

MAPPA refreshers training Barnet Youth Offending Team 14/1/16

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Course Objectives:

- *What is MAPPA?*
- *What is the YOTs responsibility with regards to MAPPA as a Duty to Cooperate agency?*
- *What is the STC responsibility with regards to MAPPA?*
- *MAPPA document set – A, F, H, Q*
- *Identification and referral process for Barnet*
- *ViSOR responsibilities*
- *Presenting a case at a MAPP meeting*

MAPPA Overview



What Is MAPPA?

MAPPA stands for:

Multi

Agency

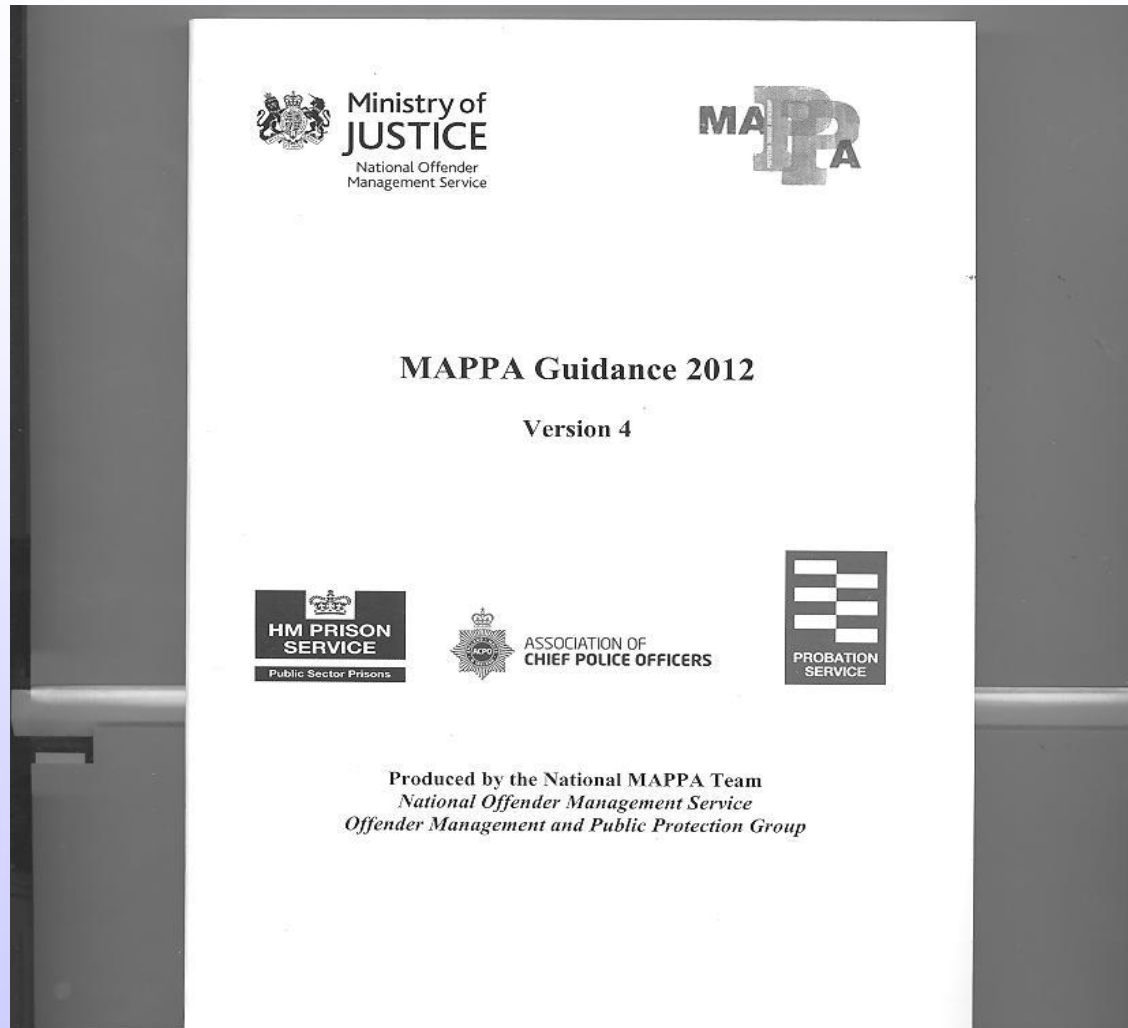
Public

Protection

Arrangements

These arrangements are **STATUTORY**

MAPPA Guidance 2012



<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa--2>

MAPPA is designed to ...

To protect the public, including previous victims of crime, from serious harm by sexual and violent 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
- ➡ **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

MAPPA Is Not...

A separate agency or body itself
but IT IS ...

- ☞ a **MECHANISM** through which agencies can both:
 - ✍ Discharge their statutory duties
- and**
- ✍ Protect the public in a coordinated manner.

MAPPA Is Made Up Of...

◆ The Responsible Authority:



Police,



Prison, and



Probation, supported by

◆ Duty to Co-operate Agencies



Housing, Health, Social Services
(Children and Adults), Youth Offending
Teams, Employment Services,
Electronic Monitoring Services

Identification

Agencies who have a statutory role in the management of MAPPA eligible offenders must have systems to identify them.

These agencies are:

- Police (RA)
- Probation Service (RA)
- Prison Service (RA)
- Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) (DtC)
- Primary Care Trusts (DtC)
- Mental Health (DtC)

MAPPA Legislation and Guidance:

- Criminal Justice and Court Services Act (2000)
- Criminal Justice Act (2003)
- Sexual Offences Act (2003)
- Criminal Justice and Immigration Act (2008)

MAPPA Guidance is issued by the Secretary of State under Section 325(8) Criminal Justice Act (2003).

Current Version 4 issued 2012.

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).*

* See next slide on Notification Order

Who Is Managed Through MAPPA?

Category Two:

Violent Offenders (and other Sexual Offenders)

*Those who have been sentenced to 12 months or more in custody (**custody and licence**) or to detention in hospital with or without restriction order under Mental Health Act 1983 under s.37/41 of the Act.*

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 which requires multi-agency management at level 2 or 3. Those whose registration or supervision period has ended and still highlighted as requiring MAPPA.

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: Active Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting

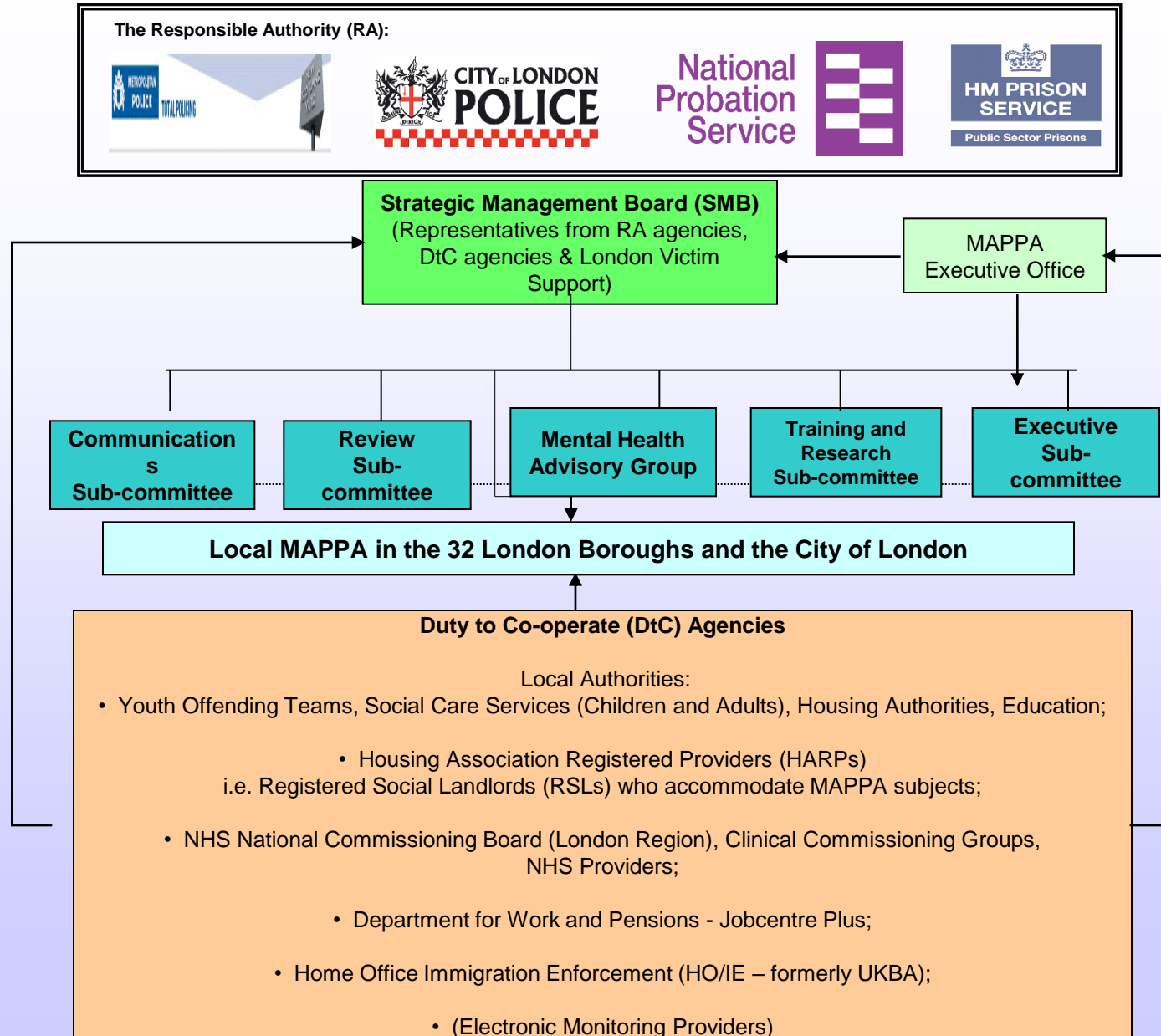
- ☞ Is assessed as posing high or very high risk of serious harm, or
- ☞ The risk level is lower but the case requires the active involvement and co-ordination of interventions from other agencies to manage the presenting risks of serious harm, or
- ☞ The case has been previously managed at level 3 but not longer meets criteria for level 3, or
- ☞ Multi agency management adds value to the leads agency's management of the risk of serious harm posed.

MAPPA Level Three Management

Level 3: Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting

- ➡ Used where cases meet criteria for level 2 but where it is determined that the management issues require:
- ➡ Senior Representation (**YOS manager or higher**) 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

LONDON MULTI-AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS MAPPA



What is HMPs Responsibility with regards to MAPPA?

- ➡ Establishments Risk Management Infrastructure
- ➡ Identifying Risk
- ➡ Risk Assessment
- ➡ Interdepartmental Risk Management Meetings
- ➡ Terms of Reference for (IRMT's)

Responsible Authority

- ➡ The **Prison Service** is one of the three agencies that forms “**The Responsible Authority**” for MAPPA offenders across the 32 London Boroughs.
- ➡ Prison Service representation at SMB will need to be at a suitably senior level
- ➡ Will have full delegated authority of the responsible Deputy Director
- ➡ Delegated representative should be personally engaged in all MAPPA areas in London.

Quiz

1. What does MAPPA stand for?
1. What is a Category 2 offender?
1. Which organisations make up the “Responsible Authority” (RA) under MAPPA arrangements?
1. Name at least five “Duty to Cooperate” (DtC) agencies

What is YOTs DtC Responsibility with regards to MAPPA?

