

Thames Valley Area
Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
Annual Report 2009-10



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Abbreviations Checklist

CMHT	Community Mental Health Team
LSCBs	Local Safeguarding Children's Boards
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (for domestic abuse)
RSO	Registered Sex Offender
SMB	Strategic Management Board (MAPPA)
SOPO	Sexual Offences Prevention Order
TACT	Terrorism Act (counter terrorism policing of TACT offenders)
ViSOR	Violent and Sexual Offenders Register database (an IT system)

1. Introduction

This report covers the ninth year of MAPPA – Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements – in the Thames Valley. We jointly commend it to you as an acknowledgement of the hard work and professionalism of everyone involved.

Protecting the public is one of the highest priorities of law enforcement agencies and this publication explains the way we do this across Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.

It outlines the dedication of staff from a wide range of agencies who work together, on a daily basis, to safeguard our communities from known sexual or violent offenders.

Joint agency working to manage this risk has gone from strength to strength since the Sexual Offender Act 1997 introduced the requirement of sexual offenders to notify police of their home address.

Risk meetings became MAPPA meetings and were placed on a statutory footing by the Criminal Justice Act 2000, which also strengthened the victim's voice through probation's victim liaison service. Now in 2010, we are proud that MAPPA has been well embedded throughout Thames Valley and is part of everyday public protection work for all the key agencies involved.

The number of MAPPA cases on the 'snapshot' day of March 31, 2010 is fewer than in previous years and demonstrate a concentrated approach to managing the riskiest people. The numbers throughout the year will rise and fall as some come into MAPPA and others leave it.

Intensive intervention from the joint MAPPA Unit has helped many Level 3 offenders to be successfully re-integrated into the community and so reduce the management level without issue. This strong foundation has also allowed us to develop a joined-up approach to offenders involved in any form of violent extremism.

While applauding our many successes this year, we have to acknowledge that a single serious further offence from within

our MAPPA cases is one too many. The reality is that risk can never be eliminated because people's lives are complex and we are not able to be with them 24/7.

When a serious further offence happens we undertake investigations to ensure the MAPPA process has been used properly and appropriate action taken.

Our collective figure of 1,286 MAPPA offenders for Thames Valley on March 31, 2010 includes 910 Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs), 335 violent offenders and 41 other dangerous offenders. Only 3 people out of this total were being managed at the highest level (3) on the snapshot day. This shows us – and you – that the system is working.

In our view these figures paint a clear picture of MAPPA and the work that it does to protect the public from those who may pose a risk to the community.

The very fact that we can illustrate these figures in this report tells you that we know where these offenders are and we are working to protect you from them.

We do not want the MAPPA figures to cause alarm or instil fear into the people of Thames Valley about unknown offenders. We appreciate people's concerns about the idea of potentially dangerous people living in local communities.

It is important to note that most sex offenders are known to their victims and they are often related. We would ask everyone to be vigilant, act responsibly and report any suspicions. Please take advantage of the new child sex offender disclosure scheme if you have any serious concerns about new people coming into your lives. This scheme will now be in place (see page 8) as this report is retrospective.

What we have achieved in Thames Valley over the past year is to ensure that we have done all we can to protect you from harm. In doing this, we are contributing towards making Thames Valley a safer place to live.

Gerry Marshall, Chief Executive, Thames Valley Probation
Sara Thornton, Chief Constable, Thames Valley Police
Claudia Sturt, Regional Custodial Manager (SE NOMS)



2. What is MAPPA?

MAPPA are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by certain sexual and violent offenders. They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in Thames Valley into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.

A number of other agencies are under a legal duty to co-operate with the Responsible Authority. These include: Children's Services, Adult Social Services, Health Trusts and Authorities, Youth Offending Teams, local housing authorities and certain registered social landlords, Jobcentre Plus, and electronic monitoring providers.

The purposes of MAPPA are:

- to ensure more comprehensive risk assessments are completed, taking advantage of co-ordinated information sharing across the agencies; and
- to direct the available resources to best protect the public from serious harm..

