



One Minute Guide to MAPP

What is MAPP?

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPP) is the process through which the Police, Probation and Prison Services work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public.

Who is managed through MAPP?

There are three categories of violent and sexual offenders who are managed through MAPP.

Category 1: Certain **Sex Offenders** are required to register with the Police their name, address and other personal details. The length of time an offender is required to register with Police can vary between 12 months and life* depending on the age of the offender, the age of the victim and the nature of the offence and sentence they received.

* Offenders placed on the sex offenders register for life have a right of appeal

Category 2: Certain **Violent Offenders** who have been sentenced to 12 months or more in custody or to detention in hospital and who are now living in the community subject to Probation supervision.

Category 3: Other **Dangerous Offenders** who have committed an offence in the past and who are considered to pose a risk of serious harm to the public.

How does MAPP work?

All MAPP offenders are assessed to establish the level of risk of harm they pose to the public. Risk management plans are then worked out for each offender to manage those risks. MAPP allows agencies to assess and manage offenders on a multi-agency basis by working together, sharing information and meeting, as necessary, to ensure that effective plans are put in place. Offenders are managed at one of three levels, based upon the level of multi-agency co-operation required and can move up and down the levels as appropriate.

Level 1 – for offenders who can be managed by one or two agencies (e.g. police and/or probation). It will involve sharing information about the offender with other agencies, if necessary and appropriate.

Level 2 – for offenders where the ongoing involvement of several agencies is needed to manage the offender. Once at level 2, there will be regular Multi-Agency Public Protection (MAPP) meetings about the offender.

Level 3 – Same arrangements as level 2 but cases qualifying for level 3 tend to be more demanding on resources and require the involvement of senior people from the agencies, who can authorise the use of extra resources, for example, surveillance on an offender or emergency accommodation.

Need more information? – visit www.mappa.justice.gov.uk