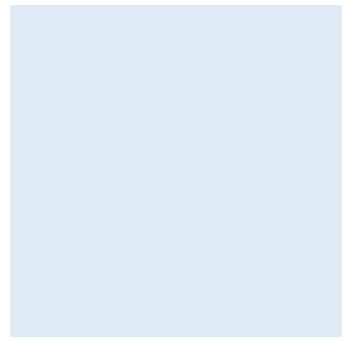
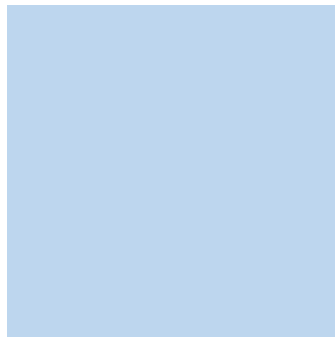
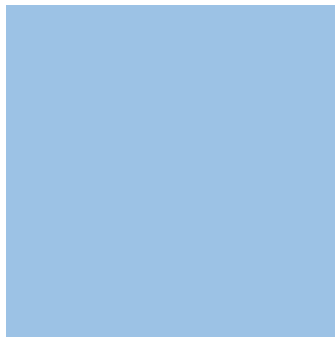


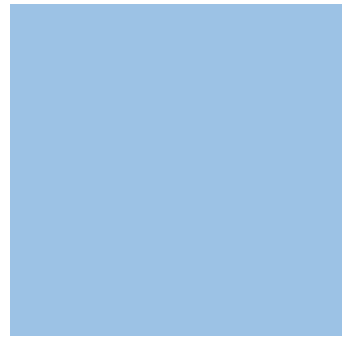
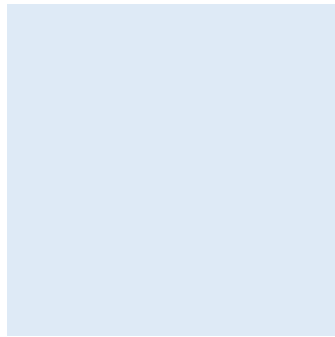
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements



Forth Valley MAPP ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



CONTENTS



	Page No
Foreword.....	1
What is MAPPA?	3
Significant Case Review Activity	7
Progress and Planning	10
Appendix 1: MAPPA Statistics	12
Appendix 2: Glossary	17



FOREWORD



On behalf of the responsible authorities and agencies with a Duty to Cooperate across Forth Valley, I am very pleased to present our Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2016-17.

This is the last Annual Report which will reflect the delivery of MAPPA under the umbrella of the Fife & Forth Valley Community Justice Authority, following disestablishment of the CJA on 31st March 2017. Operationally, this has not impacted upon the risk management processes, practices and arrangements hitherto in place for the management of MAPPA offenders and during the past twelve months, MAPPA has developed links within the new community justice arrangements across Forth Valley. These will be expanded upon in the coming year and the duties of Responsible Authorities remain the same in the post-CJA era, as they do for our Duty to Co-operate partners. Making our communities safer through effective public protection remains our highest priority.

I would like to place on record my thanks to Anne Pinkman, the Chief Officer at Fife & Forth Valley Community Justice Authority. Anne and her team made a telling contribution to the delivery and accountability of local justice services. They also ensured a trouble-free transition to the new arrangements for community justice. I would also like to thank Audrey Mistry, Forth Valley's previous MAPPA Co-ordinator, for the support and guidance she offered to MAPPA partners and Strategic Oversight Group (SOG) Chairs over the years.

Forth Valley MAPPA is subject to the same oversight structures as in previous years, with the Strategic Operational Group retaining responsibility for performance monitoring and quality assurance. Forth Valley benefits from an active SOG with key representation from local authorities, Police Scotland, NHS Forth Valley and the Scottish Prison Service. Each SOG meeting brings together individuals with a wealth of public protection experience, who work together to ensure a high quality MAPPA service is delivered across the Forth Valley. The time is right however, to review the existing steering group structure that supports it to see what changes, if any, can be made to increase our effectiveness. This review will take place during 2017/18.

