From: ███████

Sent: 20 November 2017 16:51

To:

███████████████████████████████

Cc:

Subject: MAPPA National Strategic Group meeting 8 November minutes and FoI

Dear All,

Please find attached a draft of the minute of the MAPPA NSG meeting on 8 November. I would be most grateful to receive any comments on this draft by close of play Monday 27 November, if possible.

[W] MAPPA NATIONAL STRA...

You should also be aware that we are currently processing the following Freedom of Information request:

"All information contained in minutes of and papers presented to the MAPPA National Strategic Group since 2012.

All information contained in minutes of and papers presented to the MAPPA Development Group since its inception.

Providing copies of the documents themselves may be of mutual convenience."

Kind regards

███████

Community Safety Unit
Safer Communities Division
Scottish Government

███████

███████

MAPPA NATIONAL STRATEGIC GROUP, SOUTH LANARKSHIRE COUNCIL HQ HAMILTON WEDNESDAY 8 NOVEMBER 2017

Present

██████████ (chair)	Scottish Government (SG),
	South West Scotland Strategic Oversight Group (SOG)
	Forth Valley SOG
	Highland and Islands SOG
	North Strathclyde SOG
	Grampian SOG
	Lanarkshire SOG
	Edinburgh, Lothian & Borders SOG
	Glasgow SOG
	Glasgow SOG
	Tayside SOG
	Fife SOG
	Social Work Scotland
	Scottish Prison Service
	Police Scotland
	RMA
	National Systems Support (NSS-ViSOR)
	NSS
	NHS Forensic Network
	SG, Social Housing Charter & Regulation Manager
	SG, CSU
	SG,CSU
	SG, CSU

Item 1 Welcome, Introductions and Apologies:

███████████ welcomed members to the latest meeting of the MAPPA National Steering Group (NSG). It was noted that ████████ (formally South West Scotland) had recently ██████ and the NSG extended its thanks to him for his contribution to the Group and MAPPA. It was also noted that it was ██████ last meeting before he moved to ██████ and the NSG wished him well for the future and thanked him for his contribution too.

Apologies had been received from:
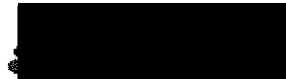
████████████	Police Scotland
	SG, Community Justice

Item 2 – Previous Minutes and matters arising

The note from the MAPPA NSG meeting held on 31 May 2017 was agreed as a true record, subject to the Glasgow SOG update noting that 3 initial ICRs had been processed, of which 1 had progressed to full ICR (page 9).

██████████████ noted that updates on Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA), and Level 1 guidance would be dealt with under agenda items 4 and 5 respectively.

Item 3   MAPPA: Thematic Inspection Action Plan

██████████████ gave the following brief overview of the Inspectorates Progress Review published on 29 June 2017:

• 4 recs were complete 4 ('Sexting'), 6 (MAPPA Co-ordinator role); 8 (Engagement Strategy); and 9 (Governance/Trends);
• 3 had seen good progress made - 1 (ERA); 5 (Level 1 standards); and 10 (ICR/SCR learning);
• 2 had made some progress - 2 (Risk assess Internet offenders), and 7 (ViSOR) – although this had not been met; and
• 1 had still to be activated - 3 (Capability review of social media devices).

██████████████ also referred members to the recently circulated Action Plan which noted progress in implementing the 10 recommendations. In so doing he highlighted the work the RMA was taking forward relative to rec 2.

Item 4   Environmental Risk Assessment standards

██████████████ explained that the recently circulated draft standards document had been the subject of extensive consultation over the last 18 months and NSG members had agreed ' in principle' to the content.

It was important to recognise that the recommended parameters and minimum standards were provided as additional guidance to the Responsible Authorities. Whilst the intention was that it would provide greater consistency of practice across Scotland, there was flexibility to go beyond the draft standards.

██████████████ emphasised the need to finalise the guidance, which had now been under development for the last 2 years. Accordingly there was a widely held expectation that the final document would be issued in November.

In terms of next steps, ██████████████ explained that a number of suggested changes, observations and points for clarification would be considered prior to the document being published and issued.

After further discussion the following was agreed:

• RMA would provide alternative wording for the reference to 'risk formulation statement' (Template- ERA, Part A pg. 14).

Action ██████████████ **RMA**

• ERA standards would be published at end of November.

Action█████SG

- ERA standards would be reviewed after 1 year, with a check in 6 months at the NSG on how they were working. There will be a coordinated request for SOGs to feedback on implementation.

Action█████SG

In closing,█████confirmed that the SG was intending to commence a review of the National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders in early 2018.

Item 5 Level 1 standards

█████ explained that the latest draft guidance had been considered by a Short Life Working Group (SLWG) on 25th October. This followed a focussed consultation with all MAPPA Coordinators, SOG areas, the SPS and RMA.

The feedback was very positive and supportive, with the following key points being raised:

Identification Process

The current draft now included an extract from MAPPA guidance on the small number of offenders who received a community sentence, with no licence conditions or social work involvement.

Conviction –V - Sentence

While noting that the Level 1 process commenced at conviction, and as such deviated from the 2016 MAPPA Guidance, the draft needed to reflect the immediate nature of the sex offender notification requirements. Concerns over increased CJSW workloads were somewhat obviated by the fact that the majority of pre-sentence cases were Police led.

At the conviction stage the key purpose was to engage authorities to share information and for the Police to collate, as lead, and better understand any emerging issues/risks/imminence. Thereafter if sentence occurred within 3 months all relevant information would be readily available to be shared with the lead agency.

Lead Authority Responsibilities

The draft guidance now recognised that the process needed to include "those other agencies who have or will reasonably be expected to have involvement".

ViSOR

ViSOR remained the agreed database for recording information, and provided a clear and defensible audit trail, and the guidance reflected that fact.

Initial Level 1 meeting

The Flowchart now allowed for the responsible authorities to provide a rationale for holding or not holding a meeting.

In wider discussion ███████████ noted that information on the Care Programme Approach relative to restricted patients should be included in the guidance.

In closing this part of the discussion, NSG members were asked to provide feedback on the current draft within 2 weeks of its being circulated.

Action All

Item 6   Offender Management Engagement Strategy

███████████████ introduced ███████████ as a participant in the SG's ███████████ ████████████who was tasked with implementing the Strategy.

███████████ explained her engagement with MAPPA co-ordinators to ascertain local implementation. This was a useful exercise and evidenced a variety of worthwhile engagement experiences across many MAPPA areas. She looked to find ways to share best practice across MAPPA area and pool engagement resources.

She also explained her contact with Community Justice Scotland (CJS) so as to better connect the MAPPA strategy with the broader communication and engagement strategies the CJS was currently implementing.

The SG hoped to set up a MAPPA web platform for both the public and practitioners. This would include both public-facing content on how MAPPA operated and a secure, password protected community of practice for practitioners to share knowledge and resources. An exercise to find examples of best practice for similar web platforms was on-going and included contact with certain NHS platforms, and the Ministry of Justice platform for MAPPA practitioners in England and Wales.

In terms of next steps, NSG members noted the following:

•   A preliminary options paper outlining the various routes for taking the project forward was being prepared;

•   Thereafter a formal consultation paper would be circulated to MAPPA Co-ordinators to prioritise what content and functions should be included;

•   A focus group was being formed through the MAPPA Development Group. This group was scheduled to meet on 6th December to further inform the content and structure of the platform.

Item 7   MAPPA Development Group Update

████████ noted that other than the slight increase in MAPPA offenders reoffending and the Forth Valley SCR, publication of the MAPPA Annual Report on 27 October yielded little by the way of media/political interest.

Ms Daye also provided the following overview of the work of the MAPPA Development Group, which last met on 1st November:

ViSOR

The ViSOR Improvement Plan was being reviewed to more effectively align actions between the Development Group and the UK National and Scottish Regional ViSOR User Groups.

Clear lines of communication on ViSOR within CJSW have been established with ████████ and ████████ leading on behalf of SWS. In June 2017, 3 ViSOR engagement sessions took place to provide greater understanding of the issues surrounding ViSOR in CJSW including housekeeping, vetting and accessibility.

The continued focus was on working with the CSWO Group to assist local authorities to improve ViSOR usage. Accordingly local Action Plan templates have been disseminated by SWS in October 2017 and were currently being completed by local authorities with a 30 November deadline. In addition the CSWOs group had worked with NSS and the SG to engage local authorities to carry out a comprehensive review of their registered ViSOR users.

The SG intended to engage CSWOs in early 2018 ahead of an anticipated update to HMICS and Care Inspectorate on progress to implement Thematic rec 7.

For her part, ████████ agreed to resend the ViSOR Improvement Plan to SOG chairs.

Action: ████████

MAPPA Extension

A questionnaire to capture key information regarding the experience of the first year's operation of the MAPPA Extension Category for Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders, yielded some 16 returns covering each of the MAPPA areas, police and SPS and SWS

Of the 34 Cat 3 referrals made, all responses indicated that the offenders had been correctly identified. This indicated that the guidance criteria were effective, and risk was being evidenced.

Where a referral did not meet the criteria, the reasons were being recorded. Of the referrals accepted, most included a risk assessment and management plan, although several highlighted a lack of understanding in some areas that the paperwork should be co-produced between Prison Based Social Work (PBSW) and Community Based Social Work (CBSW).

The majority (10 out of 16 returns) highlighted that information sharing was not being recorded appropriately on ViSOR.

Work to address completion of the risk assessment and management plan was on-going and had made significant improvements over 2017.

Work by the RMA to consider the risk profile of Cat 3 offenders was being considered, with analysis anticipated in spring 2018. Thereafter the MAPPA Development Group intended to examine whether the extension had a positive impact on the serious reoffending rate of the extension cohort versus those offenders with similar characteristics who were managed outwith MAPPA.

In closing this part of the discussion, ███████ noted that Divisional Police officers were not able to routinely access ViSOR, which had featured as part of a full ICR. This issue was likely to feature in a follow up Action Plan, which he agreed to circulate when available.

Action: ████████

LSCMI – RoSH – MAPPA

████████ explained that a SLWG was considering the barriers to effective completion of LSCMI and RoSH for CAT 1 offenders. It met quarterly and had progressed a number of actions, including:
- the development of a new MAPPA Referral form for Level 2 and 3;
- ICM Coordinators training event, and ICM and MAPPA Coordinators engagement day;
- PS governors and deputy governors training; and
- the compilation and circulation of SWS Interim Guidance on completion.

