



MAPPA GRAMPIAN

ANNUAL REPORT

2023 - 2024



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Foreword

As chair of the Grampian MAPPAs Strategic Oversight Group (SOG), and on behalf of the Responsible Authorities and Duty to Cooperate (DTC) bodies, I am pleased to present the MAPPAs Grampian Annual Report 2023-2024.

As is documented in this report, the MAPPAs SOG is required to monitor the operation of MAPPAs, making changes to improve effectiveness where required, while ensuring performance monitoring and quality assurance processes are in place. The ability of the MAPPAs SOG to deliver upon these duties requires a team effort and the SOG is grateful for all the individuals who are members of the MAPPAs Management Oversight Group (MOG) and the MAPPAs Coordination Unit, who inform and deliver upon the asks from the SOG. Without their expertise and considerable efforts, the positive work achieved in the past year would not be possible.

During the year, the Responsible Authorities and DTC bodies, have been effective in reducing reoffending by managed offenders and protecting the public from serious harm. They have continued to proportionately manage offenders while seeking to learn from and improve our practices. Every effort is made to ensure the effective deployment of resources, within the context of more people being managed through MAPPAs alongside the increasingly significant financial pressures facing local communities, voluntary and charitable organisations and indeed every public sector body and aspect of society.

As we look forward, our Business Plan for 2024 – 2025, will reinforce our commitment to improving and learning through the quality assurance process, performance monitoring and implementing improvements highlighted through the local and national review processes.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all involved in the MAPPAs process in Grampian for their dedication and professionalism in working together to reduce re-offending and making the North-East of Scotland a safer place to live in, work in and visit.

Neil McDonald

Detective Superintendent

Chair of the Grampian MAPPAs Strategic Oversight Group

What is MAPPA?

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) is a process designed to manage the risks posed by certain offenders. It involves a framework of statutory arrangements that facilitate effective sharing of information and the management of risk through a collaborative, multi-agency approach.

The [Management of Offenders etc \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#) (the 2005 Act) introduced duties on Responsible Authorities and Duty to Cooperate (DTC) bodies or individuals to co-operate with each other in the management of three categories of offenders.

It further places a statutory duty on the Responsible Authorities in a local authority area to jointly establish arrangements for assessing and managing the risk posed by certain categories of offenders. In compliance with that duty, National Guidance was introduced covering the assessment and management of the risks posed by sex offenders and other offenders who present a risk of serious harm. This [guidance](#) is the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, known as MAPPA.

The 2005 Act also sets out the legislative requirement to publish an annual report. National Statistical Information is reported by Scottish Government National Overview Report and published annually on the Scottish Government [website](#).

Who is managed under MAPPA?

In Scotland, three groups of individuals are managed through MAPPA.

Registered Sex Offenders

In 2007, MAPPA managed only Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) – known as MAPPA Category 1 offenders. Registered Sex Offenders are individuals convicted of certain sexual offences, who, as part of their sentence, are made subject to the notification requirements under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003¹. These offenders 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 and is punishable by up to five years' imprisonment.

Restricted Patients

In 2008, Restricted Patients were included in the Arrangements. Restricted Patients are mentally disordered offenders who meet the criteria laid out in sections 10(1)(c) or 10(1)(d) of the Management of Offenders etc (Scotland) Act 2005². There are three groups of Restricted Patients, those subject to either a Compulsion Order and Restriction Order (CORO), a Hospital Detention (HD), and those subject to Transfer for Treatment Order (TTD).

Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders

In 2016, the management of Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders, known as MAPPA Category 3 offenders, was formalised. [Section 10\(1\)\(e\) of the Management of Offenders etc \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#) legislates for the MAPPA management of certain other offenders who may cause serious harm to the public at large. A Category 3 offender is not an RSO, nor a Restricted Patient, but can be someone who by virtue of a conviction, is deemed by a Responsible Authority to present a risk of serious harm to the public.

¹ [Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003](#)

² [sections 10\(1\)\(c\) or 10\(1\)\(d\) of the Management of Offenders etc \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#)

The Responsible Authorities

The Responsible Authorities are detailed within the 2005 Act, and for the Grampian MAPPA area, they comprise:

- Aberdeen City Council
- Aberdeenshire Council
- The Moray Council
- Scottish Prison Service
- NHS Grampian (Restricted Patients only)
- Police Scotland
- The State Hospital (Restricted Patients only)

The current DTC agencies currently comprise:

- Registered Social Landlords,
- Electronic Monitoring Providers
- Scottish Children’s Reporter Administration
- Responsible Authority Service Providers (Risk Assessment and management of RSOs only)
- Health Boards and Special Health Boards (for those subject to MAPPA other than Restricted Patients), and
- Social Security Scotland

The DTC agencies are required to accept, provide, and reciprocally share necessary and proportionate information to support the risk management planning of any offender subject to MAPPA management.

