



Ministry of
JUSTICE

National Offender
Management Service



National MAPPA Training

MAPPA Training
Updated 2016

Objectives:



1. Review the MAPPA processes
2. Review the terminology used in MAPPA
3. Explore the issues of risk assessment, risk management and disclosure within MAPP meetings
4. Identify learning from serious case reviews

The Purpose Of MAPPA

To protect the public, including previous victims of crime, from serious harm by sexual and violent offenders.

The Criminal Justice Act 2003 requires local criminal justice agencies and other bodies dealing with offenders to work together in partnership in dealing with these offenders.

MAPPA Guidance (2012) Version 4, Section 1.1

It Does This By:



Ensuring that all relevant agencies **work together effectively** to:

- **Identify** all relevant offenders (within 3 days of sentence)
- **Complete comprehensive risk assessments** that take advantage of co-ordinated information sharing across the agencies
- **Devise, implement and review** robust Risk Management Plans
- **Focus** the available resources in a way which best protects the public from serious harm

Key Summary Themes

- MAPPA is statutory CJA 2003 (Sections 325 – 327B)
- MAPPA is made of up the Responsible Authority and Duty to Co-Operate Agencies
- MAPPA Guidance (2012) Version 4.0 (updated online) must be followed (or reasons provided)
www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements

MAPPA Is Made Up Of...

The Responsible Authority:

Police, Prison and Probation (including Victim Liaison)

and

Duty to Co-operate Agencies

Housing, Health, Social Services (Children and Adults), Education, Youth Offending Teams, Employment Services, Electronic Monitoring Services, Home Office Immigration Enforcement (HOIE)

Who Is Managed Through MAPPA?



Category One:

Registered Sexual Offenders

*They **must** notify the police of their name, address and personal details (Sexual Offences Act 2003).*

Who Is Managed Through MAPPA?



Category Two:

Violent Offenders (and other Sexual Offenders)

Those who have been convicted of a relevant offence listed in Schedule 15 who receive a sentence of 12 months or more in custody (inc suspended) or to detention in hospital with restrictions, now living in the Community.

Who Is Managed Through MAPPA?



Category Three:

Other Dangerous Offenders

Those who have committed an offence in the past which indicated capacity to cause serious harm to the public and who because of the assessed risk need multi-agency management at level 2 or 3.

****To be agreed by MAPPA Coordinator****

Summary

- Category identified
- Then share information to aid Risk Assessment using validated tools
- Agree MAPPA Level
- Including robust Risk Management Plan

MAPPA Level One Management

Level 1: Ordinary Agency Management

Used in cases in which the risks posed by the offender can be managed by the agency responsible for supervision/case management of the offender.

This does not mean that other agencies will not be involved, only that it is not necessary to actively manage through multi-agency meetings

MAPPA Level Two Management

Level 2: Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting

Used in cases where it is determined that the management issues require active conferencing.

Cases may also be referred to level 2 after having been managed at level 3 when, for example, the need for the resources available at level 3 has diminished or where the complexity of the multi-agency management of the risks have been brokered and a Risk Management Plan has been firmly established.

MAPPA Level Three Management

Level 3: Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting

Used where it is determined that the management issues require:

- Active conferencing **AND**
- Senior Representation in order to be able to commit significant resources at short notice **AND/OR**
- Where there are significant media issues and/or public interest in the case

Local MAPPA Process

- Within 3 days post sentence, OM completes MAPPA screening form with Police
- Joint Review 6 /12 mths prior to release; ROTL; transfer to open; Parole hearing
- Level 2 agreed locally OM/SPO/Police
- Mental Health & YOS cases plus Cat 3 and Level 3 agreed by MAPPA coordinator

Purpose of the MAPPA Meeting

The purpose of the MAPPA meeting is for agencies to share information which:

- Is pertinent to undertaking a multi-agency risk assessment.
- Identifies the likelihood of re-offending.
- Identifies serious risk of harm issues and their imminence.
- Is critical to delivering an effective MAPPA Risk Management Plan which addresses all the risks identified in the risk assessment.