- ➡ Identifying Risk
- ➡ Risk Assessment
- ➡ Risk Management process – Risk Management Panels
- ➡ Attending MAPPA meetings when a YOT case is being discussed
- ➡ Provide information for ViSOR records to be updated

Duty to Cooperate Agency

- ➡ The Strategic Management Board (SMB) should include representation at an appropriate-senior level from each DtC agencies in the area. (3.10) YJB complete this responsibility.
- ➡ YOTs differ from most other DtC agencies in that they have direct supervisory responsibility for their own subset of offenders. (3.17)

Why Is Information Sharing Important ?

“Unless all relevant information is available, in good time, to those making the assessments and drawing up the Risk Management Plans, public protection may be compromised.”

Taken from MAPPA Guidance (2009) Version 3.0 section 5

Release Arrangements

- ➡ The **YOT** must ensure a timely **exchange of all relevant information** about an offender with the relevant **Responsible Agencies** prior to release.
- ➡ **YOTs** must **ensure** that the **police** and **probation** services, as appropriate, **are notified** of the **expected release dates** of prisoners subject to MAPPA offences **6 months prior to release**.

Section 3

Risk Assessment: Overview & Considerations for YOT Staff

What Do We Mean By Risk?



Risk of Harm

→ An estimate or assessment of the likely level of harm or dangerousness posed by an individual offender



Risk of Re-offending

→ The probability or likelihood of an offender committing a further offence



Risk of safety and wellbeing

→ The factors that could negatively affect a young person's safety and well being

General Principles of Risk Assessment

- ➡ Risk cannot be eliminated.
- ➡ Risk is ***dynamic***; it is ***constantly changing***, sometimes even over short spaces of time.
- ➡ Risk may be ***general or specific***.
- ➡ Rigorous assessment and good practice can reduce risk.
- ➡ Good risk assessment cannot be done in isolation.

Risk Assessment Documentation

- ➡ Asset (changing to AssetPlus in 2015 rollout programme)
- ➡ ROOSH – Risk of Serious Harm
- ➡ RMP – Risk Management Plan
- ➡ VMP – Vulnerability Management Plan
- ➡ IAP – Integrated Action Plan. Combination of RMP/ VMP adopted by some areas
- ➡ Psychological and other mental health assessments

What does the MAPPA Chair need from Asset/ ROSH/ RMP/ VMP

- Any relevant information relating to risk or vulnerability – across all asset sections not just risk/ safeguarding sections
- Imminence of risk
- Victim information
- Factors that will increase/ decrease risks/ vulnerabilities – RMP/ VMP

The role of the lead agency

- MAPPA does not “decide” or “instruct” it can only advise
- Case remains responsibility of lead agency
- Ultimately the lead agency makes decisions but they must be defensible (particularly if against MAPPA judgement)
- MAPPA will seek to enhance or “add value” to the lead agencies RMP

The Wider Contribution of YOT Staff to Risk Assessment

- ➔ YOT staff **can** contribute to ongoing risk assessment through the identification of offence related behaviours
- ➔ Observing and monitoring behaviour as a means of predicting risk behaviour
- ➔ Staff can therefore make a valuable contribution to the risk assessment of offenders
- ➔ If staff note behaviour of concern, this information should be recorded and appropriately shared with relevant/ responsible agencies

Key Considerations for YOT Staff

- 🔑 For those offenders you have contact with do you understand what would constitute individual risky behaviour and escalation predictors?
- 🔑 Do you understand the process for sharing and communicating risk information in order that it can inform multi-agency assessment and management? – importance of ViSOR

Section 4

The Role of The Case Manager & Offender Supervisor in Relation to MAPPA

Case Manager's Role in relation to MAPPA 1/3

- ➡ **Identify** all MAPPA eligible Young People within 3 days of sentence or 6 months prior to release from custody
- ➡ **Complete the MAPPA form Q** Threshold document – to aide in the decision for MAPPA level
- ➡ **Level 1 - Complete the MAPPA form H** – notification form and send to MAPPA Admin
- ➡ **Level 2/3 – Complete the MAPPA form A** – Referral form and send to MAPPA Admin
- ➡ **Record all decisions** and documents on the **Case Management System**