This reporting year has seen the most significant change in MAPPA for some time, with the introduction of 'other risk of serious harm offenders.' This is a new challenge, embraced by all the Responsible Authorities as this new category of offender has been brought under the auspices of MAPPA. There will undoubtedly be a number of issues to negotiate as a result, but the same partnership working regarding the management and assessment of risk will apply.

This will be my last year as Strategic Oversight Group Chair and although, at the time of writing, the new Chair has yet to be identified, I am confident that the effective delivery of MAPPA in Forth Valley will continue into this new era of community justice. With that in mind, I would like to welcome Lee Tait as Forth Valley's new MAPPA Co-ordinator, wishing him and all the individuals and agencies who comprise MAPPA, every success for the future.

I hope you find this report interesting and informative.

Det Supt. Wilson Gill,
Police Scotland

Chair, Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group





WHAT IS MAPP?

Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPP), were introduced in 2007 under the requirements of The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005, Sections 10 and 11, and are delivered under National Guidance which was revised in 2016. MAPP brings together the expertise and resources of key agencies to develop and deliver plans to protect the public from being harmed by sexual and violent offenders, including mentally disordered restricted patients.

Legislation defines the Responsible Authorities within Forth Valley as:

- Clackmannanshire Council
- Falkirk Council
- NHS Forth Valley
- Police Scotland
- Scottish Prison Service
- Stirling Council
- The State Hospital

These agencies are responsible for the assessment and management of risk presented by offenders who are subject to MAPP. The NHS and State Hospital are Responsible Authorities in respect of Restricted Patients only.

The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 also defines Duty to Co-operate (DTC) Agencies, who are required to accept, provide and share appropriate information to support the risk management planning of any offender subject to MAPP. DTC agencies include:

- Scottish Children's Reporter Administration
- Electronic Monitoring Providers
- Department for Work and Pensions
- Registered Social Landlords
- Any person or organisation providing services to or on behalf of, a Responsible Authority

These arrangements, fostered by co-operation between Responsible Authorities and Duty to Co-operate Agencies, lead to the effective sharing of relevant information and the management of offenders subject to MAPPA.

How does MAPPA work?

Information about MAPPA offenders is shared across involved agencies. The risks an offender is assessed to pose - and the actions intended to manage the risk – are detailed within a multi-agency risk management plan. The practical operation of MAPPA is performed within pre-set meeting structures and there are three different 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 the Police alone, or jointly with Criminal Justice Social Work, and subject to regular MAPPA review meetings. In the case of a Restricted Patient, the NHS will be lead agency.

MAPPA Level 2: Multi Agency Risk Management – This process is implemented where Risk Management Planning requires the involvement of multiple agencies to actively reduce the risk of serious harm posed by an offender or where that management is complex and resource intensive. Those managed at Level 2 will be subject of regular MAPPA review meetings through which a Multi-Agency Risk Management Plan is formulated, implemented and monitored.

MAPPA Level 3: Multi Agency Risk Management Panel (MAPPP) – From time to time, 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 is substantially beyond what could be considered normal. Often described as “the critical few” the risk management strategies for these offenders require more senior representatives of the agencies involved to be actively involved in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of risk management plans.

The overarching objective of MAPPA is to protect the public from harm. This includes having the correct resources in place to enable people who have committed offences to meaningfully work on changing their behaviour. This is where multi-agency public protection arrangements are not just about restrictions and the management of risk. They also focus on ensuring people have access to the services they need, whether these be related to health, housing, substance misuse or reducing their offending.

However, offenders 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 can include living in approved and manageable accommodation, or being subject to restrictions about visiting certain places or having contact with specific people. Offenders subject to MAPPA must report regularly to the police or their supervising criminal justice Social Worker, alongside unannounced visits to their home address.