The Department of Work and Pensions is not strictly a DTC agency, however, co-operation between the Responsible Authorities and The Department of Work and Pensions is similarly legislated for by [The Management of Offenders etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2005 \(Disclosure of Information\) Order 2010](#).

Roles and Responsibilities

The successful application of MAPPAs relies on the exchange of information and the use of the collective knowledge and experience of many agencies and professionals, however, the agencies involved have some specific roles and responsibilities.

Whilst a Lead Authority will be identified for each MAPPAs managed individual, it is important to recognise that this Lead Authority identification does not remove any statutory or other recognised responsibility of those other agencies that are, or may from time to time be, involved with an individual. In addition, there remains an ongoing responsibility to consider and share information with relevant partners while the individual is managed or potentially to be managed under MAPPAs.

LOCAL AUTHORITY

The local authority is the Lead Authority with primary responsibility for the management of MAPPAs nominals who are subject to statutory supervision in the community. The responsibility for the joint arrangements within a local authority lies primarily with the Chief Social Work Officer. Several local authority services, such as Justice Social Work, Children and Families Social Work, and Housing, have key responsibilities in relation to this function, but where necessary, other local authority services are included in the MAPPAs collective where their service or expertise is required to assist in the mitigation of the risk of harm posed.

Justice Social Work

Justice Social Workers are responsible for the provision of reports to agencies including the Courts, Prison Service, Parole Board; the assessment and subsequent management of offenders in relation to community sentences; and the provision of statutory and voluntary throughcare for prisoners. Practice Guidance³ sets out, amongst other things, an expectation of liaison between JSW and Police along with inclusion of a risk and needs assessment, and where relevant, an assessment of the risk of serious harm. JSW are also responsible for any statutory supervision imposed by the courts. Such supervision can place restrictions on where offenders can live, the type of employment they can undertake, places they can, or cannot go, people they must not contact, or programmes they must attend. Such conditions can support offenders to modify their behaviours, whilst breaches can result in further convictions, or recall to jail.

Justice Social Workers deliver Moving Forward Making Changes (MFMC), a behavioural programme designed to provide treatment for men who commit sexual offences or offences

³ [Practice Guidance for Court reports](#)

with a sexual element, aiming to assist participants to lead a satisfying life that does not involve harming others.

Housing Services

The National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders in Scotland⁴ forms part of the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements and sets out how Housing Services contribute to those arrangements.

Local authorities are responsible for the development of a strategic response to the housing of offenders subject to notification requirements and MAPPA, including an assessment of the need for accommodation and support services in their area. Each authority has a Liaison Officer (SOLO), whose main role is to be the initial point of contact for housing enquiries relating to sex offenders under MAPPA, and to be the link between the Responsible Authorities and Registered Social Landlords under the duty to co-operate.

The local authority Housing Service contributes to the management of risk by providing suitable accommodation where necessary. Environmental Risk Assessments (ERAs) are undertaken to identify any housing related risk associated with a particular MAPPA nominal and inform decisions on the most suitable housing for each MAPPA nominal that will minimise the risks to the community. Our 3 SOLOs keep all ERAs under review and any changes trigger a further assessment by all Responsible Authorities.

Children and Families Social Work Services and Education Services

Children and Families Social Work (CFSW) plays a vital part where MAPPA nominals have some known or suspected connection with named children or young people, the offences have been committed against a child or young person, or there is some evidence of concern that the offender will present a risk to children or young people. CFSW bring expertise of child protection legislation to the collective review of the risk management strategies within the Risk Management Plan, and have the authority under the terms of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995 to disclose information to parents, carers, or guardians when they consider that a child may be at immediate risk.

Education Services

Education Services play a vital role in recognising and actively considering potential child abuse, sharing information and concerns with other MAPPA agencies and working collaboratively to improve positive outcomes, co-operating with relevant agencies in relation to the provision of information and the assessment of risk for individuals

⁴ [National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders in Scotland](#)

Adult Support and Protection

The Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act 2007 provides measures to support and protect adults who are thought to be at risk of harm, be it physical or psychological harm, neglect, sexual abuse or financial exploitation. The Act places a duty on local authorities to make the necessary inquiries and investigations to establish whether or not further action is required to stop or prevent harm occurring, and also a requirement for specified public bodies to co-operate with local authorities and each other about adult protection investigations. Where appropriate, Adult Protection legislation will be utilised to protect any adults identified during the MAPPAs process as being at risk of harm. This may include the person subject to MAPPAs management.

