

South Wales Area

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# Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

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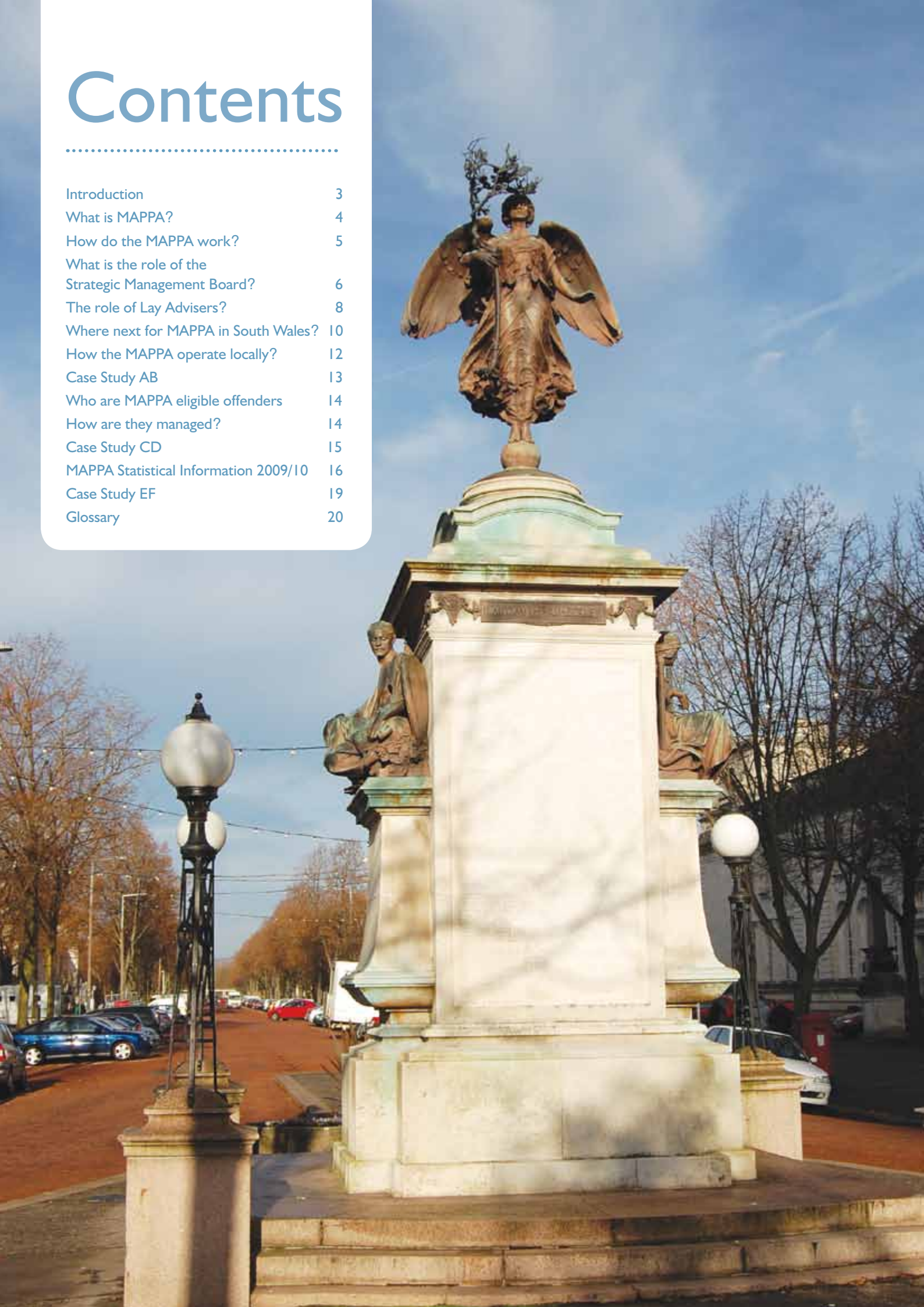
Annual Report 2009 – 2010



