



HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS
**MULTI-AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION
ARRANGEMENTS**

2020/21

MAPPA Annual Report

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

We are pleased to present the Annual Report 2020/21 on the operation of the Multi Agency
Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in the Highlands & Islands area

FOREWORD

I am pleased to present our Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report for the Highlands and Islands area for 2020 – 2021. As Chair of the Highlands & Islands Strategic Oversight group for the period I am very proud to deliver these results.

The purpose of these arrangements is public protection and the reduction of serious harm and I would like to thank all partners for their continuous hard work and commitment to fulfil our aim.

Re-offending by registered sex offenders remains low, and our staff are determined to reduce both the risk posed by these offenders and the likelihood of re-offending. Managing these offenders in the community is not without risk and it is essential that we work collaboratively. We will continue into the next year to share information and work jointly to protect all our communities across the Highlands and Islands ensuring it remains one of the safest places to live.

We have had a challenging year in continuing our business model in the face of the Covid Pandemic however I am satisfied we have found alternative and effective methods of working which have equally allowed us to managed the risk of individual's and support our communities.

I hope you take confidence from the contents of this report and that our outcomes and achievements are recognised as a collective effort by all those involved in MAPPA.

Maggie Miller,
Detective Superintendent,
Police Scotland and Chair of the Highlands and Islands Strategic Oversight Group

WHAT IS MAPPA?

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are a set of statutory arrangements of which the primary purpose is to maintain public protection and the reduction of serious harm. The protection of children, adults at risk and other members of the public are paramount. It is a structure by which registered sex offenders, mentally disordered restricted patients and other offenders who, by reason of their conviction, pose a risk of serious harm to the public are managed through the effective sharing of relevant information, and the assessment and management of that risk.

MAPPA was introduced in 2007 under the requirements of the Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 and is delivered under National Guidance. Legislation defines the Responsible Authorities and those with a Duty to Co-operate (DTC).

The Responsible Authorities within the Highlands & Islands are:

- ❖ Highland Council
- ❖ Orkney Islands Council
- ❖ Western Isles Council
- ❖ Shetland Islands Council
- ❖ Police Scotland
- ❖ Scottish Prison Service
- ❖ NHS Highland
- ❖ NHS Grampian
- ❖ NHS Orkney
- ❖ NHS Eilean Siar
- ❖ NHS Shetland
- ❖ The State Hospital for Scotland

These agencies are responsible for the assessment and management of risk presented by offenders who are subject to MAPPA. The NHS Boards and The State Hospital are Responsible Authorities in respect of Restricted Patients only, and are deemed Duty To Cooperate Agencies in respect of Registered Sex Offenders.

The National Duty to Co-operate (DTC) agencies include:

- Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
- Department of Works & Pensions
- Electronic Monitoring Providers, e.g. G4S

- Registered Social Landlords
- any person/organisation providing services to, or on behalf of a Responsible Authority

The DTC agencies are required to accept, provide and reciprocally share appropriate information to support the risk management planning of any offender subject of MAPPA.

Who are the MAPPA offenders?

There are 3 categories of offender eligible for MAPPA:

Registered sexual offenders (Category 1) - sexual offenders who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify any changes subsequently.

Violent offenders (Category 2) - offenders convicted on indictment of a crime inferring personal violence and who are on a community order or subject to licence following release. This Category is not enacted by the Scottish Government at this time.

Other Offenders (Category 3) - Offenders not required to comply with the Sex Offender Notification Requirements (SONR) or a mentally disordered restricted patient; who by reason of their conviction are subject to supervision 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 which requires active multi-agency management at MAPPA level 2 or 3.

Mentally Disordered Restricted Patients

This category of offender comprises those subject to any of the following orders or directions:

- ✚ Patients who are detained following conviction under section 57A and section 59 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995.
- ✚ Patients who are detained under section 57(2)(a) and (b) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 Compulsion Order with a Restriction Order (CORO) following a finding of unfitness for trial or acquittal by reason of mental disorder.