Care Management

There is an increasing number of individuals subject to MAPPAs management who by virtue of age and infirmity require the services of care management, either in their own home, or in residential accommodation. Where relevant, Care Management staff are involved not only in the assessment of risk and needs relating to their care, but also the assessment of the risk of serious harm an individual presents. Care management staff contribute to the MAPPAs process by sharing relevant information to inform risk assessment and risk management.

POLICE SCOTLAND

Police Scotland is normally the Lead Authority for those RSOs who are not subject to statutory supervision, with a duty to assist in providing effective and efficient management of RSOs, Restricted Patients, and Other Risk of Serious Harm offenders. Their focus is on the protection of those at risk of harm through prevention, early intervention, sharing information, victim safety planning, and where appropriate, the robust management and investigation of those who pose such a risk.

The Police are responsible for the operation and enforcement of the Sex Offender Notification Requirements (SONR), ensuring that RSOs comply with Notification Requirements⁵, and reporting those who fail to do so. Police Scotland also similarly manage those individuals who are not RSOs, but who are subject to Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RoSHOs).

NHS

Health Boards and Special Health Boards are the Lead Authority in relation to the assessment and management of mentally disordered offenders and Restricted Patients who meet the criteria in section 10(1) of the 2005 Act. Both NHS Boards and Special Health Boards are Duty to Cooperate (DTC) agencies for all other MAPPAs nominals.

⁵ [Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003](#)

All Restricted Patients have a Responsible Medical Officer (RMO) with specific responsibility in relation to their case. Those Grampian patients who are managed out of the local area have a local NHS Grampian link clinician. The Local Authority also appoints a Mental Health Officer (MHO). Both attend MAPPAs meetings, alongside other persons from the clinical team or from Housing Services or any other agency that might be involved.

Under its Duty to Cooperate obligation, NHS Grampian works with colleagues in general practice (and other health professionals) to coordinate information sharing and other activities that support the management of risk for MAPPAs managed individuals. NHS Grampian is also a core member of MAPPAs meetings, participating and contributing towards risk assessments and management plans. Health professionals with particular areas of expertise may also attend and provide specialist advice and support.

SCOTTISH PRISON SERVICE

The Scottish Prison Service (SPS) is the Lead Authority for any individual in custody who will be subject to MAPPAs on release (including during periods of home leave, hospital visits, and work placements). SPS staff work in partnership with relevant services during an offender's sentence and in preparation for their release. This process of sentence planning is referred to as Integrated Case Management (ICM), and is a multi-agency approach focused on reducing re-offending by ensuring, where possible, risks are identified, and a plan is in place for each prisoner to reduce those risks so that they are less likely to re-offend when they are released.

Prison Based Social Work teams working within the SPS have a duty to carry out risk and needs assessments using the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) case management tool for all statutory prisoners. This tool, and the associated Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH) risk assessment, is crucial in determining how a prisoner should be managed during their sentence and for pre-release planning.

How does MAPPAs work?

MAPPAs brings together professionals from the Responsible Authorities and DTC agencies, to assess, mitigate, and manage the risk of harm posed by MAPPAs managed individuals. All MAPPAs managed individuals are regularly assessed using a number of approved risk assessment tools. Risk assessment is an ongoing process and Risk assessments are formally reviewed based on the level of risk of serious harm presented.

Assessing and managing risk is a complex process that relies not only on appropriate risk assessment tools, but on professional judgment and practical experience. While the primary goal of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) is to protect the public to the greatest extent possible, this can be challenging. Many offenders display duplicitous, unpredictable and challenging behaviours. To address these complexities, multi-agency collaboration and information sharing are essential. Effective teamwork and cooperation allow for more comprehensive risk assessments and increase opportunities for early intervention when necessary.

Risk mitigation strategies and contingencies are identified, and Risk or Case Management Plans developed. Relevant information is shared across those agencies involved in, or likely to have a contribution towards their risk management in order that the risks can be monitored and mitigated to protect the public from the risk of harm.

MAPPAs is a tiered framework based on three interconnected levels of risk management. In the context of MAPPAs, risk is evaluated against the criteria for 'risk of serious harm'.

Risk of Serious Harm

Risk of serious harm is defined as⁶ the likelihood of harmful behaviour of a violent or sexual nature which is life threatening and/or traumatic, and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, may reasonably be expected to be difficult or impossible.

For MAPPAs purposes, the imminence and likelihood of risk of serious harm is classified as follows:

Very High: there is an imminent risk of serious harm. The potential event is more likely than not to happen imminently and the impact would be serious;

High: there are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious;

Medium: there are identifiable indicators of serious harm. The individual has the potential to cause such harm, but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances, for

⁶ This definition is drawn from the [Framework for Risk Assessment, Management and Evaluation \(FRAME\)](#)

example failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown, drug or alcohol misuse; and

Low: current evidence does not indicate likelihood of causing serious harm.