Case Manager's Role in relation to MAPPA 2/3

- ☞ **Contribute to and attend** Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (**MAPPA**) **Boards** and **work** with all relevant **external agencies** to **protect** the **public** when **Young People are subject to MAPPA**
- ☞ Provide information and assessments of the young person's attitude to the offence, victim empathy, insight, levels of remorse
- ☞ Case Managers are the central point in terms of gathering and sharing information from a range of sources.
- ☞ **Contribute** to the **ViSOR** system in reference to all MAPPA Young People – Cat 1 via **Jigsaw** teams; Cat 2 via **ViSOR Admin** in Probation.
- ☞ **Review** and oversee **Level 1** cases via local **Risk Management Processes** – i.e. Risk Management Panels

Case Manager's Role in relation to MAPPA 3/3

Those young people within Secure Estates:

- Attend meetings held within the Secure Establishment
- Gather relevant information on behaviour and risks whilst in custody – adjudications etc
- Meeting to share information and determine MAPPA level and licence conditions when released.
- Liaise with Victims Liaisons' Services in relation to eligible young people prior to release.

Section 5

MAPPA KPI and YOT

Understanding the YOT KPI

MAPPA Effectiveness

Rationale

To ensure YOT's fulfil their responsibilities by:

- ➡ Sharing information to be inputted on VISOR
- ➡ Attendance at each level 2 and level 3 MAPPA meeting where required as having supervisory responsibility for a young person

This measure will comprise elements:

- ➡ 100% attendance by each invited DTC agency at an appropriate level of seniority at each level 2/3 meeting

Understanding the KPI YOT

100% attendance by YOT at each level 2 and 3 MAPP meeting, where required

- ☞ As part of the information sharing requirement and where they have been invited, YOT's should attend MAPPA meetings at level 2 or 3.

The YOT manager is not there to represent the Local Authority. Whenever a child or young person is being discussed a representative of Children's Services must also be present to ensure decisions take into account the needs of the child or young person. There is a separate KPI for Children's Services as above.



Quiz

5. What is the MAPPA KPI for YOTS?

Section 6

ViSOR

The Shared National Solution

ViSOR

- ➔ **ViSOR** was developed to support a fully integrated approach to the management of sexual, violent and other dangerous offenders.
- ➔ **ViSOR** provides a secure database enabling the sharing of risk assessment and risk management information on individual dangerous offenders in a timely way.
- ➔ **ViSOR** improves capacity to share intelligence and improve the safe transfer of key information when these offenders move between areas; this enhances public protection measures.

The Build Up To ViSOR



Amanda "Milly" Dowler



Sarah Payne



Holly Wells & Jessica Chapman

What Will ViSOR Do?

- ➡ Provide All Agencies with a UK Wide Multi-Agency Information Sharing Tool
- ➡ Enhance Offender Management
- ➡ Vastly Improve Case Transfer
- ➡ Reactivation of Archived ViSOR Nominal Records
- ➡ Support National Agency Objectives
- ➡ Monitor Travelling Offenders
- ➡ Provide Accountability and an Audit Trail
- ➡ Share Best Practice

Who Does What?

