

Hertfordshire



Annual Report



Introduction

As Chair of the Hertfordshire MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB), I am pleased to introduce the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2023-2024.

Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) exist to ensure the successful management of violent and sexual offenders through effective partnership working. It is widely acknowledged that partnerships within the justice sector, particularly the responsible authorities within MAPPA: Police, Prison & Probation, are facing unique pressures as the whole justice system experiences unprecedented challenges. Demand management initiatives have been enacted to address over-populated prisons, including early prisoner releases and suspension of Probation supervision schemes, this is to ensure resources can be deployed where they are most needed. It is ever more vital that MAPPA continues to provide the oversight of those individuals who pose the highest risk to others and invariably present with the greatest needs. I was therefore delighted that this year the County Community Safety Unit published an Adult Offender Management Strategic Needs Assessment which included a specific focus on MAPPA within Hertfordshire. This has provided new insights into the MAPPA nominal population within the county, combining data and evidence via the benefit of a multi-agency lens. The assessment identified that one-fifth of MAPPA offenders in Hertfordshire are recorded as domestic abuse perpetrators. The commissioning of the new Chrysalis Centre for Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire – a one stop shop for victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse, and the introduction of DAPOL (Domestic Abuse Perpetrators on Licence) GPS tag are therefore necessary and welcomed. Recommendations from the Strategic Needs Assessment have further influenced the newly revised Hertfordshire MAPPA business plan to ensure we continue to improve local arrangements and match our resources to where they can be most effective. By working in partnership to protect our communities, putting victims first and rehabilitating those within the justice system, we are collectively better placed to keep people safe.

Neeve Bishop Head of Hertfordshire Probation Service



Neeve Bishop Head of Hertfordshire Probation Delivery Unit



Charlie Hall QPM Chief Constable, Hertfordshire Constabulary



Jenna Telfer Assistant Chief Constable Hertfordshire Constabulary



John Gormley Governor HMP The Mount

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 multiagency 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-arrangementsreview. 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: <u>www.gov.uk.</u>

MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible individuals on 31 March 2024

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	836	241	-	1077
Level 2	5	1	2	8
Level 3	0	1	0	1
Total	841	243	2	1086

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	4	0	8	12
Level 3	0	1	0	1
Total	4	1	8	13

Category 1 cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	101
---	-----

Category 1 who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application 8

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	102
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
Notification Order	1

Number of individuals who became subject to sex offender notification	2
requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	

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	2	2	6
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	3	2	2	7

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

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements	79
per 100,000 population	

This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2022 Population Estimates: Single year of age and sex for Police Areas in England and Wales; estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

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 MAPPAeligible 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 Defence Police (MODP), the chief of 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).

Lifetime notification requirements (j) 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 the at 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.

Local page

MAPPA Achievements 2022–23 (2022-24 plan)

Hertfordshire MAPPA continues to work in collaboration with partner agencies, to ensure that Quality Assurance remains at the heart of our working practice and throughout the MAPPA nominals journey. Work has been accomplished by Hertfordshire MAPPA to inform Probation, Police and Mental Health colleagues around MAPPA thresholding. This has led to improvements in MAPPA referral quality, which are screened through the MAPPA Referral Panel and is comprised of multi-agency panel representation.

The creation of the Performance Management Group (PMG) has provided a platform of opportunity for Hertfordshire MAPPA service delivery. This is to be routinely scrutinised with the question - is MAPPA in Hertfordshire operating effectively? The outcome of these is factored meetings into Senior the Management Board (SMB) quarterly meetings, to provide the strategic element required. Work has been achieved collaboratively amongst SMB partners to review and implement MAPPA auditing. It is agreed that this will be conducted by a dedicated auditing team via PMG and led from the Police department with access to VISOR and N-Delius information, ensuring that the process is robust. The aim is for a selection of our meetings to be audited by this process with a written report to SMB. Hertfordshire MAPPA is supported by two proactive and experienced Lay Advisors who provide crucial feedback, highlighting both good practice and areas for improvement. This information is brought to SMB and acts to further our means of auditing delivery in accordance with MAPPA guidance.

