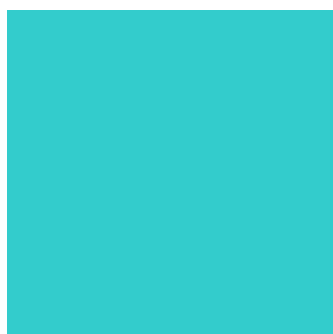
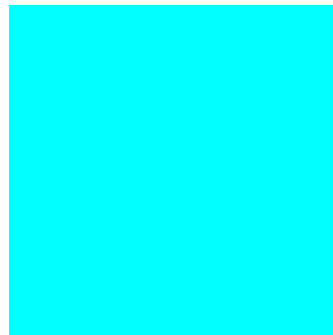
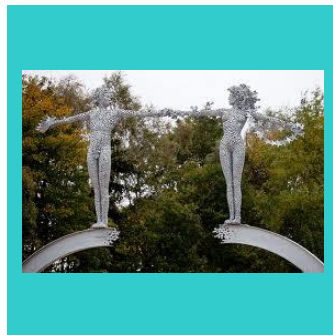
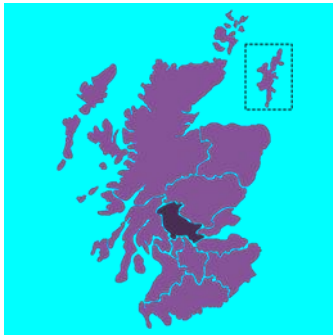
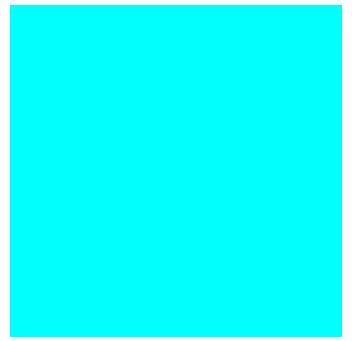


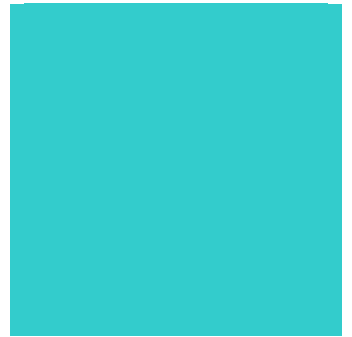
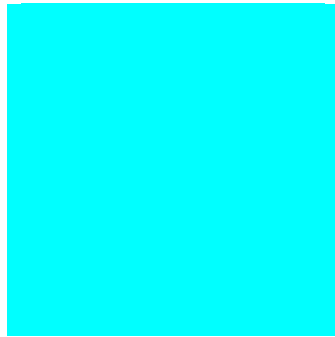
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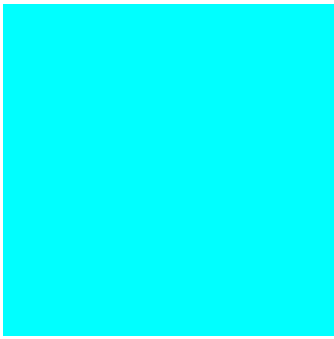
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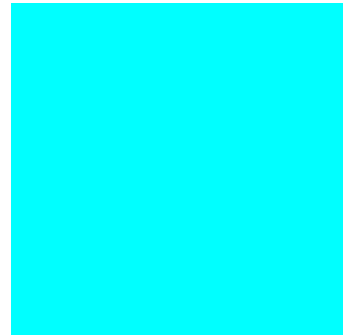
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FOREWORD



On behalf of the responsible authorities and agencies with a Duty to Cooperate across Forth Valley, I am delighted to present our Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2018 – 2019.

Last year, Forth Valley MAPPA’s Strategic Oversight Group decided to adopt the model of an Independent Chair for SOG business, similar to the arrangements in place in Forth Valley and throughout Scotland for Child and Adult Protection. The position was fully supported by our Responsible Authorities of Clackmannanshire, Falkirk and Stirling Councils, Police Scotland and NHS Forth Valley. Having been appointed as chair in January 2019, I want to thank all concerned for their continued support and confidence.