How does MAPPA work?

Offenders eligible for MAPPA are identified and information is gathered/shared about them across relevant agencies. The nature and level of the risk of harm they pose is assessed and a risk management plan is implemented to protect the public.

In most cases, the offender will be managed under the ordinary arrangements applied by the agency or agencies with supervisory responsibility. A number of offenders, though, require active multi-agency management and their risk management plans will be formulated and monitored via MAPP meetings attended by various agencies.

Who are the MAPPA offenders?

There are 3 *categories* of offenders eligible for MAPPA:

Category 1 - Registered sexual offenders:

Sexual offenders who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify the police of any subsequent changes;

Category 2 - Violent offenders: Offenders sentenced to imprisonment/detention for 12 months or more, or detained under hospital orders. This category also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration and offenders disqualified from working with children; and

Category 3 - Other dangerous offenders:

Offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but who currently pose a risk of serious harm, there is a link between the offending and the risk posed, and they require active multi-agency management.

How are they managed?

There are 3 *levels* at which offenders are managed which are based upon the amount/degree of multi-agency co-operation required to implement the risk management plan effectively. Offenders will be moved up and down levels as appropriate:

Level 1 – Ordinary Management

These offenders are subject to the usual management arrangements applied by whichever agency is supervising them. But this does not rule out information sharing between agencies, via ViSOR and other routes.

Level 2 – Active Multi-agency Management

The risk management plans for these offenders require the active involvement of several agencies via regular multi-agency public protection (MAPP) meetings.

Level 3 – Active Multi-agency Management

As with Level 2 but these cases additionally require the involvement of senior officers to authorise the use of special resources, such as police surveillance or specialised accommodation, and/or to provide ongoing senior management oversight.



What is the role of the Strategic Management Board

Senior representatives of each of the agencies involved in MAPPA form a strategic management board (SMB), which meets at least quarterly to monitor the arrangements and direct any necessary improvements.

The SMB measures effectiveness against new national MAPPA standards introduced in October 2007 to ensure a common standard of effective public protection arrangements and that each of the agencies is playing a full part in MAPPA.

Who is represented on the SMB?

Representatives from the following agencies sit on the Strategic Management Board and share information with their colleagues across Thames Valley:

- Thames Valley Probation
- Thames Valley Police
- HM Prison Service
- Health (and community/psychiatric mental health)
- Youth Offending Service
- Housing, representing all strategic housing authorities and registered social landlords
- Social Care, including Safeguarding Children and Adult Services

- G4S (electronic monitoring of offenders)
- Hampshire and Thames Valley Circles of Support and Accountability (dealing with sex offenders living in the community)
- Jobcentre Plus
- Victim Liaison Unit (run by Thames Valley Probation)
- In addition, our two Lay Advisers sit on the SMB. The lay advisers 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 or have strong links.

Thames Valley will be looking for a new lay adviser during 2010. If you are interested in being considered, please contact the Central MAPPA Unit at Police Headquarters 0845 8505505 or visit the Thames Valley Probation website at: www.thamesvalleyprobation.gov.uk.

What is ViSOR?

ViSOR is a database holding details of sexual and violent offenders, and other dangerous persons. The three MAPPA Responsible Authority agencies - police, prison and probation - are able to work on the same IT system enabling the sharing of risk assessments and risk management information on individual violent and sex offenders in a timely way to reduce re-offending.

Case study 1

Effective multi-agency work

Offender A, a white male of 22, worked with children and was convicted of making indecent photographs. There was no evidence that the children he worked with were involved in any way. He was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with a requirement to complete the Sex Offender Treatment Programme. He was also given an extensive Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) to limit both contact with children and use of technology to access indecent images.

Due to the amount of time spent in custody on remand, he was released from prison just a few months later. His risk management was not helped by the fact that he had only a short probation licence, which expired within 6 months.