# Contents

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Introduction	3
What is MAPPA?	4
How do the MAPPA work?	5
What is the role of the Strategic Management Board?	6
The role of Lay Advisers?	8
Where next for MAPPA in South Wales?	10
How the MAPPA operate locally?	12
Case Study AB	13
Who are MAPPA eligible offenders	14
How are they managed?	14
Case Study CD	15
MAPPA Statistical Information 2009/10	16
Case Study EF	19
Glossary	20



# Introduction

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**Angela Cossins**  
Acting Chief Executive  
South Wales Probation Trust

This has been a year of significant progress for MAPPAs in South Wales, both strategically and operationally for the Responsible Authority and the Duty to Co-operate agencies.

Co-operation between Police and Probation has become closer and more effective in managing the risk posed by sexual and violent offenders. The commitment of the Prison Service to MAPPAs in South Wales provides improved intelligence sharing and resulting public protection gains. The public has been well served by MAPPAs operations in South Wales, with staff commitment ensuring MAPPAs offenders are managed to the highest national standards. This consistent, high quality management reduces the risk to victims, the public as a whole and also the offenders in the short, medium and long term.



**Peter Vaughan**  
Chief Constable  
South Wales Police

Protecting communities from the harm posed by MAPPAs offenders is an issue shared by all and it is only by working co-operatively, within local areas, across South Wales and nationally that we can manage the range of risks posed. Together we discharge the duty to protect the community at large from the offenders produced within the community, protect the victim from being further victimised and ensure that the offender is re-habilitated and able to control their own risk when no longer subject to significant statutory supervision.

MAPPAs in South Wales are overseen by the Strategic Management Board (SMB). Achievements this year have seen new Lay Advisers appointed as well as new members representing the Local Criminal Justice Boards, Cwm Taf NHS Trust and Victim Support. Those members that have moved on have our thanks for their considerable efforts to make South Wales a safer place. The role of Chair has been taken by South Wales Police and the Prison Service is represented by the Governor of HMP Cardiff. We are encouraged and pleased to see that links with the Health Trusts have been significantly strengthened as they are crucial in the management of the majority of MAPPAs offenders. Performance, Communications and Training sub groups have been established to deliver an outcome focussed Business Plan. The SMB now has effective representation within all relevant areas of public protection and the MAPPAs National Training Manual has been rolled out across the area to increase the skills and knowledge of partnership staff.



**Yvonne Thomas**  
Director of Offender  
Management, NOMS Cymru

2010 – 11 promises to be a challenging year for MAPPAs in South Wales. South Wales Probation Trust ceased to exist at the end of March 2010, as the four former Probation Areas and Trusts in Wales merged to become the Wales Probation Trust from April 1st. It has been decided on the advice of the Ministry of Justice Public Protection and Mental Health Group to continue with the current MAPPAs arrangements based on Police force areas. The All Wales MAPPAs Responsible Authority Development Group, a meeting of the four SMB Chairs and other key strategic players has been revived, and it is envisaged that there will be increased collaboration on MAPPAs issues across Wales. Finally, the current state of public finances is of concern to all agencies at the present. The results of the Comprehensive Spending Review will inevitably impact on MAPPAs as it will on all other parts of public service delivery. The challenge for MAPPAs in South Wales will be to implement the necessary changes without compromising public protection.

# What is MAPPA?

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- 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 South Wales into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.
- A number of other agencies are under a 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 MAPP work?

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- Offenders eligible for MAPP 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.

# 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.

## Representation on the SMB

This has been strengthened by the development of a clear set of responsibilities for members that ensures all agencies across the South Wales Area have a nominated member to communicate their concerns and ensure that the work of the SMB is cascaded to all the agencies and through to the operational staff who need this information to improve further their public protection work. Where gaps in this coverage have been identified, new members have and will be co-opted to ensure full coverage of the essential areas of business.