The risk of serious harm and the complexity or manageability of the case, informs the necessary intervention and planning and thereby, the appropriate MAPPAs management level.

MAPPAs Management Levels

The MAPPAs risk management structure is based on the principle that individuals should be managed at the lowest risk level which will reasonably and defensibly manage, or mitigate, the Risk of Serious Harm posed by them.

MAPPAs Level 1 - Routine Risk Management

This level of routine risk management is used in cases where it is assessed that the risk of serious harm presented by a MAPPAs nominal can be mitigated by the Lead Agency without actively or significantly involving other MAPPAs agencies. All agencies need to be aware or attentive to the risks presented. This does not mean that other agencies would not be involved, only that it is not considered necessary to refer the individual to a Level 2 or 3 MAPPAs meeting based on the risk of serious harm, and the need for active and alert management. The Responsible Authorities meet on a regular basis to review and collectively agree risk and management levels.

MAPPAs 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 mitigate the risk of serious harm posed by a MAPPAs nominal, or where that management is complex and resource intensive. Those managed at Level 2 will be subject of regular MAPPAs Review Meetings through which a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Plan is formulated, implemented, and monitored.

MAPPAs Level 3 - Multi Agency Public Protection Panels (MAPPAs)

Occasionally, cases arise where the level of risk posed can only be managed by a plan which requires close co-operation between the responsible authorities, at a strategic level. This can be due to the level of risk presented and the unusual resource commitments required to mitigate the risk, or, the case is exceptional because the likelihood of media scrutiny and/or public interest in the management of the case is very high and there is a need to ensure that public confidence in the criminal justice system is sustained. At Level 3, the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Plan is monitored and ratified by strategic members of staff from the responsible authorities.

The largest proportion of all individuals subject to MAPPAs are assessed and managed at Level 1. MAPPAs managed individuals can be moved between these levels of management depending on the identified risk of serious harm which can alter as circumstances change. It is a dynamic process within which effective risk assessment and information sharing is vital. MAPPAs management levels ensure that resources are focused where they are needed most to reduce the risk of serious harm, with MAPPAs managed individuals managed at the lowest defensible MAPPAs Management Level.

MAPPAs CO-ORDINATION UNIT

The MAPPAs Grampian process is coordinated by a central admin unit hosted by Aberdeenshire Council. MAPPAs Co-ordinators are employed on behalf of all the Responsible Authorities in the Grampian area and supported by administrative staff.

The role of the MAPPAs Co-ordinator is both strategic and operational, supporting and advising the Responsible Authorities on the operation of the MAPPAs within their allocated geographical area.

The oversight of MAPPA

MAPPA is scrutinised both nationally and locally to ensure effectiveness and compliance.

Nationally, the operation of MAPPA is directed and overseen by the MAPPA National Strategic Group (NSG) chaired by Scottish Government, bringing together the Chairs of the 10 Strategic Oversight Groups (SOGs), senior representatives from the Responsible Authorities, the Risk Management Authority, and key Scottish Government policy areas.

Local Oversight is maintained by the Grampian MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group (GSOG) which comprises senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authorities, with representatives of the Duty to Co-operate agencies attending as appropriate or necessary. The Grampian MAPPA SOG meets quarterly to review operations, ensure compliance with national standards and KPIs, and address key issues such as resource allocation and the identification, implementation, and sharing of effective practice.

All reports of further relevant offending are notified to the MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group. When this occurs, a review is undertaken. The level of review undertaken is determined by the nature and seriousness of alleged further offending, and is intended to ensure that the risk management arrangements meet the defensibility test - Was everything done that could reasonably have been done to prevent individuals from reoffending?

The Grampian MAPPA SOG is supported by the Grampian MAPPA Operational Group (GMOG) which ensures the strategy set by the GSOG is applied to operations. The delivery of MAPPA is supported by the MAPPA Co-ordinators and MAPPA Administrative Support staff.

MAPPA is well established across the Grampian area, with the reporting year seeing continued refinement of the operation of MAPPA, within the context of a continuous improvement process.

