



MAPPA ANNUAL REPORT

2010-2011

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements



Contents

1. Foreword
2. Introduction
3. This Year's Performance
4. Performance Framework
5. National Data Set
6. How MAPPA works in Glasgow: Case Studies
7. Key Objectives for the Upcoming Year (2011-2012)

1. FOREWORD

This is the fourth annual report from Glasgow Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). The fundamental purpose of MAPPA is public safety. Within this annual report detail and analysis is provided with a view to giving the reader an understanding and clear picture of how the MAPPA have worked within Glasgow over the year 2010/11. In doing this, it is the hope of the statutory agencies involved in this work that Glasgow's citizens can feel that as much as possible is being done to deliver public protection.

Detail about what is involved within Glasgow is provided on the Council's Criminal Justice website as well as the Glasgow Community Justice Authority website if the links to MAPPA are followed. Included in these links is a brief summary of the role of the statutory agencies involved namely, Police, Social Work Services, Health and Scottish Prison Service and accessing this information is recommended.

This has been a year of consolidation for the Glasgow MAPPA following establishment in 2007/08, but not one without considerable and continuing challenge. Despite a standstill budget Glasgow MAPPA has grown its resources to assist in the co-ordination of the MAPPA activity through the efficient use of criminal justice administrative resources.

Glasgow is also unique in many respects in that it has no direct access to accommodation to house sex offenders on their release from prison. Due to the stock transfer of housing from the council to registered social landlords (RSLs) that took place in the early part of last decade, Glasgow MAPPA is completely reliant on these RSLs to cooperate with us to ensure sex offenders are housed in a safe way for the community. In this matter GHA are the only RSL to accommodate newly released prisoners despite only having 40% of the housing stock. Glasgow MAPPA can only reasonably continue to strive towards delivering public protection in relation to registered sex offenders with the full cooperation of all the RSLs within Glasgow. To this end regular meetings are held with the lead RSL organisations and briefings have been delivered in the early part of 2011 to RSLs on MAPPA processes and duties. It is intended that this activity will impact positively on RSLs in the next year in terms of there being more availability of accommodation from outside the GHA stock.

Glasgow MAPPA has identified in the past year the need for review in the field of victim work. Victims' needs are discussed at every sex offender meeting and consideration given as to the information that they may now need to know. A proactive safety plan is then developed by joint work in terms of victim safety. In the year ahead Glasgow MAPPA intends to link in a meaningful way to the Scottish Victim Strategy to ensure a continuing profile of this aspect to the management of sex offenders in the city.

Although we believe that multi agency working in Glasgow is already strong we are regularly seeking opportunities to improve any aspect of multi agency

working , this includes considering the co-location of Police, MAPPA and Social Work staff this will be further explored during the coming year..

The current economic climate and the impact that this is having on reductions in public sector funding is a matter of huge concern for all. Nevertheless, Glasgow MAPPA is cognisant of its core duty in respect of public protection and all efforts will be directed to ensuring robust, efficient and effective processes and approaches are maintained and put in place to achieve this core duty throughout the year ahead and beyond.

We hope you find this report useful and informative.

David Williams
Assistant Director, Glasgow City Council Social Work Services
Chair of Glasgow MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group

2. INTRODUCTION

MAPPA provides a framework for identifying, assessing and managing those offenders in the community whose previous convictions and/or current behaviour suggest they could pose a risk of harm to others.

MAPPA is now well-established across all agencies and practices and procedures, while firmly embedded, are subject to continuous review. MAPPA promotes significant collaborative work between criminal justice organisations and social care agencies such as health and social work services, in order to reduce serious offending, minimise serious harm to the public and assist in the early detection of repeat offenders.

There are three MAPPA levels with each offender being allocated to a level depending on the scale of risk they pose and how the risk can be managed. MAPPA acknowledges the complexity of significant re-offending behaviour and provides a mechanism for the Responsible Authorities to work together to develop and implement a coordinated risk management plan. Cases should be managed at the lowest level consistent with providing a defensible risk management plan.

Level 1: Ordinary Risk Management. This will be the level at which most cases will be managed. These will be cases where the risk is assessed to be relatively low and where the relevant responsible authorities will have procedures in place to manage risk.

Level 2: Local Inter-Agency Risk Management. This level will apply to cases where the current risk is assessed to be higher. As well as the usual risk management procedures applied by the responsible authorities, these cases will be kept under review at regular Level 2 MAPPA meetings.