The SMB also recognised the gap left by the absence of an effective Responsible Authority Steering Group for Wales. Despite receiving guidance from the Responsible Authority National Steering Group, there was no mechanism to reflect the needs or ideas of Wales on a UK level. The revival of the AWRADG (referred to in the introduction to this report) is particularly welcomed.

## Resources

NHS Trusts have committed to assist the SMB, particularly in the field of staff training and the Responsible Authority has committed resources to ensure the ViSOR MAPPA Unit can continue to co-ordinate the work of public protection in South Wales.

## Training

National MAPPA training materials have been rolled out across the area with SMB members, operational MAPPA Chairs and minute takers all having benefited from this. Significant training inputs for front line staff have been planned for the coming year.

The NOMS Risk of Serious Harm Guidance, an excellent, concise overview of the multi-agency management of risk, has also been widely shared with all Duty to Co-operate agencies and this has improved the understanding of all MAPPA partners.





### **Communication**

All MAPPA cases are now on ViSOR with the exception of Category 2 (Violent and Other Sexual Offenders) cases, managed at Level 1, by Probation alone. To ensure that Police are aware of these cases, the particular risks they pose and to ensure a rapid response to any incidents that occur, this group of offenders is now 'flagged' on the South Wales Police intelligence system, NICHE, which ensures that Probation are immediately notified of any incident or intelligence and this can then either be addressed in supervision and/or prompt enforcement action taken to warn or return the offender to custody. This process has been developed locally and recognised nationally as best practice in avoiding any repetition of supervision failures that allowed Danno Sonnex to kill two French students.

### **Performance**

This year saw the establishment of the SMB Performance Sub – Group which monitors the quality of public protection being delivered to the South Wales community. The group review all the performance and quality assurance information produced and distil this into a high level report for the SMB. The work has been robust over a successful year with Key Performance Indicators being met and excellent practice having been seen to be delivered. There remain many areas for improvement, this process allowing risk to be identified and a clear set of priorities developed.

### **Circles of Support and Accountability**

South Wales, particularly supported by the G4S staff at HMP Parc, completed a year long trial of the successful national model and the subsequent evaluation has resulted in COSA being adopted by the Wales Probation Trust. A significant investment will reflect the excellent work undertaken by the North Wales Area and will lead to real improvements in the supervision and rehabilitation of sexual offenders in the community.



# The role of lay advisers?

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The Responsible Authority is required to appoint two lay advisers to 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.

Two Lay Advisers have been successfully recruited to the SMB during this year and both are fully involved. They contribute directly to the quarterly SMB meetings; three business sub-groups (Training, Communications and Performance) and have a crucial role in the quality assurance of the MAPPA management of cases and in how the meetings are run. The terms of membership last for 3 and 4 years so we look forward to a long and productive relationship.



## Lay Adviser's reflections on MAPPAs in the South Wales Area

After my appointment, as Lay Advisor, I was duly invited to my first SMB meeting at Bridgend. The day combined the normal afternoon quarterly meeting, with a morning training session for all SMB members.

The session had been well prepared and served as an effective introduction to the road ahead. That is until I took my first steps on that road in seeking to participate in the SMB. I felt as if I had set foot in a particularly dense forest with a view to collecting mushrooms, without having the faintest idea of what a mushroom looked like! I soon gathered that I was not alone in this unenviable predicament, as some rather more established members seemed unclear in their function, yet seemed content with being silent pieces on MAPPAs's chequered board.

At that time I felt that the SMB as a corporate whole simply brought the face of democracy to decisions taken by people from the Responsible Authorities. It was very apparent that the officers, were entirely committed to MAPPAs and their professionalism was evident, as was that of the Manager and Coordinator.

From the outset I have been aware of the consequences, should the SMB and others in MAPPAs fail in our duties. The public at large are generally unaware of the role of MAPPAs, until there is a major incident, at which point, the effectiveness of our inter agency working is brought to ravaging scrutiny. I was therefore keen to learn more about matters that quizzed my reasoning somewhat. For example ...