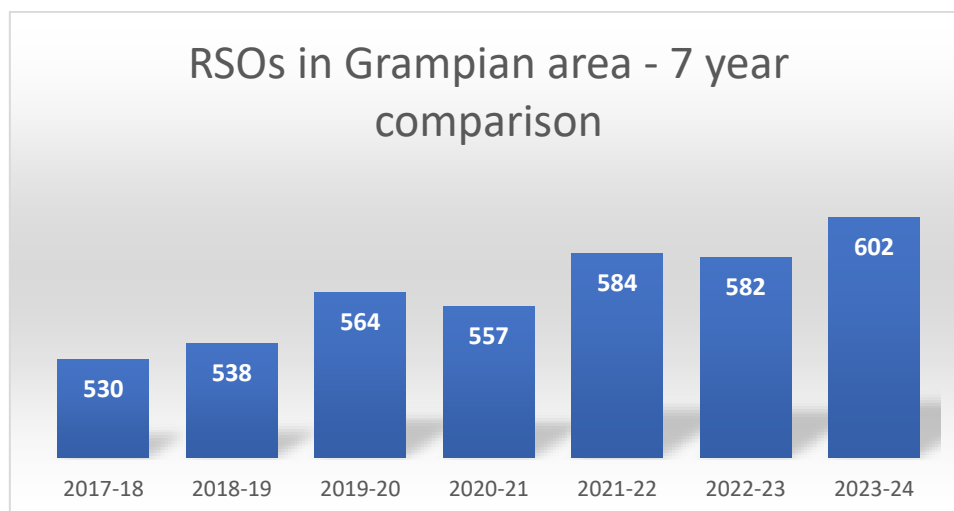
MAPPAs in operation

Statistical information for the year 2023-24 is provided later in this report, however, in general, the number of individuals subject to MAPPAs management continues to increase.

MAPPAs Category 1 – Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)

The graph below indicates the number of RSOs in the MAPPAs Grampian area on the 31 March over the past 7 years. There is a general upward trend with the exception of the anomalies seen in 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 which can be accounted for by the impact of the Covid pandemic, resulting in deferred court appearances and sentencing.

On 31 March 2024, the number of RSOs being managed in the Grampian area was 602, an increase of 3.4% from 2023.



MAPPAs partners play a crucial role in protecting the public from those known to have the potential to pose a risk of serious harm. Ensuring effective co-operation between multiple agencies and regularly reviewing the risk management of offenders, MAPPAs aims to further reduce the likelihood of re-offending and improve public safety.

The safety of the public is the highest priority, and every decision made by agencies in assessing and managing the risks associated with individuals under MAPPAs is focused on keeping our communities safe. The systems in place are robust, but they cannot entirely eliminate risk. The goal is to significantly reduce the opportunities and/or motivations for individuals under MAPPAs to re-offend.

Although reconviction rates for those individuals managed by MAPPAs are very low, public concern remains about the potential danger posed by sex offenders and other offenders who present a risk of serious harm. Managing this risk of re-offending requires cooperation across local authorities, SPS, Police, Housing, and Health.

Collaborative efforts enable partners to develop action plans and risk management strategies which address risk scenarios and by being aware of each other's actions and plans, partners can closely monitor individuals under MAPPAs.

The case study below highlights the role of different agencies in managing the risks posed by an individual subject to MAPPAs management.

Person A

Person A, a young person subject to a hospital related order which was about to end and who was to return to the community, had no experience of independent living and had learning difficulties. They were assessed as presenting a very high risk of serious harm to children, including their immediate family, and also to vulnerable adults. While a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) was sought and granted, they were not subject to statutory supervision nor in receipt of support from other agencies.

The case was raised to Level 3 MAPPAs with representatives from Police, Justice Social Work, Children and Families Social Work, Learning Disability Services, Housing, and the NHS. Funding was agreed to provide supported accommodation with wrap-around staffing to enable a fully supported transition to the community, and with that agreement in place, his management level reduced to Level 2. However, Person A's behaviours continued to be of concern. Although they were engaged in harm reduction program work, as support was reduced, they quickly returned to prohibited behaviours and was reported for breaching the conditions of the SOPO.

Support services were sourced from third sector organisations, and they worked in partnership with the Responsible Authorities to engage Person A in pro-social behaviours and activities, each activity being subject to multi-agency risk assessment to ensure suitability. However, Person A's behaviours continued to cause concern and while they had not committed any contact offences, they were exhibiting emboldened behaviours. A referral was made to the Edinburgh-based SOLS team with request for them to review the MAPPAs management and actions undertaken by the Responsible Authorities to identify any missed opportunities or learning. This review provided reassurance in terms of the actions taken to date and some alternative, more personalised, methods of engagement for agencies to use.