He was initially assessed as a Level 1 case (and Category 1, which is for registered sex offenders) but information sharing between agencies raised this to Level 2. Further investigation revealed he had obtained employment at a private nursery under a false name and had acquired more indecent images on his computer. Probation also discovered he was advertising himself on foreign websites as an au pair.

MAPPA moved quickly and had to consider safeguarding issues, plus the wider problem of how to remind nurseries about their obligations regarding proper checks being in place for volunteers and new staff to ensure no child was left unsupervised with them. Offender A was immediately raised to a Level 3 and his licence conditions were amended by probation to control him to an even greater extent. He was placed under police surveillance.

Each agency had a specific role to play to help police with their investigation and, in the meantime, playing their part in the risk management plan. There was a sense of urgency because it was felt that he could present a very real danger and enough evidence was needed to convict him for breaching his SOPO.

Offender A was arrested and charged with breaching his SOPO. He was sentenced to three years for breach of the SOPO and taking/making indecent photographs of children. The MAPPA process in this case was quick, driven and productive. All aspects of the case were considered, including media involvement (which could have hampered a successful conviction). Public protection was the key focus and no child in the community was harmed. Offender A will be constantly monitored and a robust risk management plan will be put in place long before he is released from custody.

What the police do

Detective Superintendent Claire Stevens is Head of the Protecting Vulnerable People Strategy Unit for Thames Valley Police and is a member of the Strategic Management Board.

'Thames Valley Police works together with Thames Valley Probation and other partners to manage violent and potentially dangerous offenders who are required to be supervised. We have a central MAPPA unit within which police and probation staff work side by side to help manage these offenders. This joint approach has made a significant contribution to effective information sharing between agencies, which has helped us to manage cases.

'On each of the five Basic Command Units (BCUs), there is a Protecting Vulnerable People Investigation Unit. Within this Unit are dedicated Public Protection staff who monitor and manage offenders on a day-to-day basis. I am very proud of our highly professional teams who work so hard to reduce the risk presented by offenders that come within the MAPPA process.

However, we are not complacent and over the past year we 'have continued to seek out best practice from other parts of the country and have introduced new methods of managing Registered Sex Offenders living within the Thames Valley.'

What the probation service does

Kilvinder Vigurs is Operational Director for Milton Keynes and has trust-wide responsibility for public protection and victims for Thames Valley Probation. She is a member of the Strategic Management Board.

'Our main aim is summed up by our strapline: Less Re-offending, Fewer Victims. We work with more than 7,500 offenders in Thames Valley to change behaviour and make the Thames Valley a safer place to live.

Protecting the public from the risks posed by some 'offenders is the top priority for Thames Valley Probation. We are responsible for assessing and managing offenders who come under MAPPA. This year we have aligned our practice with the revised national MAPPA guidance and have implemented procedures which make our risk management processes even more robust and accountable.

'We take the lead in carrying out comprehensive risk assessments on offenders, providing reports for the courts to help with sentencing decisions and prisons with parole decisions.

'We manage a range of offenders on community sentences, in custody and when released on licence. The services we are responsible for include running programmes to prevent re-offending and providing information to victims via our specialist Victims Liaison Unit.

'We also manage structured accommodation, recognised to be of a very high standard, for offenders, mainly following release from prison. When offenders fail to comply with the requirements of their supervision or are identified as an imminent risk to the public we take swift enforcement action to return them to court or to prison.'

What the Prison Service does

Andy Lattimore is Governor at HMP Bullingdon and is a member of the Strategic Management Board.

'The Prison Service is a key agency to the MAPPA process, putting in place arrangements to assess and manage the risks posed by offenders subject to MAPPA within individual prisons.

'We ensure the classification and allocation system for prisoners operates effectively and that a prisoner's MAPPA level and risk of harm to the public is an integral part of deciding which prison he or she is sent to. We also provide timely, accurate and relevant information and recommendations for prisoners subject to parole reviews

and ensure that their risk assessments are up-to-date and realistic.