**Police
Service**

**Prison
Service**

**Probation
Service**



**Your information is vital for
Other Agencies**

**Get your information put on
ViSOR**

ViSOR Information

Activity Log

Addresses

Appearance

Arrest/Detentions

Care

Clothing

Convictions

Court Appearances

Custody

Dates

Diary

Distinguishing Features

Documents

Education

Employment

Financial A/C's & Cards

Firearms

Foreign Travel

Habits

Health

Hobbies

Intelligence

Interested/Ext Parties

Jewellery

Languages

Military Service

Modus Operandi

Names

Notification History

Operations

Organisations & Religions

Paraphilia

Passports/Licences/Certificates

Personal Details

Pets

Photographs

Phrases

Relationships

Risk Assessments

Risk Management Plans

Supervisory Instruments

Telecoms

Vehicles/Other Transport

Visits

Wanted/Missing Nominal

Warning Markers

YOT & ViSOR Responsibilities

Category 1 (registered sex offenders)

- All Cat 1 will have ViSOR record and a nominated police offender manager who is the owner of the case
- The YOT case worker must contact the police public protection unit to inform them that they are involved with the case, provide their contact details and obtain details of the police officer responsible for managing the record
- The YOT team and police will be expected to work closely together to manage the case with each informing the other of any significant changes or developments
- This will allow the police to keep the ViSOR record updated
- Where the case is managed at level 2/3 the MAPP meeting will also identify new information which should be entered onto ViSOR

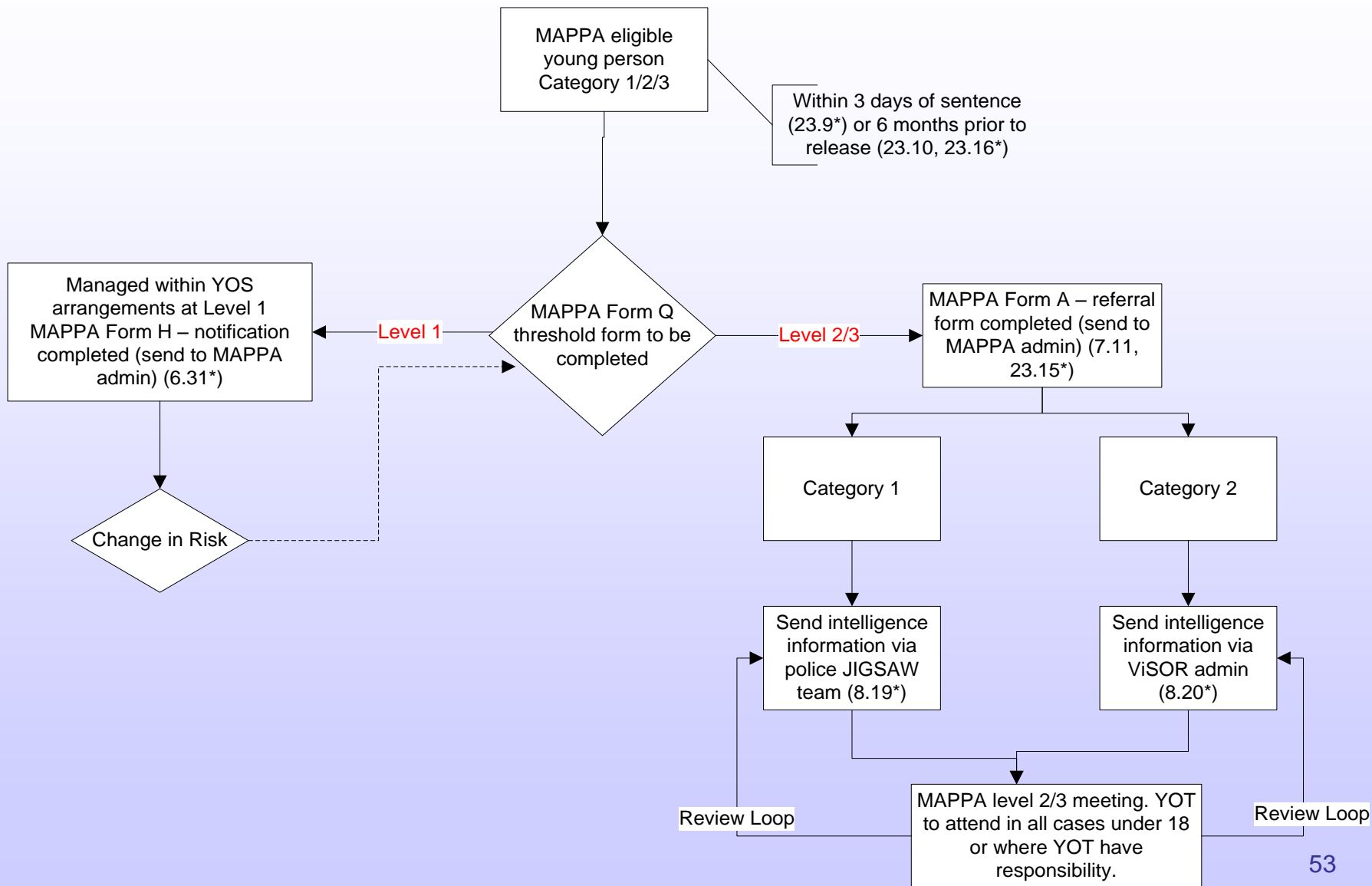
Category 2 (Violent offenders and other sexual offenders)