Remaining difficulties, predominantly involving PBSW and CBSW, would be the focus of engagement events in January, supported by CSWOs.

ICR / SCR

████████ spoke to her recently circulated analysis of the ICR data received from SOG areas, and the range of offences recorded, which included a number of cyber related offences. Acknowledging this analytical work required to be fine-tuned, she hoped the final product would yield important captured learning. She also noted the SG's intention to conduct a retrospective review of all known ICRs/SCRs to identify common themes and capture notable practice, which work was to be commenced in the new year.

In this connection it was noted that RSO access to mental health services was an issue that needed to be addressed, given the increased likelihood of suicide among certain of their number.

Universal Credit & MAPPA

███████ was liaising with policy leads in DWP and SG to ensure any information required with regards to MAPPA offenders and UC was communicated at the earliest opportunity.

In further discussion, it was suggested that any further discussions should include Social Welfare Officers. It was also agreed that the SG should advance the possibility of interim guidance being issued on UC relative to MAPPA.

Action; SG

Item 8   Update from the Scottish Prison Service

███████ confirmed that the SPS were now in receipt of the FAI determination relative to the death of a RSO in custody. She confirmed that a SLWG had been established to take forward the findings of the determination, which included work relative to Cell sharing, Respect and Bullying.

She further confirmed that the SPS were currently liaising with the Tayside SOG chair relative to a ICR for a high profile Category 3 offender.

Item 9 - Update from Police Scotland

███████ explained that the force's National Offender Management Unit's Intensive Review of ICR/SCRs had resulted in a programme of work to inform future organisational learning and development, the refining of Standard Operating Procedures, and the Supervisors training. A toolkit was also being created, which would include a Throughcare Map.

He also explained that the force continued to work with the Home Office in respect of the on-going research of ViSOR etc. to produce a comprehensive report on current and likely future trends around sex offender management across Scotland (Thematic rec 9). In so doing he explained that certain of the data was incomplete and/or required cleansing.

Item 9 - Strategic Oversight Group Chairs, including SCRs/ICRs

SOG Chairs provided the following updates from their areas:

Forth Valley

███████ confirmed that the area's recent SCR, which had implications for Adult Protection, was the subject of media inquiry. He also explained that the new MAPPA Co-ordinator had introduced changes to the area's sub-group structure following exchanges with other areas. He commended such exchanges to the NSG.

The area was also processing 3 ICRs, one of which had received significant media attention, and was likely to progress to SCR. A process of peer reviews for MAPPA chairs had also been introduced.

Edinburgh, Lothian and Borders

███████████ noted that he was acting Chair, replacing ████████ until March 2018. He also emphasised that the majority of ICRs in the area were a direct result of pro-active policing, which should be recognised.

Fife

███████ confirmed that of the 10 initial ICRs that had been processed, 4 had progressed to full ICR.

In terms of learning and development, the area was framing an easy to read resource to address the interface between autism and internet offending. ███████ **agreed to share the resource when it became available.**

Action ███████

In closing ███████ also highlighted the potential linkages that might exist between MAPPA and the National Missing Persons Framework for Scotland (Published May 2017). The SG agreed to give this further thought.

Action   SG

Highland and Islands

███████ explained that the SOG was going to be supported by a number of new Information Sharing Protocols. A Quality Assurance Sub-group had also been established. One SCR was nearing completion, and, following a factual accuracy check, would be shared with the SG in December.

While a MAPPA Category 3 offender continued to require intensive resource, the in-house delivery of the MFMC programme was working well.

South West Scotland

███████ noted that the area was addressing a number of staffing issues. She also noted that no cases had progressed to full ICR.

Lanarkshire

███████ noted that 4 initial ICRs had not proceeded to full ICR. Of these, 2 related to internet offending, and 2 to contact offending. All were uncovered as a result of pro-active policing. Among the lessons learnt was the need to improve better links,

including Information Sharing Protocols, with those agencies responsible for 'missing persons'.

He also noted that a recently hosted Public Protection event in South Lanarkshire had been well received. The conference considered the Forth Valley SCR, and raised again the difficulties associated with joint working with those coming into contact with mental health service, and/or receiving mental health assessments.

North Strathclyde

██████████ asked if the CSWO request relative to the completing of local ViSOR Action Plans could be reissued.

Tayside

██████████ confirmed that an independent SOG chair was being recruited. Further to the update from ██████████, she also explained that the ████ were aware of the on-going ICR.

Glasgow

██████████ said that following proactive policing, 7 initial ICRs had been processed but they had not warranted further scrutiny. She also introduced ██████████ as the new SOG chair.

Grampian

██████████ explained that a Quality Assurance had been undertaken. Consideration was also being given to the SCR alluded to by ████ The area was also working through a number of challenges relative to an RSO subject to an Order for Lifelong Restriction, which impacted on Housing agencies and Home Leave processes.

Item 10   Any other business

██████████ invited members to note the publication on 26th Septeptember of the SG's 'Recorded Crime in Scotland 2016-17' National Statistics and new research into the characteristics of 'Other Sexual Crimes' recorded by the police in 2013-14 and 2016-17.

He further explained that in light of the research, the Justice Secretary and Solicitor General were bringing together an Expert Group to look at and identify further steps to prevent sexual offending by young people.

██████████ undertook to update the NSG on the work of this Expert Group.

Action: SG

Item 11 – Date and Location of Next Meeting

It was proposed that the next meeting of the NSG would be held on either 14/15 February 2018, venue to be confirmed.

From: ▮▮▮▮▮▮

Sent: 03 November 2017 13:16

To:

Cc:

Subject: MAPPA National Strategic Group Wednesday 8 November 2017

Dear All,

Please find attached the agenda for the next meeting of the MAPPA NSG on Wednesday 8 November 2017. The meeting will be held in Committee Room 5 at South Lanarkshire Council's HQ, Almada Street, Hamilton (see below link).

https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/directory_record/7358/council_headquarters_hamilton

MAPPA
NATIONAL STRA...

Please also find attached the:

- minutes of the Group's meeting on 31 May.

MAPPA
NATIONAL STRA...

- MAPPA Thematic Inspection Action Plan (agenda item 3).

Joint Thematic
Review of MAPP...

- Latest version of the Environmental Risk Assessment guidance (agenda item 4).

MAPPA National
Strategic Group...

Kind regards

███████████

Community Safety Unit
Safer Communities Division
Scottish Government

████████████████

MAPPA NATIONAL STRATEGIC GROUP
South Lanarkshire Council HQ, Almada Street, Hamilton.
8 NOVEMBER 2017, 10:30 Hours

AGENDA

1. Welcome, Introductions and Apologies

2. Minutes of previous meeting and matters arising

3. MAPPA: Thematic Inspection Action Plan

4. Environmental Risk Assessment standards

5. Level 1 Minimum Practice Standards

6. Offender Management Engagement Strategy

7. MAPPA Development Group Update

8. Update from Scottish Prison Service

9. Update from Police Scotland

10. Update from Strategic Oversight Group Chairs, including SCRs/ICRs

11. AOCB

12. Date of Next Meeting

MAPPA NATIONAL STRATEGIC GROUP, ST ANDREW'S HOUSE, REGENT ROAD, EDINBURGH WEDNESDAY 31 MAY 2017

Present
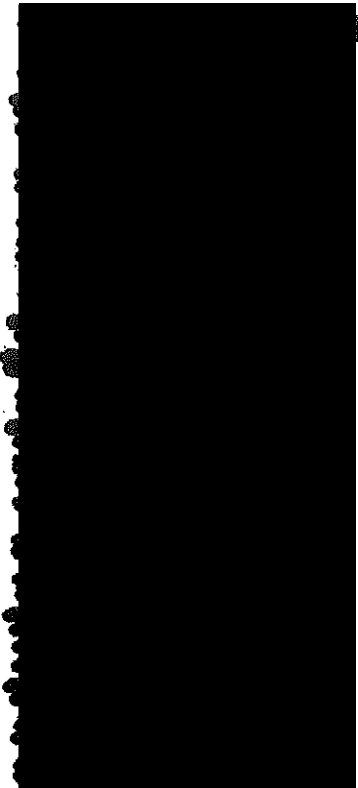
Scottish Government (SG),
Victim Support Scotland (VSS)
South West Scotland Strategic Oversight Group (SOG)
Forth Valley SOG
Highland and Islands SOG
Lanarkshire SOG
Edinburgh, Lothian & Borders SOG
Glasgow SOG
Tayside SOG
Fife SOG
Social Work Scotland
Police Scotland
Police Scotland
RMA
National Systems Support (NSS-ViSOR)
NHS Forensic Network
NHS Forensic Network
SG, Community Justice
SG, Social Housing Charter & Regulation Manager
SG, CSU
SG, CSU

Item 1   Welcome, Introductions and Apologies:

███████████ welcomed members to the latest meeting of the MAPPA National Steering Group. It was noted that ███████████ was representing the VSS for agenda item 3 and ████████ accompanied █████████ for agenda item 5.1.

Apologies had been received from:
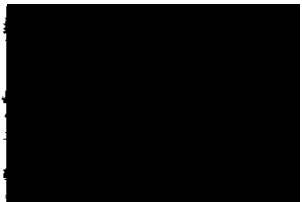
Grampian SOG
North Strathclyde SOG
Scottish Prison Service (SPS)
SG, Community Justice
SG, Child Protection

Item 2 – Previous Minutes and matters arising

The note from the MAPPA NSG meeting held on 16th February 2017 was agreed as a true record.

█████████ also noted the status of the following actions:

Action 1 from 16 February 2017 meeting: ViSOR numbers of RSOs likely to be affected by the additional Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) criteria circulated on 23 February 2017;

Action 2 from 16 February 2017 meeting: ERA Short Life Working Group (SLWG) reconvened on 16 March 2017 (to be discussed under agenda item 4.1);

Action 3 from 16 February 2017 meeting: RSOs with No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPFs) the SG co-funds the Migration, Population and Diversity Team within CoSLA to support local authorities in their work with migrants, asylum seekers and refugees. The team also coordinates the NRPF Network in Scotland which aims to identify and address issues that arise when supporting people with NRPF, and to facilitate information sharing and good practice amongst Scottish local authorities.