Our aim within Forth Valley MAPPA is to work together in a cohesive partnership in order to keep our communities safe. This requires the full support of all MAPPA partners and I am delighted to report that the Forth Valley Partnership is as strong as ever with cooperation between all agencies evident throughout the complex arena of managing offenders in our communities. There is a joint commitment to ensure processes, procedures, training, planning and risk assessment are amongst the most robust in the country. Forth Valley MAPPA is subject to tight oversight with responsibility for performance monitoring and quality assurance sitting with the Strategic Oversight Group and the MAPPA Operational Group. We continue to receive active support from key stakeholders through representation from Responsible Authorities, each of whom plays a decisive role in promoting the working relationships, professional expertise and organisational structures within which multi-agency public protection arrangements are delivered. Last year I was able to report a restructure of support mechanisms to the SOG whereby the MAPPA Operational Group was established. I am delighted to confirm that the Group has reduced the number of meetings for partners, improved operational competence, introduced improved structures and reduced bureaucracy by introducing nationally approved and improved administration systems. All of this helps to enhance the service to the Forth Valley public.

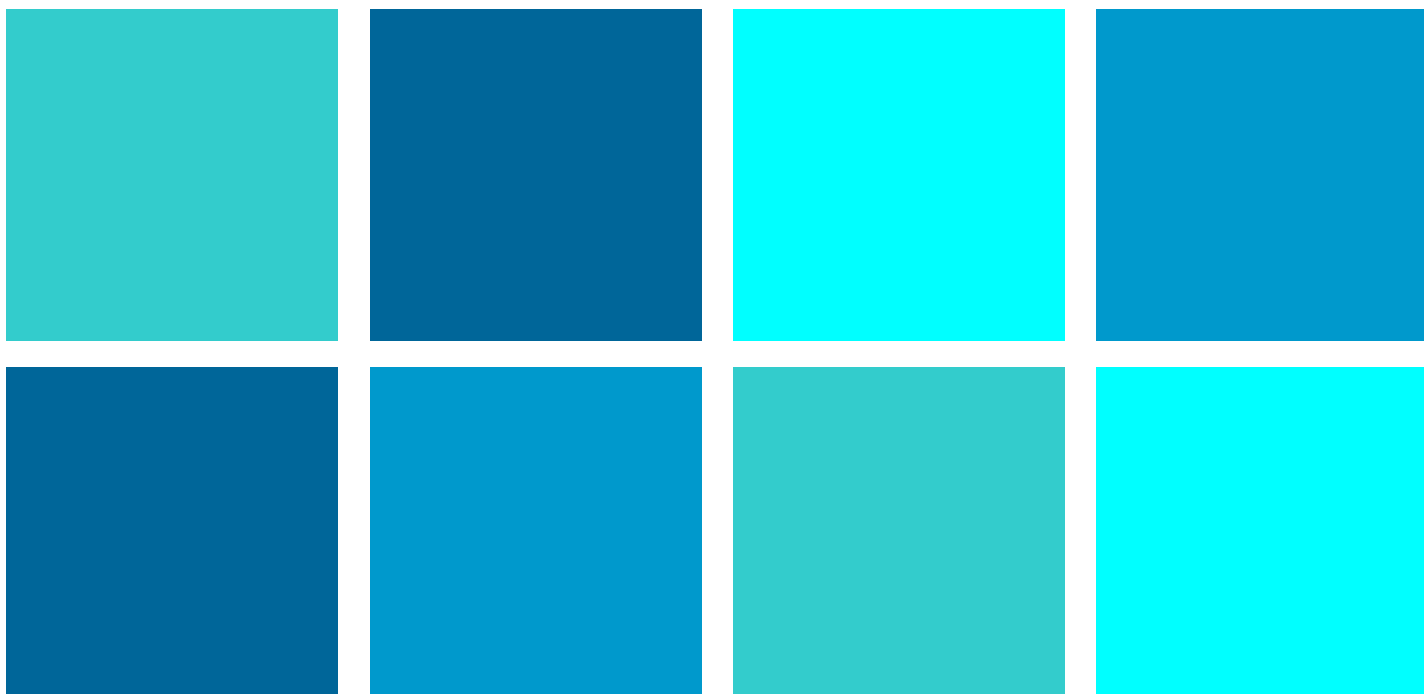
As always in the world of MAPPAs, there remain new challenges on a regular basis. These include the funding and finance available to allow us to maintain a requisite level of service. With this in mind, the SOG has commissioned a root and branch review of MAPPAs in Forth Valley to examine the financial model over the next three years. Again, I have the utmost confidence that the Review Group will rise to this challenge and ensure we deliver the very best service possible to keep our communities safe and to minimise any risk or vulnerability.

