

Lincolnshire Annual Report 2024 to 2025



Introduction

As the SMB chair, I am pleased to introduce the 2024-2025 annual report of the Multi- Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in Lincolnshire which outlines the commitment and dedication displayed by the partnership in protecting the public and keeping our communities safe from the most dangerous violent and sexual offenders living within our county.

This report details how we are working together to manage the risk posed by these cases and identify the support they need to rehabilitate. We strive to continually learn and improve, and it is felt that we have implemented previous learning to assist in the development of strong public protection arrangements.

Public Protection remains a complex and challenging area of work for all involved, and whilst it is acknowledged that MAPPA management cannot reduce all risks posed, the relationship between agencies remains strong and promotes a culture in which agencies work proactively to mitigate risks and manage the most complex MAPPA cases. The positive impact of the MAPPA arrangements is illustrated by the ongoing commitment to managing MAPPA cases, excellent representation at MAPPA meetings and the investment being made to continually improve.

We wish to thank all our colleagues for their continued commitment and dedication.

Colin Hussey
Governor HMP Lincoln
MAPPA SMB Chair



Colin Hussey
Governor – HMP Lincoln
SMB chair



Rachel Crook
Head of East & West Lincolnshire PDU



Kam Mistry
Detective Superintendent – Lincolnshire
Police

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	949	172	-	1121
Level 2	0	1	2	3
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	949	173	2	1124

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	5	6	8	19
Level 3	0	0	4	4
Total	5	6	12	23

Category 1 cautioned for breach of notification requirements	5
Category 1 convicted for breach of notification requirements	0

Category 1 who have had their life time notification revoked on application	14
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Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	90
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	3	3	2	8
Level 3	1	0	1	2
Total	4	3	3	10

Breach of SHPO	
Level 2	0
Level 3	0
Total	0

Total number of individuals subject to sex offender notification requirements per 100,000 population	133
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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.

Local page

MAPPA Delivery: During the reporting year MAPPA partners have continued to engage well. Processes for the identification, assessment and management of level 1 offenders remain effective across the multi-agency, and there is a continued commitment to MAPPA and effective information sharing at Level 2 and 3 meetings, to ensure robust and effective risk management. Level 2 and 3 meetings continue to take place virtually via Microsoft teams and attendance and engagement at these has been proactive. VISOR, the joint Police, Prison and Probation case management system, continues to be our main recording tool with Probation staff now using the tool as business as usual according to the Probation Visor Policy Framework and some further work being completed to embed this into community teams, with increased usage.

Local arrangements remain strong with our National Security Division teams with invites sent to local MAPPA representatives to their meetings to assist with the management of cases between the teams and to ensure that local knowledge and services are shared.

The MAPPA unit and partners partake in quality assurance exercises quarterly, and we have taken themes from these to the strategic management board to explore further and action as a multi-agency and action as required.

From previous audits there appears to be continued liaison with Court staff and whilst they are not part of MAPPA arrangements, Court report writers have been invited to relevant meetings to share information and inform sentencing.

Any category 3 case being deregistered from level 2 (and therefore out of MAPPA arrangements) the MAPPA Co-ordinator will ensure there is robust discharge plan with a contingency measure for a one-off meeting, chaired by the Co-ordinator to ensure that the RMP continues to be robust and worked to, this could be triggered by the lead agency at any time. This has been evidenced to work well and the increased use of core groups as

part of the MAPPA process has supported in the completion and follow-up of actions.

Core groups have also been implemented for those cases who have not met threshold for level 2 and 3 and this has also assisted in managing the agenda's for both level 2 and 3 and to make sure risk is managed across partnership agencies for those who require additional oversight and action around risk management.

Continued work is ongoing with health and social care teams to make sure that those being released from custody have access to the support needed for successful and safe releases with continued work with partners to ensure agencies are working effectively together to support cases to get the support they need and allow the risk management plans to be implemented.

Training: MAPPA training continues to be delivered virtually and face to face. The last face to face event was not well attended and so virtual training has been put on more frequently and the MAPPA coordinator has supported in bespoke training events for agency new starters. This is something that will continue in the current reporting year and is under review.

Statistics: The MAPPA statistics evidence continued high performance for year 2024/25. We met or achieved our targets. Attendance and engagement at SMB have been positive with support from senior leaders to make sure MAPPA policies and practices are embedded within their organisations.

Performance and Quality: The MAPPA Unit has implemented the use of the new national MAPPA case audit tool. A multi-agency panel have met every quarter to audit 3 cases, 2 level 2 cases and 1 level 3 case. Those audits have highlighted no practice issues and the papers from meetings have been shown to be delivered in a timely way. We have also implanted practice in auditing 3 cases per quarter that has not met thresholding and so the decision making can be reviewed to make sure those cases being heard are appropriate, as mentioned in the

delivery section, those cases who do not meet threshold are reviewed with referring agency and an action plan implemented. These audits have continued to be scheduled throughout this next reporting period.

Lincolnshire has had no MAPPA Serious Case Reviews.

Lay Advisor Statement:

Since the last report, I continued to attend MAPPA meetings whenever I was available until my tenure as Lay Advisor expired at the end of May 2025. I am pleased however, that my offer to volunteer for another term has now been confirmed by the Minister of State for Justice and I look forward to catching up on missed time and working again with the Lincolnshire MAPPA SMB.

I have found the MAPPA processes to be consistently applied in the meetings that I have attended. The SMB review meetings have demonstrated a good understanding of the challenges faced for MAPPA due to the increasing demands on stretched and limited resources and changes in legislation and governance.

Personally, I am committed to broadening my understanding of the way in which the Lay Advisors operate in other areas of the country via the National Lay Advisor Group and to identify opportunities for developing and incorporating best practice where relevant to the role in Lincolnshire.

Training for Lay Advisors in Lincolnshire is an area which I have felt to be inconsistent and totally reliant on the Advisor to keep themselves abreast of new legislation and guidelines, however this is being addressed both by the local MAPPA Coordinator and by the National Team and should better equip the Lincolnshire Lay Advisors to monitor the MAPPA meetings and have a more effective SMB input.

As an SMB, we are in the process of recruiting a new Lay advisor for the Lincolnshire area.

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www.gov.uk

Probation
Service