- Initially there seemed to be a certain laissez faire attitude being adopted by some of the Duty to Cooperate agencies, in their interpretation of "duty".

- Despite the fact that there was credible data available to measure the efficiency of the management of meetings involving Level 2 and 3 cases etc, it seemed rather more quantitative than the qualitative.
- I was not entirely happy with the notion of peer monitoring used in isolation.
- There were difficulties in devising effective strands of communication to all member agencies. This seemed largely because geographical areas are not common to all concerned. For example Health Board and Local Authority boundaries differ etc.
- Agendas at SMB seemed very long, for meaningful discussion to be facilitated.
- The hierarchical model, into which MAPPAs fits, seemed very top down in nature. People repeatedly refer to the Centre, by which I assume they mean the Ministry of Justice. There seems to be a managerial expectation from this Centre for absolute conformity, but less of an emphasis on the importance of comment from the region. Is there not a danger of suffocating creativity in such a climate?
- I found it strange, that there was no regionalisation of MAPPAs work. This restricts the possibility of sharing knowledge with people experiencing common challenges. It could lead to wasteful duplication of effort. An All Wales region should surely be considered.
- I was concerned to find that although the Centre calls for a detailed and structured Business Plan to be designed, there is no specific budget provided for the execution and delivery of that plan. I realise that MAPPAs is supported and funded by the RA, but when an organisation carries such responsibility, is it appropriate that a begging bowl strategy is employed to fund detailed aspirations?

As the year has progressed, things seemed to have improved greatly. Distinct yet not isolated sub groups to SMB have been formed. Meaningful discussion has hence been facilitated and rather than the SMB meetings being an opportunity for a few eloquent submissions, it now considers and ratifies previously 'thought through' issues.

The MAPPAs manager has worked tirelessly to solve the geographical boundaries challenges and has ensured that representation is meaningful and appropriate.

The manager and his staff have also refined the methodology of assessing performance across the patch. I believe that due to the efforts of officers of the RAs there are moves afoot for regional ideas and resources to be pooled. Subtly, pressure has been brought to bear upon those, from Duty to Cooperate agencies whose attendance at meetings left a little to be desired, with excellent results. Proper funding would be good.

I did not attend this year's national training, but I have found the MAPPAs Guidance (2009) book, to be invaluable. It might not be the most gripping read in town, but it could certainly not be criticised for failing to be comprehensive and explanatory in nature. This and the guidance received from the MAPPAs Coordinator/Manager have been the lynch pins of my learning in what has been an interesting year. I am now clear what that mushroom looks like!

In closing I offer thanks for the opportunity to comment and that this report is offered as an honest expression of my impressions to date.

W. 'Dan' Griffiths

# Where next for MAPPA in South Wales?

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The SMB has developed a focussed Business Plan that can be delivered by the stable structures established over the past year.

Critical to the success of MAPPA over the following year will be achieving a protocol with all 22 Local Authority Housing Structures and the Housing Association community in Wales to allow the effective reciprocal accommodation of offenders. This will support the housing of offenders in new areas and so avoid re-victimisation. The protocol will also ensure the burden of accommodating such difficult to place individuals is shared fairly across all the communities of Wales. Much work has already been successfully undertaken this year and next year should see this come to fruition.

Work continues to build on the success of integrating MAPPA more closely into the treatment structures of the Mental Health arena. Significant progress has been made and there is still much to do. MAPPA is, at heart, a structure that allows improved communication between all those involved in protecting the public. There are many similar areas where such communication can be improved.

The financial climate, together with the restructuring of Probation in Wales, offers challenges and opportunities to work more effectively and efficiently within South Wales and with our colleagues from Gwent, Dyfed-Powys and North Wales. A fit for purpose SMB that actively monitors, supports and improves MAPPA across the region is both a high aim and a great achievement for public protection.