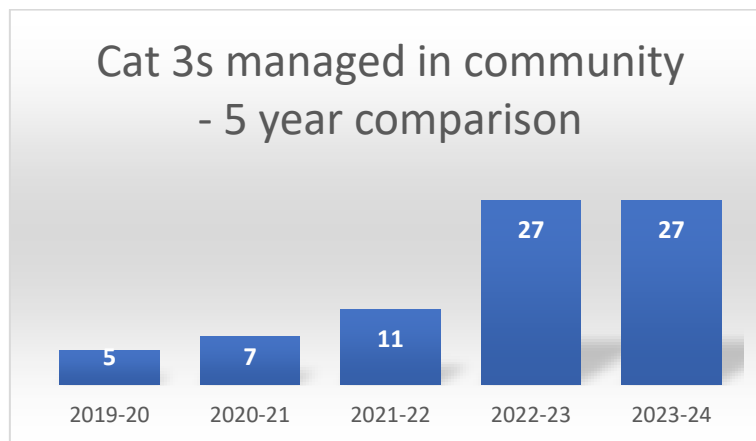
Over a considerable period of time, JSW, Police, Housing, Learning Disability services across two council areas, housing, NHS and third sector organisations worked collaboratively to stabilise Person A's behaviours and reduce the risk of harm to the public. Whilst he has continued to offend on occasion (compliance breaches are sometimes a feature of close

management as part of managing down risk) his offending has been non-contact, mostly for breach of court orders, and no harm is known to have been caused.

In February this year, progress was deemed to have been sufficient to merit a reduction to management Level 1.

MAPPA Category 3 nominals – Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders

Data collected for Category 3 nominals has varied over the years, however, the numbers have also seen an increase over time.



Whilst at first, this increase may appear concerning, it is assessed that there is wider recognition of the benefit of MAPPA management in terms of the reduction of non-sexual, serious harm offending. As noted in the statistical reporting later in this report, while a number of Category 3 nominals are returned to prison, it is not in respect of further serious harm offending, but breaches of licences/orders, which are sometimes a feature of close management as part of managing risk.

Staff across the Grampian area and from all agencies put in substantial effort to ensure the safe management of individuals. The benefit is clear to see, not only in the reduction of further serious harm offending which would otherwise have been expected, but also in the increased positive engagement with all services of those being managed.

2023-2024 Statistical Overview

As per the MAPP National Guidance 2022, the following tables set out statistics required from MAPP SOGs as requested by Scottish Ministers. Unless otherwise stated, the statistics recorded are for the reporting period 1 April 2023 to 31 March 2024.

The tables below provide data relating to the MAPP Grampian area. National data can be found within the [Scottish Government National Overview Report](#).

Table 1: Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)	
Number of Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)	602
Number at liberty and living in the MAPP Grampian area on 31 st March	435
Total number per 100,000 of the population on 31 st March	103 (0.1%)
The number of RSOs having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 st April and 31 st March	33

Table 2: Orders applied and granted by the courts in relation to RSOs	
Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs) in force on 31 st March	47
SOPOs granted by courts between 1 st April & 31 st March	2
Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RoSHOs) in force on 31 st March	1
Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) in force on 31 st March	21
SHPOs granted by courts between 1 st April and 31 st March	10
Sexual Risk Orders (SROs) in force on 31 st March	0
Number of RSOs convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 st April & 31 st March	10
Number of RSOs convicted of breaching a SHPO between 1 st April and 31 st March	0

Number of people convicted of a breach of a RSHO between 1 st April & 31 st March	0
Number of Foreign Travel Orders imposed by courts between 1 st April & 31 st March	0
Number of Notification Orders imposed by courts between 1 st April & 31 st March	3

Table 3: Total Number of Registered Sex Offenders - RSOs			
Number of RSOs managed by MAPPAs level as 31 st March: <i>(The small discrepancy in numbers from Table 1 can be accounted for by the ViSOR records for newly registered nominals being in the process of being updated)</i>	Custody	Liberty	Total
MAPPAs Level 1	161	421	582
MAPPAs Level 2	5	13	18
MAPPAs Level 3	1	0	1
Number of individuals subject to the SONR indefinite period review process (under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011) between 1 st April and 31 st March	1	3	4
Number of notification continuation orders issued for individuals subject to SONR for an indefinite period (under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011) between 1 st April and 31 st March	0	2	2
Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 st April and 31 st March	26		
Number of RSOs returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 st April & 31 st March (including conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime)	9		

Table 4: Restricted Patients	
Number of RPs	
The number of RPs for whom NHS Grampian held responsibility on 31 March 2023, regardless of where detained in hospital or where living in the community.	30
The number of RPs for whom NHS Grampian held responsibility during the reporting year, regardless of where detained in hospital or where living in the community.	31
Number of RPs resident within hospital/community on 31 st March	
State Hospital	7
Other hospital (in the NHS Grampian area)	7
Community (Conditional Discharge):	11
Number managed by MAPPA level on 31 st March:	
MAPPA Level 1	30
MAPPA Level 2	0
MAPPA Level 3	0
RPs on Conditional Discharge:	
Number of RPs on Conditional Discharge recalled by Scottish Ministers over reporting year	0

