



Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

ASK THE EXPERT

Visit the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPP) website for more information

| Question | Answer |
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| What are MAPP and why do we need them? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAPP stands for Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements.• MAPP are not an organisation or a statutory body but a framework of statutory arrangements.• MAPP are the mechanism by which criminal justice and partner agencies come together to manage the risks posed by violent, sexual or terrorist offenders in the community.• Apart from working together and sharing information with each other, MAPP do not confer additional powers, responsibilities or obligations onto the agencies involved.• Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements were introduced in response to learning from several high-profile cases where there had been significant failings in information sharing between agencies and across geographical borders.• The aims of MAPP are to improve public protection by improving information sharing and coordination among agencies. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Click here for the MAPP guidance</u></p> |
| Who is managed under MAPP? | <p>The MAPP categories determine who is eligible for management under MAPP. MAPP management falls into 4 Categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Category 1 covers those who are subject to Sexual Offences Notification Requirements.• Category 2 is for those who have been convicted of a violent offence (or some other sexual offences) who receive 12 months or more in custody or a hospital order for an eligible offence. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Category 3 is Other Dangerous offenders – this category requires a previous caution or conviction for an offence indicating capacity to cause serious harm and at the current time, the person’s presentation requires active management.• Category 4 is for those convicted of a terrorist offence or who have been identified as posing a terrorist risk. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Click here for Chapter 6 ‘Identification and Notification’ of the MAPPA guidance</u></p> |
| <p>How are individuals managed under MAPPA?</p> | <p>There are 3 levels of MAPPA management, depending on what is needed to manage the risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAPPA Level 1 is multi-agency support– this is where the risks can be managed by the lead agency in co-operation with other agencies without the need for formal multi agency meetings. Agencies will still share information to support the lead agency’s risk assessment and risk management plan.• MAPPA Level 2 is Multi-Agency Management. this is where formal MAPPA meetings take place that add value to the lead agency’s management. In most cases the person is assessed as high or very high risk, the risk can be lower, but the case requires active involvement and coordination from several agencies, or the case requires oversight at a more senior level.• MAPPA Level 3 is Enhanced Multi-Agency Management – this is the highest level of MAPPA management and is for the highest profile and most complex individuals. Due to the profile, risk and complexities, those managed at level 3 require oversight by senior managers to maintain public confidence in the criminal justice system and who can commit significant resources at short notice. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Click here for Chapter 7 ‘Levels of Management’ of the MAPPA guidance</u></p> |
| <p>Who is involved in MAPPA?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Responsible Authority comprises of Police, the Probation Service and the Prison Service. The responsible authority has a duty to ensure risks of MAPPA offenders are assessed and managed within their area.• Duty to Cooperate Agencies are legally required to work with the Responsible Authority to assess and manage the risk presented by MAPPA individuals.• At times, a Duty To Cooperate agency will also be the lead agency. This is the agency with the main statutory responsibility to manage a MAPPA individual in the community. It has the primary responsibility for referring to Level 2 or 3 and for management at Level 1.• Other agencies such as substance misuse services or registered charities may exchange |

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| | <p>information because they can support risk assessments and risk management. These are known as associate agencies and will be identified on a case-by-case basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic Management Boards - oversee the process and governance of MAPPA in their area, monitor performance, produce annual reports and commission serious case reviews when a serious further offence has been committed. They are made up of senior representatives of Responsible Authority and Duty to Co-operate agencies.• Lay Advisors are members of the public who provide independent advice and scrutiny to the Strategic Management Boards. The Secretary of State appoints 2 for each area. |
| MAPPA & Children | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth Justice Service teams and Local Authority Children Services are both Duty to Cooperate agencies.• A small percentage of MAPPA individuals are children, managed within Local Authority Youth Justice Services.• When managing children subject to MAPPA which states there is a need to take a child centred approach and consider safeguarding and promoting the welfare of the child as well as the risk of harm the child presents to others. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Click here for Chapter 23 'Children' of the MAPPA Guidance</u></p> |
| What are the responsibilities of YJSs? | <p>The YJS is a lead agency for any child subject to YJS supervision and is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify which of its cases are subject to MAPPA within 3 days of sentence• Record the child's MAPPA status on YJS case management systems.• Complete AssetPlus, the Youth Justice Board's approved tool, to make risk assessments to inform MAPPA RMPs.• Undertake thresholding to assess and set the MAPPA management level. This can be supported by the MAPPA Q document.• Thresholding is the process by which the Lead Agency decides what Level an individual should be managed at, considering the various requirements for management at each Level, as well as risk and needs.• The YJS then submit the MAPPA H. this is the notification to the MAPPA Coordinator; This should be completed as soon as the relevant assessments are made for community cases, and for children in custody, this should be at least 6 months before earliest date of release, or as soon as possible if there is less than six months to serve. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Click here for Thresholding Guidance on the MAPPA website</u></p> |

