



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

2023/24

MAPPA ANNUAL REPORT

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

We are pleased to present the Annual Report 2023/24 on the operation of the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) in the Highlands & Islands area.



Contents

Foreword	3
What is MAPPA?	4
Who are the MAPPA offenders?	5
How do the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements work?	6
The oversight of MAPPA	8
Initial Case Reviews	9
Environmental Risk Assessments (ERA)	10
The Parole Board for Scotland	11
2022/23 Overview	13
The Year Ahead	15
Some Core Statistics	18
Glossary of terms	23
Notes	25



Foreword

Welcome to the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report for the Highland and Islands area for 2023/24. I was appointed as the first Independent Chair of the Highland and Islands Strategic Oversight Group (HIMSOG) in February 2024. Firstly, I would like to thank the outgoing Chair, T/Detective Superintendent Mark Czerniakiewicz for his work in leading the HIMSOG during much of 2023/24. Of equal importance, I would like to express my thanks on both our behalf to all those involved in MAPPA for their contribution during the year.

The fundamental purpose of MAPPA is public protection and managing the risk of serious harm posed by certain individuals who have committed sexual and violent offences. This is what everyone involved in MAPPA is striving to achieve. Within Highland & Islands, the HIMSOG ensures that MAPPA is performing to the agreed standards set out in the Scottish Government MAPPA National Guidance (2022); that Duty to Cooperate and Responsible Authorities are working together to effectively reduce the risk that individuals subject to MAPPA pose to the community; and that strategic planning is improving performance.

The number of registered sex offenders returned to custody for breaching their statutory conditions remains very low at 1.46% compared to the national average of 7.24% (MAPPA National Overview Report 2022/23; note – 2023/24 data is not yet available). This is testament to the multi-agency work that underpins the successful operation of MAPPA. You will find more information about how MAPPA operates within the report, including case studies. I am confident the collaborative efforts of all those involved in MAPPA will continue to keep our communities safe in the year ahead.



Thank you

James Maybee

Independent Chair

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 Cooperate (DTC).

The MAPPA Guidance was updated and published on the 31st March 2022.



The Responsible Authorities within the Highlands & Islands are:

- The Highland Council
- Orkney Islands Council
- Western Isles Council
- Shetland Islands Council
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Prison Service
- NHS Highland
- 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 Cooperate (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 (RSO) (Category 1)

Sex Offender Notification Requirements (SONR)

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)

Individuals who are not required to comply with the SONR or those who are not restricted patients. Those might be individuals who have been convicted of an offence, and by reason of that conviction are required to be subject to supervision in the community by any enactment, order or licence. Individuals who are assessed by the Responsible Authorities as posing a high or very high risk of serious harm to the public at large. Individuals whose risk is assessed as requiring active multi-agency management at MAPPA Level 2 or 3.

Mentally disordered restricted patients (Category 3)

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 the 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 Public Protection 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 and robust risk management plan to resettle, monitor and supervise 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 Policing Unit (SOPU) 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). 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**
- **Compliance with Risk Register**

MAPPA remains well established across the Highlands & Islands area with the reporting year seeing continued refinement of the operation of MAPPA, with ongoing 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.

The reporting year has seen a slight increase in the Highlands & Islands of MAPPA managed offenders being “outed” by various groups (both internet and community). However, when an ‘outing’ occurs, primarily with groups of people assembling outside an individual’s property, evidentially family members and neighbours feel the greatest impact, and this can be an upsetting experience for all concerned.

Outcome of ‘outings’ can be:

- Emergency accommodation identified for individuals may be unmanageable for health needs or in an inappropriate area due to the urgency of any move.
- Neighbourhoods where an ‘outing’ has occurred feel the media attention (including social media) has a detrimental impact on the area.
- Wrong address may be identified and continue to be targeted.
- Vacated property may continue to be targeted resulting in future occupants (not managed under the MAPPA process) being targeted.
- Damage to properties of either the individual being pursued or the wrong occupant – in the case of a Local Authority property, the cost for repairs falls to the housing provider/owner.