'We contribute information to MAPPA meetings and ensure prisoners are in the MAPPA process prior to release, so action and risk management plans are fully in place before the prisoner is released.

'As part of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) with Thames Valley Probation, we are working together to provide end-to-end offender management. This includes the use of the OASys risk assessment tool, which enables real time case management of offenders in prison and in the community.'



3. MAPPA Key Achievements within Thames Valley

Listed below are some of the key practical things the SMB has overseen to improve MAPPA arrangements in Thames Valley better during 2009/10:

- Implementation of new national guidance on reviews and disclosure
- Training of all MAPPA chairs to a higher standard
- A conference for Duty to Co-operate agencies
- A conference for staff from the statutory MAPPA partners
- Introduction of new, streamlined and co-ordinated paperwork
- Improvements to the Central MAPPA Management Unit

Key Thames Valley achievements, according to SMB Chair, Paul Gillbard, who is also Corporate Operations Director for Thames Valley Probation:

'Thames Valley is very well served by its two appointed Lay Advisers, who provide independent scrutiny for MAPPA. As representatives of the community they can cut through some of the professional 'niceties' and are able to 'question the unquestionable' on some occasions.

'Over the past year our two lay advisers, Hannah Cowan and John Jakobi, have made a particularly strong contribution through their independent presence at MAPPA panels, audits and also at sub-committees, picking up on issues that need to be challenged.

'MAPPA is all about delivering a high quality process that protects the public and the establishment of two sub-committees to improve the focus on both quality and training this year was an important development, which will be further strengthened over the coming year.

'Occasionally, despite highly effective collaboration between the agencies and individuals involved in MAPPA, things go wrong. It is essential that every bit of learning possible is taken from such situations. Specifically – and crucially – that learning has to be communicated to staff on the frontline and changes, where identified, are made to practice.

'A little over a year ago a serious case review process was established. This has now scrutinised work in relation to MAPPA and young offenders and also the relationship between MAPPA and Safeguarding Children arrangements. It has ensured improved co-ordination where there are child concerns that relate to a MAPPA-managed case.

'A protocol on the above was developed within Oxfordshire and will be rolled out across Thames Valley. It will be presented at a regional MAPPA conference planned for early 2011.

'Hampshire and Thames Valley Circles is a charitable organisation in which volunteers from local communities work together with the statutory agencies to help to manage individuals who could otherwise present a risk to the public.

'They are an important additional tier of support. The continuing existence of HTV Circles was under threat but we were all pleased that Thames Valley Police and

'Thames Valley Probation, with support from the National Offender Management Service, intervened to ensure that they now continue to provide a much-valued service.

'We were delighted that two of the SMB members, Milton Keynes Operational Director Kilvinder Vigurs, and Thames Valley Probation's forensic psychologist, Andrew Bates, were awarded Thames Valley Police Chief Constable's certificates of achievement for their contributions to MAPPA.'



Key achievements according to Thames Valley MAPPA Co-ordination Manager, Bob Stirling:

'MAPPA in Thames Valley has continued to prove itself effective in safeguarding the public from offenders who are shown capable of exerting a high risk of harm.

'It has to be recognised that while offenders continue to be released into the community, either from prisons or other custodial settings risk can never be completely eliminated. The very low rate of serious further offending by high-risk sexual and violent offenders under multi-agency management demonstrates consistently good results. This means fewer victims but also a real cost saving to society and agencies.

'In Thames Valley, our decision to have a dedicated offender manager for the majority of very high (imminent) risk cases passing through the Thames Valley MAPPA has had a tremendous impact.

'Thames Valley Probation is increasingly seeing the benefits of the police's ViSOR IT system, which helps information and risk management sharing between police, probation and the prison service. This reflects the higher number of violent offenders referred into MAPPA by probation this year. It also greatly assists the local High

Key Objectives for the year ahead (2010-11)

- Review of the MAPPA disclosure process, taking account of the extension of the Government Public Disclosure scheme
- Agree interface between MAPPA and mental health services. Mental health membership – both psychiatric and community – of the SMB
- Improve communication between MAPPA and TACT (counter terrorism) policing
- Formulate appropriate training strategy and delivery plan in line with National Training Plan
- Embed the working of the two new sub-groups into Thames Valley to improve scrutiny and performance

Risk Panel in managing those offenders who come into the system from other parts of the country.