As we face a new MAPPAs year I look forward to the ongoing and excellent cooperation of all partners involved in the MAPPAs process and I embrace the prospect of continued improvement, evolution, learning and collaboration.

Finally, I would like to reserve a special thanks to the MAPPAs Co-ordinator and MAPPAs Support Team, whom I witness daily going above and beyond to provide the very best mentoring, advice, assistance, training and expertise to all partners working in this complex area of public protection. Their efforts are much appreciated by all.

I hope you find this report interesting and informative.

Wilson Gill,
Independent Chair, Forth Valley MAPPAs Strategic Oversight Group





What is MAPP?

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPP), were introduced in 2007 under the requirements of The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005, Sections 10 and 11, and are delivered under National Guidance which was revised in 2016. MAPP brings together the expertise and resources of key agencies to develop and deliver plans to protect the public from being harmed by sexual and violent offenders, including mentally disordered restricted patients.

Legislation defines the Responsible Authorities within Forth Valley as:

- Clackmannanshire Council
- Falkirk Council
- NHS Forth Valley
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Prison Service
- Stirling Council
- The State Hospitals Board for Scotland

These agencies are responsible for the assessment and management of risk presented by offenders who are subject to MAPP. NHS Forth Valley and The State Hospitals Board for Scotland are Responsible Authorities in respect of Restricted Patients only.

The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 also defines Duty to Co-operate (DTC) Agencies, who are required to accept, provide and share appropriate information to support the risk management planning of any offender subject to MAPP. DTC agencies include:

- Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
- Electronic Monitoring Providers
- Department for Work and Pensions
- Registered Social Landlords
- Any person or organisation providing services to or on behalf of, a Responsible Authority

These arrangements, fostered by co-operation between Responsible Authorities and Duty to Co-operate Agencies, are informed by a Memorandum of Understanding between relevant parties. The effective sharing of relevant information about the management of people subject to MAPPA is guided by an Information Sharing Protocol between partners.

How does MAPPA work?

Information about MAPPA offenders is shared across involved agencies. The risks an offender is assessed to pose - and the actions intended to manage the risk – are detailed within a multi-agency risk management plan. The practical operation of MAPPA is performed within pre-set meeting structures and there are three different MAPPA Management Levels:

MAPPA Level 1: Routine Risk Management – In the vast majority of cases, the offender will be managed under the routine arrangements applied by the agency or agencies with supervisory responsibility, i.e. by the Police alone, or jointly with Criminal Justice Social Work, and subject to regular MAPPA review meetings. In the case of a Restricted Patient, the NHS will be lead agency.

MAPPA Level 2: Multi Agency Risk Management – This process is implemented where Risk Management Planning requires the involvement of multiple agencies to actively reduce the risk of serious harm posed by an offender or where that management is complex and resource intensive. Those managed at Level 2 will be subject of regular MAPPA review meetings through which a Multi-Agency Risk Management Plan is formulated, implemented and monitored.

MAPPA Level 3: Multi Agency Risk Management Panel (MAPPP) – From time to time, cases arise that present such a high level of risk to the public, or where the level of resources required to effectively manage the offender in the community is substantially beyond what could be considered normal. Often described as “the critical few” the risk management strategies for these offenders require more senior representatives of the agencies involved to be actively involved in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of risk management plans.

The overarching objective of MAPPA is to protect the public from harm. This includes having the correct resources in place to enable people who have committed offences to meaningfully work on changing their behaviour. This is where multi-agency public protection arrangements are not just about restrictions and the management of risk. They also focus on ensuring people have access to the services they need, whether these be related to health, housing, substance misuse or reducing their offending.