- ✚ Prisoners detained in hospital on a Hospital Direction under section 59A of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1995 or a transferred prisoner on a Transfer for Treatment Direction under section 136 of the Mental Health (Care and Treatment) (Scotland) Act 2003.

HOW DO THE Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements Work?

MAPPA in Scotland has always been utilised to coordinate the management of those offenders in the community required to notify under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, commonly referred to as Registered Sex Offenders, and those offenders deemed Restricted Patients under Mental Health legislation.

Offenders eligible for MAPPA are identified and relevant information is shared across those agencies involved, or likely to have a contribution in their management. The nature and level of the risk of harm they pose is assessed and actions are raised within a multi-agency risk management plan in order that those risks can be monitored and minimised to protect the public. Convicted sex offenders are now subject to more checks than ever before. The sex offenders register ensures monitoring is in place and agencies can continue to work together to protect the public from known sex offenders living in the community

The practical operation of MAPPA is performed within pre-set meeting structures at local authority level. Offenders subject to MAPPA will be managed at one of following 3 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 Police Scotland alone, or jointly with Criminal Justice Social Work. In the case of a Restricted Patient, the NHS will be lead agency. Level 1 is not applicable to MAPPA Category 3 Offenders, who once identified will only be managed under Level 2 or 3 Review processes.

MAPPA Level 2: Multi Agency Risk Management - This process is implemented where Risk Management Planning requires the active involvement of multiple agencies required to manage and actively reduce the risk of serious harm posed by an offender or where that management is complex and resource intensive. A number of factors will be considered in determining if an offender requires Level 2 management, this decision being the responsibility of the MAPPA Coordinator on receipt of a Referral and in consultation with the Responsible Authorities who consider the risk of serious harm thresholds are met. Those managed at Level 2 will be the 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, as with offenders managed at level 2, 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 are substantially beyond what could be considered normal. These offenders are often referred to as “the critical few” and, whilst managed under the same processes as Level 2 albeit more frequently, more senior representatives of the agencies involved will be actively involved in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of risk management plans.

All prisoners released from prison subject to MAPPA will have an agreed risk management plan to resettle them back into the community safely.

We work closely with offenders to ensure they gain access to help and support to tackle (their criminal behaviours) the reasons and underlying causes why they have offended. This might be providing assistance with finding accommodation, helping with employment or offering treatment for drug, alcohol or mental health problems, including sex offender programmes to address their offending behaviour. This also means imposing tough controls. Offenders who are assessed as presenting a high risk of harm to the public are subject to very strict supervision and monitoring to help reduce that risk. This will inevitably mean that they have to live in approved and manageable accommodation and may be subject to Electronic Monitoring (Tagging) for a period of time. They may also be restricted from visiting certain places, having contact with certain people and must report regularly to the Police Scotland sex offender prevention unit or their supervising criminal justice social worker as well as receiving random unannounced visits to their home address. However, it is recognised that the vast majority of offenders do not receive custodial sentences are instead dealt with through the court system by way of a community based disposal/order under the supervision of criminal justice social work (CJSW).

In terms of risk or actions required to manage such, MAPPA will strive to manage offenders at the lowest possible level relating to assessed risk; therefore, to reflect change in this level of risk offenders can move either up or down levels in order that resources are commensurate with that perceived risk.

THE OVERSIGHT OF MAPPA

The operation of MAPPA is directed and overseen by the Highlands & Islands Strategic Oversight Group (HIMSOG). This Group consists of senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authorities, with representatives of the Duty to Co-operate agencies attending as appropriate or

necessary. The group meets three to four times each year (or on an emergency basis) and has updated its Business Plan for the period 2020-2022. This has served to reinforce the remit of the group and provides a business structure, the key areas being:

- Business Planning, management and resource allocation
- The Publication of an Annual Report
- Significant Case Review
- Training
- Adherence to updated National MAPPA Guidance and other relevant protocols
- Quality assurance and the Review of the Performance of MAPPA

MAPPA remains well established across the Highlands & Islands area with the reporting year seeing continued refinement of the operation of MAPPA, with on-going review of practice and process locally and nationally in an effort to improve our ways of working.