Hertfordshire MAPPA continue to monitor and review the delivery and management of MAPPA Level 1 Nominals across the county. The creation of a written MAPPA Level 1 Review process has been achieved, in line with national good practice guidance and firmly implemented by MAPPA. This work has been supported by Mental Health (both NHS and private sector), Youth Justice Services and the Probation Service. Youth Justice Service cases are reviewed bi-monthly alongside cases that are transitioning to adult services and present a significant change in risk. Mental Health Services have identified MAPPA SPOCs in each of the hospitals and it is this contact point that Hertfordshire MAPPA meets bi-monthly, to review relevant hospital patients. These changes have increased professional understanding of MAPPAs role, and I have witnessed an improvement in the communication, recording and quality of delivery at both the referral stage and at MAPPA panel meetings.

Most MAPPA eligible nominals are managed by the Probation Service and Police. The Probation Service have an established review process in place, while the Police continue to streamline their existing process. All Police and Probation cases are reviewed regularly as per national guidance, or as requested by SMB.

The introduction of the Adult Offender Protocol (AOP) for Hertfordshire MAPPA nominals from district housing across the county has been extremely welcomed and provides another much-needed strand of housing options, including guidance and support from housing councils / providers.

Our continued aim is to improve the use of VISOR across Hertfordshire Probation Service. There has been some progression, however it continues to be slower than desired due to various contributing factors. Progress is by and large tied to the National Business Plan and the vetting and training of staff. Movement of experienced trained ViSOR staff from the Hertfordshire cohort has impacted our aspirations to achieve business as usual for ViSOR usage. Despite these challenges, targets have been achieved to maintain the number of business-critical staff and deliver refresher training to existing staff members. Consequently, all four Probation centres in Hertfordshire have one trained lead officer. Lead partnership agencies have access to ViSOR trained staff who may update and disseminate information.

Hertfordshire MAPPA have a strong sense of collaboration amongst the Responsible Agencies (RA) and have shown a commitment to deliver service and embed progress. This can undoubtedly be proven at the success of the Hertfordshire MAPPA Networking Event in May 2024. With over 80 professionals in attendance and with representation from all RA and Duty to Cooperate (DTC) authorities, this multi-agency organised event provided an opportunity for professionals to meet in person and form a greater understanding of how their work can support risk management in Hertfordshire. This event was achieved along with MAPPA SMB meeting in person in April 2024 to collectively work on the local MAPPA Business Plan, build on working relationships and assess how all agencies could contribute to achieve improved community safety.

The aspirations for Hertfordshire MAPPA during the business cycle of 2022-24 is to continue to push the boundaries for improving the following key areas –

- **Training and Networking** An ambition to provide further MAPPA training and to encourage future collaboration through networking opportunities.
- **Domestic Abuse** Managing domestic violence cases in a more joined-up approach with MARAC.
- **Auditing** Widening the areas of auditing and quality control of MAPPA delivery.
- Equality and diversity Ensuring that issues feature in MAPPA panel delivery as business as usual.
- MAPPA Level 1 Process To review the introduced processes during this annual year and complete an audit to demonstrate the progress and identify any areas for development.
- MAPPA Referrals To continue to review and streamline where required the triage process, while encouraging the attendance of Probation Service colleagues.

- MAPPA Meetings Improving the delivery, quality, and participation of MAPPA via Microsoft Teams.
- **MAPPA Actions** Monitoring and improving agencies' response to MAPPA panel actions in a timely manner.
- VISOR Continuing to improve the use of ViSOR and consider ways to be more inclusive with DTC. This will include a VISOR Roadshow in the Autumn / Winter of 2024 and delivered by Hertfordshire MAPPA in collaboration with the regional VISOR training team.