Level 3: Multi Agency Public Protection Panel (MAPPP). This level will apply to the small number of cases who are assessed as posing a high risk and where the imminence or volatility of the risk is such that it requires a plan needing close cooperation at a senior level. This could be due to the complexity of the case, because of the unusual resource commitments required, or where there is a high likelihood of media scrutiny and/or public interest.

Although risk can never be eliminated the authorities are continually reviewing arrangements and it is hoped that this report will provide awareness of how known sex offenders are managed across Glasgow and how organisations who contribute to public safety work together.

For further more detailed information see www.glasgowcja.org.uk

More information on the national MAPPA picture can be found at www.scotland.gov.uk/mappaannualreport2011

3. THIS YEAR'S PERFORMANCE

In the 2009/2010 MAPPA Annual Report we produced a forward plan which identified areas for action to support public protection for the year 2010/2011 and beyond. This section provides updates on how far we have progressed in relation to the forward plan

Objective 1: A Risk Register will be developed.

Update - A multi agency Risk Register that identifies the range of risks involved in MAPPA, examines the likelihood of these happening, and identifies controls that are in place to minimise these risks. The Risk Register is reviewed and updated every three months by the Strategic Oversight Group.

Objective 2: A Training Plan will be developed for all personnel taking part in the MAPPA process. This will include training for chairs, for managers and for all other staff. This training will be delivered by a multi agency team consisting of the MAPPA Coordinator and members of the Responsible Authorities

Update - A co-ordinated full training plan has been written and agreed and the training will be carried out and evaluated in the next reporting period.

Objective 3: Co-Location. A discussion between Glasgow City Council and Strathclyde Police regarding co-location of MAPPA/ Clyde Quay & PPU will commence.

Update - Dialogue between Strathclyde Police and Social Work Services has been ongoing on this issue. Further attempts will be made in the upcoming year to explore co-location.

Objective 4: Quality Assurance. An ongoing review to be targeted at how MAPPA functions within Glasgow. This will consider items such as quality of minutes and appropriateness of Risk Management Plans

Update - A template for an audit of work at has been developed in order to facilitate a full audit of both MAPPA cases and meetings through 2011/12.

Objective 5: Interface between MAPPA and Adult and Child Protection. Hitherto, the relationship between MAPPA and the Child Protection and Vulnerable Adult Support & Protection Committees has been informal. Protocols will now be developed and signed off by Strategic Group; Child Protection Committee and Adult Support & Protection Committee

Update - A protocol has been written and developed to formalise and strengthen the links between MAPPA and both the Child Protection

Committee and the Adult Support & Protection Committee. This is currently waiting to go before both Committees.

Objective 6: Information Sharing Protocol. This has been a challenging piece of work given the complexities of housing in Glasgow however work is ongoing with respect to the Information Sharing Protocol and the agreement of all Registered Social Landlords.

Update - A group to help implement National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders (NASSO) has been formed. This forum is chaired by the Chair of the SOG and membership includes senior managers of social work and senior police officers together with representatives of the Registered Social Landlords (RSL). The purpose of the group is to debate current issues and difficulties in relation to the engagement of all parties in the MAPPA and NASSO processes. The group noted the challenges which had emerged from efforts to implement the NASSO and in particular an agreement on the Information Sharing Protocol. After much discussion over many years it has proven immensely problematic for a workable, voluntarily agreed information sharing protocol between RSLs and the responsible authorities. As a consequence of these difficulties this NASSO group was established in order to provide a forum for discussion and to seek a way forward. It is hoped to extend invitations to this group to other RSLs and provide a document and framework to ensure there is a consistent approach to information sharing between RSLs and responsible authorities.

Objective 7: Equality Impact Assessment (EQIA). Although diversity is considered at every MAPPA, it was felt that developing an Equality Impact Assessment would ensure quality of all aspects of MAPPA in this area. It was felt that MAPPA documentation, Initial Meeting & Review Process and training plan would be appropriate for Equality Impact Assessment.

Update - The Planning & Development Manager, Corporate Planning & Policy, NHS GG&C was consulted as to whether these three areas were suitable for EQIA. After examining the paperwork and processes a number of issues concerning suitability of MAPPA for EQIA were raised. A working group has now been convened to look progressing MAPPA & EQIA.

4. PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORKS

A structure has now been developed to allow the MAPPA Coordinator to report on MAPPA activity through a Performance Frameworks Quarterly Performance Report. This report submitted to the Strategic Oversight Group and the MAPPA Operational group allows both groups to monitor the MAPPA activity and to analyse, evaluate and act on this data if required.

Performance Data is provided to each Strategic and Operational Group meeting. The identified performance measures are as follows;

- **90% of level 3 MAPPP cases to be reviewed no less than once every six weeks.**
 In Glasgow **97%** of Level 3 cases were reviewed no less than once every six weeks. The short fall equated to one review and in this case the individual was still in custody. Two Level 3 MAPPPs had been held prior to release and a robust risk management plan had been formulated. It was felt more appropriate to hold the subsequent Level 3 after release. This fell a week outside the six week period.
- **85% of level 2 MAPPA cases to be reviewed no less than once every twelve weeks.**
 In Glasgow **90%** of these cases met the target set. The inability to achieve 100% was affected due to severe weather conditions which led to cancellations as essential staff were unable to attend the meeting venue. The consequence of this meant a rescheduling of the calendar. To ensure this occurrence is catered for in future years the diary has been revised to ensure there is scope to reschedule meetings within the required timescale. It should be noted that although the reviews had to be rescheduled each case already had an appropriate and measured risk management plan.
- **Disclosure to be considered and the decision to be recorded in the minutes at 100% of level 2 and 3 MAPPA meetings.**
 This was done in **100%** of cases
- **Level 2 meeting must be held within 20 days of referral from community.**
 This was achieved in **96%** of cases. This figure was also affected by the severe weather explained above. In this case also there was an appropriate and measured risk management plan already in place from the level 1 MAPPA that had been held to discuss the individual.
- **Level 2 meeting must be held prior to release from prison.**
 Glasgow achieved **100%**.
- **Level 3 MAPPP (Multi Agency Public Protection Panel) must be held within 5 working days of referral.**
 Glasgow achieved **100%**.
- **All minutes of levels 2 and 3 meetings should be produced within 5 working days and returned, signed off by the Chair within 5 working days.**
 Glasgow only achieved **77%** of this target. It should be noted that required actions are agreed at the meeting and are therefore able to be implemented. The minutes act as a formal record of the meeting. This performance has been addressed at the MAPPA Operational Group (MOG) and improvement on this performance is expected.

5. NATIONAL DATA SET

The following tables depict MAPPA activity in Glasgow in the reporting year. In order to allow comparisons figures from the Glasgow Annual Report 2009/2010 are shown alongside figures for this year.

Table 1 shows the RSOs at liberty and living in Glasgow on 31 March 2011

Glasgow had 426 sex offenders living in the community on 31 March 2011. Of this number 390 complied with requirements and 36 were reported for failing to comply. In addition there were 6 wanted sex offenders.

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSOs) NUMBER		2011	2010
a)	Number of Registered Sex Offenders:		
	i. At liberty and living in Glasgow on 31 st March:	426	445
	ii. Per 100,000 of the population on 31 st March:	72.92	76.17
b)	The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who:		
	iii. Complied with notification requirements:	390 (91.5%)	418 (94%)
	iv. Were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify:*	36 (8.5%)	27 (6%)
c)	The number of "wanted" RSOs on 31 st March:**	6	5
d)	The number of "missing" RSOs on 31 st March:	0	1

* The breaches of the requirements to notify were for the following reasons:

Failing to register home address within the set time frame	22
Unauthorised foreign travel	2
Failing to supply passport details	9
Failing to open the door and for the purposes of carrying out a Risk Assessment	1

** Four of the wanted sex offenders are known to be outwith the United Kingdom whilst the other two are being actively pursued within the UK and beyond.

Table 2: Statistical information. This Table shows Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSOs.

The number of Sex Offences Prevention Orders applied for and granted in Glasgow, 9. No other orders were applied for.

The Number of	Applied for by Police		Granted by the courts	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs)	9	2	9	2

Sexual Offences Prevention Order - A SOPO is an order which contains specific prohibitions designed to protect the public from serious sexual harm. It remains in effect for the period specified in the order. A SOPO will be in force for a period of not less than 5 years.

In addition to SOPOs there are other civil orders which may be applied for through the courts.