Scottish Contact: ███

NRPF Connect is a database that local authorities can sign up to on a voluntary basis to help organise their caseloads and get immigration status information on their NRPF cases from the Home Office and progress the cases to a resolution. It is used for people requesting or being provided with support by a local authority under:

- Section 22 Children (Scotland) Act 1995 – families;
- Sections 29 & 30 Children (Scotland) Act 1995 – former looked after child subject to aftercare; and
- Section 12 and 13A Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 –adults with care needs.

In Scotland, Glasgow and Edinburgh have been using it for some time and North Lanarkshire have just signed up. 46 authorities use it across the UK and it provides data to evidence costs and trends. More information can be found here http://www.nrpfnetwork.org.uk/nrpfconnect/Pages/default.aspx.

Item 3   Victims – Engagement with victim support services

As an introduction to this item, █████████████ noted the terms of the area for development 17 of the MAPPA Thematic, namely that *"the process of engagement with victim support services could be further improved through involvement with SOG chairs at a national level"*.

Accordingly the SG was keen to generate discussion about the possible role of VSS in relation to MAPPA, and introduced ████████████████ VSS's ████████████ ███████████ to talk about the positive role VSS can have in MAPPA.

By way of background, █████████████ explained that with over 600 volunteers, VSS was seen as the lead national victim organisation in Scotland. Its interaction with sister organisations such as Rape Crisis, and Women's Aid was marked by mutual respect and close working. And its relationship with the criminal justice system, previously through CJAs and now CPPs, was underpinned by a number of protocols

with key partners including Police Scotland, the Scottish Court Service and the Crown Office. Work with criminal justice agencies was also enhanced by virtue of the Victims and Witnesses (Scotland) Act. The involvement of VSS in MAPPA was generally regarded as adding informative victim perspective in planning for the delivery of services. ████████████acknowledged that a number of SOGs already had representation from victim support services, but he was keen to explore how such engagement could be improved upon. In so doing he accepted that a balance had to be struck between the capacity of VSS and the value added with any such engagements.

In wider discussion the following key points were made:

- In terms of future engagement(s), it might be worthwhile SOGs inviting VSS attendance at training events, workshops, and seminars etc.;
- It was recognised that VSS could be involved at both a Strategic and Operational level, but in the latter instance continuity was key;
- VSS might have a useful contribution to make in terms of ICRs/SCRs processes. With that in mind ████████undertook to approach VSS to consider how such linkage might be delivered in Forth Valley; and
- VSS might also have a potential role in both Quality Assurance and Sex Offender Notification Requirement Reviews, were the victim perspective could be helpful and challenging.

In closing this part of the discussion NSG members noted and agreed with all that ████ ████████said about any future engagement(s) between VSS and MAPPA SOGs being proportionate and worthwhile. Accordingly it was also agreed that such engagement once or twice a year was a sensible benchmark.

Item 4   MAPPA: Thematic Inspection Action Plan

████████████ gave a brief overview of the Action Plan, an updated version of which was circulated on 25th May. In doing he explained his assessment that of the 10 recommendations:

- 2 were complete - recommendations 4 ('Sexting'), and 6 (MAPPA Co-ordinator role);
- 5 had seen significant progress made - recommendations 1 (ERA); 5 (Level 1 standards); 8 (Engagement Strategy); 9 (Governance/Trends); and 10 (ICR/SCR);
- 1 has had some progress - recommendation 7 (ViSOR); and
- 2 had still to be activated - recommendations 2 (Risk assess Internet offenders), and 3 (Capability review of social media devices).

In closing, ████████████ noted that the Inspection team had completed its fieldwork and was preparing its report. The intention was to share the report with the NSG for factual accuracy checking as soon as possible. Key highlights showed that much had been achieved in the past year across the 10 recommendations although more work was required to complete some outstanding issues. Of concern was recommendation 7 which continued to progress slowly and needed continued focus.

Item 4.1   Environmental Risk Assessment standards

██████████provided brief background on the work of the reconvened SLWG which met on 16th March 2017. The subsequent redrafted minimum practice standards had caused Police Scotland to table the recently circulated position paper. SWS representatives had also expressed concern about certain aspects of the document, as reflected in a circulated email of April 2017. Most commentary focussed on **Section 3.0 Offenders subject to ERA** where Police Scotland's call for a wider and more mandatory regime was at odds with the view of SWS representatives that the standards should be less process driven, and rather be based on structured risk assessment. In terms of a collective SWS view this was likely to emerge when the two new joint chairs of the SWS's Standing Committee were appointed circa mid July 2017.

In wider discussion, it was noted that in terms of policing, it was important to avoid a 'postcode lottery', and therefore a high degree of consistency of approach was desirable. On the other hand it was acknowledged that any agreed approach needed to be proportionate and sustainable. It also needed to recognise the variations in existing local ERA practice across Scotland.

Following further discussion it was agreed that the current draft would be amended as follows:

- An ERA **must** be carried out on initial SONR registration;
- In terms of annual reviews the standards should make clear that there **should be a presumption that annual reviews be carried out for the groups of offenders/individuals listed in section 3.0**;
- The term 'contact offences" contained in the standards should define the various behaviours caught by the term e.g. third party contact, and inciting a child or adult at risk of harm to engage in sexual activity; and
- Section 4 of the standards should include an additional paragraph calling for the rationale behind whether an ERA is conducted or not to be fully considered and documented. Such a paragraph would reinforce the importance of making defensible decisions relative to the ERA process.

It was further agreed that ████████ would make the various changes to the draft document, and circulate it to NSG members for endorsement by correspondence, as soon as possible, but in any event prior to the next meeting of the NSG in October.

Action ████████

In closing ████████ confirmed that the SG was intending to commence planning for a review of the National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders in autumn 2017.

Item 4.2   Level 1 standards

████████ explained that the first meeting of the SLWG (comprising representatives from Police Scotland, SWS, the RMA, and the SPS), to develop Level 1 Minimum Practice Standards took place on 30th May 2017.

As well as discussing and amending an early draft of the standards, members of the SLWG were asked to provide further detailed views on the document, prior to it being more widely consulted upon. The SLWG was scheduled to meet again in July 2017. If an agreed set of standards had been framed by then, NSG members endorsement would be sought, shortly thereafter, through correspondence, or at the next NSG meeting in October 2017.

Item 4.2   Offender Management Engagement Strategy

██████████████confirmed that the recently circulated Strategy now reflected the new local community justice partnerships. This followed consultation with█████and SG officials responsible for Community Justice. **NSG members noted and endorsed the Strategy,** which would be included within the next version of the MAPPA guidance.

Item 5   Internet Offending

5.1   Child Abuse image offenders and risk

██████████ and ██████████ delivered a brief presentation on child abuse image offenders and risk, and the following key points were noted:

• There were distinct groups and sub-groups of internet sexual offenders, who required differing (and more proportionate) approaches relative to risk management interventions;

• The available evidence suggested that image only offenders had very low recidivism rates and posed a lesser risk of committing contact sexual offences in the future than contact, and dual offenders. Some 12% of online offenders have an officially known contact sexual offence history;

• While accepting that not all offences resulted in conviction, and reconviction rates always underestimated the true level of offences committed, it was acknowledged that such rates were generally the best practical measure of reoffending. With that in mind, 2 UK studies found that the re-conviction rates for new contact offences in those with a previous image offence showed lower rates than offline offenders;

• Key factors linked with contact offenders was antisociality, high levels of sexual deviance, and access to children. Where contacting offending occurred it was usually **before** or at the same time as image offending. Moreover it could not be assumed that offenders in possession of fewer images presented a lesser risk to those with more images;

• In terms of risk assessment tools, most tended to overestimate the risk associated with image only offenders. Notwithstanding, Seto et al (2011) noted that the Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (C-PORT) held promise. Although this tool had yet to be validated; and

- Those who commit image and contact offences concurrently required higher levels of risk management.

5.2   Risk assessment of internet offenders

█████████ talked to her recently circulated paper **Assessing Risk of Internet Offending: development of practice guidelines**. This paper proposed a research and implementation plan in response to recommendation 2 of the Thematic Report.

█████████ welcomed the fact that her tabled paper mirrored much that█████████ had to say about the findings from the available research, which she found consistent and compelling. In terms of the RMA's proposed research activity she said this would include an exploration of offending trajectories, which would be informed by a range of available resources including NSS (for ViSOR, and CHS), the SG's Justice Analytical Services, and LS/CMI data.

The NSG noted the proposed approach to research and implementation plan outlined in the paper. The group also noted and agreed with█████████ intention to keep the NSG updated with progress throughout the lifetime of the project.

In wider discussion of **items 5.1 and 5.2**, the following key points were noted:

- Caution was needed in interpreting the findings of any reconviction studies, given the issues of under-reporting and COPFS no prosecution decisions etc;

- There was merit in designing a Scottish practice approach, and for any such approach to be pilot tested;

- In terms of image only offenders and the low risks they can present, consideration should be given to more proportionate approaches relative to risk management interventions and the negative social impact such interventions have on offenders families; and

- In the early identification of apparent image only offenders, robust investigation of an individual's antecedents should be conducted to identify possible past contact offending.

In closing this part of the discussion,█████████ thanked█████████ and █████████ for their insightful contributions. She also invited NSG members to reflect on both presentations and provide subsequent thoughts, comments and suggestions by email.

Action   **NSG members**

Item 6   **MAPPA Development Group Update**

█████████provided the following overview of the work of the MAPPA Development Group, which last met on 4th May:

ViSOR

Recent engagements with SWS and Chief Social Work Officer Group (CSWOG) had been positive with actions progressing. However, the extent to which relevant local authority staff were sighted on the National Action Plan, Local Action Plans and Housekeeping and Myth Busting information varied across the country.

In terms of the Local ViSOR Action Plans, which were recently endorsed by SWS Standing Committee, █████████ sought NSG members' views on the governance of those plans. In discussion it was generally agreed that governance rightly sat with the area(s) Chief Social Work Officer(s) or delegated lead.

█████████ also alluded to her recent engagement with Home Office counterparts where improved use of ViSOR in England and Wales followed specific briefing to the Head of the Probation Service. Taking account of this and a previous action to engage █████████ (previously raised at NSG), █████████suggested that a direct approach to Local Authority Chief Executives from key leads from the SG and Police Scotland might prove more productive than earlier efforts.

In further discussion, and whilst noting the disappointing lack of progress, it was felt that the CSWOG should be given a further opportunity to deliver the required improvements.