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:

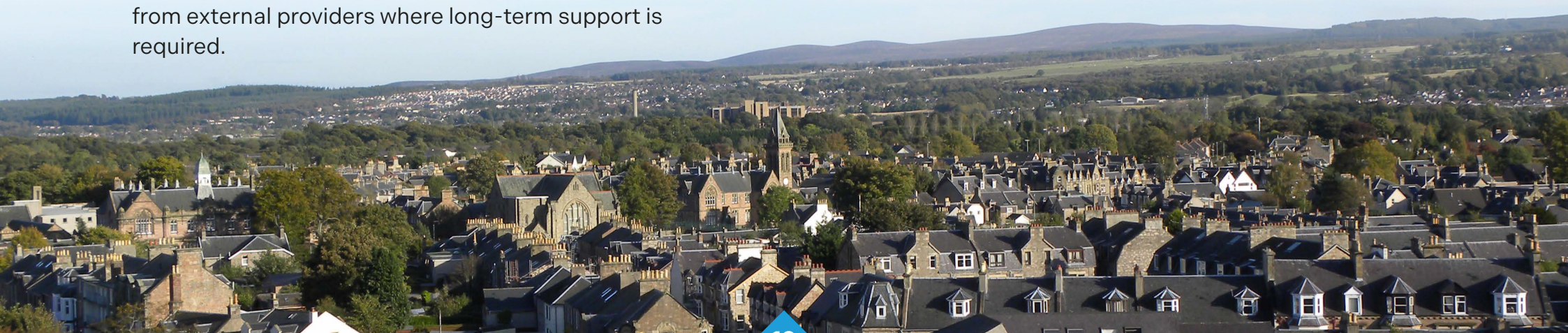
- When an offender managed under MAPPA at any level is charged with an offence that has resulted in the death or serious harm to another person, or an offence listed in Schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003;
- Significant concern has been raised about professional and/or service involvement, or 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.

Environmental Risk Assessments (ERA)

The Role of Public Protection (Housing) The National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders (NASSO) sets out parameters and minimum standards for conducting Environmental Risk Assessments. An Environmental Risk Assessment is carried out to ensure that an address is manageable for an individual to reside at and safe for those persons residing in the vicinity. The following are the various aspects of the work undertaken by Housing Services to keep the public safe as part of their remit:

- Housing advice is provided ensuring the individual's health and support needs are met. Any accommodation identified will have been assessed and approved or deemed manageable by the Lead Agency.
- Support required can either be provided on a short-term basis from Public Protection SOLO (Housing Services) or from Area Housing Teams or by commissioning support from external providers where long-term support is required.

- Temporary accommodation can also be provided where an individual is leaving custody and has no safe, secure, or appropriate accommodation to return to. Temporary accommodation locations are subject to regular change to ensure public safety and the needs of the individual's safety, and to ensure the safeguarding of the surrounding community.
- Home Leave facilities to reintegrate individuals back into the community in some areas are also available but very limited.
- Environmental Risk Assessments are completed on an annual basis to ensure the accommodation continues to be manageable and that all neighbourhoods are reviewed and remain assessed as being approved or deemed manageable by the lead agency.



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 MAPPA 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.



Case Study 1

Mr D was convicted of possessing and distributing indecent photographs of a child and of several charges of lewd and libidinous conduct with a child. He was sentenced to serve a three year period of custody, indefinite registration requirements and an indefinite Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) which have now been replaced by Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (see 'Explanations' section).

The SOPO contained numerous conditions prohibiting any unsupervised contact with children and young people and restricting his access to one internet accessible device and providing details surrounding that device (passwords/ no encryption software or deletion of histories). This device would be available to agencies to check compliance on each and every contact with Mr D, both announced and unannounced contact. Police monitoring staff would inspect using specialist software identifying any inappropriate use. They would also check, in particular, for content relevant to persons under the age of sixteen.

A MAPPA Level 2 referral was submitted prior to Mr D's release from prison and a MAPPA meeting was convened to share information, assess the risks that Mr D posed and to develop a comprehensive multi-agency risk management plan to manage the identified presenting risks. The plan was supported by offence focused intervention outcomes whilst in prison and a forensic psychology assessment. Mr D was assessed as posing a 'High Risk of Serious Harm' on release

and it was decided that he would continue to be managed at MAPPA level two.

Following his release from prison he failed to attend his first and initial appointment with Criminal Justice Social Work Services sighting communication issues. Although he was seen to further comply with attended subsequent appointments, his response to supervision was assessed as superficial at best and raising concern. During the period of management in the community, Mr D's attendance at a local library had been raised and shared with MAPPA partners, swift investigations occurred, and it was established quickly that Mr D had breached the conditions of his SOPO by attending a local library where children were in attendance and using the internet to access sites and social media platforms relative to persons under the age of 16 years.