Risk of Sexual Harm Order - A Risk of Sexual Harm Order is a civil order which is designed to protect children from those who display inappropriate sexual behaviour towards them.

Foreign Travel Order - The principle effect of the Foreign Travel Order is that it can prohibit the person named in the order travelling to any country outside the UK not permitted by the order or by prohibiting the person travelling outside the UK altogether.

Notification Order - A Notification Order is the mechanism by which someone becomes subject to notification under the Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2003 where they were convicted outwith the United Kingdom of a relevant offence which, had it been a UK conviction would have resulted in their being subject to notification under the 2003 Act.

None of these orders were used during the reporting period because they were not required

Table 3 depicts RSOs managed by MAPPA in the Reporting Period.

Glasgow managed a total of 571 offenders in this period. Table 4 also shows the number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence. For Glasgow the total is eight. In addition Table 5 highlights the numbers of offenders who have breached statutory conditions whether returned to custody or not. This totals 14 sex offenders. Five offenders were returned to custody for Breach of Sex Offences Prevention Order.

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSOs)		NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	
a)	Number of RSOs managed by MAPP A Category:	2011*	2010
	i. Level 1 – Ordinary Risk Management:	482	484
	ii. Level 2 – Local Inter-agency Risk Management:	77	115
	iii. Level 3 – MAPPP:	12	8

* These statistics represent a full year and it should be noted that offenders move between levels of management depending on identified risk, which can change with changing circumstances. This is a dynamic environment where effective risk assessment and information sharing is vital. Very few offenders remain at level three for long periods as the management of risk is usually agreed and settles to allow the person to be managed at level 2 or level 1. Note: The level 1 figure should include all offenders who have been notified to the MAPP A Coordinator by the Responsible Authorities and who have not been managed at either level 2 or 3 between the periods 1st April and 31 March. The level 2 figure should include those offenders who have not been managed at level 3 at any point between 1st April and 31st March.

Table 4 illustrates RSOs convicted of a further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence.

Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence:	2011	2010
i. MAPP A Level 1:	8**	8
ii. MAPP A Level 2:	3***	1
iii. MAPPP 3:	0	1

** Level 1 reconvictions – offence type

- Sec 6 Criminal Law Consolidation (Scotland) Act - Sexual Intercourse with a female child
- Four Sexual Breaches of the Peace (all non contact adult female victim)
- Public indecency (non contact adult female victim)
- Hamesucken (An assault on a person in his/her own home.)
- Robbery Assault Non sexual
- Serious Assault Non sexual (adult male victim)

*** Level 2 reconvictions – offence type

- Sexual Breach of the Peace – (Non Contact adult female victim)
- Lewd and libidinous practices and behaviour (female child victim)
- Hamesucken (An assault on a person in his/her own home) - Female adult victim

Although risk cannot be fully eliminated MAPPA in Glasgow treats any case of re-offending extremely seriously. After a reconviction, reflection meetings are held. These bring together key personnel to review processes, procedures and intervention. Key learning points are then expected to be implemented within the training plan. Reconvictions are also discussed initially by the MAPPA Operational Liaison Group to identify any wider strategic issues that may have to be considered by the Strategic Oversight Group. The Strategic Oversight Group will also consider if a Significant Case Review (SCR) is required although there has been no requirement to conduct a SCR in the reporting period.

Table 5 shows breaches of statutory conditions or civil order.

		2011	2010
a)	Number of RSOs returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions* (including those returned to custody because of a conviction of further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence:	14**	16
b)	Number of RSOs returned to custody for a breach of SOPO:	5***	0
c)	Number of RSOs returned to custody for a breach of FTO:	0	0
d)	Number of RSOs returned to custody for a breach of RSHO:	0	0
e)	Breached their statutory conditions but were not returned to custody:	4	4

*Licence conditions

Parole

Parole is a system that enables 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.

Non-Parole Licences

Offenders sentenced to a term of 4 years imprisonment or more on or after 1 October 1993 are released on licence at the two thirds stage of their sentence and the licence runs to the sentence end date. The term non-parole licence is used to describe this non-discretionary period of supervision in the community. Offenders released on non-parole licence are mainly those prisoners whose conduct in prison and circumstances indicate that there is an unacceptable risk of re-offending on release. In general terms there will be indications that they have done little or no work on the factors such as drug or alcohol abuse which lay behind their offending, there may be evidence that they have continued with substance abuse in prison, they may have a history of failure during previous periods of supervision or they may have declined to be considered for early release on parole.