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| MAPPA & YCS | <p>The MAPPA Guidance states that Young Offender Institutes, Secure Training Centres and Secure Children’s Homes must comply with all requirements made on prisons within the MAPPA Guidance.</p> <p>Chapter 15 of the MAPPA Guidance requires resettlement practitioners in the Youth Custody Services to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify all MAPPA eligible children during reception and inform the YJS case manager of the release date and any subsequent changes to the release date.• Inform the police whenever a MAPPA eligible child is released, including on temporary release.• Share information with the YJS case manager to inform the level setting process.• Attend MAPPA Level 2/3 meetings whenever the establishment is invited.• Submit a report to the MAPPA panel to share relevant information from custodial setting whenever they are invited to attend a Level 2/3 meeting. This is called the MAPPA F. <p><u>Click here for Chapter 15 ‘Custody’ of the MAPPA Guidance</u></p> |
| What do MAPPA Level 2 & 3 meetings look like? | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• They are Formal meetings with a set agenda, minutes and rules about confidentiality.• The meetings may be held in person or remotely.• They will be Chaired by trained Probation or Police Manager.• Agencies involved will provide Verbal and written updates.• The focus of the meeting is on agreeing the risk assessment and developing a plan to manage the risk.• The lead agency will develop the risk management plan in partnership with panel members.• Agencies will agree actions – it is each agency’s responsibility to complete their actions within agreed timescales. <p><u>Click here for Chapter 13 ‘MAPPA Meetings’ of the MAPPA Guidance</u></p> |
| MAPPA meetings & Children | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As a lead agency YJS is required to refer appropriate cases to Level 2 or 3 considering the needs of the child, other professional judgements, information from partner agencies and the potential risk of serious harm the child presents to others.• Both YJS and YCS are required to attend MAPPA Level 2/3 meetings; for the YJS the case manager and the operations manager should attend and for YCS the resettlement practitioner should attend |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAPPA chairs will invite a Youth Justice Services (YJS) representative who should attend all MAPPA meetings that discuss children; even where the child is not subject to YJS supervision• If the child is Looked after by the Local authority, their Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) should be informed• MAPPA meetings should have a child-centred approach, and should consider the views of the child• Schools and colleges can provide helpful contributions to MAPPA. Every school should have a designated safeguarding lead who should be invited to MAPPA meetings for children attending their establishment. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Click here for Chapter 23 'Children' of the MAPPA Guidance</u></p> |
| Local Multi-Agency Risk & Safety Panels | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• YJS should consider a referral to MAPPA Level 2 or 3 for children likely to cause harm to themselves or others. A good place to discuss this is within Multi Agency Risk & safeguarding Panels.• YJS can refer a child who is not already MAPPA eligible to MAPPA Level 2 or 3 where they have a conviction or caution which gives concern about risk of serious harm (under Category 3).• MAPPA Level 2 Meetings are similar in structure and purpose to Youth Justice Multi Agency Risk & Safeguarding Panels in that they bring together partners to develop mutually agreed plans and involve senior managers.• Because of this, it may rarely be necessary to refer a child being discussed at Risk and safeguarding panels to MAPPA Level 2 or 3 unless this would add value.• If a child is managed at MAPPA Level 2 or 3, the MAPPA meeting should take precedence. Risk and Safeguarding Panels can still take place and feed into MAPPA meetings or be paused. This is a decision for the local service. |
| Youth to Adult Transition | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth to Adult Transition is where a child moves from Youth justice to an adult service.• Transfers from YCS to adult prisons must be managed in line with the HMPPS policy• Transfers from YJS to the probation service must be managed in line with the relevant protocols and guidance.• Where a child is managed at MAPPA Level 2 or above, planning for the transfer should start at least 6 months in advance of the child's 18th birthday. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This can be sooner if the case is particularly complex and should involve discussions with the Probation Service at the earliest opportunity.• Bespoke arrangements around timescales can be agreed between the Local Authority and Probation Service where this is seen to be in the best interest of the child• The Probation Service will invite a YJS representative to attend the initial level 2 or 3 MAPPA meeting for young people aged between 18-21.• The YJS representative should also be invited to subsequent MAPPA meetings and may attend in person or provided a written update.• For children being managed by YJS at MAPPA Level 1, the management level should be formally reviewed using the MAPPA Q as part of the transfer and transition process. |
| MAPPA and Transitions | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children who are managed via the multi-agency risk and safeguarding panels, will have received lots of support from various professionals.• When a child is approaching transition or their sentence end date, there is a risk this support will fall away as there are less resources within adult services.• This potentially increases the risk at the point of transition and has been described as a cliff edge in MAPPA Serious Case Reviews, MAPPA Research and MAPPA Inspections.• At the point of transition, YJS practitioners should consider if there will be sufficient support by the agencies involved going forward and measures are sufficiently robust to manage the risks• YJS practitioners should think about which agencies will still be involved, who else could potentially provide support, and whether this requires ongoing coordination?• YJS cases managed at MAPPA Level 1 may require management at level 2 or 3 when managed by the probation service.• The YJS should consult with the probation service and consider submitting a referral for management at MAPPA Level 2 or 3 in cases where this would add value. |
| What are MAPPA Serious Case Reviews? | <p>MAPPA Serious Case Review (MAPPA SCR) - It is mandatory for a MAPPA SCR to be commissioned by the local MAPPA Strategic Management Board where a person subject to MAPPA managed at either Level 2 or 3 is charged with committing an offence of murder, manslaughter or rape, or attempting to commit murder or rape. MAPPA SCR's may also be conducted on a discretionary basis in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- where someone managed at MAPPA Level 1 is charged with committing an offence of murder, manslaughter or rape, or attempting to commit murder or rape; or |