The level of further sexual or violent offending committed by Registered Sex Offenders across the Highlands & Islands has remained very low year on year since MAPPA began in 2007, although any further offending is of concern to the Responsible Authorities and our communities. It is recognised that, on occasions, offenders managed under the MAPPA will commit, or attempt to commit, further serious crimes and, when this occurs a process of Case Review is initiated within MAPPA. The level of review undertaken will be determined by the nature and seriousness of alleged further offending and is intended to examine the actions or processes employed by the agencies involved to ensure that all reasonable actions had been undertaken and to capture any potential for learning that may enhance future work. In response to 2 particular instances of serious further offending during this year's reporting period, the HIMSOG directed that an Initial Case Review be undertaken by the Lead Agencies. It was determined that all necessary measures and processes had been in place and that no Significant Case Review was required.

Initial Case Reviews –

The HIMSOG continues to build on national guidance and local review findings in its process for reviewing all Initial Case Reviews (ICRs). An ICR takes place when the following occur:

- When an offender managed under MAPPA at any level, is charged with an offence that has resulted in the death or serious harm to another person, or an offence listed in Schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003;

- Significant concern has been raised about professional and/or service involvement, or lack of involvement, in respect of the management of an offender under MAPPa at any level;
- Where it appears that a registered sex offender being managed under MAPPa is killed or seriously injured as a direct result of his/her status as a registered sex offender; and
- Where an offender currently being managed under MAPPa has died or been seriously injured in circumstances likely to generate significant Public concern.

Lead agency

The lead agency varies depending on the category of the offender and whether they are the subject of statutory supervision by criminal Justice Social work (CJSW) at the time. The lead agency is the agency with statutory authority and responsibility to manage a MAPPa offender. Police normally lead on Category 1, CJSW always lead on Category 3 and where the offender is subject to an Order of Lifelong Restriction. This management involves appropriate information sharing in order to properly identify risk. The lead agency has primary responsibility for referring the offender to Level 2 or 3 management or notification at level 1.

The Parole Board for Scotland

The parole process is a system that enables some offenders to be released on licence in the community under the supervision of a community based social worker. If an offender is released on parole, they are subject to be recalled to prison at any time if they breach the terms of their licence. Parole is only granted where the Parole Board is satisfied that the risk presented by the offender can be managed in the community.

The Parole Board for Scotland is a Tribunal Non-departmental Public Body whose members are appointed by the Scottish Ministers. The Board has a number of statutory functions but operates independently from the Scottish Government. Directions made to Scottish Ministers by the Board about early release of an offender are binding, with the exception of deportation cases and applications for compassionate release where the Board will offer advice only. The MAPPAs process takes account of the parole position and plans for the potential release of “High Risk” offenders within our area by means of contingency planning should liberations occur.

2020/21 OVERVIEW

- ✚ COVID-19 – In last year’s annual report we touched on the initial impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the operation of MAPPAs. The UK Government’s decision on 16 March 2020 to impose a national lockdown across the United Kingdom impacted on all walks of life as well as the criminal justice system. This action affected the working practices of the Responsible Authorities in MAPPAs within the Highlands & Islands and new and innovative ways of working with those who pose a risk of serious harm had to be developed quickly. Given the geographical area and working relationships within the Highlands & Highlands this was both achieved very quickly and with minimum effect on service delivery. The national lockdown compelled many professionals to work from home and this resulted in some agencies under MAPPAs not being able to have face to face contact with those individuals they manage. Both Police Scotland and criminal justice social work services continued to manage all offenders subject to MAPPAs and monitoring by phone was widespread with some use of virtual platforms for video contact. However, face to face contact with high-risk offenders was maintained or where risk had increased with appropriate precautions taken initially in respect of personal protective equipment.