Proceedings were hastily undertaken against him in respect of the breach of the SOPO and he was immediately detained in custody and subsequently sentenced to a further period of imprisonment.

Local learning was achieved in this case and Mr D's SOPO remains in force and his behaviours will continue to be monitored by the responsible authorities and duty to co-operate agencies under the MAPPA framework, when he is again residing in the community.

2023/24 Overview

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.

Police Information Sharing Protocols

Meetings have been convened by Police Scotland with COSLA, Social Work Scotland, Local Authorities, Health representatives and the Scottish Government in relation to process change of how police information with MAPPA partners might change in the future. Police Scotland welcome the collective support and commitment of partners to the development of national Information Sharing Agreements and have established both stakeholder and governance groups with a view to working together to find solution(s) to the identified issues. However, local information sharing agreements (ISP's) and memorandum of understandings (MOU) that underpin MAPPA have been reviewed with the view to receiving sign off from the responsible authorities whilst the national position remains. The revised information sharing agreements will include which systems and other means of information sharing are used and the potential to implement a new information management system MAPPS

being developed by the Home Office looks like it may not be operational until 2026.

Highlands & Islands MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group

For the first time, the HIMSOG appointed an experienced Independent Chair in February 2024. This is in recognition of the significant competing demands on the Responsible Authorities.

Remit

- To promote the development of good practice at operational level within the MAPPA environment, including monitoring and analysing the use of current MAPPA guidance and documentation
- To promote and enhance joint working arrangements with related public protection environments in areas of shared concern e.g. Child Protection and Adult Protection
- To have oversight of the work carried out by the MAPPA Self Evaluation, Audit & Training Groups
- To ensure the timely and effective communication of issues requiring consideration by the MAPPA Strategic Operational Group
- To review and audit MAPPA procedures
- To promote MAPPA amongst agencies and in the public domain.

NHS Public Protection

Evidence reflects key recent policy and practice developments, findings from Scotland's Independent Care Review and subsequent publication of The Promise, and a range of sources including inspection findings and reviews of cases where children and adults have died or been significantly harmed. The Framework is intended to guide Health Boards in assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of their public protection arrangements at both strategic and operational levels and to inform existing Health Board and shared multi-agency governance and assurance arrangements, covering all levels of staff including independent contractors. The aim is to ensure greater consistency in what children, adults at risk of harm, and families can expect in terms of support and protection from health services in all parts of Scotland. The HIMSOG are sighted on the content and are pleased to announce that these standards are fully met and each area has competent and committed NHS strategic and operational representation.

Housing

In terms of trend behaviour the Highlands & Islands continues to see increased numbers 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 which has been reported in national media outlets. There are a number of differing individuals rationale for doing this, nevertheless MAPPA services and partners are alive to the impact on additional services such as housing, health and support services

and work with partners outwith our area to manage these increases. Changes in local connections to the Highlands & Islands housing legislation has been 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 our agencies and our community.

Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPO) and Sexual Risk Orders (SRO)

On the 31st March 2023, two orders were introduced in Scotland, which can be applied to people who have committed sexual offences and / or are deemed to be at risk of causing sexual harm. These orders form part of the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016: www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2016/22/contents/enacted

- 1 Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO):**
This replaces the SOPO (Sexual Offences Prevention Order) and the FTO (Foreign Travels Order).
- 2 Sexual Risk Order (SRO):**
This replaces the RSHO (Risk of Sexual Harm Orders). The Sexual Risk Order (SRO) is a civil order and so does not require a criminal conviction in order for it to be applied.

The Year Ahead

The NHS Public Protection and Accountability and Assurance Framework (PPAAF) sets out exemplar evidence of high-quality, safe, and effective services that promote the protection of children and adults. Evidence reflects key recent policy and practice developments, findings from Scotland's Independent Care Review and subsequent publication of The Promise, and a range of sources including inspection findings and reviews of cases where children and adults have died or been significantly harmed. The Framework is intended to guide Health Boards in assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of their public protection arrangements at both strategic and operational levels and to inform existing Health Board and shared multi-agency governance and assurance arrangements, covering all levels of staff including independent contractors. The aim is to ensure greater consistency in what children, adults at risk of harm, and families can expect in terms of support and protection from health services in all parts of Scotland. The HIMSOG are sighted on the content and are pleased to announce that the PPAAF has been adopted across the Highlands and Islands. Although the implementation is not yet complete in all areas, planning is well underway across the region and each area has competent and committed NHS strategic and operational representation.