# ViSOR

(Violent and Sexual Offender's Register)

ViSOR is an IT system for the management of people who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. Since implementation of ViSOR the three MAPPAs Responsible Authority agencies - Police, Prison and Probation - are able to work on the same IT system which enables the sharing of intelligence, risk assessments and risk management information on individual violent and sex offenders in a timely way to reduce re-offending.

# YOTs

(Young Offender Teams) & MAPPAs

The profile of MAPPAs in Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) has been raised by the South Wales MAPPAs Manager undertaking a series of visits to Youth Offending Teams across South Wales during the year. These visits have been well received and have helped to further embed the MAPPAs process into the procedures of the YOT. All the YOTs refer cases to MAPPAs at the appropriate level and are an integral part of delivering public protection locally through the MAPPAs process. Since their inception YOTs have been used to delivering public protection on a multi-agency basis and the MAPPAs process is an important part of ensuring that the approach that YOTs determine for a young person is the most appropriate to manage their behaviour.

The introduction of the "Scaled Approach" in November 2009 has meant that all young people who receive an input from the YOT are assessed on their risk of harm to others, and the subsequent intervention is in accord with their assessed levels of risk of re-offending and the young person's risk to the community. From February 2010 all YOTs in Wales have been subject to a Core Case Inspection which looks at how YOTs manage risk. The South Wales Strategic Board has resolved that when these reports are published it will examine all the outcomes across the 7 South Wales YOTs and seek to amend processes in the light of any findings or recommendations contained in these reports.