Action: █████████████

Fundamentals of Risk Practice Training

Arrangements have been made for a 12 months programme of risk practice training to be delivered by the RMA to Local Authority Social Work and Police.

Category 3 Offenders

█████████ explained that while the recently circulated summary of statistics for 2016/17 provided the NSG with some headline information about RoSH offenders, further more detailed analysis was being developed with the RMA, and would be shared in due course. █████████ mentioned that in order to undertake this analysis the RMA would need to contact Local Authorities and SPS to link category 3 referrals with cases and their CHS numbers. She was seeking assistance from NSG members to facilitate this.

Item 7   Update from the Scottish Prison Service

In █████████ absence,█████████ was able to confirm that the SPS & SG were due to hold a development event on 9 June 2017 for prison and community MAPPA co-ordinators on referral practices, with particular reference to Cat 3 referrals.

The SPS was also still engaged in the LS/CMI short life working group, which was aiming to provide interim guidance to practitioners on the use of LS/CMI ROSH.

Item 8 - Update from Police Scotland

█████████████ confirmed that with SG funding, Police Scotland was developing an analytical product concerning the Scottish RSO population. The analysis would be delivered once ViSOR data has been accurately extracted and cleansed, which latter exercise involved a significant amount of effort. Thereafter it would provide detail concerning demographic, geographic and socio-economic factors and indicate any correlation to offending behaviour.

In terms of RSO trends, a quick review of RSO numbers saw a small fluctuation in total numbers in comparison to the figure produced for the MAPPA Annual report on 31 March 2016. As of 30 May 2017, the total number of RSOs was 5234 and represented a 2.7% increase. However this had to been seen against an overall decrease from the 6.5% increase in 2016 and 12.5% increase in 2015.

Current anecdotal information from the National ViSOR Unit (NVU) tended to suggest that more RSOs were being made subject to Community Payback Orders, which was causing a good degree of churn in terms of RSO numbers. As of 1 June 2017, the NVU would be collating statistical information on a monthly basis as to the number of newly registered RSOs, court disposals, transfers from England & Wales and number of RSOs archived. This would allow numbers to be monitored and any spikes identified and addressed. This and the analytical product would provide accurate information on the current RSO population.

Item 9- Strategic Oversight Group Chairs, including SCRs/ICRs

SOG Chairs provided the following updates from their areas:

Forth Valley

████████confirmed that the area continued to act upon and share learning more widely on a 12 point action plan relative to SCRs which had implications for Adult Protection.

The area was also processing 3 ICRs, one of which had received significant media attention, and was likely to progress to SCR.

Edinburgh, Lothian and Borders

█████████████ noted 4 ICRs had been processed, with no issues emerging. The area was also running an Internet campaign, which would include a range of preventative activity, including a diversionary pilot, and communications strategy addressing people who were worried about their sexual thoughts towards children/online behaviour and to encourage people to seek support before committing an offence.

The SOG was also dealing with a FoI request from a MAPPA Level 3 offender which was likely to go to the Information Commissioner.

Fife

██████████ confirmed that some 10 ICRs had been processed. In terms of learning and development, the area had hosted a seminar on Internet Offending involving ████████████████ and Stop it Now! A multi-agency file audit with a focus on Internet offenders was also being planned and would be conducted later in the year.

Highland and Islands

████████provided,████████ update and explained that Grampian and the Highland and Islands were in a transitional period in creating 2 SOGs. Local research of the RSO population reported a 23% rise in numbers, most of which was attributed to increased non-recent sexual crime and internet offending. One SCR continued to be processed, the results of which would be shared in due course.

South West Scotland

██████████ explained that████████ was retiring, to be replaced by████████ ████████ who had a Social Work background. The area had processed 2 ICRs both of which involved young people. ViSOR usage was also expected to improve with the relocation of terminals in more accessible areas.

Glasgow

████████████ noted that 5 ICRs had been processed, of which 1 had progressed to SCR. A review of the RSO population reported a 4% increase in numbers. Given the nature of social housing and plethora of social landlords in Glasgow, a protocol had been agreed with the████████████relative to block profiling.

Item 10   Any other business

██████████ invited NSG members to consider the possible organisation of a national MAPPA training event. She suggested this might comprise keynote speakers, workshops, research presentations and an opportunity for Scotland's MAPPA community to share experiences etc.

In further discussion it was agreed that the MAPPA Development Group should work up proposals for such an event, but that consideration also be given to there being a series of regional events, which had the benefit of engaging with more people in more areas.

Action   ████████

Item 11 – Date and Location of Next Meeting

It is proposed that the next meeting of the NSG would be held in October 2017, venue to be confirmed.

Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland

-

Scottish Government Action Plan

-

October 2017

STATUS KEY

◕	Objective successfully met	⬢	Objective not met
⬅	On target for completion within timescale	⇦	Out with target for completion within timescale
◁	Objective on hold/on-going	▬	No Change

1. Recommendations

"The ten recommendations outlined in the report are strategic in nature requiring a national response and are directed towards Scottish Government and Responsible Authorities."

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
1. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should work together to produce additional guidance on the parameters and minimum practice standards for conducting an Environmental Risk Assessment which is proportionate, practicable and sustainable.	As part of the National Accommodation Strategy for Sex Offenders, the Responsible Authorities carry out an "environmental risk assessment"(ERA) to identify any housing-related risks associated with a particular offender. Prior to publication of the report, the Scottish Government (SG) had already established a Short Life Working Group (SLWG) made up of key stakeholders to produce standard national guidance on ERAs with a view to publishing in 2017.	DG Communities, Social Housing Charter & Regulation Manager	➡ On-going review February 2017	➡ Following further consultation, final draft guidance to be considered at the MAPPA NSG meeting on 8th November.
2. Scottish Government in partnership with the Risk Management Authority and Responsible Authorities should provide additional guidance to enable staff	The development of best practice in risk assessment and management is one of the Risk Management Authority's (RMA) key responsibilities.	Directorate for Justice, Community Justice ▮	➡ On-going Review	The RMA has been actively involved in recruitment of a research lead and assistant that will take forward a review and synthesis of international research literature.

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
(Offender Management Unit and Criminal Justice Social Work staff) to better assess the risk posed by internet offenders.				A research and implementation plan in response to this recommendation was produced by RMA in May 2017 and has helped to establish a framework for national research into internet offending.

Once this research has been undertaken it will provide the foundation for final guidelines.

This research work is anticipated to take 12 months, following successful recruitment of these new posts. It is estimated that it will take 6 months from endorsement by the NSG to produce practical guidelines. |
| 3. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should undertake a technical capacity and capability review of equipment, training and guidance required to support staff in monitoring | The SG recognises the potential challenges arising from the growing numbers of internet offenders and is working in partnership with Police Scotland, Social Work Scotland and the | Directorate for Justice, Community Justice Division | On-going | Social Work Scotland and the Chief Social Work Officer are working together to take this recommendation forward. |

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
the use of social media devices by registered sex offenders to ensure compliance with licence conditions.	Chief Social Work Advisor to identify an appropriate expert to advise on the review of what will be required to ensure compliance with licence conditions going forward.			
4. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should develop a strategy to address the risks posed to children and young people from 'sexting' in order to build healthy respect and avoid the potential for exploitation and criminalisation.	The SG published an National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People on 21 April. It includes an action to develop guidance for professionals and parents on digital citizenship which will include information on respectful behaviours, rights and responsibilities, resilience and where to go to for support. It will also consider issues raised by self-produced sexual images, or sexting.	Directorate for Children and Families.		Complete April 2017
5. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should collaborate in order to develop minimum practice standards for the management of Level 1 registered sex offenders in order to support consistent and efficient practice.	The management of offenders at Level 1 is an operational matter for each Responsible Authority. Notwithstanding, and as the MAPPA National Co-ordinator, RMA is already working closely with SG and Police Scotland on the	1. Directorate of Safer Communities, MAPPA National Co-ordinator 2. Directorate for Justice,	On-going	Short Life Working Group met on 25th October 2017, and following further focussed consultation the final draft practice standards to be considered at the MAPPA NSG meeting on 8th November...

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
	development of a practice model to support police offender management staff in the management of MAPPA Level 1 offenders.	Community Justice ▮		
	The development of minimum standards will also be considered as part of a wider review of the National Standards for CJSW. As yet, this work has not been scheduled due to availability of professional advice.			
6. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should review the function and role of the MAPPA Co-ordinator to ensure compliance with agreed guidance and to meet the challenges of the MAPPA extension.	The current MAPPA guidance (version 6) issued in March 2016. The document is subject to an on-going programme of revision to take account of new legislation, and changes in policy and practice.	Directorate of Safer Communities, MAPPA National Co-ordinator		Complete September 2016
	A scoping exercise was recently carried out on the variety of functions performed by Coordinators taking account of the recent introduction of Category 3 offenders (April 2016). As a result, a revised set of roles			

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
	and responsibilities has been framed, which summarise the key functions of Coordinators, with emphasis being drawn to support and advise the Responsible Authorities on the operation of the MAPPA within allocated geographic areas. The roles and responsibilities paper was endorsed by MAPPA Coordinators and approved by the MAPPA NSG on 28 September 2016. The streamlined functions have been circulated to MAPPA SOGs and will be included in the next publication of the MAPPA Guidance.			
7. Scottish Government should lead on the development and delivery of an action plan in order to overcome the barriers to the effective and efficient usage of ViSOR by Criminal Justice Social Work, outlining owners and timeframes.	ViSOR is a Home Office System managed in Scotland by Police Scotland. A ViSOR improvement plan was developed by the MAPPA Development Group, disseminated in March 2016. The plan has	Directorate of Safer Communities, ▮▮▮▮ MAPPA Extension Policy Manager	January 2018	The Scottish Government is working with CSWOs to assist local authorities to improve their use of ViSOR. The MAPPA Development Group is reviewing the on-going ViSOR Improvement Plan to more effectively align actions between this group and the UK National

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
	priorities to improve CJSW access of the ViSOR system, and improve levels of CJSW staff vetted.			and Scottish Regional ViSOR User Groups.
	Actions have been delivered to address both priorities, including approval of a Risk Escalation Case to allow ViSOR terminal moves to improve access, provision of information on vetting process, and a comprehensive programme of engagement by with Police Scotland, to improve CJSW vetting levels. The impact of these efforts to improve staff use of the system has been small.			
	In January 2017 the Scottish Government therefore met with Chief Social Work Officers Group to highlight the level of progress in addressing Rec 7, highlight the operational and reputational risks around poor ViSOR usage, and engage the group to lead efforts to improve CJSW access. Local Action			