Where implementation has taken place and the process completed, the benefits of establishing an objective evidence

base regarding the status of the services has been extremely valuable. In NHS Highland for example, this has led to the review of the Public Protection Governance and supporting operational structures with a focus on Adult Support and Protection.

National Accredited Training

National Accredited Training for MAPPA chairs remains outstanding and is currently a strategic risk within the Highlands & Islands; there has been a high turnover of staff and there are several new, relatively inexperienced managers who require training and support to take on this role. Nationally accredited training is due to be developed and delivered by Community Justice Scotland. However, an interim solution is required in order that standards and consistency is maintained.

Highlands & Islands MAPPA Operational Group

The Highlands & Islands area is establishing an operational group (Highlands & Islands MAPPA Operational Group HIMOOG) to support the strategic group with a membership that reflects the multi agency functions of the strategic group. Terms of reference for the group has been agreed specifying objectives, deliverables and timelines.

A HIMSOG development day is being held in late September 2024. This will focus on Improving Quality Assurance and Governance for MAPPA and will include considering

an improvement strategy for the HIMSOG. This will be facilitated by Hazel Kemshall, Emeritus Professor of Community and Criminal Justice at De Montfort University. Hazel is a leading expert in Multi Agency Public Protection Panels and the management of high-risk offenders in the community, risk assessment, and combining risk and desistance approaches to offender management.

HMP Highland

The new HMP Highland will accommodate 200 prisoners and will have the facilities to accommodate Young Persons or female prisoners overnight for court or other operational requirements. There will be a Community Integration Unit (CIU) for male prisoners to facilitate reintegration to the local community. Additionally, HMP Highland will have a purpose built visitor centre and recovery, employability and reintegration will be all be a key ethos of this new establishment, which is due to be complete in late summer 2026. Site update – Advance ground works have been successfully completed. The construction contract was awarded in April 2024 and the structural steelwork and offsite completion of houseblocks have commenced and are on schedule.

It's anticipated that the MAPPA unit will move to new premises from its current location with N Division Police Scotland HQ. This will establish real independence, re-fresh working practices and establish a localised HUB for representatives of the Responsible Authorities to connect,

share information and address any ongoing concerns in a multi-agency format.

Moving Forward 2 Change

The Moving Forward: Making Changes (MF: MC) programme has been revised to Moving Forward 2 Change (MF2C). It has been adapted so that it is up to date with developing literature, suits all settings that it will be delivered in and utilises the skills and experiences of the professionals involved in MF: MC to date. After last years pilot the programme has now been rolled out to 13 local authorities with a further 12 to be functioning in 2024/25.

Case Study 2

Mr A is an offender who has been managed by MAPPA under MAPPA level 2 management for 18 months or so following release from a 9 year prison sentence which also includes a 3 year extended period of supervision. Mr A's index offence includes convictions for the sexual violence, rape and domestic assaults of his current and previous partners. In addition, there is a history of violent assaults and general offending towards the public. Mr A has incurred numerous prison sentences and has never meaningfully engaged with professionals post liberations and all indications were he would imminently breach his current licence also. Mr A was referred to the MAPPA unit prior to release from prison and some consideration was given to the potential of a MAPPA level 3 (critical few) referral but ultimately it was agreed that MAPPA level 2 would be the appropriate level, leaving some scope for escalation should it be required.

The initial Level 2 MAPPA risk management plan reflected a "High" risk of serious harm to the public and complexities required senior representation from the Responsible Authority and Duty to Cooperate Agencies. MAPPA meetings focused on building professional relationships, enforcing conditions, supporting and safeguarding victims, his current partner and their 3 children.

Mr A surprisingly engaged with 1-1 intervention from psychology services and thereafter built a productive working relationship with his current criminal justice social worker and police monitoring officers. In addition to the risk assessments and interventions that existed around Mr A, a plan was also instigated around his current partner and children ensuring

safe spaces and communication pathways should they be needed. This included separate accommodations, and education representatives were brought on board to ensure the children are monitored and supported in terms of behaviours and/or disclosures.

Additional physical safeguards are still maintained such as electronic monitoring and established supervision and monitoring regimes; every agency is alive to the previous persistent nature of Mr A's offending behaviour, and what triggers and stresses that led to his offending behaviour.