Risk is dynamic: it both increases and decreases in response to certain events or conditions. MAPPA management levels respond to such changes, ensuring that offenders are managed at a level commensurate to their risk and the resourcing required to manage it. This is in line with an evidence-based approach to risk management that is defensible and proportionate.

The operation of MAPPA is directed and overseen by the Forth Valley MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group. It consists of senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authorities, with representatives of the Duty to Co-operate agencies attending as appropriate. The group meets four times per year and is driven by strategic priorities and a work plan addressing areas including health, accommodation, practice standards and learning and development.

The disestablishment of Community Justice Authorities on 31st March 2017 has not impacted upon the delivery of multi-agency public protection arrangements. The same arrangements for the use of MAPPA to protect the public and support desistance from offending will remain, with the same partner agencies, using the same Forth Valley boundaries. Therefore, the successful joint planning and management of offenders across both prison and community settings will continue within MAPPA.

The 2016/17 MAPPA National Annual Report provides a picture of the main national developments in relation to MAPPA as a result of work conducted by the Scottish Government. It can be found on the Scottish Government website under *Publications*.

Who are MAPPA offenders?

The categories of offender managed under MAPPA are set down in Law. They include registered sex offenders, mentally disordered offenders who are subject to special restrictions, and other risk of serious harm offenders (subject to certain criteria).

As at 31st March 2017 we managed 200 registered sex offenders in the community in Forth Valley. Of that number, 73% were convicted of offences against children. Types of offences range from those involving direct contact to an increasing incidence of internet offences.

4 out of 200 (2%) registered sex offenders were convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 during 2016/17 in Forth Valley. However, none of these offences were deemed to require further review scrutiny.

Restricted Patients have committed an offence punishable by imprisonment but as a result of their mental disorder, are not imprisoned but instead ordered to be detained in hospital for treatment without limit of time. In Forth Valley, there are 9 Restricted Patients living in hospital or in the community. They are gradually being reintegrated into the community after care and treatment in secure hospital settings. No restricted patient in Forth Valley was convicted of a further offence in 2016-17.

MAPPA Extension

The biggest change to the MAPPA landscape for some time took place in March 2016 with the introduction of a new category of offenders, known as Category 3.

This new MAPPA grouping will include offenders who:

- Are not required to comply with the Sex Offender Notification Requirements or those who are not mentally disordered Restricted Patients;
- Have been convicted of an offence, and by reason of that conviction are required to be supervised in

the community by any enactment, order or licence, and are assessed by the responsible authorities as posing a high or very high risk of serious harm to the public at large and;

- The risk is assessed as requiring active multi-agency management at MAPPA Level 2 or 3.

The Scottish Government has invested to ensure that lead professionals in risk management are equipped to accurately identify, assess and manage this type of offender. A national training programme for Social Workers and Police Officers began in 2015, helping lead professionals scrutinise the evidence base around the offending behaviour of individuals whose risk of committing an offence resulting in serious harm may be imminent.

To support the analysis of the information generated about a risk of serious harm offender, a new MAPPA document set was introduced. In Forth Valley, training and awareness sessions were delivered by the (then) MAPPA Co-ordinator and Community Justice Authority Training & Development Officer. These events gave lead professionals insight into how the new document set would be utilised in Forth Valley and the document set is now part of the fabric of MAPPA in our area. However, as with any new practice development, it is beneficial to take stock so during 2017/18 a local review of the new document set will be undertaken.

As at 31st March 2017, seven Category 3 referrals had been received. Three were deemed to be appropriate referrals that should be subject to MAPPA. Of these, one was being managed in the community and two were still in custody. The four rejected referrals were not taken forward by MAPPA as the arrangements for risk management already in place were considered appropriate and the criteria for Category 3 had not been reached.

