



Opening Hours

Monday to Friday

9.00am - 8.00pm

Saturday and Sunday

10.00am - 3.00pm

MAPPA

What does MAPPA mean?

MAPPA stands for Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. These are a set of arrangements implemented by the Police, the Probation Service and the Prison Service in order for them to assess and manage the risk posed to the public by prisoners who are particularly violent, or have committed sexual offences. Other agencies involved in MAPPA include: Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus, Local Education, Housing Authorities, Social Services and the UK border agency amongst others.

What type of prisoner will be subject to MAPPA?

There are three types of prisoners that would be subject to MAPPA arrangements and these are:

- Level 1 - Registered persons who have been convicted of sexual offences – this is anyone who appears on the sex offenders' register.
- Level 2 - Violent persons with convictions who have had prison sentences of 12 months or more and who are now living in the community.
- Level 3 - Dangerous persons with convictions who are considered to pose a risk of serious harm to the general public.

How does MAPPA work?

All persons with convictions subject to MAPPA are assessed to establish the risk of harm they pose to the general public. Risk management plans are

then established for each person with a conviction in order to be able to manage the risk.

There are three levels of risk management dependent on how much of a threat is posed. These are as follows:

- MAPPA 1 – This is the lowest level of management and is ordinarily handled by or two agencies, for example, the Police and/or the Probation Service. Where necessary or appropriate the above bodies will share information about the person with a conviction with other agencies.
- MAPPA 2 – The next level of management requires a multi-agency approach to work with the person with a conviction. There will be regular Multi Agency Public Protection (MAPP) meetings about the person at this level.
- MAPPA 3 – Only a small number of persons with convictions are subject to MAPPA at level 3. This is usually because the person with a conviction is considered to be particularly dangerous, or because there has been a lot of media coverage surrounding the case. Persons at this level require more resources and more stringent monitoring.

Persons can be moved up, or down the scale if their risk to the public changes.

What might be included in the risk management plan?

The amount of time a person with a conviction can remain subject to MAPPA varies significantly. Some will be subject to MAPPA for life, others for less than six months. This period will depend on the offence committed and the length of the sentence they received.

The exact specifications of the risk management plan are individual to each person with a conviction. However they might include the following:

- Accommodation at an Approved Premise (AP) where the person can be monitored.
- A set of licence conditions such as having contact with children, or going within an exclusion zone in a town/city.
- A Civil Order such as a Sex Offender Order to prevent the person with a conviction doing certain activities, such as not entering a town where a victim resides, not to have unsupervised contact with children. A duty to report to an Offender Manager every week to undertake offending reduction counselling and work as part of their licence.
- In some very extreme cases there maybe covert monitoring of persons with convictions to protect the public.
- A disclosure of information to a member of the public for their protection.
- Persons on MAPPA may have restrictions posed on travel outside of the UK.

What happens if the convicted person does not comply with MAPPA?

If the person is on the sex offenders' register then they risk being taken to court by the police and could potentially face a five year custodial sentence.

Any person subject to supervision by the Probation Service must comply with the conditions of their licence whether they are subject to MAPPA or not. Failure to adhere to licence conditions could result in the person being arrested and returned to court where further requirements could be added to the sentence or they could be returned to custody.

Who is the responsible person?

Each sentenced prisoner is assigned to an Offender Manager, who is based in their home probation service. This person is the point of

contact for the prisoner and their family. The prisoner should have been told who this person is.

Alternatively, it is possible to phone the local Probation Office and find out who the Offender Manager for that individual is. While someone is in prison, they should be assigned to an Offender Supervisor based in the Prison Probation Department. This person will be in contact with the Offender Manager. However, this system does not yet apply to every prisoner – newly sentenced prisoners are being prioritised, but it will be rolled out to include all prisoners eventually.

Who will know if a person is subject to MAPPA?

Information as to whether a person is subject to MAPPA is not made public. The person with a conviction will be told and it is up to him/her who they tell. If the person is in your family you do not have an automatic right to be told, unless a MAPPA meeting has decided that it would be in the best interest of the family to know. The only exception to this rule applies to anyone convicted of murder where any future partners or employers will be given the information.

Are the arrangements the same wherever you are?

Yes. They are statutory arrangements and therefore the same everywhere in the UK.

Foreign national prisoners would be assessed by the UK border forces agency and possibly moved to an immigration removal centre and subsequently deported.

What happens if MAPPA believe the person still poses a risk at the end of their license period?

After statutory supervision they can be managed as category 3. There are also a number of civil orders which can be applied for.