'ViSOR means MAPPA minutes and risk management plans are readily accessible and the most current risk information can be found easily. This helps judgements to be made about the placing of offenders in Approved Premises and any necessary restrictive provisions in relation to victims.

'Relationships between the statutory MAPPA and non-statutory MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference – a domestic abuse inter-agency forum) is more formalised since the introduction of the 2009 National MAPPA Guidance. More complex domestic abuse cases (some with an emphasis on so-called honour-based violence) are being brought to Level 2 MAPPA meetings, for fuller discussion and planning.'

Other key achievements this year include:

- Fuller integration of the Level 3 offender manager
- Participation in Approved Premises admissions panel
- Staff development and training
- Continuity of staffing

- Contribution to regional forums
- Appointment of Senior Probation Officer linking into counter terrorism agencies (there is now a tried and developed method for bringing these offenders under MAPPA as Category 2 offenders)
- A joint regional conference with Local Safeguarding Children's Boards (LSCBs) is being organised by Thames Valley MAPPA
- The Quality and Monitoring sub-committee is now in place to ensure actions and learning points are followed
- Firm protocols with LSCBs and forensic mental health services are in place
- Representations have been made to Ministry of Justice over improvements to MAPPA forms and information sharing
- Updates, as above, were made to the MAPPA Local Working Requirements and shared with all duty to co-operate agencies.

Case study 2

Overcoming community tension

This case illustrates how complex a case can be and how important it was for MAPPA to stem misinformation to avoid community unrest.

Offender B is a young Asian male. He was convicted of possessing explosive substances for unlawful purposes and was sentenced to 2 years, 8 months in a Young Offender Institution. His case was transferred up to probation from the Youth Offending Service. He entered MAPPA as a Category 2 (violent) offender and was managed at Level 2.

There was a history of violence between Offender B's family and others in the local Asian community. This has resulted in the death of one of Offender B's relatives and tension was high. Offender A's offence related to a small amount of potentially explosive material the offender claimed to be a firework, given

to him as part-payment for cannabis. Nevertheless, police had to calm the community and give reassurance that the explosives were not terrorist-related.

When released from custody, Offender B was initially sent to a probation-run Approved Premise a long way from his hometown but he was eventually moved to another nearer his home.

His case was discussed at regular MAPPA meetings and his relationships with others in the community were monitored closely, particularly those with past associates who also committed petty crime. He has now settled in his own home but regularly visits his parents and worships at the local mosque. There have been no further incidents of violence and his risk has been reduced to Level 1. He is now both employed and settled and there has been no further re-offending.



Disclosure to the public

Disclosure of the risk posed by offenders managed under MAPPAs may be to an individual, an organisation or to the wider public. The extension of the child sex offender disclosure scheme to Thames Valley from August 1, 2010 will have an effect on MAPPAs.

A lot of attention, particularly in the media, is given to people's right to know where sex offenders are living in the community. Disclosing such details has always been considered on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the Thames Valley Police

Legal Department considers the legality and proportionality of disclosure in particularly sensitive cases.

This disclosure procedure will become more detailed as individual applications are received under the new scheme. Disclosure decisions will be made on a carefully judged and proportionate basis for those offenders involved in MAPPAs. The overriding presumption will always be the protection of any child who may be at risk.

4. MAPPAs Lay Advisers

What do the Lay Advisers do?

The responsible authority is required to appoint two lay advisers to sit on the SMB. The lay adviser acts as an independent yet informed observer; someone who is able to pose questions which the professionals closely involved in the work might not necessarily think of asking. They also bring to the SMB their understanding and perspective of the local community – where they must reside or have strong links.