Hannah Mentern

Hertfordshire MAPPA Coordinator / Chair October 2024

MAPPA Lay Advisor Annual Update

As a Hertfordshire MAPPA Lay Advisor, I have continued to be impressed with the commitment of the MAPPA team to ensure that MAPPA processes are implemented in line with guidance and that the intervention of MAPPA in bringing together agencies and professionals to assess and manage the risk individual offenders pose effectively to protect the public, is at the forefront of intervention and decision-making. MAPPA partnership working has continued to allow us to effectively utilise the expertise of many organisations, and MAPPA Administration, which supports the arrangements, has continued to improve and develop in response to changing operational environment.

The MAPPA Network Day delivered in early summer, which involved professionals from all Duty to Co-operate agencies, was a great success. The information that was shared by each agency was contextual and informative, there were opportunities for peer learning and reflection and attendees left with a greater understanding of MAPPA in Hertfordshire and the role they play in protecting the public.

In the past year, as well as attending and contributing to MAPPA Level 2 and 3 Panels, I have also been a member of the Performance and Monitoring group where we have continued to identify the information and data that is needed to assure the Strategic Management Board (SMB) that MAPPA is delivering it's intended purpose. We are continuing to develop this group.

As a member of SMB which meets quarterly, I have also been involved in reviewing the risk register with colleagues and have had the opportunity to engage in open discussions about the risks and challenges faced Hertfordshire. in Accommodation for MAPPA offenders in Hertfordshire continues to be an area of challenge and work to monitor developments and impact is ongoing.

I look forward to the year ahead in my role as Lay Advisor and being part of the process of continuous improvement of Hertfordshire MAPPA.

Michelle Witham Lay Advisor, Hertfordshire MAPPA October 2024

MAPPA Lay Advisor Annual Update

Introduction

Little has changed since my report for 2022/23 in the sense that no Hertfordshire MAPPA nominal's conduct has demanded a serious case review. That fortunate position contrasts with instances elsewhere in England and Wales where nominals under MAPPA oversight have murdered or committed other serious offences in circumstances that have prompted retrospective inquiry. Nevertheless, the ever-present possibility that something horrendous could happen here has continued to be part of our county's collective MAPPA psyche. It is absolutely right that it should.

As the figures in this report show, the perpetrators of crimes that form the MAPPA caseload are mostly male sex offenders but not exclusively. Many are violent or dangerous in some other way, or perhaps of concern to the security services. Frequently profoundly damaged in their early years, these nominals have grown up to inflict often shocking harm, misery or fear or all three, on their victims, typically in the context of domestic abuse.

Critical friends

How the MAPPA psyche reacts to the unique challenges posed by each of them as they resume life in the community following prison or a mental hospital is where lay advisers, such as my colleague, Michelle Witham and I, become involved. Under statute, lay advisers must be consulted as MAPPA reviews and monitors how well its arrangements work. To use the jargon, we are critical friends.

That means that we support MAPPA privately. For example, I have attended now around 150 confidential meetings of panels comprising representatives of relevant statutory agencies, such as health and housing. Each one discusses a specific nominal. Around half the meetings have been initial assessments to identify the risks that the individual poses, leading to bespoke riskmanagement plans. The other half have been mainly reviews of how the plans have worked.

I have become familiar with the controls necessary to mitigate the risks, typically through post-prison licences and release conditions imposed by mental hospitals. As a result, I have sought to offer practical suggestions from a lay perspective about the management of specific individuals. For example, I have asked about their access to vehicles on the grounds that if they have transport it might facilitate their re-offending; and, therefore, whether police have logged their number plates.

We support MAPPA in public also. Routinely in the past year I have explained to fellow citizens the reassuring benefits of MAPPA but also its limitations: no amount of risk-management planning can ensure that nominals will lead lawabiding, constructive lives. Only they can do that. The figures in this report show the precise compliance picture.