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
	plan templates have been disseminated by SWS in October 2017 and are currently being completed by local authorities. The Scottish Government intends to engage CSWOs in early 2018 to consider progress.			
8. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should design a national public engagement strategy regarding offender management that includes the management of registered sex offenders in the community.	The SG's Community Safety Unit has assessed with the Responsible Authorities the extent to which existing public engagement opportunities could be developed, and improved, all within the context of the Strategy for Justice in Scotland. As a result the SG's CSU has designed a national MAPPA Engagement Strategy which was approved by the MDG (25 August 2016) and endorsed by the NSG (31 May 2017). Among other things the strategy takes cognisance of the operation of the Keeping Children Safe and Domestic Abuse Disclosure Schemes. It also encourages use of	Directorate of Safer Communities ▮ Acting ▮ Head of Violence Reduction and Public Protection Unit	Endorsed by NSG on 31 May 2017	Completed May 2017

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
	Scotland's National Standards for Community Engagement which were designed to support implementation of the Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. The Standards were revised and re-launched on 29 September 2016.			
	It also recognises the National Strategy for Community Justice, and the establishment of Community Justice Scotland which will work closely with Community Justice Partners to provide leadership in raising awareness and addressing misconceptions relating to community sentences, including community sentences for people who have been convicted of a sexual offence.			
	They will achieve this through a variety of means, including the development of a communication strategy.			

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
9. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should establish a robust national governance structure to develop and utilise trend data relating to sex offending to better inform strategic planning for the continued effective and efficient delivery of MAPPA.	The MAPPA NSG agreed a new national oversight structure/membership on 28 September 2016. The MAPPA Development Group previously reporting to the Tripartite Group now reports to the NSG. Issues of a strategic nature for the responsible authorities will continue to be considered within the NSG. When substantive issues are raised that cannot be addressed by the NSG they will be referred to the Tri-partite Group for resolution. In terms of utilising trend data, the NSG recently considered a SG commissioned research paper that outlined trends in sexual offence convictions over the last 10 years in Scotland as measured through the Scottish Government's Criminal Proceedings database. It	Directorate of Safer Communities Acting Head of Violence Reduction and Public Protection Unit	"..improved governance structure has been established and horizon scanning has been progressed this recommendation has been fully met[1].	Completed June 2017

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy/Lead	Review Date	Status
	also provided some provisional projections for the next three years. In terms of next steps, the SG has provided Police Scotland with funding to assist on-going research of certain police databases to produce a comprehensive report on current and likely future trends around sex offender management across Scotland.			
	The Scottish Sentencing Council's plans to conduct and/or commission research on sentencing of sexual offences, which may also inform the NSG's future work and thinking.			
10. Scottish Government in partnership with Responsible Authorities should develop and introduce a structured and standardised process to maximise the learning and development emanating from both Initial Case Reviews and Significant Case Reviews.	The latest version of MAPPA Guidance published on 3 March 2016 included an amendment to ICR/SCR criteria for identifying whether a case is significant. This introduced a robust process where any and all relevant learning regarding an offender's multi-agency	Directorate of Safer Communities. ▇▇▇▇▇▇ MAPPA National Co-ordinator		🌑 Complete October 2016

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
	management can be captured and considered. Criteria was designed to be clear and unambiguous regarding the offences which should be considered in deciding if a case progresses within the ICR/SCR process, ensuring national consistency and a defensible approach. MAPPA Coordinators have now agreed to collate all ICR/SCR's commissioned in each CJA area. The SCR Initial Notification Report has also been amended and widely consulted through responsible authorities to adopt a streamlined process to reflect any areas of good practice or areas for development which can be shared nationally by the SG to inform future practice and management. On 25th August 2016 the forms were presented to MAPPA Development Group for approval before onward			

Recommendation	Scottish Government updates	SG Policy Lead	Review Date	Status
	submission and subsequent approval by the MAPPA NSG on 28th September 2016.			
	The final approved form was circulated on 31st October 2016 to all SOG chairs, Police Scotland, the RMA and Care Inspectorate for immediate operational use. The revised template will be included in the next publication of the MAPPA Guidance.			

Subject:	MAPPA National Strategic Group
Location:	Committee Room 5 at SLC HQ, Almada Street, Hamilton
Start:	Wed 08/11/2017 10:30
End:	Wed 08/11/2017 13:30
Show Time As:	Tentative
Recurrence:	(none)
Meeting Status:	Not yet responded
Organizer:	
Required Attendees:	
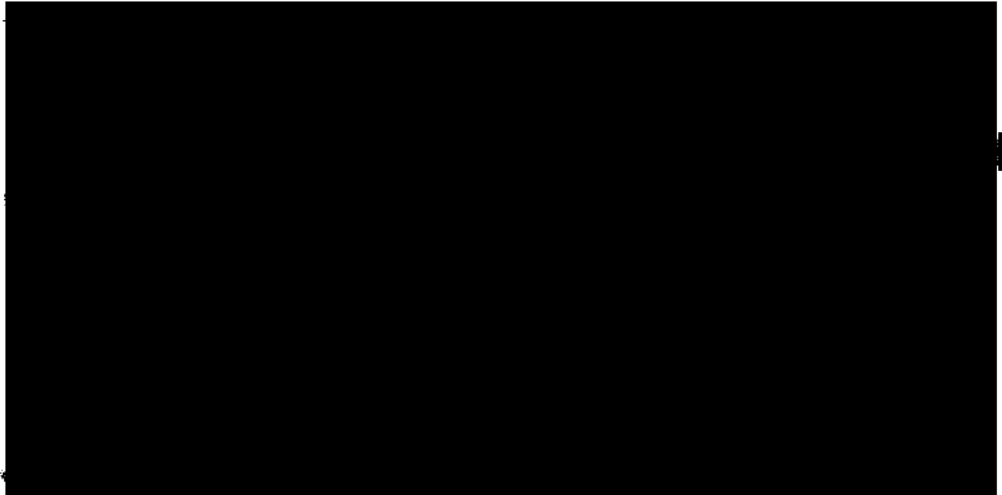
Dear All,

To note that the next meeting of the MAPPA NSG will be Wednesday 8 November 2017. October proved too difficult taking account of other business pressures and school holidays etc.

The meeting will be held in Committee Room 5 at South Lanarkshire Council's HQ, Almada Street, Hamilton (see below link).

https://www.southlanarkshire.gov.uk/directory_record/7358/council_headquarters_hamilton

We hope to see you all then but if you are unable to make it and wish to send a substitute, please note that this should be the Deputy Chair of your Strategic Oversight Group or equivalent.

Please also find attached the minutes of the Group's meeting on 31 May. Additionally I would be grateful to receive any item of business you wish to see placed on the agenda, which I shall circulate with any relevant papers on **1st November**.

I look forward to seeing you on 8 November.

MAPPA
NATIONAL STRA...

Community Safety Unit
Safer Communities Division
Scottish Government

From:

Sent: 30 May 2017 11:53

To:

Cc:

Subject: RE: MAPPA National Strategic Group meeting 31 May 2017

Dear All,

Please find attached the following two additional papers for tomorrow's meeting:

- Assessing Risk of Internet Offending: development of practice guidelines (under agenda item 5.2); and

- Category 3- Risk of Serious Harm Offenders (under agenda item 6)

MAPPA NSG
Internet paper R...

MAPPA NSG Cat 3
Analysis Repor...

Community Safety Unit
Safer Communities Division
Scottish Government

1

From: ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

Sent: 25 May 2017 16:01

To: ▓▓

Subject: MAPPA National Strategic Group meeting 31 May 2017

Dear All,

Please find enclosed the agenda and some of the papers for the Group's next meeting on Wednesday 31 May 2017 here in St Andrew's House, Edinburgh at 10.30 am.

I also provide a link to the Scottish Government's National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People (which goes some way to delivering on :

http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/04/1061/0

We hope to see you all then but if you are unable to make it and wish to send a substitute, please note that this should be the Deputy Chair of your Strategic Oversight Group or equivalent.

I look forward to seeing you on 31 May.

<< File: MAPPA NATIONAL STRATEGIC GROUP Agenda 31 May 2017.docx >>
<< File: MAPPA NSG MINUTES 16 FEBUARY 2017 final.docx >> << File: Draft ERA Guidance 31 May 2017.docx >> << Message: ERA >> << File: ERA Police Scotland Position Paper.docx >> << File: Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA in Scotland ACTION PLAN MAY 2017.docx >> << File: MAPPA Engagement Strategy draft 31 May 2017.docx >>

Kind Regards

▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓▓

Community Safety Unit
Safer Communities Division
Scottish Government

MAPPA National Strategic Group

Assessing Risk of Internet Offending: development of practice guidelines

Purpose
Developments since the previous meeting of the MAPPA NSG supersede the earlier decision to present a 'scoping paper'. Rather, this paper proposes a research and implementation plan in response to Recommendation 2 of the Joint Thematic Inspection of MAPPA reported in 2016:

"Scottish Government in partnership with the Risk Management Authority and Responsible Authorities should provide additional guidance to enable staff (Offender Management Unit and Criminal Justice Social Work staff) to better assess the risk posed by internet offenders".

Background
The inspection team found that nationally adopted risk assessment tools and agreed practice principles, standards and process are being applied effectively, indicating progress on recommendations of the Joint Thematic Inspection of High Risk Offenders of 2009. However, it was reported that in relation to internet offending, practitioners identified a particular challenge due to a lack of available risk assessment tool/s and/or structured guidelines which undermined their confidence in reaching defensible decisions about appropriate and proportionate risk management interventions.

This concern has been reinforced by the National Strategic Group where recent discussions have highlighted: the growing numbers of such cases; the urgent need to ensure defensible decisions in individual cases and in overall resource allocation; and the necessity of developing a range of proportionate and appropriate interventions.

This position is common to other international jurisdictions and reflects the current state of research knowledge and development. This is a relatively new field, but despite gaps in knowledge, some between study differences and the need for further research, the research literature on this group is growing rapidly and is informative. There are now research findings on the offending rates and differing characteristics of internet-only offenders and contact offenders; emerging research that supports further development and testing of a new tool (Seto and Eke, 2015); and indications that with modifications existing tools such as Stable and Acute 2007 may have applicability (Seto, 2013).