The MAPPA extension of Category 3 offenders has the potential to present significant challenges to MAPPA partners. The identification of people, whose offending represents that imminent risk of serious harm to the public, and how services are correctly identified, targeted and resourced, is a significant learning process. Management of *all* the offenders eligible for MAPPA requires skilful practitioners, sound monitoring strategies, effective supervision and the delivery of the right interventions, in the right way, at the right time. These exist alongside sound victim safety planning that, at the time of writing, has been a feature of Forth Valley MAPPA for many years.





Significant Case Review Activity

2016/17 saw Forth Valley MAPP receiving a number of Initial Notifications (this is the first stage of the process which determines whether deeper scrutiny of the circumstances surrounding each one is required). These notifications arise when:

- An offender managed through MAPP is charged with an Offence which resulted in the death of 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 MAPP at any level;
- Where it appears that a Category 1 or Category 3 offender being managed under MAPP is killed or seriously injured as a direct result of his/her status as a Category 1 or Category 3 offender;
- Where an offender currently being managed under MAPP has died or been seriously injured in circumstances likely to generate significant public concern.

An *Initial Notification* (also known as Stage 1) is sent to the Chair of the MAPP Strategic Oversight Group by the lead agency responsible for the offender's supervision. The Chair, in consultation with the MAPP Co-ordinator and a senior manager, determines whether a Stage 2 Initial Case Review (ICR) is necessary or not.

If the decision is to proceed to an ICR, all agencies involved in the provision of services to the offender are invited to contribute information on their involvement with the person, and attend a meeting to discuss the case when all information relevant to the circumstances which led to the initial notification are considered. The meeting explores areas for improvement, which can then be used to inform any changes in practice. This is entirely a learning process used to determine where practice improvements can be made. ICR meetings often uncover areas of good practice under what were very difficult circumstances.

The SOG then decides whether the ICR is sufficient, or whether more detailed scrutiny is required. If it is, a

Significant Case Review (SCR) is organised. This is exactly what you would expect: a much more detailed scrutiny of the facts, service involvement and practice. Fortunately, these are few and far between and in Forth Valley, we have had only one in recent years.

Of course, all service areas have their own review processes which are similar to the MAPPA one. It is possible for more than one of these case review processes to be triggered as a result of the circumstances of the offence or incident. When this happens, agreement is reached on the most appropriate way to proceed, taking into account the requirements of each process, the potential for cross-cutting and the possible impact on the welfare of the staff involved.

During this reporting period, ten Stage 1 Notifications were made to the SOG Chair. Of this number, seven required no further review activity. This was because good risk management measures were already in place and / or there was no escalation in offending behaviour. In a few cases, the SOG Chair sought clarity from the lead agency regarding specific issues. In doing so, the SOG Chair is able to offer some guidance to MAPPA partners about how to enhance their risk management strategies. Two notifications proceeded to Stage 2, meaning an ICR Meeting was convened.

Information generated at these meetings is always worth reflecting upon and using to consider how public protection services could be improved. This can include the dissemination of good practice that has been identified. For example, during the past year we identified evidence of robust risk management planning that was responsive to changes in circumstances. This included establishing that MAPPA risk of serious harm levels were appropriate (based on the information available at the time). It was also found that increased support has been given to various offenders at particularly difficult times, or as a means of encouraging them to take advantage of the opportunities available to address their criminal behaviour. It is always encouraging to find confirmation of good communication between MAPPA partners, especially when involved in the supervision of people with very complex or chaotic lives.

There are always learning points. For instance, practitioners should feel confident about taking stronger action when non-compliance issues have been identified. In the same way, we should always ensure we are making best use of the databases employed by partner agencies to case record. This is especially important when information is being shared across the various professional disciplines and geographic boundaries throughout Forth Valley. Our case review activity has also allowed us to improve our training for Standing Members and MAPPA Chairs by focusing on aspects of their roles which were examined as part of reviewing activity.

