Formulations and MAPPA

A formulation in an organisational framework for producing a narrative that explains underlying mechanism of the presenting problem and proposes hypotheses regarding action to facilitate change. Formulation can lead to:

* Improved engagement and experience of supervision for People on Probation
* Reduction of likelihood of non-compliance and failure on supervision
* Reduction of likelihood of further high harm offending behaviour
* Improved quality of service delivery
* Improved staff confidence, skills and morale

There are three types of formulation:

* 1. **Case formulation** is defined as a statement of understanding about the whole person, explaining and connecting many aspects of their life experiences to this point in time (likely to include personality, behaviour, and risk, potentially with a multi-disciplinary focus)
  2. **A problem formulation** is defined as a statement of understanding explaining the underlying mechanism of a particular problem/offence as opposed to the whole person (likely to include a detailed analysis of behaviour, but less far reaching than a case formulation)
  3. **A risk formulation** is defined as a type of problem formulation where the focus is the potential for future harmful (usually violent) behaviour(s) towards self or others (likely to include reference to empirically based risk assessments).

Risk formulations are completed for all MAPPA level 3 cases by OPD practitioners.

Two PDPOs, David Bryan and Patricia Clarke, attended the MAPPA Chair’s Forum in May 2023 to speak about formulations. The feedback from MAPPA Chairs was it would be helpful if formulations were written in the Four Pillars structure. The London MAPPA team co-delivered a training session with senior pathway staff to the PD practitioners in 2019 which focused on applying the Four Pillars to the OPD Pathway plan. The pathway plan is often included within the formulation document provided at MAPPA. We intend to run a further training session to all new OPD Practitioners.

**Sarah Harding, Senior Probation Officer, OPD Community Pathway**

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