It is reported that internet offenders present a low likelihood of reoffending relative to contact sex offenders; however, this generality belies the complexity and heterogeneity that present daily challenges to practitioners and MAPPA chairs in distinguishing between those who present minimal, some or serious risk to others.

Some findings on re-offence rates

4.6% of online offenders committed a new sexual offence of some kind during a 1.5- to 6-year follow-up
3.4% committed a new child pornography offence
2.0% committed a contact sexual offence.

1 in 8 online offenders (12%) have an officially known contact sexual offence history at the time of their index offence.

About one in two (55%) online offenders admitted to a contact sexual offence.

There may be a distinct sub-group of online-only offenders who pose relatively low risk of committing contact sexual offenses in the future. (Seto et al 2011)

Online- only, offline contact, and dual offenders are different

Key characteristics
- General antisocial pattern: attitudes, disregard, lack of concern for others etc. Propensity for rule violation.
- Deviant sexual interests
- Motivation
- Opportunity

Online only offenders are more likely than offline only to have deviant sexual interests, but more likely than offline only and dual offenders to have barriers to acting upon them.

Online child pornography offenders, low risk of contact sexual offending if:
Low on antisociality; have psychological barriers to contact offending; limited access to children.

Dual offenders have more deviant sexual interests than online- only and offline- only, and antisocial pattern characteristics.

Those at most risk of child pornography *and* contact sexual offending have high levels of deviant sexual interest paedophilia; high levels of antisociality; have access to children; and few psychological barriers to acting on their deviant impulses (Babchishin et al 2014).

Summary
Online offenders without evidence of antisociality are lower risk of committing future contact offences, and intensive interventions are only necessary for a minority who pose a higher risk (Seto, 2107)

At present there is not an immediately available means by which to apply this growing research literature in day-to-day practice.

Risk Assessment
Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT)
- First such tool to be developed
- Published 2015
- Initial validation research is promising
- May serve as checklist to structure decisions pending further research
- Scoring manual under development (Seto and Eke, 2015)

Stable and Acute 2007
- Cautious use with online only offenders – may guide intervention targets but not risk estimates (Fernandez et al, 2014).
- Suggestion that with modifications may be useful with online offender (Seto, 2103).

Kent Internet Risk Assessment Tool—Version 2 (KIRAT– 2)
- A 'decision tree', with promising evidence emerging (Long et al, 2016).

Online Protect
- Development of a case formulation model for users of child sexual exploitation material. (Dr. Hannah Meridian and Prof. Derek Perkins)

Therefore, there are sources of international research and development potential to draw upon in order to design a practice approach, which can be tested against Scottish data to produce supporting guidelines.

Possible directions for exploration / development
- Stable 2007: are the modifications identified and underway; is publication of scoring guidance imminent?
- Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT): what can be learned from its development and early research?
- KIRAT: what can be learned from its development and early research; is there scope for a Scottish 'decision tree' to serve as practical guide to decision making?
- Development of guidelines to support analysis and formulation.

Key Elements of a research and implementation plan

Research elements
- Consultation with international working groups and academics
- Review of international research and development
- National data – ViSOR and LSCMI and reconviction data:
  - Develop and test various approaches
  - Potential to validate Stable 2007 generally if data permits.

Research

It is proposed that this initiative should commence with and be underpinned by various levels of research activity, which should be undertaken concurrently to optimise efficiency and earliest possible outcomes:

1. **Consultation with:**
   a. Online Protect international working group, European Online Grooming Project and the Dunkelfeld Prevention Project.
   b. Leading national and international academic advisors to provide expertise and ready access to new research and emerging developments;
   c. National operational subject matter expert/s and policy lead to ensure that development reflects agencies' needs and co-ordination with existing initiatives e.g. MFMC assessment process and 'decision tree', and policy.

2. **Research plan outlining the methodology will be approved by RMA Board, and will include:**
   a. Review and synthesis of international research literature: to provide underpinning evidence base for the development and promising lines of investigation for national research; and to provide the foundation of the final guidelines.
   b. National research based on available data
      - Development of working datasets
      - LS/CMI
      - ViSOR
      - Identify offending/re-offending trajectories and risk/need profiles and defining characteristics of various sub-groups

- Test existing tools e.g. RM2000, SA07, and emerging tools e.g. CPORT against national data.

Dependencies

A number of dependencies are identified the management of which will determine timescales and outcomes:

- Recruitment of essential research personnel
- Access to ViSOR data
- Linkage of LS/CMI data to reconviction data
- Possible need to request further data from agencies.

The support of NSG to progress those dependencies is sought.

3. Produce interim report and recommendations on the practice approach to NSG

Timescale: It is estimated that completion of this research will require one year from the provision of required data.

Practice guidelines

Practice guidelines to support application by practitioners and chairs will be developed by the RMA; the nature of those guidelines will be dependent on the recommendations forthcoming from the research phase and their endorsement by NSG. They will be informed by the emerging evidence and designed to reflect FRAME and Scottish practice processes c.f. CJSW and police practice process.

Timescale: it is estimated that the production of practice guidelines will require 6 months from endorsement of approach by NSG.

Implementation

The following elements will be scoped in detail when the practice approach is identified; each may vary according to the approach taken. For example, training in a new tool will have different implications from that needed to apply modifications to an established tool; access to such training will probably vary from author to author;

Piloting and final design

A planned and systematic pilot of a new initiative that evaluates a method and draws on the feedback of users is known to support implementation effectiveness. It also promotes defensibility and credibility. It is proposed that the benefits of testing and refining the emerging model outweigh the time delay in ultimate implementation.

The development of the national ViSOR and LSCMI dataset will underpin testing during a pilot phase. In addition user experience, recommendations and practice samples will be sought to ensure the best 'fit' of the approach user engagement.

Training

Unknown until practice approach is developed.

Practice support

Post training support should be offered to promote quality assurance and implementation integrity.

Evaluation

The development of the national VISOR and LSCMI dataset will underpin future evaluation. In addition user experience and practice samples will be sought.

Future developments

Some emerging research papers propose differential approaches for intervention / risk management based on risk and treatment needs and potential for desistance. When supplemented by the examination of national data, a next step could be the development of a tiered approach to intervention / risk management that is consistent with the FRAME policy and current practice processes.

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Seto, M. C., & Eke, A. W. (2015). Predicting Recidivism Among Adult Male Child Pornography Offenders: Development of the Child Pornography Offender Risk Tool (CPORT). Law and Human Behavior. Advance online publication. http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000128

Seto, M. C. (2012) Child Pornography Offender Characteristics and Risk to Reoffend. Royal Ottawa Health Care Group. Prepared for the United States Sentencing Commission. February 6, 2012

Seto, M. C. (2013) Internet sex offenders. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Seto, M. C. (2017) Research on online sexual offending: what have we learned and where are we going? Journal of Sexual Aggression Vol. 23, 1,2017

CATEGORY 3 – RISK OF SERIOUS HARM OFFENDERS

'Yearly Overview'

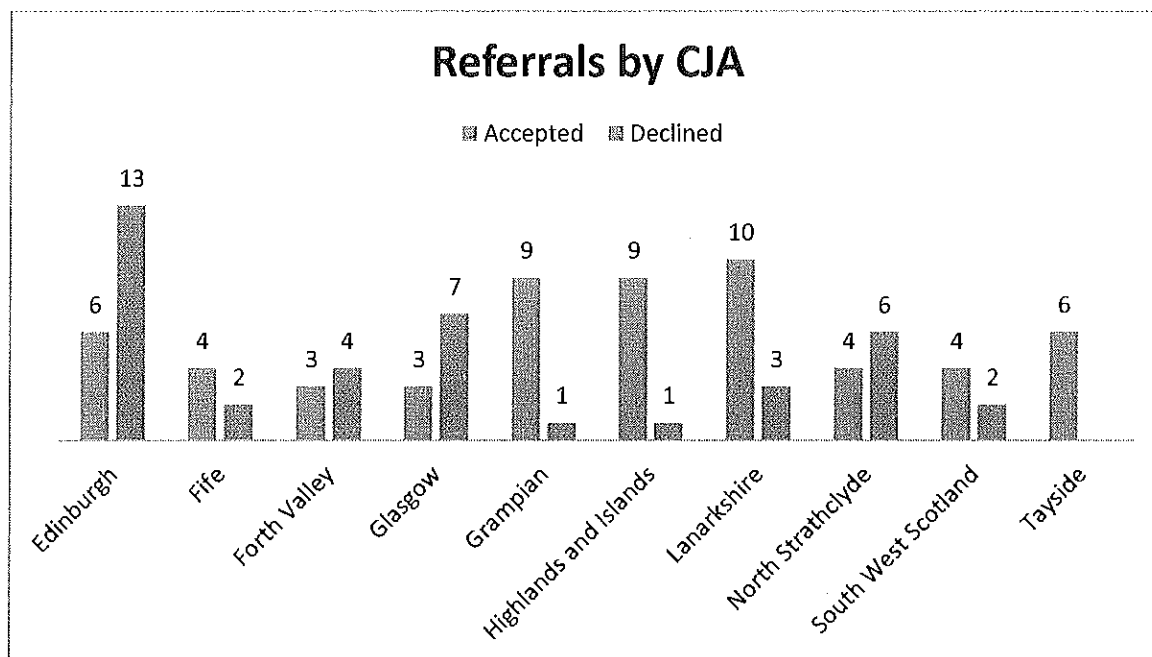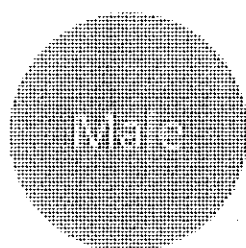TABLE 1 – Number of Referrals broken down by CJA area detailing numbers accepted and declined