** In 2010-11, 14 offenders were recalled to custody. 9 were for breach of licence condition 1 for breach of SOPO 3 were for further offending non sexual and 1 for further sex offending

Some examples of the types of breach of licence conditions that had to be implemented in the year 2010-11 were:

- Contact with under 17s;
- Entering into a prohibited area
- Accessing Internet
- Leaving the country
- Coming back into the country following deportation

Non sexual offences are drug offences and housebreaking.

As can be demonstrated by Glasgow MAPPA in the past year, a person breaching licence conditions is treated extremely seriously and breach of licence can be an effective intervention tool in endeavouring to prevent further sexual or violent offending.

*** There has been an increase in breaches of SOPO explained by the increase in SOPOs granted by the court, see table 2.

Table 6 provides information on the Restricted Patient activity within Glasgow for the Reporting Period.

The table looks at Restricted Patients within the Glasgow CJA: where they are located, how they are managed and any breach of conditions.

	RESTRICTED PATIENTS (RPs):	NUMBER	
a)	Number of RPs:	2011	2010
	i. Living in Glasgow on 31 st March:	96	73
	ii. During the reporting year:	59	48
b)	Number of RPs per order:		
	i. CORO	55	46
	ii. HD	0	
	iii. TTD	3	2
c)	Number within hospital/community:		
	i. State Hospital	38	25
	ii. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS)	23	28
	iii. Other hospital with unescorted SUS	19	11
	iv. Community (Conditional Discharge)	16	9
d)	Number managed by category between 1 April and 31 March:		
	Level 1 – ordinary agency risk management	41	36
	Level 2 – through inter agency risk	18	12
	Level 3 – MAPPP, (critical few)	0	0
e)	Number of RPs convicted of a further crime of sexual harm or non sexual violence:		
	i. MAPPA Level 1	0	0
	ii. MAPPA Level 2	0	0
	iii. MAPPP 3	0	0
f)	No of RPs on Suspension of detention:		
	i. who did not abscond or offend	0	0
	ii. who absconded	0	0
	iii. who absconded and then offended	0	0
	iv. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention	0	0
g)	No. of RPs on Conditional Discharge:		
	i. who did not breach conditions, not recalled or did not offend	0	10
	ii. Who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government)	2	1
	Recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions	0	0
	Recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons	0	0

Table 7 represents RSOs by age.

This table indicates that the majority of sex offenders in Glasgow, 44%, fall into the 32-51 age bracket with 21.7% younger than this and 34.3% older

Age	RSO Number		RSO Percentage %	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Under 18	4	1	0.94	0.22
18-21	15	15	3.52	3.37
22-31	74	72	17.37	16.18
32-41	77	90	18.08	20.22
42-51	110	109	25.82	24.49
52-61	80	83	18.78	18.65
62-71	53	58	12.44	13.03
72-81	10	13	2.35	2.92
82-91	3	4	0.7	0.9

There has been a slight drop in those in the 32-41 age group. This has largely been replaced by those in 42-51 and 22-31 age group.

Table 8 describes RSOs by sex.

Of the offenders managed by Glasgow 424 were male and 2 female.

Sex	RSO Number		RSO Percentage%	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Male	424	443	99.53	99.55
Female	2	2	0.47	.045

These figures remain consistent over the two year period

Table 9 illustrates RSOs by ethnicity.

This table points to the majority of RSOs in Glasgow, 385 being of White British origin. Other ethnic origins represented are Asian or Asian British, Any Other Asian 6, Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi 1, Asian or Asian British Indian 5, Asian or Asian British Pakistani 9, Black or Black British African 5, Black or Black British Any Other Black Background 1, White Other 2, Mixed white and Asian 1, Mixed other 1, White Irish 2 and White Other 9.

