

**Area name here**

# Suffolk



# Annual Report

# Introduction

*Welcome to the annual report for Suffolk MAPPA 2022-2023*

*This year has been a largely positive one for the MAPPA partnership in Suffolk despite the complexity of the work undertaken by the professionals in this area of the public system. I remain impressed by the levels of commitment and professionalism shown by the operational staff that are responsible for managing registered sex offenders and violent criminals in our community. There have been countless examples of excellent inter-agency working and we continue to develop strategic links across the arrangements that have seen good progress against the work plan set by the governance board and evidenced in this report. We remain focussed on improving the efficiency and the effectiveness of our arrangements and despite the challenges that this work brings there has been further improvements made that has increased the engagement from agencies, reduced bureaucracy and increased the interventions with our management cohort in efforts to keep the communities of Suffolk safe from harm. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the excellent work of the co-ordination team and thank all that are involved for what has been achieved whilst looking forward with optimism around the year ahead.*

***Assistant Chief Constable Eamonn Bridger Suffolk Constabulary, Strategic Management Board Chair***

*Suffolk Probation continues to engage heavily with MAPPA and other partners to ensure there is the best possible response to MAPPA cases. Probation is working closely with Police colleagues across several different areas of focus to improve delivery and resolve issues. We are also a key agency in the Serious Violence Duty, IOM and Combatting Drugs Strategy, all of which lend itself to improved systems, processes and relationships across the criminal justice system. We are a keen voice in ensuring appropriate representation at MAPPA meetings and looking for commissioning opportunities to strengthen delivery and interventions.*

***Head of Service, Suffolk Probation Henry Griffiths***

# *Over the past year Suffolk Constabulary has continued to work hard with their partners to robustly manage some of the most complex and dangerous offenders through the MAPPA system. With the changes under probation governance, strong working relationships have continued, allowing cohesive practises to safeguard the public of Suffolk. With keen focus on suspect led investigations, there is anticipation this will result in additional preventative orders and MAPPA nominals being introduced. Working in partnership ensures we utilise the resources and skillsets of all organisations to prevent, where possible, further offending. Therefore, it is imperative we ensure our processes and practises remain fair and robust to manage future demands.*

***Detective Superintendent, Tamlyn Burgess Suffolk Constabulary***

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# 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 | 931 | 191 | - | 1122 |
| Level 2 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 29 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 940 | 199 | 13 | 1152 |

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 | 7 | 17 | 39 | 63 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 7 | 19 | 42 | 68 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 83 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application | 8 |

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) | 83 |
| SHPO with foreign travel restriction | 1 |
| Notification Order | 0 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 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 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 13 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 2 | 6 | 8 | 16 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Breach of SHPO |  |
| Level 2 | 0 |
| Level 3 | 1 |
| Total | 1 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population | 137 |

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.

# Suffolk MAPPA

Strengthening Partnership Working

Suffolk MAPPA continue to develop and strengthen partnership working, ensuring we continue to safeguard the public from violent and sexual crimes.

A specific focus has been upon, developing Suffolk MAPPA’s response to serious violence, as the county has seen an increase in this sub-group of offending. As seen with the following examples, Suffolk MAPPA remain committed to working with partnership agencies to strengthen this response.

*Suffolk Youth Justice Service has recently introduced a monthly MARP. This meeting provides the framework to allow regular action planning and information sharing for children who are assessed to be at high/very high risk of re-offending and or harm to others. The ethos of MARP is to quality assure the plans in place to keep the child and others safe, to review the risks in the cases and to focus on the prevention of further offending.*

*The aim of the MARP is to ensure:*

*· All possible powers and options being utilised to protect the victim and disrupt the perpetrators*

* *All agencies working together*
* *All agencies recording the relevant details of the case on their systems to ensure others have access to the information*
* *Links/patterns with any cases/locations/venues are identified*
* *Above all else agencies are working together to make a positive difference to children*

*It is expected that children will be stepped up or down from MAPPA.*

**Catherine Bennett- Deputy Head of Suffolk Youth Justice Service**

*2022 – 2023 has resulted in the need to introduce police intelligence development officers representatives into Suffolk MAPPA. This is a positive response in managing the risk posed by gang criminality. This representation has resulted in streamlining information, sharing to identify safeguarding opportunities and to manage the risk individuals present at all MAPPA 1,2 and 3 levels. The success of the process has been clear and obvious, building strong working relationships between MAPPA representatives and identifying the potential for long standing processes to achieve better offender management.*

**Detective Sergeant Andy Stansfield – Intelligence Development Unit Suffolk Constabulary**

Collaboration with Safety Box

To further strengthen our response to tackling serious violence, Suffolk MAPPA acknowledged the need for further interventions for those involved with gang criminality, to support these individuals with desisting from offending.

This led to Suffolk MAPPA seeking out the support of Safety Box, a charity set up to change the mindset of individuals involved within this lifestyle. Suffolk MAPPA are excited to announce

Suffolk MAPPA have continued to work closely with our Youth Justice colleagues, to support with the management of young offenders. This has seen an increase in the number of individuals being managed under MAPPA Level 2 management. Suffolk MAPPA have also been involved in the development of MARPs.

the introduction of the *Aspire Higher Programme*, which has been co-commissioned between Suffolk Police and the Probation Service. ‘*The Aspire Higher (Anti Knife) Program is an accredited AQA high impact violence reduction and holistic personal development program designed to change behavior traits and negative mindsets, and overall tackle knife crime.’* This program will be rolled out in the coming months to those supervised under Probation.

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