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| <p>What role does YJS have with those?</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- where someone managed at any MAPPA level is charged with one of the serious offences listed in the Serious Further Offence Procedures Policy Framework; or- where it is assessed that it would be in the public interest to undertake a review. The purpose of the review is to examine the activity of the agencies involved in management and whether MAPPA guidance and policies were followed appropriately. <p>The MAPPA SCR should identify whether there are lessons to be learned from the way in which the case was managed and how they will be acted upon.</p> <p>As a lead agency, YJS must notify the MAPPA Coordinator when someone managed under MAPPA commits a serious further offence so that the Strategic Management Boards can consider whether a SCR is necessary.</p> <p><u>Click here for Chapter 20 'Serious Case Reviews' of the MAPPA Guidance</u></p> |
| <p>Where can you go for further information?</p> | <p>The <u>MAPPA website</u> hosts the MAPPA guidance as well as other resources which will aid your understanding of MAPPA. Professionals can sign up to access communities on the website. Professionals who are signed up to the communities can discuss issues with colleagues in other areas and access additional resources such as our podcasts and learning resources.</p> <p>Each Strategic Management Boards will have a MAPPA Coordinator who is the single point of contact in the area. You can find out who your local MAPPA coordinator is and their contact details on the MAPPA website.</p> <p>We recommend you sign up to the website and watch the <u>introductory video</u> to help you get the most out of it.</p> <p><u>Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA): Guidance</u></p> <p><u>The National MAPPA Research - ARU</u></p> |