Mike Goldman

# How the MAPPAs operate locally

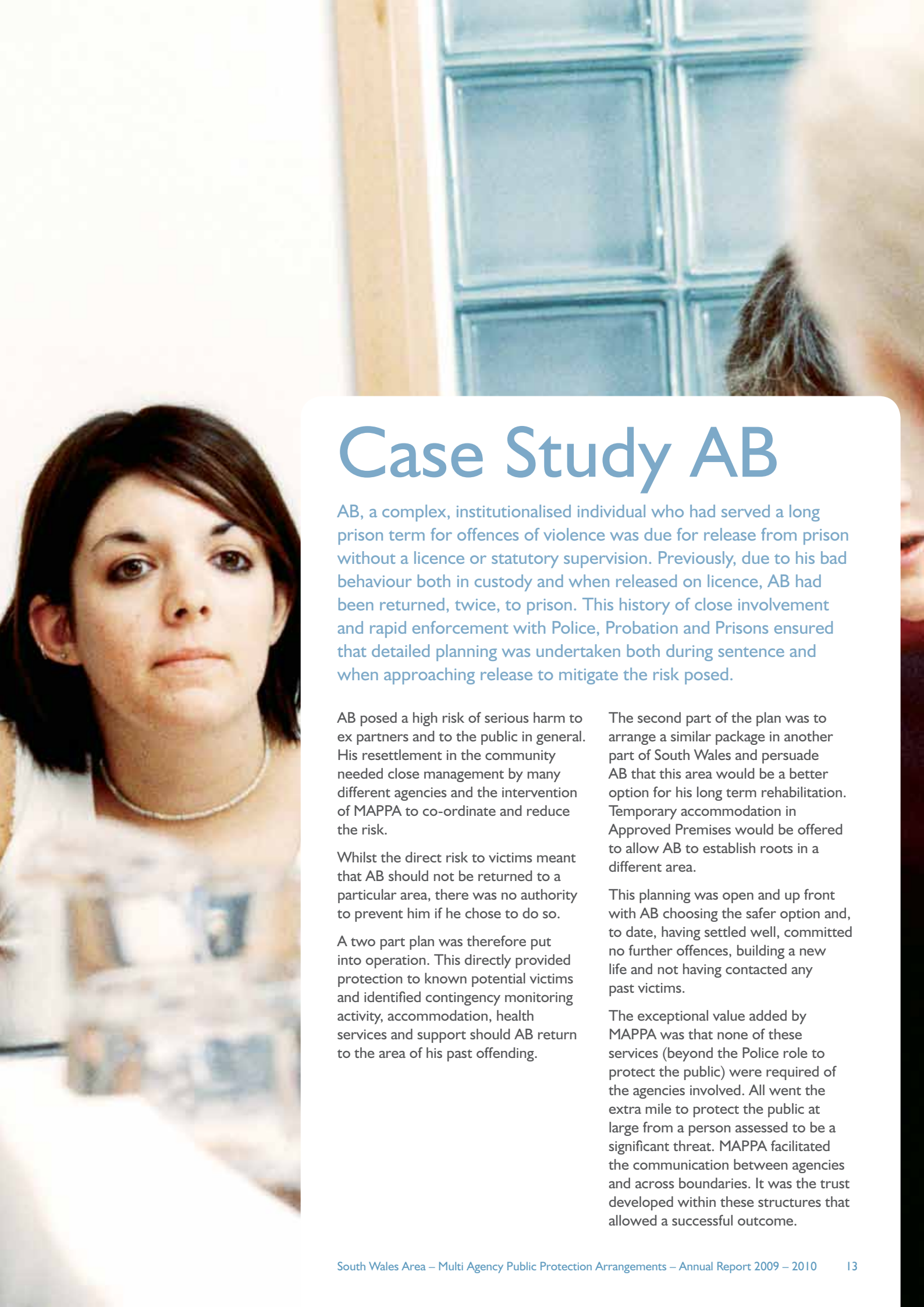
## Co-Chairs of the SMB

Each year the Chair of the SMB rotates between the Responsible Authority leads. In 2009-2010 the SMB was led by Angela Cossins of South Wales Probation Trust and Sally Burke of South Wales Police takes over the role in April 2010. During the term of office the 3 Co-Chairs work closely together to deliver the leadership required and ensure that the SMB is effectively supported.

Angela Cossins (Chair 2009 – 10)	South Wales Probation Trust	Acting Chief Officer
T/ACC Sally Burke (Chair Elect 2010 – 11)	South Wales Police	Head of Specialist Crime
Richard Booty (Chair Elect 2011 – 12)	HM Prison Service	Governor – HMP Cardiff

## Members of the SMB

Alison Lewis	G4S – HMP Parc	Head of Offender Management & Interventions
Barbara Ranger	South Wales Police Criminal Justice Department	Assistant Director
Chris Fox	Cardiff City Council	Housing Safety Unit Manager
Chris Maggs	City and County of Swansea	Corporate Director (Social Services)
Christine Davies	Jobcentre Plus	Business Development Manager
Dan Griffiths	Lay Adviser	
Daphne Rose	National Public Health Service	Child Protection Manager
Helen Bennett	Cardiff and the Vale NHS Trust	Head of Mental Health Nursing
Hugh Smith	Lay Adviser	
John Davies	Bridgend Community Safety Partnership	Co-ordinator
Karen Gillard	NSPCC	Children's Services Manager
Kevin Jones	South Wales Adult Protection Forum	Co-ordinator
Lynda Williams	Cwm Taf NHS Trust	Assistant Director for Safeguarding and Public Protection
Mandy Davies	Victim Support	Manager
Mike Goldman	Neath Port Talbot	CSP and Youth Offending Services Manager
Nick Doherty	Serco Monitoring	Field Service manager
Nigel Rees	Wales Probation Trust / South Wales Police	MAPPAs Manager and Co-ordinator
Ruth Bagshaw	Bro Morgannwg NHS Trust	Clinical Director Caswell Clinic
Tony Richards	Wales Probation Trust	Assistant Chief Officer
Tony Young	Rhondda Cynon Taf CBC	Service Director (Children's Services)



# Case Study AB

AB, a complex, institutionalised individual who had served a long prison term for offences of violence was due for release from prison without a licence or statutory supervision. Previously, due to his bad behaviour both in custody and when released on licence, AB had been returned, twice, to prison. This history of close involvement and rapid enforcement with Police, Probation and Prisons ensured that detailed planning was undertaken both during sentence and when approaching release to mitigate the risk posed.