- The YOT team must ensure the MAPPA Co-ordinator (Change) is kept informed of significant changes and events for example the date of release from custody, and the date of expiry of supervision.
- Where the case is managed at level 2/3, the MAPP meeting will identify new information which should be entered onto ViSOR
- This must be supplied quickly to the probation ViSOR administrator for action

Category 3 (other dangerous offenders)

- The MAPP meeting will identify which new information should be entered onto ViSOR e.g. updating risk assessments, a change in personal circumstances, arrests and other intelligence pertinent to effective MAPPA management of the case. The YOT must supply this promptly to relevant ViSOR admin

MAPPA and ViSOR PROCESS



* MAPPA guidance 2012

Quiz

6. How is the information that YOT's put on ViSOR used?
7. What is the process for Cat 2 to be put on to ViSOR?

Section 7:

**What would MAPPA Chairs
like from YOT
representatives?**

Section 8:

MAPPA MEETINGS

What is a MAPP meeting

- ➔ Share information to support Multi-Agency Risk Assessments
- ➔ Formulate effective MAPPA Risk Management Plans
- ➔ Manage the risk of serious harm posed
- ➔ Identify the likelihood of re-offending
- ➔ Identify serious risk of harm issues and their imminence

Attendance at Level 2/3 MAPP Meetings in the Community

- ➡ Who attends?
- ➡ Know the Offender!
- ➡ Right person at the right level
- ➡ Attendance for training

Invitation to Level 2 and 3 meetings

- ☞ When should YOT's attend?
- ☞ The invite
- ☞ Timeliness
- ☞ What to do if things aren't going right!

What Needs to be in your Presentation to MAPPA

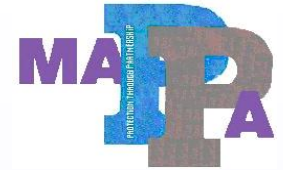
- Why are you bringing the case?
- Key dates
- Why is this person offending?
- What is his history?
- Need to be clear about the risk analysis
- Describe the current, active risk of serious harm posed to others.
- How will MAPPA add value to the management of the case ie what do you want from MAPPA?

What Needs to be in your Presentation to MAPPA

- What changes have taken place?
- What are the desistance factors in this case?
- How can MAPPA help with protective factors?
- What restrictions are really necessary?
- What contingencies are required (and how can MAPPA help with them)?
- Is disclosure required and how will it impact on risk?