Every effort has been made by the MAPPA group overseeing his case to reduce his risk of further offending, albeit there have been numerous bumps in the road of his management that have required additional levels of support and reminding Mr A of the consequences of his behaviour such as alcohol intake. As said, the meetings were concerned about the obsessive and persistent nature of Mr A's offending and that remains a pivotal focus moving forward. However, recognition of where we are now reflects his current MAPPA level 2 management, albeit the level of psychology, input requires to be incrementally reduced.

The Psychology intervention/assessments and reports inform areas where both Mr A needs to work on and where agencies can address these, focusing predominately on the early warning signs and open and honest 2-way dialogue. Although only time will tell it appears Mr A has made significant progress whilst receiving therapy and he now takes responsibility for his behaviour. His progress will continue to be monitored by a Level 2 MAPPA group to ensure that his risk of further offending is reduced, and victims are safeguarded.

Some Core Statistics

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

Registerable Sexual Offenders (RSOs)	In custody	At Liberty	Total
a) The number of RSOs living in your Area on 31/03/24	90	252	342

Civil Order Applied For and Granted in relation to RSOs	Number
a) Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPOs) in force on 31/03/24	16
b) SOPOs imposed by courts between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	0
c) Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) in force on 31/03/24	29
d) SHPOs imposed by courts between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	8
e) Number of Sexual Offenders convicted of breaching SOPO/SHPO conditions between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	1
f) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHOs) in force on 31/03/24	2
g) Sexual Risk Orders (SROs) in force on 31/03/24	0
h) Number of people convicted of breaches of RSHO/SRO between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	0
i) Foreign Travel Orders imposed by the courts between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	0
j) Notification Orders imposed by the courts between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	0

Statistical Information	In custody	At Liberty	Total
a) Number of RSOs managed by MAPPA Category as at 31/03/24			
Level 1 – Routine Risk Management	70	248	318
Level 2 – Multi-agency Risk Management	13	4	17
Level 3 – MAPPP	7	0	7
b) Number of RSOs convicted of a further Group 1 or 2 crime			
MAPPA Level 1	7	6	13
MAPPA Level 2	2	0	2
MAPPA Level 3	1	0	1
c) Number of RSOs returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions (including those returned to custody because of a conviction of Group 1 or 2 crime)	4	1	5
d) Number of indefinite sexual offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	0	1	1
e) Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	0	0	0
f) Number of notifications made to the Jobcentre Plus under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 01/04/23 and 31/03/24	3	27	30

Delineation of RSOs by Age on 31/03/24	Number	%
18 to 21	8	2.34
22 to 25	34	9.94
26 – 30	35	10.23
31 to 40	83	24.27
41 to 50	41	11.99
51 to 60	67	19.59
61 to 70	44	12.87
Older than 70	30	8.77
Data not held	0	0.00
Total	342	100.00

Delineation of RSOs by Sex on 31/03/24	Number	%
Male	339	99.12
Female	3	0.88
Data Not Held	0	0.00
Total	342	100.00

Delineation of RSOs by Ethnicity on 31/03/24	Number	%
White – Scottish	225	65.79
White – Other British	76	22.22
White – Irish	1	0.29
White – Polish	5	1.46
White – Other White Mixed Group	7	2.05
Mixed – Any Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	1	0.29
Asian – Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	1	0.29
Other Ethnic Group – Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	2	0.58
Not Known	9	2.63
Data Not Held	15	4.39
Total	342	100.00

Managed under Statutory Supervision and/or Notification Requirements on 31/03/24	Number	%
RSOs on Statutory Supervision	97	28.36
RSOs Subject to Notification Requirements only	245	71.64
Total	342	100.00

These statistics represent totals as of 31st March 2024 and/or within the reporting year 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 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.



- The number of registered sex offenders per 100,000 population still remains within a comparative range across Scotland. Significantly there is a near 20% increase in managed offenders within MAPPA from 2021.
- 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.
- The Highlands & Islands have an ageing MAPPA offender demographic and are alive to the impacts this may have on adult care services moving forward.
- The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1st April and 31st March was 22.
- Further statistics and national information on the subject of MAPPA can be found on the Scottish Government website:

www.bit.ly/mappa-reducing-reoffending

Glossary of terms

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Outings: A community or individual protest that actively targets RSOs, exposing their identity and place of residence. Internet and social media can be used to attract a widespread online community audience which can have an adverse impact on the individual, their family and local communities.

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). www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2005/14/contents

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.

Sex Offender Notification Requirements (SONR): Sexual offenders are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify any changes subsequently.

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.

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.

Thank You



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