Table 2 - Breakdown of male and female offenders
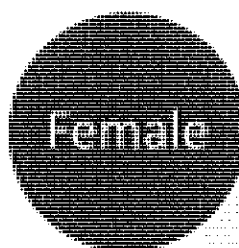
Table 3 – Illustration of age groups accepted into Category 3 Management
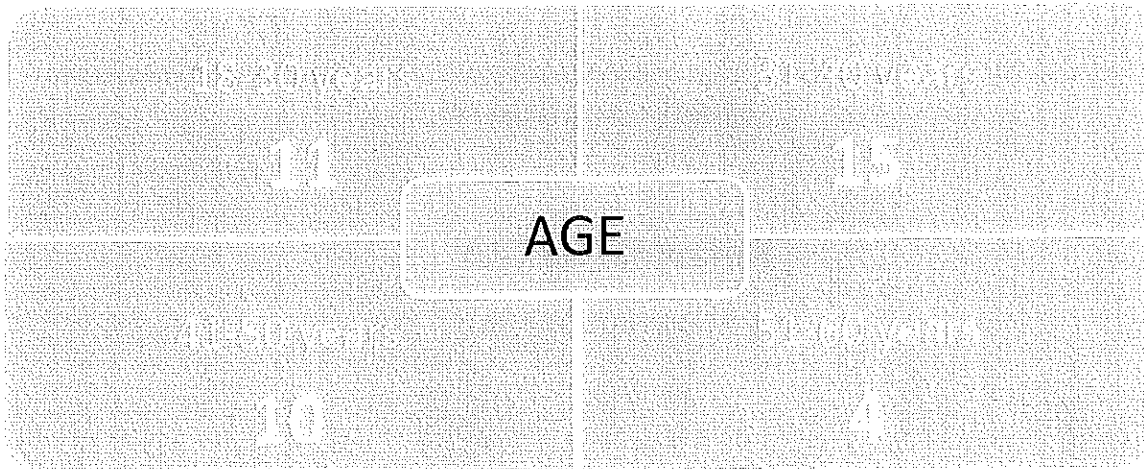
Table 4 – Percentage breakdown of Referring Responsible Authority
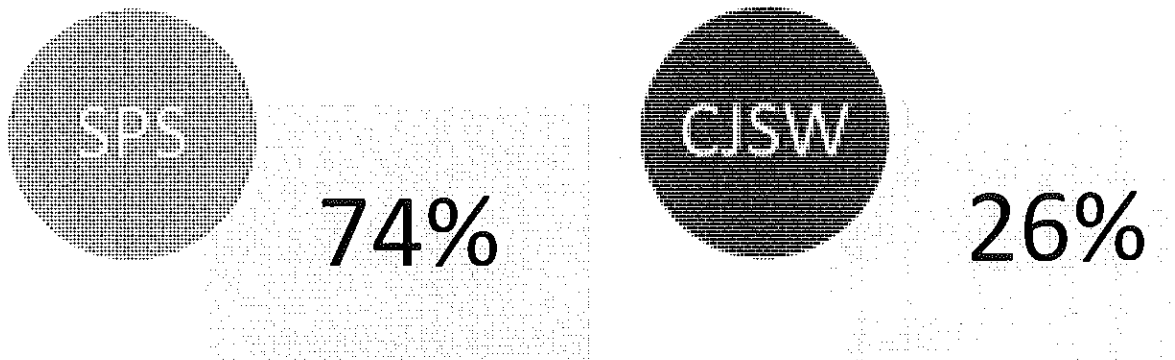
Table 5 – Number of referrals submitted per month

Referrals By Month

Referrals

Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17
1	2	12	8	19	7	4	5	4	10	6	5	7	6	7
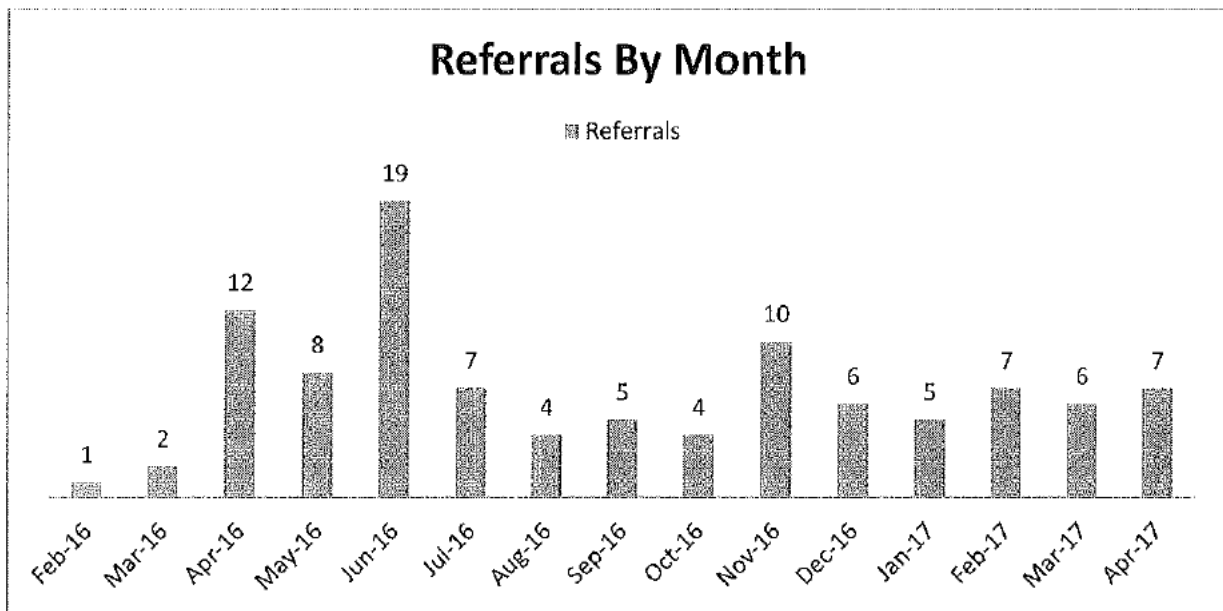
Table 6 – Number of Cat 3 Offenders being managed in community or custody

Community   Custody

	Edinburgh, Lothian &…	Fife	Forth Valley	Glasgow	Grampian	Highlands & Islands	Lanarkshire	North Strathclyde	South West	Tayside
Community	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	3	1
Custody	1	2	1	2	4	2	3	4	1	5
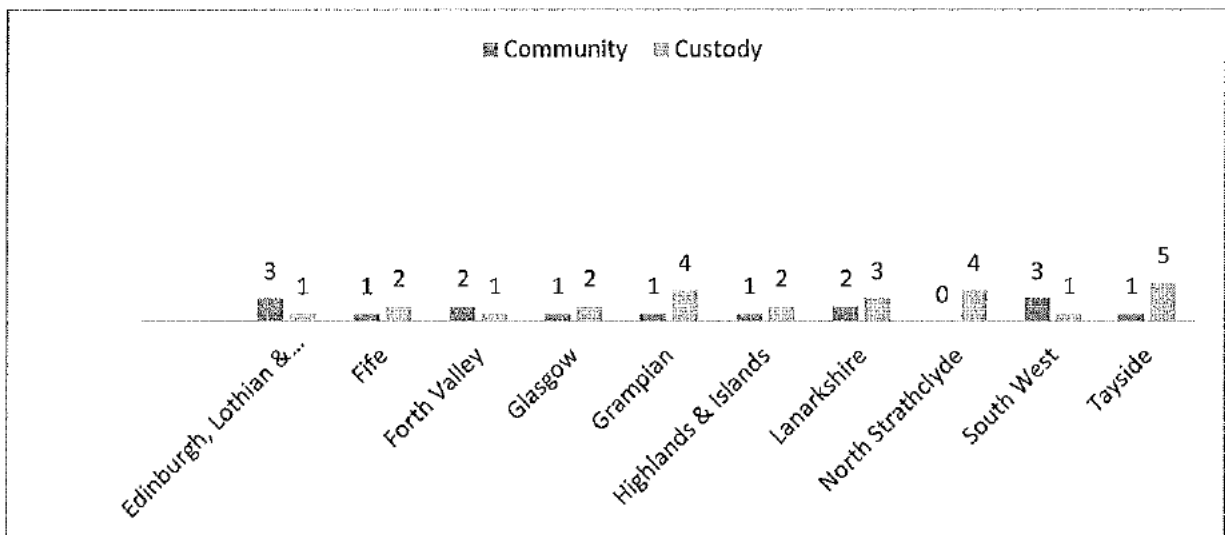
Table 7 – Total number of Category 3 offenders managed by each area

Total Managed 01/04/16 - 31/03/17

Edinburgh,...	Fife	Forth Valley	Glasgow	Grampian	Highlands &...	Lanarkshire	North Strathclyde	South West	Tayside
4	3	3	3	5	3	5	4	4	6
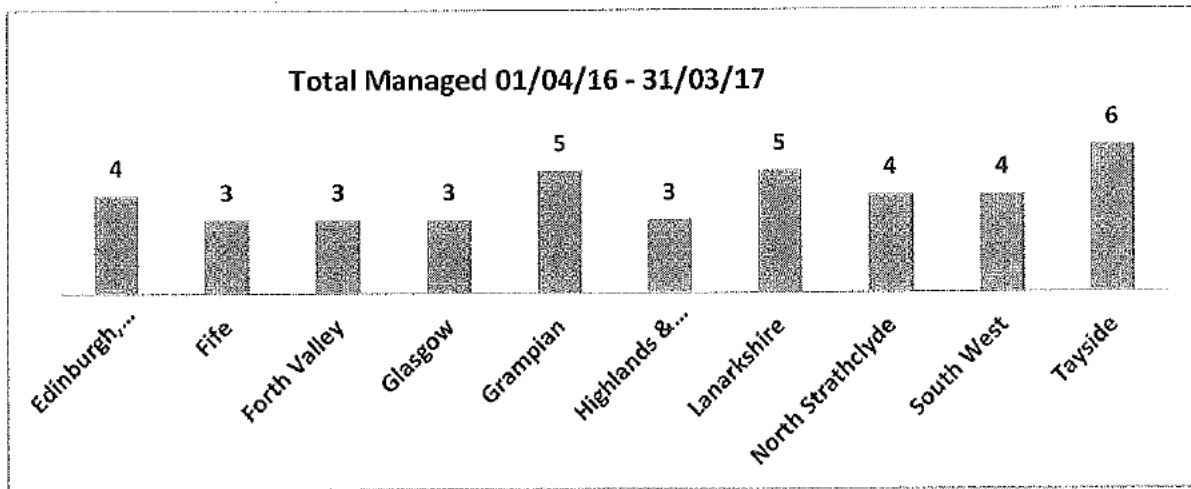
Public Protection Unit
Safer Communities
Scottish Government
May 2017

MAPPA risk by CJA

Bar chart showing MAPPA risk levels (High, Medium, Very High) by CJA region: Edinburgh, Fife, Glasgow, Grampian, Highlands and Islands, North Strathclyde, South West Scotland, Tayside.