AB posed a high risk of serious harm to ex partners and to the public in general. His resettlement in the community needed close management by many different agencies and the intervention of MAPPAs to co-ordinate and reduce the risk.

Whilst the direct risk to victims meant that AB should not be returned to a particular area, there was no authority to prevent him if he chose to do so.

A two part plan was therefore put into operation. This directly provided protection to known potential victims and identified contingency monitoring activity, accommodation, health services and support should AB return to the area of his past offending.

The second part of the plan was to arrange a similar package in another part of South Wales and persuade AB that this area would be a better option for his long term rehabilitation. Temporary accommodation in Approved Premises would be offered to allow AB to establish roots in a different area.

This planning was open and up front with AB choosing the safer option and, to date, having settled well, committed no further offences, building a new life and not having contacted any past victims.

The exceptional value added by MAPPAs was that none of these services (beyond the Police role to protect the public) were required of the agencies involved. All went the extra mile to protect the public at large from a person assessed to be a significant threat. MAPPAs facilitated the communication between agencies and across boundaries. It was the trust developed within these structures that allowed a successful outcome.

# Who are MAPPA eligible offenders?

There are 3 categories of offender 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 level 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.





# Case Study CD

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CD was being supervised by probation when concerns over the risk posed to children led to a MAPPA referral.

The MAPPA triggered further investigations into CD and evidence was obtained that resulted in him being remanded into custody whilst awaiting trial on new offences. Further close work between MAPPA partners, both in prison and in the community, led to further evidence of attempts to groom children for the purpose of sexual exploitation and further charges were brought as a result.

The detailed work and sharing of information within the MAPPA directly protected 3 children and a vulnerable adult from abuse, as well as numerous potential victims. A known offender was identified to be a significantly higher risk than previously recognised and now awaits a long prison sentence. When released, the collected information and evidence resulting from this period of MAPPA involvement will ensure that there will never be the anonymity or opportunity for CD to restart similar abusive behaviour.

# MAPPA

## Statistical

## Information

## 2009/2010

The total of MAPPA eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflects the picture on 31 March 2010, (i.e. a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010.

### 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.

### Number of MAPPA eligible offenders at 31 March 2010

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Category 1 Registered Sexual Offenders	748	147	3	898
Category 2 Violent Offenders	176	27	6	209
Category 3 Other Dangerous Offenders	–	26	5	31





## Enforcement for offenders managed via MAPP meetings

### *Returned to custody for breach of licence*

• Level 2	4
• Level 3	0
• Total	4

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

• Level 2	0
• Level 3	0
• Total	0

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## Further data on Registered Sexual Offenders

This table indicates the distribution (on 31/3/2010) of RSOs across the South Wales Local Authority areas and as can be seen, is proportionate to the size of the areas.

The number of Registerable Sexual Offenders is increasing steadily, every year, due to three factors ...

- Effective investigation and prosecution mean that more offenders are being brought to justice
- As RSOs are subject to registration periods of many years and often for life, the number leaving the register is very small and it may be another 20 years before the numbers on the register begin to stabilise.
- Improved processes and communication between MAPPA and Health Trusts have increased the identification of MAPPA qualified offenders who are currently patients in the secure establishments of local NHS Trusts.

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Registered Sexual Offenders in	2009/10	2008/9
• Merthyr Tydfil / Rhondda Cynon Taf	173	144
• Cardiff	240	227
• Vale of Glamorgan	111	88
• Bridgend	103	78
• Neath Port Talbot	89	74
• Swansea	182	175

### Total number of registered sexual offenders in South Wales per 100,000 head of population

- 80.72

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 ten years of age. It is not directly comparable to figures published in previous years.

The comparable figure for 31.3.2009 would have been 71.05.

### 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.

Registered Sexual Offenders cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements

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### 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.