Subsequently agencies within the MAPPAs were under significant pressure and were required to limit access to their buildings to prevent the spread of the disease. Alternative methods of interviewing individuals had to be found where possible. Services continued to be provided to those who are most vulnerable in society and in the early stages of the pandemic some areas had already become a very different place for everyone, not least those professionals working within MAPPAs. At the end of the reporting year it is not known how

long this pandemic emergency may last and it is a stressful time for everyone; however, the community within the Highlands & Islands can be assured that staff members working within the multi-agency partnerships continue to be committed to service delivery and dedication to their clients. Professionals continue to come to work to do their job in the face of uncertainty and growing anxiety, and to shuffle personal priorities as all involved in MAPPA deal with this unprecedented situation and unknown danger.

- ✚ Like many organisations, 2020/2021 has seen the introduction and delivery of MAPPA business operating from a structure of secure home working for many. This flexibility has allowed for operational success to meet our business needs. Video-enable technology has allowed for discussion, information sharing and decision making between groups to be more effective and efficient. Additionally, increasing further development of MAPPA processes, refining systems and raising awareness to build on the existing strengths of our local MAPPA networks and procedures.
- ✚ Due primarily to an increase in MAPPA funding the HIMSOG agreed to commission the services of a forensic consultant psychologist to assist professionals with risk assessments, risk management and 1-1 intervention work with offenders within the community.
- ✚ A revised Memorandum of Understanding and associated Information Sharing Protocol documents have been drafted and now agreed between data protection officers throughout the Responsible Authorities within the Highlands. The signing of these documents will proceed alongside the roll-out of the new MAPPA Guidance 2021. These documents are necessary in order to provide staff with a clear framework upon which to base any decisions regarding information sharing.
- ✚ The Highlands & Islands Strategic Oversight Group (HIMSOG) should be reassured that the operation of MAPPA within the area is operationally sound. This is supported by the standard Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and quality assurance processes measuring the overall performance of MAPPA. There is strong evidence of good working relationships throughout the area at an operational level with excellent self-assessment processes embedded in local procedure.
- ✚ The new ViSOR Code of Connection being introduced before the end of this year suggests there may be some implications for legacy users who are not vetted to the required Non-Police Personnel Vetting level 2. Furthermore, it's likely IT changes will also be required and it is important that local authorities are given as much advance notice as possible of any changes. The Scottish Government ViSOR Short-Life Working Group is being reinstated and the first meeting is on 1 July.

- ✚ Within the Highlands & Islands we have seen a number of offenders travel to our area from areas such as England & Wales after legislative orders/licences have been completed and individuals are free to travel for a number of reasons, Its anticipated that local connections to the Highlands & Islands housing legislation will be modified in order to address future homelessness this in itself will likely impact in small numbers of offenders accessing social housing out with their own area of local connections. Subsequently we have also seen an increased number of transfer requests both cross border and from other areas in Scotland to have offenders managed in our area. Therefore, before outcomes and decisions are made a multi-agency discussion is established to consider the wider impact on agencies and our community such as capacity issues, housing capacity and impact on local services (such as drug and alcohol, mental health etc.)
- ✚ The HIMSP agreed in principle to implement eSafe. It is a managed monitoring service that tracks offenders' use of their IT devices to detect the signs of inappropriate and criminal behaviour. When potentially inappropriate/illegal behaviour is detected this is captured as screen shot and reported. Serious incidents (e.g. child abuse imagery) are reported by telephone, directly to the specified Offender Manager and appropriate action taken. This will increase the Responsible Authorities ability to detect and prevent crime

The Year Ahead

- ✚ Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the unpredictability of when many aspects of normal life will return to some form of normality, the Responsible Authorities will consider and refresh all operational links within MAPPAs in relation to their respective Recovery Plans and make arrangements or adjustments as necessary. The increased use in secure virtual technology has already led to an unprecedented meeting attendances and information flow. It's envisaged the MAPPAs will continue with these technologies for the long term.
- ✚ The Scottish Government have received final comments in relation to the refresh of the national Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) Guidance. The guidance primarily relates to the MAPPAs Responsible Authorities (Police Scotland, Scottish Prison Service, Local Authorities (Justice Social Work Services), and NHS Health Boards), MAPPAs Strategic Oversight Groups, MAPPAs Co-ordinators and Duty To Co-operate agencies in the performance of their duties under the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005. A large number of stakeholders and partners have contributed to the refresh of the national guidance culminating in a number of key changes to processes and procedures relating to the multi-agency management within MAPPAs. It's anticipated that the finalised guidance will be published by late 2021.