Ethnic Origin	RSO Number		RSO Percentage%	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Asian or Asian British Any other Asian	6	10	1.41	2.25
Asian or Asian British Bangladeshi	1	1	0.23	0.22
Asian or Asian British Indian	5	4	1.17	0.9
Asian or Asian British Pakistani	9	9	2.11	2.02
Black or Black British African	6	4	1.41	0.9
Black or Black British Any Other Black Background	1	1	0.23	0.22
Black or Black British Caribbean	0	0	0	0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group Chinese	0	0	0	0
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group Other	0	0	0	0
Mixed Other	1	0	0.23	0
Mixed White and Asian	1	0	0.23	0
Mixed White and Black African	0	0	0	0
Mixed White and Black Caribbean	0	0	0	0
Not Known	0	0	0	0
Subject Declines to define Ethnicity	0	0	0	0
Subject Does Not Understand	0	0	0	0
White British	385	414	90.38	93.03
White Irish	2	0	0.47	0
White Other	9	2	2.11	0.45

Table 10 shows the numbers managed either by statutory supervision or subject only to notification requirements.

In Glasgow 132 RSOs were managed by Statutory Supervision while 294 were subject to notification requirements only.

Number of RSOs	Number		Percentage %	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
On Statutory supervision:	132	126	30.99	28.31
Subject to notification requirements only:	294	319	69.01	71.69

These figures remain broadly consistent over the two year period

Table 11 portrays RSOs by age of victim.

This shows that 273 offenders were convicted of a notifiable offence against a child under 16 years while 153 offenders were convicted of a notifiable offence against a victim over 16 years

No. Of RSOs:	Number		Percentage %	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Convicted of a notifiable offence against a child under 16 years:	273	283	64.08	63.6
Convicted of a notifiable offence against a victim over 16 years:	153	162	35.92	36.4

Although direct comparisons are difficult the most recent Scottish Crime Survey statistics note a fall in overall sexual crimes and this correlates with our findings.

6. HOW MAPPA WORKS IN GLASGOW

The following two anonymised case studies are provided to demonstrate how MAPPA has worked in practice in Glasgow in the past year

Case Study A

Mr A was sentenced to 24 months for a sexual assault in March 2009. He was released on parole but then sent back to a young offender's institute for breaching his licence conditions by committing a further offence of possessing an offensive weapon. After a further year Mr A was due to be released again at the end of his licence period and three months prior to liberation in February 2011 a MAPPA referral was received from SPS recommending Mr A be managed at Level 3.

A Level 3 Multi Agency Public Protection Panel (MAPPP) chaired by the appropriate Head of Social Work Service was convened. At this meeting it became apparent that Mr A had complex needs and relationships that would require to be addressed if he was to lead an offence free life. This included him having a large family of siblings, violence from his father towards him; he had addiction issues, and there were independent living skills deficits to overcome. Mr A also required to complete offence focussed work.

Mr A's arrangements were further complicated by the fact that his licence had expired and he was only required to work with most agencies on a voluntary basis. The MAPPA 3 meeting concluded that the public protection issues could not sit separately from Mr A's needs and all aspects of the Care Plan were critical to public protection.

Actions for staff to undertake were identified and a further Level 3 MAPPP was convened six weeks prior to liberation.

In the intervening period Mr A was visited twice by social workers involved in the case to ascertain his opinion on the support he required and his proposed level of cooperation.

It was reported to the next meeting that Mr A appeared willing to accept all support offered to him. This was a change from his previous period in the community when he was under licence conditions. As such, the MAPPP attendees included representation from Glasgow City Council Youth Justice, Children & Families, Commissioning, and Addictions Services, the Halt Project, a Glasgow City Council service that does offender work with sexually aggressive young people and Strathclyde Police. CORA Stepdown and Includem were also in attendance as they were required to support Mr. A re-integrate into the community. CORA Stepdown and Includem were asked to help Mr. A with independent living skills such as maintaining a tenancy, budgeting, sourcing employment and appropriate leisure activities. The MAPPP developed a robust Risk Management Plan that also considered Mr A's Care Plan. The Risk Management Plan, which included 24 hour support for 6 weeks from CORA Stepdown, involved, the various care agencies including Social Work Services, ongoing work to address his attitudes and risk of re-offending, contact with Addiction Services and regular care planning meetings that fed into the MAPPP. Preparation, planning and attention to detail for each engagement with Mr A was extremely important.

Mr A has, since been released in February 2011 maintained an offence free life and is looking to move on from this period of stabilisation that he has achieved. This will be taken forward in an equally robustly structured plan involving reducing involvement.