This is what one of our lay advisers, John Jakobi, has to say about Thames Valley MAPPAs:

'As I become more familiar with the people who provide the service and support in the various agencies that are involved with MAPPAs I appreciate the efforts that are made in difficult circumstances. In particular, the information and options available to implement the risk management plans, especially for those with mental health problems and local authority housing difficulties, which often require original and creative solutions.

'A topic which is often discussed is the role of the Local Safeguarding Children's Boards when the interests of children and vulnerable people are exposed.

'VISOR is the main database and IT system for accessing information for sharing with MAPPAs partners. Minutes from review meetings and action points are added as a priority and the intelligence provided enable any breaches of licence or other conditions to be dealt with promptly and lead to early recall to prison of offenders to prevent further offending and safeguard any potential victims.

'I attended the National Lay Adviser conference in York in March where we had presentations covering the following:

1. Projects in various parts of the country aimed at reducing serious crime and dealing with group offending
2. The structure and purpose of MAPPAs emphasising risk assessment, information sharing and resources engaged
3. The importance of always considering disclosure (victims, schools etc) and when or when not to disclose
4. Case studies and the workings of the local Youth Offending Team and finally
5. The role of the Lay Adviser as a 'critical friend'.

'All these presentations, together with meeting and networking with other lay advisers helped to provide the background needed to make positive contributions on the committees and review meetings I attend.

'I participate in the recently-formed performance & quality sub-group, set up to review actual performance in the Thames Valley against KPI (Key Performance Indicators) which are set by and returned to the Ministry of Justice for comparison with other areas.

'I have also participated in some of the regular audits of selected cases, and serious case reviews on the few cases where there has been a serious further offence (not by any higher risk offenders).

'The whole MAPPAs environment is both interesting and challenging and I hope to be able to continue to make some contribution.'

John Jakobi, Lay Adviser, Thames Valley MAPPAs

5. Statistical Information

The figures – an explanation

In 2008-09, the snapshot figure of offenders under Thames Valley MAPPA at March 31 2009 was 1,606

In 2009-10, the snapshot figure of offenders under Thames Valley MAPPA at March 31, 2010 was 1,286)

Number of MAPPA eligible offenders at March 31, 2010

910 Registered Sexual Offenders

335 Violent Offenders

41 Other Dangerous Offenders

1,286 Total

Level of Management

Ordinary Management (Level 1) at March 31, 2010

851 Registered Sexual Offenders

306 Violent Offenders

- Other Dangerous Offenders

1,157 Total

Active MAPPA Management (Level 2) at March 31, 2010

56 Registered Sexual Offenders

29 Violent Offenders

41 Other Dangerous Offenders

126 Total

Active MAPPA Management (Level 3) at March 31, 2009

3 Registered Sexual Offenders

0 Violent Offenders

0 Other Dangerous Offenders

3 Total

Enforcement for offenders managed via MAPP meetings

Returned to custody for breach of licence

35 Level 2

2 Level 3

37 Total

Sent to custody for breach of Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)

1 Level 2

0 Level 3

1 Total

Further data on Registered Sexual Offenders (a snapshot)

Number of Registered Sexual Offenders at March 31, 2010 in:

Oxfordshire **251**

Milton Keynes **150**

Buckinghamshire **155**

East Berkshire **122**

West Berkshire **232**

Total 910

Total number of registered sexual offenders in Thames Valley per 100,000 head of population

46.74

This figure has been calculated using the 2009 Mid-Year Population estimate published by the Office for National Statistics on 24 June 2010, excluding those aged less than 10 years of age. It is not directly comparable to figures published in previous years.

Registered Sexual Offenders cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements

26

Sexual Offences Prevention Orders

43 Applied for

2 Interim Order issued

43 Full Order issued

Notification Orders

0 Applied for

0 Interim Order issued

0 Full Order issued

Foreign Travel Orders

0 Applied for

0 Interim Order issued

0 Full Order issued

Explanation/Commentary

The total of MAPPA eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflects the picture on 31 March 2010, (i.e. a snapshot).