In June 2016 the final report of a Significant Case Review was produced. It contained twelve recommendations for improving the areas of practice which had been explored. These include measures to:

- Clarify how serious harm risk-critical assessments, and urgent capacity assessment referrals, are fast tracked within Forth Valley;
- Share information when a 'relationship of concern' becomes apparent;
- Reduce barriers around the sharing of information;
- Ensure risk management plans are accurate and up to date;
- Ensure professionals involved in MAPPA cases are also invited to Adult Support & Protection Case Conferences, when relationships of concern have been identified.

As part of sharing Forth Valley's learning from this SCR, a MAPPA Seminar was held in February 2017 and was attended by public protection colleagues from across the country.

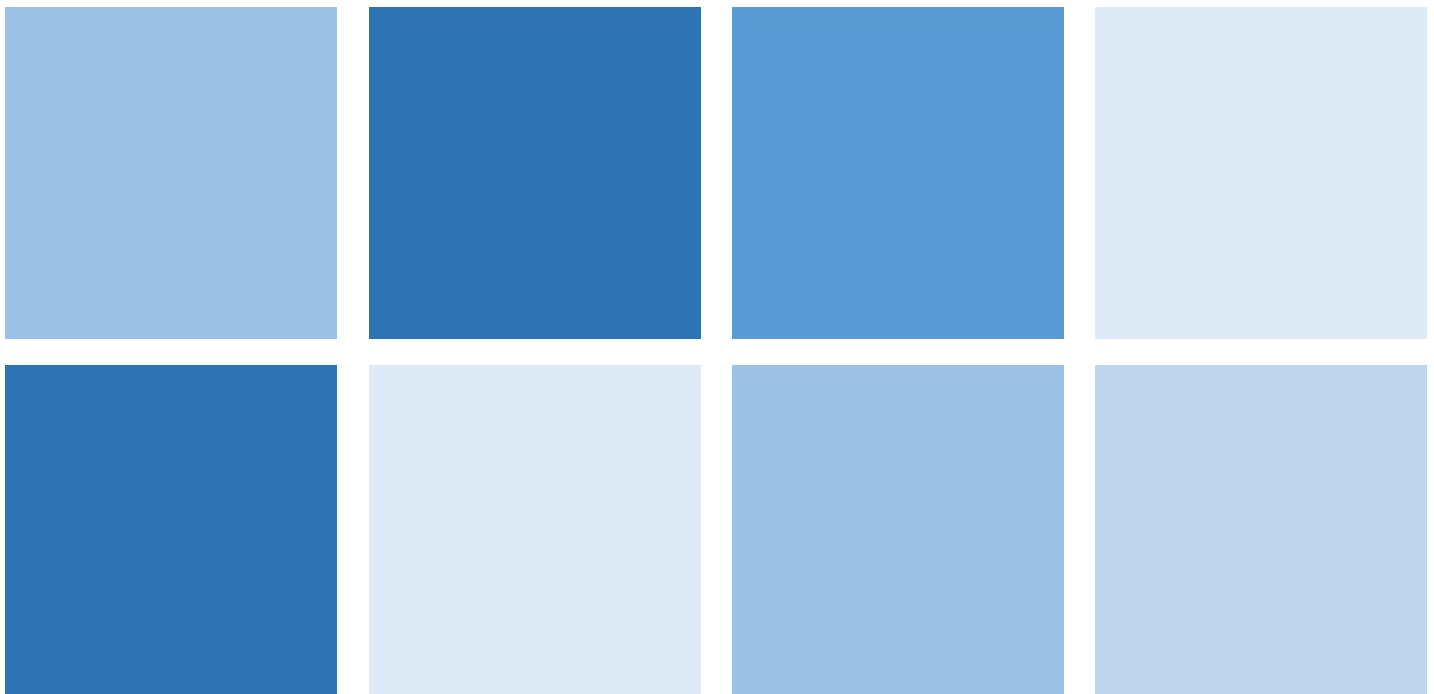
In the reporting year, an Addendum to the SCR was produced and a further five recommendations were added to the existing twelve. These include more guidance for Standing Members checking departmental records and duty to co-operate agencies being supported in MAPPA meetings to share the right information.