Table 5: Statistical Information - Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders (Cat 3)	
Number of Cat 3 offenders managed by MAPPA level as at 31 st March:	
MAPPA Level 2	7
MAPPA Level 3	0
Number of Cat 3 offenders managed in the community over the course of the year:	
MAPPA Level 2	25

MAPPA Level 3	2
Number of Cat 3 offenders convicted of a further Group 1 or 2 crime in reporting year:	
MAPPA Level 2	1
MAPPA Level 3	0
Number of offenders returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions (including those returned to custody because of a conviction of Group 1 or 2 crime)	12

Table 6: Delineation of RSOs by age on 31 st March		
Age	Number	%
Under 18	0	0
18-21	12	1.99
22-25	38	6.31
26-30	64	10.63
31-40	153	25.42
41-50	106	17.61
51-60	88	14.62
61-70	85	14.12
over 70	56	9.30
Total	602	100

Table 7: Delineation of population of RSOs on 31st March

Sex	Number	%
Male	597	99.17
Female	4	0.66
Other	1	0.17
Total	602	100.00

Table 8: Delineation of RSOs by ethnicity on 31st March

Ethnic origin	Number	%
White Scottish	420	69.77
White - Other British	90	14.95
White - Irish	1	0.17
White - Gypsy Traveller	0	0
White - Polish	8	1.33
Other White Ethnic Group	16	2.66
Mixed - Any Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Groups	1	0.17
Asian - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	2	0.33
Asian - Indian, Indian Scottish, or Indian British	2	0.33
Asian - Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish, or Bangladeshi British	1	0.17
Asian - Chinese, Chinese Scottish, or Chinese British	0	0
Asian - Other	3	0.50
African - African, African Scottish, or African British	6	1.00

African Other	9	1.50
Caribbean or Black - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish, or Caribbean British	1	0.17
Caribbean or Black - Black, Black Scottish, or Black British	0	0
Caribbean or Black - Other	1	0.17
Other Ethnic Group - Arab, Arab Scottish, or Arab British	1	0.17
Other Ethnic Group - Other	3	0.50
Subject Does Not Understand	0	0
Subject Declined to Define Ethnicity	1	0.17
Not Known	12	1.99
Data Not Held	24	3.99
Total	602	100.00

Table 8: Number of RSOs managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March:

Number of RSOs	Number	%
On Statutory supervision:	179	29.73
Subject to notification requirements only:	423	70.27
Total	602	100.00

National Performance Indicators

The table below sets out the MAPPA Grampian compliance with the National MAPPA Performance indicators.

National Performance Indicator	Achieved/Not Achieved
95% of Level 3 MAPPP cases reviewed no less than once every six weeks.	Achieved
95% of MAPPA Level 2 cases reviewed no less than once every twelve weeks.	Achieved
Where invited, 90% attendance by each Duty to Co-operate (DTC) agency at an appropriate level of seniority for Level 2 and 3 meetings in community and custody.	Achieved
Where invited, 90% attendance by Police Scotland at the agreed level of seniority for Level 2 and 3 meetings.	Achieved
Where invited, 90% attendance by Community Based Social Work at the agreed seniority level for Level 2 and 3 meetings.	Achieved
100% written contributions to be provided by Responsible Authorities in cases of nonattendance (where invited) at Level 2 and Level 3 meetings in the community.	Achieved
100% written contributions to be provided by Duty-to-Co-operate agencies in cases of non-attendance (where invited) at Level 2 and Level 3 meetings in the community.	Achieved
100% of MAPPP initial Level 3 meetings for those in custody to take place in the community no less than four weeks prior to the person being released.	No initial L3 meeting held during reporting period
90% of Level 2 and Level 3 meeting minutes and updating of Risk Management Plans to be issued and ratified within 10 working days following the review meeting.	Not achieved
Disclosure to be considered and the decision to be recorded in the minutes at 100% of Level 2 and 3 MAPPA meetings.	Achieved

Only one NPI was not achieved in the reporting year, and work is ongoing between Justice Social Work, the Police and the MAPPA Co-ordination Unit to support future delivery of this indicator.

Glossary of terms

The 2005 Act [The Management of Offenders etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#)

Breach of licence – offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more 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. The number of breaches should not be seen as “failed cases” – rather they reflect decisive action taken to protect the public when offenders are not complying with the requirements of their licence.

CORO – Compulsion Order and Restriction Order – An order imposed by the court compelling a mentally disordered offender to stay in hospital until deemed fit by a mental health tribunal to move on.

CPA – Care Programme Approach - system of delivering community mental health services to individuals diagnosed with a mental illness.