MAPPA eligible offenders - there are a number of offenders defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management, because they have committed specified sexual and violent offences and/or currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority (x% this year) are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPP meetings.

Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) - those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify any changes subsequently. Failure to comply with the notification requirements is a criminal offence, which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment.

Violent Offenders – this category includes violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment/detention for 12 months or more, or detained under hospital orders. It also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration and offenders disqualified from working with children.

Other Offenders – offenders who do not qualify under the other 2 MAPPA eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm, which requires management via MAPP meetings.

Breach of licence - Offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation supervision). If these conditions are not complied with, breach action will be taken and the offender may be recalled to prison.

Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) - a court may make a SOPO at the time of dealing with certain sexual offenders or when the police make a special application on account of the offender's behaviour in the community. The full order lasts for a minimum of 5 years, and can last indefinitely. A SOPO will require the subject to register as a sexual offender and can include conditions, for example to prevent the offender loitering near schools or playgrounds. If the offender fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, he can be taken back to court and may be liable to up to 5 years' imprisonment.

Notification Order - requires sexual offenders who have been convicted overseas to register with police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. Police may apply to the court for the order in relation to offenders in or intending to come to the UK.

Foreign Travel Orders - prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from traveling abroad where it is necessary to do so to protect children from the risk of sexual harm.



6. Partnership agencies in the Thames Valley

Representative from the following organisations either regularly attend local MAPPA meetings or are members of the MAPPA Strategic Management Board and disseminate important information to colleagues across Thames Valley.

Thames Valley Police 0845 8 505 505

Thames Valley Probation 01869 255300

Prison Service:

Aylesbury YOI 01296 444000

HMP Bullingdon 01869 353100

HMP Grendon 01296 443000

Reading YOI 0118 9085000

HMP Springhill 01296 443000

HMP Woodhill 01908 722000

Local authorities, Children's Services and Housing:

Oxfordshire County Council 01865 792422

Milton Keynes Council 01908 691691

Buckinghamshire County Council 01296 395000

Slough Borough Council 01753 552288

Royal Borough Windsor & Maidenhead 01628 798888

Bracknell Forest Council 01344 424642

Wokingham District Unitary Authority 0118 974 6000

Reading Borough Council 0118 939 0900

West Berkshire Council 01635 42400

Youth Offending Teams:

Bracknell Forest YOT 01344 354300

Buckinghamshire YOT 01296 434624

Milton Keynes YOT 01908 391000

Oxfordshire YOT 01865 202218

Reading YOT 0118 939 0420

Slough YOT 01753 522702

West Berkshire YOT 01635 553600

Windsor & Maidenhead YOT 01628 683280

Wokingham YOT 0118 974 6672

Primary Care Trusts and Mental Health:

Visit Thames Valley Primary Care Agency for details of all PCTs and mental health teams in Thames Valley:

www.tvpca.nhs.uk 0118 9183333



History of the current MAPPA management of sexual and violent offenders

■ Pre-1997

No requirements upon sexual offenders at the end of their sentence.
Limited, if any multi agency risk management.

■ Sex Offenders Act 1997

Introduced requirement to notify with police, started to bring agencies together with a common purpose and understanding.

■ CJ Act 2000

Formal MAPPA introduced and probation victim service legislation – strengthening police, probation and prisons risk meetings and setting up principles for best practice for sharing information and collaborate working to reduce the risk. Also brought in the duty to cooperate principles for other agencies involved with the offender and victims.

■ Sexual Offences Act 2003

Strengthened notification requirements and introduced civil preventative orders.

■ **Domestic Violence Crime & Victim Act 2004** Extended the victim service to victims whose offenders were given hospital orders. The need for disclosure was strengthened providing it is lawful, proportionate and necessary for the purpose of protecting children from serious harm.

■ Part 4 of the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008

Added specific Terrorist Act offences to the existing list of Schedule 15 offences and are therefore automatically subject to local MAPP arrangements.