- ✦ National Training for Chairs – Progress on this had been paused due to the pandemic; however, the coming year will see the Risk Management Authority (RMA) and Community Justice Scotland (CJS) come together to discuss and progress how the RMA and CJS can collaborate on delivering the required training. It was agreed the initial step should see both a training needs analysis created to identify what the training package should look like with responsibilities being allotted to CJS and RMA alongside a consultation with Professor Hazel Kemshall around training materials and the development of a continuation of the training previously delivered in 2016. Professor Kemshall is a professor of community and criminal justice at Du Montefort University in Leicester and has research interests in risk assessment and management of offenders, effective work in multi-agency public protection, and implementing effective practice with high risk offenders.
- ✦ The HMSOG will undertake a review of their MAPPA Level 1 process to assimilate review periods and risk management plans with other areas and in line with the new National MAPPA Guidance 2021.
- ✦ The Risk Management Authority (RMA) are currently working towards the introduction of a risk assessment tool pertaining to internet offending, which significantly links back to one of the actions from the Thematic Review. This is now at an advanced stage in terms of producing an assessment framework for indecent images of children. The plan is to move into a pilot phase and there are currently two options which the RMA are discussing with the Scottish Government and Social Work Scotland in terms of Local Authorities engagement. The first option is a short pilot of around 6 months with the second option being over a longer period of one to two years.
- ✦ As a result of the pandemic and the impact on the Scottish Courts & Tribunals Service (SCTS) of lockdown and various covid-related restrictions, at the end of the 2020/21 financial year there is a growing backlog of outstanding court cases. Early modelling indicated criminal justice social work could expect around a 30% increase in business – number of community payback orders etc. – over above normal levels once courts fully re-open and SCTS increase their capacity to deal with the backlog. This is expected to take several years to resolve. Scottish Government have made £50 million available in 2020/21 through a covid consequential fund across the justice sector nationally to assist the recovery, renewal and transformation of services. Criminal justice social work plan to recruit a range of staff to build capacity to meet the anticipated increase in workload with money allocated from this fund. This will include managing the outcomes of the outstanding backlog of sexual offending cases.

- ✚ The Scottish Government inform they continue to keep a watching brief on the outcome of the independent review in England & Wales of the effectiveness of the multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) in the management of known terrorist and other extremist offenders. Although there are no plans to implement any outcomes or recommendations from the report in Scotland we appreciate there will likely be continued consultation on the subject.

Some Core Statistics

The following tables display the levels at which offenders across the NCJA have been managed during the reporting year:

MAPPA Levels		Highlands & Islands
Level 1	Registered Sex Offenders	251
	Restricted Patient	5
Level 2	Registered Sex Offenders	26
	Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders	2
	Restricted Patient	0
Level 3	Registered Sex Offenders	3
	Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders	2
	Restricted Patient	0

On the 31st March 2020

Number of Registered Sex Offenders on Licence/Order	79
Number of Sexual Offence Prevention Orders in Force	22
Number of Risk of Sexual harm orders (RSHO's) in Force	3
Number of 'Wanted' RSO's	Reported Nationally
Number of 'Missing' RSO's	Reported Nationally

These statistics represent totals as of 31 March 2021 and/or within the reporting year (Table 1) and it should be noted that all MAPPA offenders are assessed and reviewed regularly throughout the year in relation to their potential risk to cause serious harm to others. One of the principles

OFFICIAL

of MAPPA is that offenders are managed commensurate to the risk they pose. This is a dynamic environment where effective risk assessment and information sharing is vital.

Restricted patients are persons detained in hospital under a compulsion order with a restriction order. This means they have usually committed an offence punishable by imprisonment but as a result of mental disorder are not imprisoned but ordered to be detained in hospital for treatment, without limit of time. They are dealt with through a programme of treatment and rehabilitation – the aim being to prevent recurrence of offending by dealing with the mental disorder.