Case Study B

Mr B was convicted of assault with intent to rape and was sentenced to life imprisonment with a nine year punishment period. He has an extensive history of sexual offending including offences against both female adults and children. Discussion between the MAPPA Coordinator and Criminal Justice Social Work highlighted that although Mr B was scheduled to have a life prisoner tribunal the notice that Glasgow would get if Mr B was to be released could be less than 24 hours. As such the appropriate prison was contacted and asked to submit a MAPPA referral to Glasgow even though national MAPPA Guidance did not require the prison to do so. The SPS proactively submitted the requested MAPPA referral recommending a level 2 MAPPA process.

At the initial Level 2 meeting it was agreed that Mr B's extensive offending history combined with the long period he spent in prison would mean that he would require to be intensively managed. It was also felt that housing may be a particular issue given Glasgow's housing stock and its distribution. Mr B had demonstrated through the latter stages of his prison sentence that he could manage a tenancy and his support needs in this area were not considered enough to warrant an intensive support package being purchased.

He was however referred to Sacro's Supported Accommodation Service. Criminal Justice Social Work suggested intensive work, on release, focussing on Mr B's internal control mechanisms. This combined with very regular visits, twice weekly by police, weekly appointments for Mr B to attend with social work and Sacro formed the basis of Mr B's Risk Management Plan. The meeting also agreed that if released Mr B should be managed at Level 3 and High Risk.

Accommodation was sourced and environmentally risk assessed as manageable. The Environmental Risk Assessment consists of a check of all available information systems within the Responsible Authorities to identify any potential vulnerable persons within the vicinity that might be at particular risk and also a physical check of the location.

Mr B was granted parole February 2011 and the Responsible Authorities were given less than 24 hours notice of him returning to Glasgow. An immediate Level 3 MAPPP was convened and the initial Risk Management plan was reviewed and evaluated. It was agreed that although Mr B's accommodation was considered manageable alternative housing should be proactively sought with a view to finding a more appropriate location. The MAPPP also enhanced the existing risk management arrangements around Mr B by linking him in to Phoenix Futures addiction services who he had been visiting on his unescorted leave. Phoenix Futures were requested to provide reports for subsequent MAPPP meetings. Criminal Justice Social Work also indicated that Mr B may have a learning disability and the MAPPA meeting agreed an assessment from Social Work Services was required.

Currently Mr B is living within the community, and continues to be managed at Level 3 with little change to his risk management plan. He complies fully with it and has not committed a further offence.

7. KEY OBJECTIVES FOR THE YEAR AHEAD (2011-2012)

To ensure that MAPPA in Glasgow continues to progress and develop there are a number of workstreams being led by the MAPPA Operational Group. Included in the plan for 2011-2012 are:

- **Co-location** - Continued dialogue between Strathclyde Police and Social Work Services with a view to improving all aspects of multi agency working including the co-location of MAPPA, Clyde Quay Project and Offender Management Units.
- **Interface between MAPPA & Child Protection/Adult Support & Protection.** This protocol will be fully implemented
- **Information Sharing Protocol.** The Information Sharing Protocol (ISP) between the Responsible Authorities and Registered Social Landlords still requires to be signed off despite numerous attempts to reach agreement. To help facilitate the process a number of other RSLs will be invited to join

- **Environmental Risk Assessment (Scanning).** Work will be undertaken to enhance the Environmental Risk Assessment process further.
- **MAPPA Audit.** An audit of both MAPPA cases and meetings will be undertaken using the template developed this year.
- **Performance Data.** The performance data currently supplied to the Strategic Oversight Group and Mappa Operational Group targets will be raised to 100% and that data will be evaluated to decide if it remains fit for purpose. Glasgow MAPPA will consider whether there are further performance measures required to be developed.
- **Training Plan.** The training plan will be implemented and training for relevant staff and managers within the Responsible Authorities will also be offered to 'Duty to Co-operate' partners.
- **Level 1.** The Level 1 Process will be reviewed in detail by the MAPPA Operational Liaison Group, and updated protocols produced to ensure consistency across the three police divisions within Glasgow.
- **EQIA.** A working group will carry out further examination of MAPPA process for suitability of EQIA will be carried out.
- **MAPPA Version 5 Guidance.** The MAPPA (Version 5) Guidance will be produced by the Scottish Government for consultation in the summer of 2011. Glasgow MAPPA will review these revised guidelines and make changes to process as required
- **Significant Case Review.** A review of the Glasgow MAPPA Significant Case Review protocol will be undertaken and revised process developed as required.