

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Annual Report 2024 to 2025



Introduction

I am pleased to present the annual report for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, 2024-2025. I took over the chair of the MAPPA strategic management board in April 2025 and therefore extend my thanks to my predecessor for the efforts they put in to achieve these outcomes.

The MAPPA forum allows responsible authorities to work alongside partnership agencies to support the management of individuals who may pose a risk of serious harm to others through commission of violent or sexual offences. Often dealing with complex situations, these multi-agency arrangements enable professionals to work together to assess risk and establish and deliver risk management plans to keep people safe.

Within this report you will find details of the volumes of cases managed under these arrangements and a local view on the work that is being delivered with MAPPA.

The criminal justice system has gone through many changes in the past 12 months, but the consistent high quality of MAPPA has enabled us to adapt and ensure public safety is maintained. I look forward to us continuing this in the year ahead as the Government's sentencing bill is implemented.

Sarah Port

Chair of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MAPPA Strategic Management Board

Head of Service - C&P Probation Delivery Unit

What are 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 who 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).

MAPPA '25

MAPPA '25 is a campaign to mark the 25th anniversary of the legislation that introduced mandatory multi-agency co-operation in the management of those convicted of violent and sexual offences.

The aims of the MAPPA '25 campaign are;

- To increase awareness of, and confidence in MAPPA across a wide range of agencies, at all levels from frontline practitioners to senior leaders.
- To engage with those directly affected by MAPPA including victims and those subject to MAPPA management.
- To improve MAPPA practice across all agencies.
- To explore emerging themes in relation to public protection and encourage future investment in MAPPA by all relevant stakeholders

In February the National MAPPA Team held the first online event. The event was titled "Where did MAPPA come from and why did we need them" and featured a panel discussion with Emeritus Professor Hazel Kemshall and retired Detective Chief Inspector Tim Bryan, both of whom had been involved in the development of the arrangements in the early 2000s. The event was attended by over 800 people and has since been watched by over 1,700 proving popular with professionals from responsible authority, duty to cooperate and associate agencies, as well as the private sector who work with MAPPA individuals, who were keen to learn more about the history of MAPPA and the reasons that MAPPA remain vital to this day.

Most of the events have been/will be held in the year 2025-26 and will therefore be covered in next year's annual report.

How MAPPA work

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 **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.

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

MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible individuals on 31 March 2025

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	1066	197	-	1263
Level 2	8	2	7	17
Level 3	1	1	1	3
Total	1075	200	8	1283

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	21	19	17	57
Level 3	5	0	0	5
Total	26	19	17	62

Category 1 cautioned for breach of notification requirements	7
Category 1 convicted for breach of notification requirements	28

Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application	10
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Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	135
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
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
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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	4	4	17
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	10	4	4	18

Breach of SHPO	
Level 2	1
Level 3	0
Total	1

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population	130
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2024 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 30 July 2025, 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 2025 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

(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, youth justice 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 Justice Service 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 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 Police 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 – 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 children.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MAPPA – Our Service

MAPPA Strategic Management Board

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough MAPPA continue to deliver a strong commitment to safeguarding communities from serious harm posed by violent and sexual offenders. The Strategic Management Board (SMB), comprising senior representatives from the Police, Probation Service, Prison Service, and Duty to Co-operate agencies, meets regularly to oversee performance, ensure compliance with national MAPPA guidance, and drive continuous improvement.

Operational Developments

In the past year, Cambridgeshire MAPPA focused on enhancing inter-agency collaboration, particularly in response to legislation introduced to address prison capacity issues. The MAPPA Co-ordinator has worked closely with Responsible Authorities and Duty to Co-operate agencies to ensure timely referrals, effective risk assessments, and robust risk management plans are completed. Mental health services maintain a significant presence in the MAPPA processes, with a priority being to increase the support from adult social care partners to support those with complex needs.

Housing and Resettlement

Accommodation remains a challenge, particularly for MAPPA nominals requiring supported housing or resettlement. The region has continued to benefit from the CAS3 (Tier 3 Community Accommodation Service) bed spaces, funded by HMPPS, which provide short-term accommodation for individuals leaving custody. Local housing teams and The Probation Services work together to develop sustainable pathways into

independent living, aiming to reduce homelessness and reoffending.

Training and Professional Development

MAPPA have maintained a strong focus on professional development. Regular training sessions have been delivered to partners, with focus on risk assessment, multi-agency engagement, and developing robust and effective risk management plans. The MAPPA SMB have overseen case audits and learning reviews to identify best practice and areas for improvement.

Performance and Governance

Despite national pressures, MAPPA have maintained high standards of practice. The SMB has continued to monitor and report strong results against key indicators, including referral rates, meeting attendance, and the timeliness of risk management plans. No serious case reviews have been necessary, reflecting the effectiveness of local arrangements.

Equality and Diversity

MAPPA partners remain committed to upholding the principles of equality and diversity. All agencies are encouraged to consider the protected characteristics of nominals when developing risk management plans. Mental health, disability, and cultural needs are routinely assessed and addressed through tailored interventions.

Looking Ahead

The coming year will see continued investment from local agencies in MAPPA, including improved data sharing platforms and risk assessment systems. Our MAPPA

will also contribute to regional discussions on key areas of Public Protection strategies, Risk Management planning, and offender rehabilitation. We will ensure protecting the public will remain our highest priority.

Case Study 1: Managing Risk Post-Release – Sexual Offender

Background:

A male nominal convicted of multiple sexual offences was released from custody and managed under MAPPA Level 2. He was subject to licence conditions including an exclusion zone, curfew, and had continued oversight from police as well as the Probation Practitioner managing his licence.

MAPPA Actions:

- The lead agency (Probation) co-ordinated a multi-agency risk management plan involving police, housing, and mental health services.
- The nominal was placed in supported community accommodation with daily monitoring.
- Police MOSOVO (Manager of Violent and Sexual Offences) officer conducted regular home visits and monitored compliance with Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO).
- Between Wellbeing, Mental health\Personality Disorder services he received weekly therapeutic support due to underlying trauma and subsequent personality disorder.

Outcome:

The offender complied with all licence conditions and showed positive engagement with services. After 8 months, the case was stepped down to Level 1 with continued monitoring. No further offences were recorded.

Case Study 2: Violent Offender with Complex Needs

Background:

A young adult male with a history of violent offences and substance misuse was scheduled for release from custody. He had previously breached licence conditions and was considered high risk to the public.

MAPPA Actions:

- Managed at MAPPA Level 3 due to the complexity of risk and need for intensive multi-agency oversight.
- Prior to release a bespoke intervention plan was developed involving Probation, Police, and local drug and alcohol service, peer mentoring and wellbeing services.
- On release he was referred to local employment services where he received employment coaching from a third party and also engaged with Job Centre staff.
- The nominal was placed in an Approved Premise (AP) with 24/7 staff presence. He was subject to a 12 hour overnight curfew and required to sign-in with the AP staff 3 times during the day.
- A contingency plan was agreed in case of escalation, including emergency recall procedures.

Outcome:

Despite initial challenges, the nominal engaged with substance misuse treatment and showed improved behaviour. The MAPPA panel reviewed the case monthly, and after four months, the risk level was reduced. The nominal transitioned to independent accommodation with continued support from Police, Probation and the Local Authority.

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