Over the coming twelve months, the outcomes, areas for improvement and good practice will be disseminated across Forth Valley to practitioners involved in public protection.

Very positively, a recurring theme from Forth Valley's SCR activity is the professionalism shown by public protection practitioners as they assess and manage the risks posed by offenders with a wide range of needs and risk management requirements, often amidst quite complex circumstances.

Review activity is an essential part of the MAPPA process. It facilitates the timely reflection of measures taken to manage risk and the evidence that creates the basis for sound decisions to be taken and implemented. It gives services the opportunity to consider whether their actions have been appropriate and proportionate, given the level of presenting risk required to be managed. It is a valuable chance to consider what could be done differently in the future to better protect all members of our community.

Finally, this activity allows us to examine how best we support people as they try to move away from offending behaviour towards more pro-social lifestyles, and how well do we respond to people when they tell us they are ready to change for the better.





Progress and Planning

In November 2015, [The Joint Thematic Review of MAPPAs in Scotland](#) was published and described ten recommendations and seventeen potential areas for development that could impact beneficially on MAPPAs operations. This report concluded that MAPPAs are effective and made a critical contribution toward keeping the public safe. However, it was identified that efficiency in the management of risk could be improved by implementing a more proportionate and consistent approach through streamlining processes and reducing unnecessary bureaucracy.

Forth Valley MAPPAs has made progress against the areas for development, including:

- An audit on Stable and Acute 2007 assessments was completed in 2016, establishing that they were current and updated in accordance with national guidance and circulars;
- In respect of any issues arising from the need to manage female sex offenders, a consultation service was agreed with HMP & YOI Cornton Vale in October 2016;
- An audit was completed in October 2016 confirming that 16/17 year old offenders in Forth Valley are assessed using age appropriate risk tools.

To further ensure that MAPPAs meetings are as effective as possible, plans were made to deliver Standing Member training / refresher sessions every six months. This will ensure that MAPPAs Standing Members are fully aware of their responsibilities and can make telling contributions toward the management of MAPPAs offenders. In 2017, a structured approach to the self-evaluation of MAPPAs Chairs will also be introduced.

Forth Valley MAPPAs works towards the successful implementation of ten Strategic Priorities with its partners. During the reporting year, this activity has led to:

- Significant Case Review learning being shared with local and national public protection colleagues via a

well-attended seminar in February 2017;

- Developments in our Housing Profile process for MAPPA offenders;
- MAPPA Chairs actively ensuring victim safety planning is featured in risk management planning;
- Diversity issues being established by MAPPA Chairs and recorded effectively in meeting minutes.

For the coming year, plans include:

- The Winter Programme of Seminars will become a year-round series of events;
- MAPPA presentations to elected members across the Forth Valley;
- Shared learning initiatives with other MAPPA areas;
- Structured approach to the self-evaluation of MAPPA Chairs;
- The current Memorandum of Understanding and Information Sharing Protocols will be reviewed, along with our Inter-Authority Protocol for the Housing of Sex Offenders.





Appendix 1: MAPPA Statistics

Table 1 : Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)		NUMBER
a) Number of Registered Sex Offenders on 31 st March 2017 (liberty and custody):		260
1. At liberty and living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2017		200
2. Per 100,000 of the population in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2017 (at liberty)		66
b) The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 st April 2016 & 31 st March 2017		10
c) The number of 'wanted' RSOs on 31 st March 2017		0
d) The number of 'missing' RSOs on 31 st March 2017		0

Table 2: Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSOs		NUMBER
a) Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S) in force on 31 st March 2017		35
b) SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 st April 2016 & 31 st March 2017		5
c) Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 st April 2016 & 31 st March 2017		3
d) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 st March 2017		2
e) Number of people convicted of breaches of RSHO's between 1 st April 2016 & 31 st March 2017		1
f) Number of Foreign Travel Order imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2016 & 31 st March 2017		0
g) Number of Notification Orders imposed by the courts between 1 st April 2016 & 31 st March 2017		0
h) Number of RSO's subject to formal disclosure between 1 st April 2016 & 31 st March 2017		2

Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's)		NUMBER
a) Number of RSO's at liberty managed by MAPPA Category as at 31 st March 2017:		
1) Level 1: Routine Risk Management		188
2) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management		12
3) Level 3: MAPPP		0
b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017:		
1) MAPPA Level 1:		3
2) MAPPA Level 2:		1
3) MAPPA Level 3:		0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017 (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)		4
d) Number of indefinite sex offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017		5
e) Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017		0
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017		17

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):		NUMBER
a) Number of RPs:		13
1. Living in Forth Valley on 31 st March 2017		9
2. During the reporting year		9
b) Number of RPs per order:		
1. CORO		12
2. HD		0
3. TTD		1
c) Number within hospital/community:		
1. State Hospital		3
2. Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS)		4
3. Other hospital with unescorted SUS		4
4. Community (Conditional Discharge)		2

Table 4: Restricted Patients (RPs):	NUMBER
d) Number managed by category on 31 st March 2017:	
1) Level 1: Routine Risk Management	11
2) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management	2
3) Level 3: MAPPP	0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017:	
1. MAPPA Level 1	0
2. MAPPA Level 2	0
3. MAPPP Level 3	0
f) Number of RP's on Suspension of detention:	
1. who did not abscond or offend	0
2. who absconded	0
3. who absconded and then offended	0
4. where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention	0
g) Number of RP's on Conditional Discharge:	
1. who did not breach conditions, not recalled or did not offend	2
2. who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government)	0
h) recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions:	0
i) recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons:	0

Table 5: Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders	NUMBER
a) Number of Offenders managed by MAPPA Level as at 31 st March 2017:	3
1) Level 2: Multi-agency Risk Management	3
2) Level 3: MAPPP	0
b) Number of Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017:	
1) MAPPA Level 2:	0
2) MAPPA Level 3:	0
c) Number of Offenders returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017 (including those returned to custody for a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)	0
f) Number of notifications made to the DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 st April 2016 and 31 st March 2017	2

Table 6: Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March 2017:

Age	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Under 18	0	0%
18 - 21	7	3.5%
22 - 25	8	4.0%
26 - 30	17	8.5%
31 - 40	36	18.0%
41 - 50	44	22.0%
51 - 60	42	21.0%
61 - 70	29	14.5%
Older than 70	17	8.5%
Data Not Held	0	n/a

Table 7: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March 2017:

Sex	RSO Number	RSO Percentage
Male	200	100%
Female	0	0%

Table 8 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2017

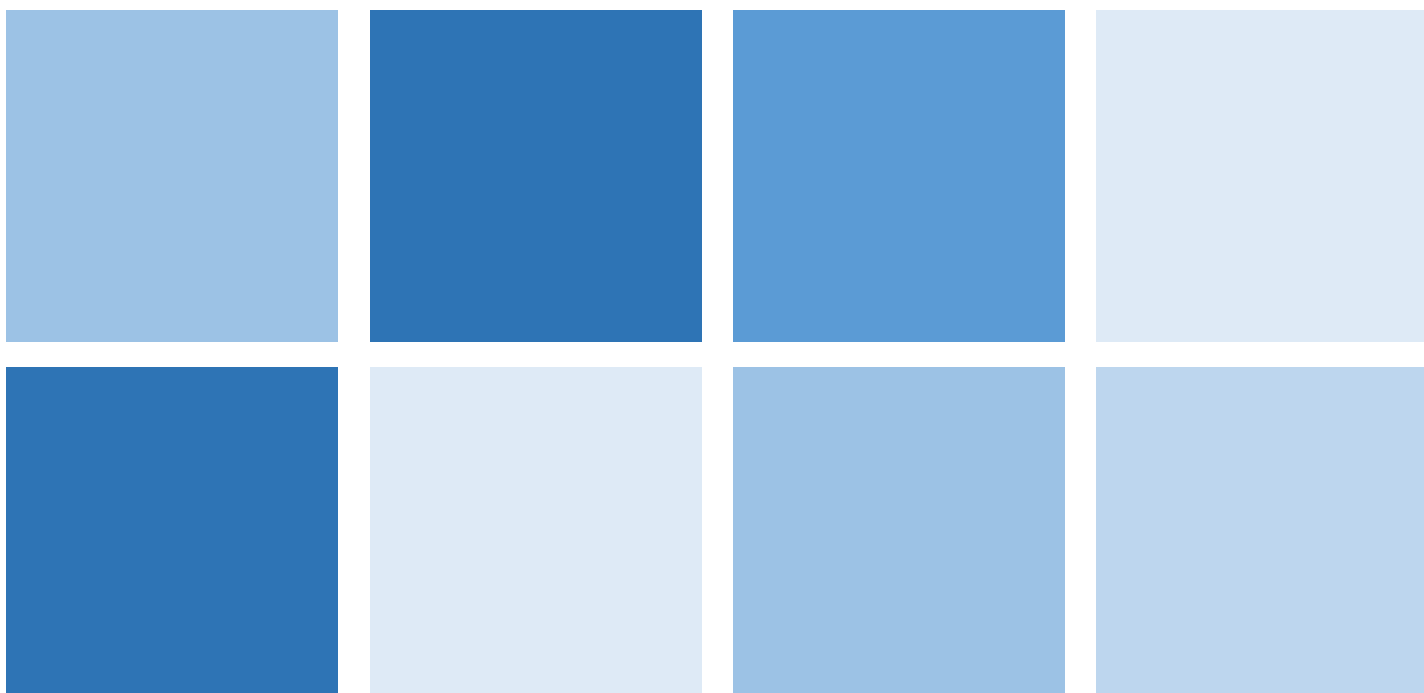
Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
White Scottish	169	84.5%
Other British	19	9.5%
Irish	3	1.5%
Gypsy/Traveller	0	n/a
Polish	1	0.5%
Other white ethnic group	3	1.5%
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	0	n/a
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	2	1.0%
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0	n/a
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0	n/a
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0	n/a

Table 8 : Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March 2017

Ethnic Origin	RSO Number	RSO Percentage %
Other Asian	1	0.5%
African, African Scottish or African British	0	n/a
Other African	0	n/a
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0	n/a
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0	n/a
Other Caribbean or Black	0	n/a
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	2	1.0%
Other ethnic group	0	n/a
Subject Declined to define Ethnicity	0	n/a
Subject Does Not Understand	0	n/a

Table 9: Number of RSO's managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March 2017:

Number of RSOs	Number	Percentage %
On Statutory supervision	73	36.5%
Subject to notification requirements only	127	63.5%





Appendix 2: GLOSSARY

CJA	Community Justice Authority
DTC	Duty To Co-operate. The DTC persons or bodies in Scotland are listed within The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Act 2005 (Specification of Persons) Order 2007
ICR	Initial Case Review. Part of the MAPPA Significant Case Review process.
MAPPA	Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements
MAPPP	Multi Agency Public Protection Panel
RSO	Registered Sex Offender. This is a person convicted of an offence specified in The Sexual Offences Act 2003 and therefore subject to the notification requirements of the Act.
RSHO	Risk of Sexual Harm Order. These place restrictions and obligations on someone who is behaving in such a way which suggests 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 he / she need not have any previous convictions. If the person fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the Order, he / she 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 scheme.
SCR	Significant Case Review
SOG	Strategic Oversight Group
SOPO	Sexual Offences Prevention Order. 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 (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, he / she can be taken back to Court and may be liable for up to five years imprisonment.