	Highlands & Islands
Number of RSO's convicted of a further Group 1 or Group 2 offence	6
Number of RSO's subject to Formal Disclosure	0
Number of SOPO's imposed by the courts during reporting year	16
Number of Registered Sex Offenders reported for breaching their notification requirement	14
Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO prohibitions	1
Number of Foreign Travel orders	0
Number of Registered Sex Offenders notified to Jobcentre Plus	23

Number of registered sex offenders within the H&I area on the 31 st March 2018 (in community and in custody)	284
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The number of registered sex offenders per 100,000 population still remains within a comparative range across Scotland.

The proactive identification of internet offenders by authorities ranging from online child sexual exploitation, possession of and distribution of indecent images of children, online grooming and live streaming has predominately led to a successive year on year increase in Registered Sex Offenders both locally and nationally year on year.

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MAPPA Contact

The MAPPA coordinator is employed on behalf of all the responsible authorities and plays an essential role in the coordination, support and administration of the strategic functions on behalf of the Highlands & Islands Strategic Oversight Group.

HIGHLANDS & ISLANDS

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Further statistics and national information on the subject of MAPPA can be found on the Scottish Government Website.

Explanations of Terms Used

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 can carry a term of imprisonment.

Restricted Patient – This is an offender defined under the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act 2005 Section 10, 11 (a-d)

Breach of licence – offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment for a registerable sexual offence will be subject to a licence with conditions (under Criminal Justice Social Work supervision). If these conditions are not complied with, breach action will be taken and the offender may be recalled to prison. It perhaps would be a mistake to see the number of breaches as “failed cases” – rather they reflect decisive action taken to protect the public when offenders are not complying with the requirements of their licence.

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. 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 the requirements of the order, they can be taken back to Court and may be liable to up to 5 years' imprisonment.

Risk of Sexual Harm Order (ROSHO) – Place restrictions and obligations on someone who is behaving in such a way which suggests that 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 s/he need not have any previous convictions. If the person fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, they 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 requirements.

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.

Order of Lifelong Restriction (OLR) – is a sentence introduced in Scotland in June 2006. The OLR provides for the lifelong supervision of high risk violent and sexual offenders and allows for a greater degree of intensive supervision to manage the risk that those individuals pose.

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

Formal Disclosure – if a decision is made to formally disclose, then a letter of disclosure will be drafted on behalf of the Divisional Commander of the relevant Police Division. This letter should be served by the police personally on the person to whom the disclosure is to be made. The disclosure should be limited to the information necessary to minimise the risk. Officers serving this letter should ensure that they do not disclose any further information other than what is stipulated in the letter. Although no further information should be disclosed, advice and guidance on how the individual should respond to the information in order to protect themselves or others and in particular whether any further action is undertaken. This procedure will only be advanced as a last resort and will be completed in consultation with partner agencies. There are various other forms of disclosure available in the management of offenders.

Missing Offenders – An RSO should be considered as missing when the current whereabouts of the offender is unknown and police enquiries to establish their whereabouts have been unsuccessful and as a result the risk management process may not be achievable and there exists a requirement to trace the individual and address the risk he/she may pose and establish if further offences have been committed. Those offenders who have left the territorial jurisdiction of the United Kingdom and whose location abroad is known are not considered as missing. The requirement to comply with the registration process is suspended whilst offenders are out with the UK. Where appropriate, consideration should be given to establishing whether the offender has committed an offence relative to notification of his/her foreign travel. In this situation if an arrest warrant is issued relative to such an offence the offender should be regarded as Wanted.'

Wanted Offenders – Where it is known that an offender is actively avoiding police in response to police enquiries to trace that individual relative to offences they may have committed, or in relation to other matters for which it is required that they be interviewed. This may include those occasions where an offender is the subject of an arrest warrant.

MARAC – Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) is a local, multi-agency victim focused meeting where information is shared on the highest risk cases of domestic violence and abuse between different statutory and voluntary sector agencies.

Notes Page -