DTC – Duty to Co-operate - Registered Social Landlords, Electronic Monitoring Providers, The Principal Reporter, and those providing services to, or on behalf of, a responsible authority in connection with MAPPAs nominals. They are required by legislation to co-operate with responsible authorities. Health Boards and Special Health Boards are subject to the same duty for non-restricted mentally disordered offenders who are subject to the SONR, or being managed under MAPPAs by virtue of any other category of offender. The Department for Work and Pensions is not currently a DTC agency, however, the 2005 Act sets out conditions under which information may be shared.

DWP – Department of Work and Pension

ERAs - Environmental Risk Assessments are undertaken to identify any housing related risk associated with a particular MAPPAs nominal and inform decisions on the most suitable housing for each MAPPAs nominal that will minimise the risks to the community.

HD - Hospital Direction – An HD may be imposed by a court under [section 59A of the Criminal Procedure \(Scotland\) Act](#) where a person with mental disorder has been convicted on indictment of an offence punishable by imprisonment. It allows the court to impose a prison sentence and direct that the person be detained initially in hospital for medical treatment of his/her mental disorder in accordance with Part 16 of the Act (which includes medication, psychological and social interventions).

LS/CMI - Level of Service/Case Management Inventory – The standard Risk – Needs – Responsivity assessment tool utilised by Criminal Justice Social Work colleagues in relation to assessing the risk and needs of clients under their supervision.

MAPPA – Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) – offenders convicted of certain sexual offences, and made subject to the notification requirements under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. These offenders 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 Sections 10 (1)(c) and 10(1)(d), and 10(11) of [The Management of Offenders etc. \(Scotland\) Act 2005](#).

Risk of Serious Harm (RoSH) - The likelihood of harmful behaviour, of a violent or sexual nature, which is life threatening and/or traumatic and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, may reasonably be expected to be difficult or impossible. (Risk Management Authority, Framework for Risk Assessment, Management and Evaluation, 2011)

RoSHO - Risk of Sexual Harm Order – Places 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 the requirements of the order, s/he can be taken back to Court and may be liable to imprisonment for up to 5 years. A conviction for breach of the order also renders the person subject to the sex offender notification requirements.

Statutory Prisoner – A statutory prisoner is one who is subject to any of the following orders:

Supervised Release Order - Any person (other than a sex offender) sentenced to less than 4 years in prison can be ordered by the court to be compulsorily supervised for up to 1 year following release. Used where the court believes supervision will be a requirement after the offender has been released from prison to protect the public from serious harm.

Short Term Sex Offender Licence - Any person convicted of a sexual offence and sentenced to between 6 months and 4 years in custody will be subject to compulsory supervision arrangements from the date of release until the end date of their sentence.

Extended Sentences - Any person sentenced in the High Court for a violent or sexual offence, and in the Sheriff Court for a sexual offence, can be ordered by the court to be under extended supervision following release. The period of extension can be up to 5 years in the Sheriff Court and ten years in the High Court. This is used where the court believes supervision is required to protect the public from serious harm.

Parole Licence - Where a prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment of 4 years or more, they become eligible for parole when they complete half their sentence. Release on parole is discretionary and guided by reports from a number of agencies which include prison-based and community-based social workers. If parole is granted, this can be with standard

conditions or with additional conditions (imposed by Scottish ministers in consultation with the parole board).

Non-Parole Licence - A prisoner serving more than 4 years and has completed two thirds of their sentence will be released on a non-parole licence. Non-parole licences can be with 'standard conditions' or with additional conditions.

Life Licence - Scottish ministers are required to release on a life licence a life sentence prisoner on the direction of the parole board. A life prisoner has his case considered by a Tribunal of the Board as soon as possible after the punishment part set by the court has expired. Offenders will only be released on a life licence if it is felt that they no longer pose a threat to public safety.

OLR - Order of Lifelong Restriction - This order is made by a Court and provides for the lifelong supervision of high-risk violent offenders and sexual offenders. It allows for a greater degree of intensive supervision and risk management plans are approved by the Risk Management Authority. It is designed to ensure that offenders, after having served an adequate period in prison to meet the requirements of punishment, do not present an unacceptable risk to public safety once they are released into the community. The period spent in the community will be an integral part of the sentence, which lasts for the remaining period of the offender's life.

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 the requirements of the order, s/he can be taken back to Court and may be liable to up to 5 years' imprisonment.

SONR - Sex Offender Notification Requirement - Offenders convicted of certain sexual offences are liable to become subject to notification by virtue of the relevant sections of the [Sexual Offences Act 2003](#).

TTO - Transfer for Treatment Order - The Scottish Ministers may make a transfer for treatment order in terms of [section 136 of the Mental Health \(Care and Treatment\)\(Scotland\) Act 2003](#), which allows, where necessary, for the transfer of a sentenced prisoner to hospital for medical treatment for a mental disorder.