#### *Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs)*

- |                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| • Applied for          | 28 |
| • Interim Order issued | 0  |
| • Full Order issued    | 20 |
- 

### 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.

#### *Notification Orders*

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| • Applied for          | 2 |
| • Interim Order issued | 0 |
| • Full Order issued    | 2 |
- 

### 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.

#### *Foreign Travel Orders*

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| • Applied for       | 0 |
| • Full Order issued | 0 |



## Contacts

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South Wales Police Headquarters  
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Tel 01656 306043

Email [vmuswpa@wales.probation.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:vmuswpa@wales.probation.gsi.gov.uk)

# Case Study EF

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EF served a 5 year prison sentence for indecently assaulting young males. This release was managed by MAPPA from a point 6 months prior to the actual release and the management plan resulting ensured that EF was closely monitored, appropriately accommodated (an initial period was spent in Approved Premises to test compliance and the capacity of EF to cope in the community), supported by drug and alcohol services and helped to address his sexual offending by attending a Probation sexual offending behaviour treatment programme. 1:1 cognitive behavioural work with his Offender Manager was also undertaken and the Community Mental Health Team involved in support and treatment

MAPPA ensured that all these complex interventions and supports were scheduled as part of programme that allowed each stage to be established before the next was begun. The stability of EF in a new community home was supported and this allowed an effective commitment to treatment. This was not straightforward, various problems arising and having to be overcome by EF, supported by MAPPA. At all times EF was made aware of his options and that choosing to disengage would lead to rapid enforcement action whereas continued efforts to address his offending behaviour would reward him with a future.

EF remains in the community some 18 months later, no re-offending has occurred and treatment continues. EF has gained part time employment and is making a contribution to the community again. EF does not believe he will never want to offend again but is determined not to allow himself to do so and it is this determination that offers the community protection when EF is no longer subject to licence supervision and close involvement with the criminal justice agencies.

# Glossary

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## ACC

Assistant Chief Constable

## ACO

Assistant Chief Officer (of probation)

## AFI

Area for Improvement

## Assett

YOS assessment and management system

## AWRADG

All Wales Responsible Authority  
Development Group

## BCU

(Police) Basic Command Unit

## COSA

Circles Of Support and Accountability

## CSG

Communications Sub Group of SMB

## DtC

Duty to Co-operate agency

## HMPS

HM Prison Service

## KPI

Key Performance Indicator

## LA

Lay Advisor

## LCJB

Local Criminal Justice Board

## LSCB

Local Safeguarding Children Board

## MAPPA

Multi Agency Public Protection  
Arrangements

## MoJ

Ministry of Justice

## MoU

Memorandum of Understanding  
(Between RA and DtCs)

## NOMS

National Offender Management Service

## OASys

Offender Assessment and  
Management System

## PP

Public Protection

## PPMHU

Public Protection and Mental Health Unit  
(of Ministry of Justice)

## PSG

Performance Sub Group of SMB

## RA

Responsible Authority  
(Police, Probation & Prisons)

## RANSG

Responsible Authority National  
Steering Group

## RSO

Registerable Sexual Offender

## SCR

Serious Case Review

## SMB

Strategic Management Board of MAPPA –  
South Wales Area

## SMT

Senior Management Team

## SOPO

Sexual Offences Prevention Order

## SPO

Senior Probation Officer  
(Team Manager grade in WPT)

## SWA

South Wales (Police force) Area

## SWAG

South Wales Action Group

## SWAP

South Wales Adult Protection (Forum)

## SWP

South Wales Police

## TACT

Terrorism Act

## ToR

Terms of Reference

## TSG

Training Sub Group of SMB

## ViSOR

Violent and Sexual Offender Register

## VMU

ViSOR / MAPPA Unit

## WECTU

Wales Extremism and Counter Terrorism Unit

## WPT

Wales Probation Trust

## YOS

Youth Offending Service

## YOT

Youth Offending Team