Any person assessed as presenting a high risk of harm to the public is subject to very strict supervision and monitoring to help reduce that risk. This can include living in approved and manageable accommodation, or being subject to restrictions about visiting certain places or having contact with specific people. Offenders subject to MAPPA must report regularly to the police or their supervising criminal justice Social Worker, alongside unannounced visits to their home address.

Risk is dynamic: it both increases and decreases in response to certain events or conditions. MAPPA management levels respond to such changes, ensuring that offenders are managed at a level commensurate to their risk and the resourcing required to manage it. This is in line with an evidence-based approach to risk management that is defensible and proportionate.

MAPPA is directed and overseen by the Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group. It consists of senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authorities, with representatives of the Duty to Co-operate agencies attending as appropriate. The group meets four times per year and is driven by strategic priorities and a business plan addressing areas the areas of responsibility identified in MAPPA National Guidance 2016.

The 2018/19 MAPPA National Annual Report provides a picture of the main national developments in relation to MAPPA as a result of work conducted by the Scottish Government. It can be found on the Scottish Government website under *Publications*.

Who is subject to MAPPA?

People subject to MAPPA are from the following categories, set down in Law:

- Registered Sex Offenders (Category 1)
- Restricted Patients (Category 2)
- Other risk of serious harm offenders who meet certain criteria (Category 3)

As at 31st March 2019, 215 registered sex offenders in the community in Forth Valley were actively managed through MAPPA. Of that number, 78% were convicted of offences against children.

Restricted Patients have committed an offence punishable by imprisonment but as a result of their mental disorder, are not imprisoned. Instead, they are ordered to be detained in hospital for treatment without limit of time. In Forth Valley, there are 9 Restricted Patients living in hospital or in the community. They are gradually being reintegrated into the community after care and treatment in secure hospital settings. No restricted patient in Forth Valley was convicted of a further offence in 2018-19.

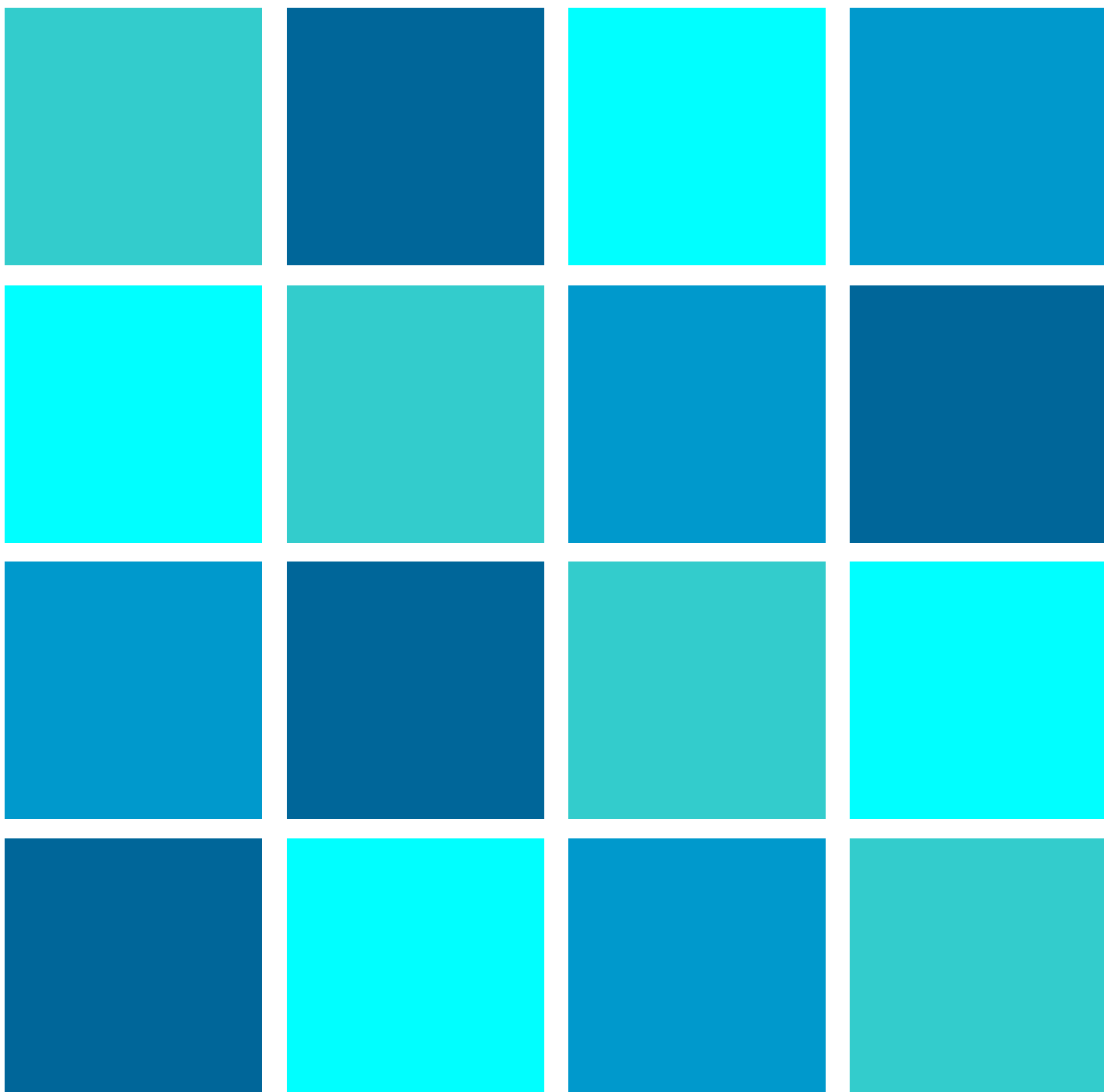
For an 'other risk of serious harm offender' to be included in MAPPA they must meet the following criteria:

