

Gwent MAPPA Annual Report 2024 to 2025



Introduction

As the Regional Probation Director in Wales, it is a great privilege to contribute to this year's Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2024 – 2025.

MAPPA brings together the Probation Service, Police, Prison Service, and other agencies such as Housing, Local Authorities, Youth Justice, and Health Services to protect the public and manage risks posed by serious offenders. At the heart of the Probation Service is our commitment to working collaboratively with other agencies. By working together, we aim to strengthen our approach and make a meaningful impact in keeping our communities safe.

This year has seen many changes introduced to the Probation Service with a clear direction on placing public protection at its forefront. Enabling services to maximise efforts to those within custody and the community who present the most serious risk of sexual and violent behaviour. MAPPA Strategic Management Boards are pivotal in holding all agencies to account on the effectiveness of multi-agency working arrangements. Providing assurance to victims and members of the public of the commitment of MAPPA to reduce re-offending and harm.

With MAPPA marking its twenty fifth year it illustrates the success and dedication of all agencies involved. This report provides statistics from the last year, presenting the number of individuals managed under MAPPA and how we meet our duty to address the root causes of those convicted of serious offences. There has been an increase in MAPPA this year evidencing the promise to the community to strive towards improvements and develop a culture of learning.

We appreciate all stakeholder contributions, which are vital to keeping communities safe through rigorous risk management.



Wales Regional Probation Director, Wales Probation

As Chair of Gwent Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Strategic Management Board, it is my privilege to introduce the 2024/25 Annual Report. . MAPPA continues to play a vital role in protecting the public by coordinating the effective management of individuals who pose a risk of serious harm, through the collaboration of police, probation, prison services, and our wider safeguarding partners.

This year has brought both progress and challenge. National policy changes have required us to adapt swiftly, particularly in response to evolving expectations around risk assessment and information sharing. At the same time, we have faced ongoing pressures around resourcing—both in terms of staffing and access to specialist services—which have tested our resilience and creativity. Community cohesion remains a priority, and we have worked hard to ensure our interventions are proportionate, transparent, and sensitive to local concerns.

Despite these challenges, the commitment of our MAPPA partners has remained steadfast. We have continued to deliver robust risk management plans and have strengthened our engagement with voluntary and community sector organisations to support reintegration and reduce reoffending.

Looking ahead to 2025/26, our focus will be on improving accountability across all levels of MAPPA practice and creating better governance and documentation of MAPPA. We will be enhancing opportunities for shared learning—through joint training, reflective practice forums, and improved data insights—to ensure that all agencies are equipped to respond to complex risk in a consistent and informed way. We are also committed to increasing transparency with our communities and stakeholders, reinforcing trust in the work we do.

I would like to thank all our partners for their dedication and professionalism over the past year. Together, we remain focused on our shared mission: protecting the public, reducing harm, and supporting safer communities across Gwent.



Chair's Introduction
Victoria Harris, Head of Gwent PDU

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	1069	213	-	1282
Level 2	4	8	12	24
Level 3	0	1	2	3
Total	1073	222	14	1309

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	29	68	89	186
Level 3	1	2	2	5
Total	30	70	91	191

Category 1 cautioned for breach of notification requirements	11
Category 1 convicted for breach of notification requirements	31

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

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

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	5	15	18	38
Level 3	2	0	0	2
Total	7	15	18	40

Breach of SHPO	
Level 2	11
Level 3	1
Total	12

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population	200
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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.

Gwent MAPPA Lay Advisor: Ieuan Watkins

As the Lay Advisor for MAPPA in Gwent, I have had the privilege of observing the dedication and professionalism of those working tirelessly to protect the public. The Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) remain a vital framework for managing individuals who pose a risk, and in Gwent, their effectiveness is rooted in strong joint working, open information sharing, and a culture of collaboration.

This past year has not been without its challenges. Like many public services, MAPPA partners in Gwent have operated under increasingly tightened budgets and resource constraints. Yet, what has stood out is the unwavering commitment to the core business of safeguarding communities. Despite financial pressures, agencies continue to prioritise joint working—recognising that no single organisation can manage risk in isolation. The strength of MAPPA lies in its ability to bring together police, probation, prison services, and a wide range of statutory and voluntary partners to share responsibility and act collectively to safeguard others.

Information sharing remains central to this process. In Gwent, I have seen how timely, relevant, and transparent communication between agencies enables a fuller understanding of each case. This not only supports robust risk management planning but also allows for early intervention and prevention. Whether discussing housing, mental health, substance misuse, or safeguarding concerns, the willingness to share intelligence and insights ensures that decisions are well-informed and proportionate.

The inclusion of health professionals, social services, housing providers, Job Centre and third-sector organisations brings a richness to the MAPPA process. These diverse perspectives help shape wide ranging

responses that address both offending behaviour and the wider factors that influence risk. Even in the face of operational pressures, the MAPPA ethos in Gwent remains focused on partnership, problem-solving, and public protection.

As a Lay Advisor, my role is to offer independent oversight and a community perspective, effectively representing the public at Level 2 and Level 3 meetings, reviewing documentation, and contributing to strategic discussions. I am not a practitioner, but I am a critical friend—asking questions, offering observations, and helping ensure that MAPPA remains transparent and accountable to those living and working in Gwent.

In conclusion, MAPPA in Gwent continues to demonstrate the power of partnership. While financial and operational challenges persist, they must not—and do not—detract from the shared mission of protecting the public. I am proud to support this work and to play a part in ensuring that MAPPA continues to evolve, improve, and serve the people of Gwent with integrity, resilience, and care.

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