In this context, I note the first MAPPA networking day in May, technically outside the year under review. The event, at Stevenage borough council offices, gave an excellent opportunity to representatives from other tax-payer funded agencies to understand MAPPA's public protection role. I was pleased to contribute to its planning and to attend. I look forward to doing so again.

I mention also my visit with Michelle to Hatfield police station last November where Inspector Phoebe Biggs and her colleagues showed us how the violent and sexual offenders database - ViSOR - operates. We were impressed by the thoroughness with which police keep tabs on MAPPA offenders. That experience has enabled me further to reassure members of the public with whom I am in contact.

A few suggestions

The 'critical' component of the lay adviser role is about identifying aspects of practice which, in that person's view, could, and should, be done better, thereby improving risk mitigation. I mention three.

One relates to procedures for contacting police where a MAPPA nominal detained in a mental hospital fails to return from unescorted leave – part of her/his rehabilitation process. My experience from two panel meetings revealed uncertainty about responsibility for taking immediate action - telling the police - when failures arise.

It is unwise to make blanket assumptions from specific instances. However, they have prompted me to underline that, whether establishments are run directly by the NHS or by sub-contracted private providers, protocols covering this foreseeable eventuality must be clear and must always be followed. I suggest that this is an issue in which the MAPPA Strategic Management Board [SMB] should take a close interest. Fortunately, in these cases the absentees returned and did not offend, or otherwise misbehave. That was lucky; but luck should not have come into it.

The second repeats a point I raised last year and remains unresolved. Some nominals reoffend on licence and are likely to be prosecuted. Some are subject to criminal proceedings for matters other than those for which they under MAPPA oversight. Others might be due in court for sentencing. It is essential to risk-management planning that MAPPA panels have accurate information about their status in these and in circumstances where a court appearance is imminent. In my experience, on too many occasions, through no fault of theirs, Hertfordshire police have been unable to get sufficient information from prosecutors about relevant cases. Difficulties are magnified where other police services are involved. In my view, the issue merits prompt attention.

The third relates to MAPPA governance. The SMB is the instrument for ensuring that MAPPA works. Following a review in 2022, the Board's long-standing executive committee, designed to filter business for SMB but which, in practice, duplicated it, was replaced by a performance monitoring group [PMG]. Now, nearly two years later, SMB is facing the same dilemma: the absence of clear distinction between it and the PMG. This issue, too, warrants attention.

Appreciation and thanks

The MAPP arrangements are only as effective as the people operating them. In that context, I would like to express my appreciation to Hannah Mentern. Hannah is operationally responsible for MAPPA in Hertfordshire in her role as coordinator. Her cheery welcome to panel meetings belies her recognition clear-eyed of, and diligent commitment to, the task of protecting the public Hertfordshire ensuring of bv painstaking consideration and determination of risk mitigation measures.

My appreciation, too, to SMB chair, Neeve Bishop, head of Hertfordshire Probation, for her astute and active analysis of the Board's role in ensuring that MAPPA and its constituent agencies maintain focus on their public protection brief.

My thanks to MAPPA administrators, Joe Legatt and Oliver Self, who arrange meetings and write the minutes: both are vital functions, which they carry out highly efficiently. Naming others risks inadvertent omission, so I offer a *thank you* to all the regular panel meeting attendees for their dedication to ensuring that MAPPA does precisely what it was designed for in the cause of protecting the people of Hertfordshire.

Why MAPPA matters

To illustrate the point, I close with a memorable example of the arrangements working as they should. In recent months certain agencies with a statutory duty to cooperate with MAPPA became responsible for a particularly challenging nominal who was at profound personal risk as well as posing multiple risks to the public. The nominal did not fit clearly the criteria for the support desperately necessary. Through the unyielding pressure of MAPPA and of Bernadette Gillespie, of Hertfordshire Probation this nominal received, eventually, essential risk-mitigating support. Without MAPPA, I doubt if that would have happened.

Nicholas Moss OBE, MAPPA lay adviser, Hertfordshire

October 2024

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: <u>www.gov.uk</u>