- Are not required to comply with the Sex Offender Notification Requirements or those who are not mentally disordered Restricted Patients;
- Have been convicted of an offence, and by reason of that conviction are required to be supervised in the community by any enactment, order or licence, and are assessed by the responsible authorities as posing a high or very high risk of serious harm to the public at large and;
- The risk is assessed as requiring active multi-agency management at MAPPA Level 2 or 3.

Between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019, four Category 3 referrals were received. One was deemed to be an appropriate referral that should be subject to MAPPA. On the 31st March 2019, two Category 3 offenders were involved with Forth Valley MAPPA. Rejected referrals are not taken forward by MAPPA as the arrangements for risk management already in place are considered appropriate and / or the criteria for Category 3 was not reached.

The Scottish Government continues to ensure that lead professionals in risk management are equipped to accurately identify, assess and manage this type of offender. A national training programme for Social Workers and Police Officers began in 2015, helping lead professionals scrutinise the evidence base around the offending behaviour of individuals whose risk of committing an offence resulting in serious harm may be imminent.

The identification of people, whose offending represents that imminent risk of serious harm to the public, and how services are correctly identified, targeted and resourced, is a significant learning process. Management of *all* the offenders eligible for MAPPA requires skilful practitioners, sound monitoring strategies, effective supervision and the delivery of the right interventions, in the right way, at the right time. These exist alongside sound victim safety planning which remains a priority for MAPPA in Forth Valley.





Appendix 1: MAPPA Statistics

Table 1 : Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)	NUMBER
a) Number of Registered Sex Offenders on 31 st March 2019 (liberty and custody):	280
1. At liberty and living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2019	215
2. Per 100,000 of the population in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2019 (at liberty)	70
b) The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019	45
c) The number of 'wanted' RSOs on 31 st March 2019	0
d) The number of 'missing' RSOs on 31 st March 2019	0

Table 2: Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSOs	NUMBER
a) Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S) in force on 31 st March 2019	35
b) SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019	7
c) Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019	5
d) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 st March 2019	1
e) Number of people convicted of breaches of RSHO's between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019	0
f) Number of Foreign Travel Order imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019	0
g) Number of Notification Orders imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019	0

Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's)		NUMBER
a) Number of RSO's at liberty managed by MAPPA Category as at 31 st March 2019:		
1) MAPPA Level 1: Routine Risk Management		209
2) MAPPA Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		6
3) MAPPA Level 3: MAPPP		0
b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019:		
1) MAPPA Level 1:		7
2) MAPPA Level 2:		1
3) MAPPA Level 3:		0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019 (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)		2
d) Number of indefinite sex offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019		4
e) Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019		0
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019		60
g) Number of RSO's subject to formal disclosure between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019		0

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):		NUMBER
a) Number of RPs:		12
1. Living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2019		9
2. During the reporting year		9
b) Number of RPs per order:		
1. CORO		10
2. HD		0
3. TTD		2
c) Number within hospital/community:		
1. State Hospital		3
2. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS)		1
3. Other hospital with unescorted SUS		5
4. Community (Conditional Discharge)		3

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):	NUMBER
d) Number managed by category on 31 st March 2019:	
1) Level 1: Routine Risk Management	10
2) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management	2
3) Level 3: MAPPP	0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2018 and 31 st March 2019:	
1. MAPPA Level 1	0
2. MAPPA Level 2	0
3. MAPPP Level 3	0
f) Number of RP's on Suspension of detention:	
1. who did not abscond or offend	5
2. who absconded	0
3. who absconded and then offended	0
4. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention	0
g) Number of RP's on Conditional Discharge:	
1. who did not breach conditions, not recalled or did not offend	3
2. who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government)	0
h) recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions:	0
i) recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons:	0

Table 5: Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders	NUMBER
a) Number of Offenders managed by MAPPA Level as at 31 st March 2019:	
1) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management	2
2) Level 3: MAPPP	0
b) Number of Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2018 and 31 st March 2019:	
1) MAPPA Level 2:	1
2) MAPPA Level 3:	0
c) Number of Offenders returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019 (including those returned to custody for a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)	1
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2018 & 31 st March 2019	0

Table 6: Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March 2019:

Age	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Under 18	1	0.36%
18 - 21	10	3.57%
22 - 25	16	5.71%
26 - 30	23	8.21%
31 - 40	51	18.21%
41 - 50	54	19.29%
51 - 60	57	20.36%
61 - 70	48	17.14%
Older than 70	20	7.14%

Table 7: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March 2019:

Sex	RSO Number	RSO Percentage
Male	280	100%
Female	0	0

Table 8 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2019

Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
White – Scottish	232	82.86%
White – Other British	25	8.93%
White – Irish	3	1.07%
White – Other white ethnic group	2	0.71%
Asian – Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	2	0.71%
Asian – Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	2	0.71%
Other Ethnic Group – Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	1	0.36%
Not known	2	0.71%
Data Not Held	11	3.93%

Table 9: Number of RSO's managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March 2019:

Number of RSOs	Number	Percentage %
On Statutory supervision	100	35.71%
Subject to notification requirements only	180	64.29%



Appendix 2: GLOSSARY

DTC	Duty To Co-operate. The DTC persons or bodies in Scotland are listed within The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 (Specification of Persons) Order 2007
ICR	Initial Case Review. Part of the MAPPA Significant Case Review process.
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MAPPP	Multi Agency Public Protection Panel
MOG	MAPPA Operational Group
RSO	Registered Sex Offender. This is a person convicted of an offence specified in The Sexual Offences Act 2003 and therefore subject to the notification requirements of the Act.
RSHO	Risk of Sexual Harm Order. These place restrictions and obligations on someone who is behaving in such a way which suggests they pose a risk of sexual harm to a particular child or to children generally. The person's behaviour need not constitute a criminal offence and he / she need not have any previous convictions. If the person fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the Order, he / she can be taken back to Court and may be liable to up to 5 years imprisonment. A conviction for breach of the Order also renders the person subject to the sex offender notification scheme.
SCR	Significant Case Review
SOG	Strategic Oversight Group
SOPO	Sexual Offences Prevention Order. 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. A SOPO can place restrictions and obligations on the offender and will require the subject to register as a sexual offender. If the offender fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, he / she can be taken back to Court and may be liable for up to five years imprisonment.