

## **North Wales**



## Annual Report 2023-2024

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# Intro

We are pleased to introduce the North Wales Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2023 – 2024 on behalf of the Strategic Management Board.

MAPPA is the mechanism by which the Probation Service, the Police and the Prison Service as Responsible Authorities work together with Duty to Cooperate agencies such as Housing Services, Local Authorities, Youth Justice Services, Health Services and others. Collaborating to protect the public from harm and keep members of our communities safe. Identifying MAPPA nominals, providing assessments, and overseeing effective risk management plans for those convicted of the most serious violent, sexual and terrorist offences.

This report sets out the statistics over the last business year, demonstrating the volumes of those managed under MAPPA and illustrating to local communities, how as members of the Strategic Management Board we are fulfilling our statutory duty to minimise the harm to the public and manage risks. It is recognised that the percentage of those subject to MAPPA is minimal, however, the impact to victims and members of the community from these crimes can be immeasurable. It is therefore, a core organisational and Strategic Management Board's priority to evolve and drive the effectiveness of MAPPA within the region and across the four constabularies.

The establishment of a regional Wales Strategic Management Board chairs forum has supported the ability to maximise lessons learnt within MAPPA and improve the quality of standards. Steering MAPPA operations in Wales in a unified approach to achieve change, innovation of services, and better outcomes for victims and local communities. The latter end of this year has brought legislative changes to prison releases, requiring additional demands on MAPPA as Strategic Management Boards have worked collectively to manage arrangements and services efficiently. I would like to give thanks to all the commitment that stakeholders and agencies have provided to MAPPA during this period. Without all agency's contributions, MAPPA would not be able to accomplish its aim, to keep local communities safe through effective risk management.



Nicola Davies Regional Probation Director, Wales

# 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 those convicted of violent offences and 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

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.

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.

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	1066	251	_	1317
Level 2	17	20	17	54
Level 3	0	1	1	2
Total	1083	272	18	1373

#### 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	45	54	53	152
Level 3	2	4	0	6
Total	47	58	53	158

Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application 0

#### **Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders**

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	81
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
Notification Order	2

Number of individuals who became subject to sex offender notification	0
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	20	11	20	51
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	21	11	20	52

Breach of SHPO	
Level 2	1
Level 3	0
Total	1

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements	175
per 100,000 population	

This figure has been calculated using the mid-2022 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-2023 estimated resident population; however, the ONS has changed its publication schedule such that the mid-2023 estimates will be published later this year. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2023 estimates.

# Explanation commentary on statistical tables

### MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible individuals, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2024 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

(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 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).

Lifetime notification requirements (j) revoked on application Qualifving \_ 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.

# Local page

#### The Power of Partnership – MAPPA

Working in housing and homelessness at present is incredibly challenging. Insufficient levels of social housing, a difficult and often unaffordable private rented sector alongside a cost-of-living crisis has led to an all-time high for numbers of people needing housing and homelessness assistance in Wales. This makes what has always been the very hard job of being a homeless officer, at times, almost impossible. Progressive legislation and a genuine desire to help everyone however, is what makes working in the Welsh housing and homelessness sector such a rewarding profession.

We don't have enough access to homes to help everyone as much as we would like, but we also know that homelessness isn't just about housing.

Meeting the needs of residents who have complex needs such as mental health, substance misuse, physical disabilities and any other support needs, requires partnership working and collaboration across multiple services and organisations. Add offending histories and the requirement to keep the community and a workforce safe, and these challenges increase significantly. This is where I believe MAPPA comes into its own and evidences the real power of partnership.

So what makes MAPPA and MAPPA in North Wales specifically, so unique?

It's the people involved in the process..... it's the creativity..... it's the positive challenge all partners bring to the table...... and it's an unwavering commitment to finding the right solution in the best interests of everyone. This doesn't happen by accident, nor does it happen by compulsion. It happens through a shared values set and a commitment to deliver the best possible outcomes. This comes from clear leadership through our MAPPA Chairs and is supported through the diligence and tenacity of our MAPPA Co-ordinator. Joining the dots, pushing the boundaries, asking the right questions, trusting all partners. These are all the skills and behaviours we are lucky to have in the MAPPA set up for North Wales, and for that I know all partners are grateful.

MAPPA meetings are intense at times and rightly so, it's crucial that we get it right. But the support partners offer each other and the culture and collaboration we have in North Wales, all nurtured by strong and understanding leadership, pulled together through expert co-ordination and relationship management, makes MAPPA a unique partnership.

#### Martin Cooil

Housing & Prevention Service Manager Flintshire County Council

#### **MAPPA and MASH**

The Conwy MASH (Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub) was established in May 2021.The purpose of developing the MASH was focus on the following objectives:

- All child and adult safeguarding reports on cases that are not open to the Social Work Teams will be processed by the MASH team.
- Identifying low-level repeat referrals which taken in isolation may not appear concerning i.e. pattern emerging cases.
- Reduction in repeat referrals and cases requiring No Further Action.
- More robust decision-making among professionals based on sufficient, accurate and timely intelligence.
- Less duplication of processes

The benefits of MASH include:

- Having the opportunity to develop established pathways for information gathering and access to services from all partners, and this will only further improve once other partner agencies join us.
- Multi-agency information gathering resulting in more information decision making.
- It enhances decision making by providing the 'bigger picture'
- The informed decision making and multi-agency response is ensuring that children, families and adults at risk are being protected and safeguarded.

The MASH plays an integral part in the management of MAPPA eligible cases. A representative for MASH sits as a statutory panel member each month and will ensure that any safeguarding concerns identified are addressed.

On receipt of the MAPPA list each month our business support for MASH will check each individual on our system to establish if there is any current or previous involvement. All the information is then collated and passed to the representative to share in the MAPPA meeting. This will include both Adult at risk and Child Protection concerns. For example, when an individual is identified as having children and/or presenting a risk to those children the MASH representative will ensure that the safeguarding referral has been reviewed and the risk has been assessed by a social worker. The outcome of this can then be shared in the MAPPA meeting, it also allows for joint working to be undertaken including joint visits with a PP and social worker which allows for a more effective approach to safeguarding.

Collaboration between MASH and MAPPA enhances public safety and reduces the risk of victimisation and serious harm.

#### Samantha Owen

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

#### www.gov.uk

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