MAPPA Guidance 2012 V4 Section 13.20

Accountability

The MAPPA Chair is responsible for following up on factors which affect decision making and risk management such as:

- Non-attendance or contribution to meetings/actions
- Failure of agencies to carry out agreed tasks/actions

Mechanisms for feedback to SMB is established in the agenda - note any feedback and MAPPA coordinator will raise

MAPPA Best Practice

- Providing a balance between rehabilitation and public protection
- Timely and focussed pre-release work
- Attendance by victim liaison workers at level 2 and 3 MAPP meetings
- Early identification of need and referral to relevant treatment/group work programme

MAPPA Best Practice (2)

- Offence focussed individual work
- One-to-one supervision to relapse prevention
- Offender Managers working *with* offenders to jointly manage risk
- Balancing internal and external controls

Key Components of the Risk Management Plan



- Supervision, monitoring and control, interventions and treatment, victim safety planning.
- Restrictive
- Rehabilitative
- Protective

and

- Sufficient to manage the risk
- Appropriate to offender and his/her situation
- Relevant to risk factor(s)
- Evidence based
- Least restrictive necessary

Source: RMA 2007; Kemshall et al 2010.

Some important questions

- What is the offenders motivation?
- Can the offender be given incentives as well as being controlled?
- Is the focus only on problematic behaviours?
- Contingency Plan

Risk Management Plan Format

- Have the risks, and risky behaviour been identified
- How has the offender responded to the RMP and the actions so far
- Who is responsible for any new identified actions
- What are the new actions – linked to risks posed
- When must they be completed by
- What is the contingency plan (where appropriate)
- What are the positive Indicators that the plan is working
- What are the negative indicators. i.e the plan not working

Sourced from: Kemshall as provided for: MAPPA training, Northumbria 2010; Strathclyde MAPPA training 2010; and MAPPA Scotland National Training Materials 2010.

Licence Conditions

Guidance

“Licence conditions should be preventative as opposed to punitive and must be proportionate, reasonable and necessary. How they are to be monitored and enforced must be evident.”

Probation are responsible for licence conditions,
MAPPA advise.

(PI 09/2015)

The Purpose of Licence Conditions

Any licence condition must have the aim of achieving one or more of the following purposes:

- the protection of the public
- the prevention of re-offending
- securing the successful re-integration of the prisoner into the community

(s.250 Criminal Justice Act 2003)

Questions to ask

- What is the aim of the proposed licence condition?
- Is the proposed licence condition necessary to achieve that aim?
 - Is the proposed condition enforceable?
- Is the proposed licence condition a proportionate means of achieving that aim?
 - Could the aim be achieved by any less intrusive or inconvenient means?

MAPPA Disclosure Must Be:

- Lawful
 - Proportionate
 - Accurate
- and
- Necessary

Disclosure At **All MAPPA Levels**

Should be considered:

- When grooming behaviours may take place
- If there is a condition in a ROSHO/SOPO/licence excluding offenders from a specific location and/or having contact with named persons
- Where others (including other service users) may be at risk

Disclosure At **All MAPPA Levels** (2)

Should be considered:

- Where there is a need to protect past or potential victims
- For schools and colleges if grooming behaviours need to be prevented
- Where a person may be in a position to actively assist in the risk management of an offender

MAPPA Guidance (2012) Version 4.0, Section 10.5

Disclosure Criteria

- Consideration of the potential risk to the offender
- Correct identification of the individual(s) to be disclosed to
- The **involvement of the offender** (where risk factors allow)
- Preparation and discussion with those third parties receiving the information

Disclosure Criteria (2)

- An informed decision (via the level 2 and 3 MAPP meeting) as to what level of disclosure is required
- Details of the key triggers for offending behaviour and the requirements for successful risk management
- Alternatives to disclosure considered
- Mechanisms and procedures for support for both victims and offenders

MAPP Guidance (2012) Version 4.0, Section 10.12

Recording

The reason for the decision must be recorded in the MAPP meeting minutes.

The record should include:

- Exactly what information is to be disclosed (including triggers to look for and advice on what action to take)
- To whom
- By whom
- Within what timescale

Disclosure – Relevant Legislation

- The common law power for the police to share information for policing purposes (for the prevention and detection of crime)
- Data Protection Act (1998)
- Human Rights Act (1998)
- Children Acts (1989) and (2004)
- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act (2008)

Section 327A CJA 2003

- Requires the Responsible Authority to consider disclosing information about the previous convictions for sexual offences against children of a child sex offender to a member of the public.
- Creates a presumption in favour of disclosure (even if no-one has requested it) if the child sex offender poses a risk of serious harm to any children and disclosure is necessary for their protection.
- Empowers the Responsible Authority, in making disclosure to a particular person, to impose conditions preventing any further disclosure.
- Requires the Responsible Authority to record its decision whether or not to make disclosure in each case

Defensible Decisions

- All reasonable steps have been taken; reliable assessment methods have been used
- Information has been collected and thoroughly evaluated
- Decisions are recorded (and subsequently carried out)
- Policies and Procedures have been followed
- Practitioners and their managers adopt an investigative approach and are proactive