PARTNERSHIPS & ESCALATION

- MAPPA relies on effective partnership working, however on occasions boroughs may experience local difficulties
- In the first instance attempts should be made to resolve any issues at a local level
- If attempts to resolve local issues are unsuccessful this can be escalated to the MAPPA Executive Office



Quiz

- 8. How does the information discussed benefit MAPPA meetings?**
- 9. When and how is a MAPPA level set?**
- 10. Who should attend MAPPA level 2 meetings from the YOT? Level 3?**

Think Victims

- PI 48/2014: VICTIM CONTACT SCHEME GUIDANCE MANUAL
- Communication between Offender Managers, YOT Officers and their line managers with the VLOs is crucial
- Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (13 October 2013)

Mental Health cases

- Section 47/49 Mental Health Act 1983 – offender to patient
- Section 37 Mental Health Act 2007 – hospital order
- Section 37/41 Domestic Violence Crime & Victims Act 2004 – hospital order with restrictions

Parole Hearings (1)

- Attendance at Parole Hearings
- Probation Instruction 48/2014.
- When does it apply:
 - Determinate sentence prisoners
 - Indeterminate sentence prisoners
 - LASPO (EDS)
 - Recalled licensees

Parole Hearings (2)

- Responsibility of the OM and YOT officer
- Responsibility of the VLO
- Oral or Paper Hearings
- Victim Personal Statement (VPS)

Parole Hearings (3)

- Process - Paper Hearing
- Process - Oral Hearing
- If victim wishes to present the statement themselves, there are three options:
 - Video link
 - Audio, video tape or DVD
 - In person
- This is separate to their other rights in seeking additional licence conditions such as non contact/exclusion zones

Problems

- Failure to alert VLO
 - Offender release:
 - Deportation or
 - Recall
- Licences must be signed and copied to VLOs with the exclusion zones clearly outlined.

Frequently asked questions

(2)

- **How big can an exclusion zone be?**
 - It must comply with the Human Rights Act.
 - Must be proportionate and necessary to control the risk.
 - Only OM/YOT officer can request an exclusion zone on the victim's behalf. The final decision lies with the custodial establishment.
 - Any amendments to the Licence need to be discussed with the VLO.

Section 10

MAPPA SERIOUS CASE REVIEWS

MAPPA SERIOUS CASE REVIEWS (MSCR)

What cases are reviewed?

- Introduced by the MAPPA 2009 guidance
- All categories of MAPPA offender
- Managed at MAPPA Level 2 or 3
- Offences murder, manslaughter or rape
- Attempts to commit murder or rape
- Disclosure of SCR activity to victims and/or victims families

Actions from MAPPA Serious Case Review 2014 - 1

Action 1:

The Chairs of Enfield MAPPA should develop improved liaison with DTC agencies and review attendance at Level 3 meetings in accordance with the Guidance issued by the London MAPPA Executive Office.

Action 2:

The London MAPPA Strategic Management Board should reinforce with MAPPA Chairs their responsibilities for the effective operation of MAPPA in their boroughs.

Action 3:

The London MAPPA Strategic Management Board should provide training and guidance to improve the quality of MAPPA administration and should complete an audit of a sample of Level 2 and 3 cases, meetings and minutes in Enfield to ensure they are of sufficient Quality.

Action 4:

The London MAPPA Strategic Management Board should issue guidance to MAPPA Chairs and Administrators on the transfer of cases, both temporary and permanent.

Actions from MAPPA Serious Case Review 2014 - 2

Action 5:

The London MAPPA Strategic Management Board should issue guidance to Youth Offending Teams to ensure that all MAPPA eligible cases held by YOTs are notified to the local MAPPA.

Action 6:

The London MAPPA Strategic Management Board should continue to monitor the useage of ViSOR in order to improve its useage in YOT cases and should carry out an audit of its use six months after the completion of the YJB programme of briefings.

Action 7:

The London MAPPA Strategic Management Board should consult with its various Duty to Cooperate agencies on the problems of accommodation for MAPPA offenders who are aged 18-25 and develop an appropriate response.

Section 11

RELEVANT MAPPA FORMS

- MAPPA A - Referral to MAPPA Level 2/3**
- MAPPA F - Offender Information Sharing Report**
- MAPPA H - Initial Notification of MAPPA-eligible**
- MAPPA Q - Screening Form**

Exercise 3

- What makes a good / poor MAPPA referral?