From:
Sent: 25 May 2017 16:01
To:

Cc:

Subject: MAPPA National Strategic Group meeting 31 May 2017

Dear All,

Please find enclosed the agenda and some of the papers for the Group's next meeting on Wednesday 31 May 2017 here in St Andrew's House, Edinburgh at 10:30 am.

I also provide a link to the Scottish Government's National Action Plan on Internet Safety for Children and Young People (which goes some way to delivering on :

http://www.gov.scot/Publications/2017/04/1061/0

We hope to see you all then but if you are unable to make it and wish to send a substitute, please note that this should be the Deputy Chair of your Strategic Oversight Group or equivalent.

I look forward to seeing you on 31 May.

MAPPA
NATIONAL STRA...

MAPPA NSG   Draft ERA   ERA   ERA Police   Joint Thematic   MAPPA
MINUTES 16 FEB... Guidance 31 Ma...   Scotland Positio... Review of MAPP... Engagement Str...

Kind Regards

Community Safety Unit

Safer Communities Division
Scottish Government

Jen.Fleming@scotland.gsi.gov.uk

MAPPA NATIONAL STRATEGIC GROUP
St Andrew's House Regent Road, Edinburgh EH1 3DG
31 MAY 2017, 10:30 Hours

AGENDA

1. Welcome, Introductions and Apologies

2. Minutes of previous meeting and matters arising

3. Victims – Engagement with victim support services (VSS)

4. MAPPA: Thematic Inspection Action Plan

    4.1 Environmental Risk Assessment standards
    4.2 Level 1 standards
    4.3 Offender Management Engagement Strategy

5. Internet Offending

    5.1 Child Abuse image offenders and risk (Raj Dargee)
    5.2 Risk assessment of internet offenders (RMA)

6. MAPPA Development Group Update

7. Update from Scottish Prison Service

8. Update from Police Scotland

9. Update from Strategic Oversight Group Chairs, including SCRs/ICRs

10. AOCB

11.   Date of Next Meeting

MAPPA NATIONAL STRATEGIC GROUP MEETING ST ANDREW'S HOUSE, EDINBURGH
18 February 2016, 10:30

Present

████████████ (chair) Scottish Government (SG),Safer Communities
Chair, Edinburgh, Lothian & Borders SOG
Chair, Lanarkshire SOG
Chair, Tayside SOG
Chair, Fife SOG
Glasgow SOG
Police Scotland
Scottish Prison Service (SPS)
Chair, Forth Valley SOG
Police Scotland
Chair, Northern SOG
South West Scotland SOG
SG, Community Safety Unit (CSU)
SG, CSU
SG, CSU

Welcome and Introductions

1. ████████ welcomed members to the latest meeting of the MAPPA National Strategic Group (NSG).

2. **Apologies**

2.1 The following apologies had been received:

- ████████ SG Housing;
- ████████ North Strathclyde SOG Chair;
- ████████ Glasgow SOG Chair;
- ████████ Police Scotland
- ████████ National Systems Support

3. **Minutes of previous meeting on 15 October and matters arising**

3.1 The minutes as circulated were agreed subject to the following amendments:

- ████████ represented ████████ whose apologies had been tendered;
- ████████ represented ████████ whose apologies had been tendered.

1

3.2   Updates were provided on the following matters arising from the NSG's meeting on 15 October 2015:

- ██████████(Drugs and Alcohol National Support Specialist) contact details were circulated on 9 November 2015;

- 2 Scottish Parliamentary motions relative to the management of sex offenders, and the NASSO were circulated on 19 October 2015;

- North Strathclyde's RSOs in Care Settings return was submitted to SG on 15 January 2016.

4.   MAPPA thematic inspection

4.1   In introducing this item, which ██████████ suggested would rightly comprise the bulk of the meeting, she explained that the NSG would initially be used as the scrutiny and governance mechanism to take forward the Report's 10 recommendations and 17 areas of development.

4.2   In discussion of the recently circulated action plan the following main points were raised:

- **On recommendation 1** members noted the progress being made by the short life working group developing parameters and minimum practice standards for conducting Environmental Risk Assessments (ERAs)- see also item 5 below.
- **On recommendation 2** members acknowledged that the risks posed by internet offenders presented a number of challenges in terms of the scale and fast moving technical complexities that impacted on responsible authorities (something that is also significant for recommendation 3). The global reach of the problem also called for a 'whole systems approach', and the utilisation of academic and enforcement expertise. In this latter connection the National Crime Agency and institutes like the University of Liverpool, and the RMA were also cited.
- **On recommendation 4** members noted the progress being made by SG Child Protection colleagues to address problems associated to 'sexting'. In further discussion it was acknowledged that children (under 16) sharing intimate images should be dealt with as a child protection, not a criminal justice matter.
- **On recommendation 5** members noted that SGCSU colleagues had framed draft Level 1 guidance that would be circulated for consultation shortly. This guidance was drawn from existing examples of good practice relative to Level 1 offenders identified through the Thematic inspection.
- **On recommendation 6** members noted that following the MAPPA co-ordinators meeting on 18 January 2016, ██████████was drawing up a common set of key functions for co-ordinators, which would be circulated for comment.
- **On recommendation 7** members acknowledged the progress being made by the Tripartite and MAPPA Development Groups to overcome the barriers to

Recommendation 3   Social media devices

███████confirmed that the SG led review needed to take forward this recommendation had not yet commenced. For her part███████████referred to her recently circulated paper updating the NSG on the Future Digital Software used by Police Scotland to Remotely Monitor the Internet Use of RSOs. She also confirmed that 6 RSOs were subject to such monitoring as part of a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) condition, but that this was expected to increase to 10 in the near future.

Recommendation 4   'Sexting' strategy

███████████ explained that the SG was currently working across government to refresh the SG's action plan on internet safety for children and young people. The plan would be the subject of external consultation before being published by the end of next month.   Among other things this action plan was expected to include reference to the updates on the Child Protection Improvement Programme. The SG's Child Protection team was also looking to better integrate 'sexting' into the Relationships, Sexual Health and Parenthood education which was an integral part of the health and wellbeing area of the school curriculum in Scotland.

In response to questioning, ███████████ confirmed that young people had been involved in aspects of the action plan, which would include the insights and recommendations emerging from a Youth Commission made up of young people.

Recommendation 5   Level 1 minimum practice standards

███████explained that she continued to engage with Police Scotland, the RMA and Social Work Scotland relative to the draft standards following which she would circulate for wider NSG consultation. The standards were seen as key given the increased number of offenders being managed at Level 1. This may be attributed to increased confidence in routine multi agency cooperation and practice and the on-going continuous improvement in MAPPA related processes. It was further noted that the minimum practice standards would emphasise the importance of information sharing, which would allow for the escalation or otherwise of cases to be better managed. All this would provide greater consistency of approach in some areas.

In closing this part of the discussion, ███████████explained that the standards would take cognisance of associated guidance such as Police Scotland's Standard Operating Procedures and Risk Practice Model, as well as Local Authority National Outcomes and Standards. ███████████also noted that ownership of the standards would be for SOGs.

Recommendation 6   MAPPA Coordinators function and role

NSG members noted that the new streamlined role/responsibilities had been approved by the NSG and would be included in the next publication of the MAPPA guidance.

Recommendation 7   ViSOR

See agenda item 4.

Recommendation 8   Offender Management Engagement Strategy

███████████ confirmed that no further comments had been received from NSG members to the previously circulated Strategy document. Comments were however sought from CoSLA. Accordingly, CoSLA had since indicated its support for MAPPA and the Engagement Strategy. In so doing CoSLA felt that the Strategy needed to reflect the new local community justice partnerships. Accordingly SG Community Justice colleagues were currently looking at this aspect of the document. Once finalised a new version would be circulated for the NSG's consideration.

Recommendation 9   Governance/Trend Data analysis

███████ explained that the previously circulated paper outlining trends in sexual offence convictions would be updated and recirculated to take account of the SG data on Criminal Proceedings in Scotland 2015-16, which was published on 17 January. In further discussion ███████ explained that current data suggested that 'Other sexual crime' categories now accounted for 41% of all sexual crimes recorded by the police in 2015-16 – compared to 26% in 2010-11 and 34% in 2013-14. ███ ███ added that the SG was conducting a review into why sexual crimes reported to police are on the rise. The outcome of this review would be shared with NSG members in due course.

For her part ███████████ confirmed that Police Scotland would be starting some analytical work in respect of the current RSO demographic. Initially it would be based on information contained on ViSOR but would inform what areas required further in-depth analysis. ███████████ **agreed to circulate the findings of this analytical work when available.**

Action ███████████

Recommendation 10   ICR/SCR

NSG members noted that the new MAPPA ICR/SCR process was now in place and working. In this connection it was noted that the captured learning from an ICR relative to a young person in MAPPA, had resulted in multi-agency awareness raising event with the involvement of the Centre of Youth and Criminal Justice. Also the learning from a Case Review Summary relative to offences committed by a RSO against a number of vulnerable women had resulted in similar engagements, with the main focus being on the need to forge stronger connections between MAPPA and Adult Support and Protection.

Item 4   MAPPA Development Group Update

██████████ provided the following brief overview of the work of the MAPPA Development Group, which last met on 9th February:

4.1 ViSOR

██████████ explained the outcome of the ViSOR Scottish Regional Users Group meeting on 10 January and the Chief Social Work Officers Group meeting on 12 January.

In terms of key areas being progressed through the ViSOR Improvement Plan, the following were highlighted:

- SWS was currently seeking legal advice on the contractual obligations of local authority employees;

- The NSS 6 month vetting plan had been completed, which had resulted in 23 vetting applications submitted and processed during this time period As of 12/01/17 – 54 CJSW persons had been vetted across the country, with 18 Authorities who have personnel vetted.

- A ViSOR housekeeping letter was being prepared and will be disseminated through CSWO Group to address account security and system performance.

- In light of on-going concerns about vetting failures, further 'myth busting' FAQ material was being developed.

In wider discussion, and noting that the above issues were scheduled to be discussed at the SWS Standing Committee meeting on 20/02/17, the following additional points were made:

While the vetting issues appeared to be straightforward for new starts, it did present a degree of complexity in terms of existing employee contracts, with the potential of creating a 2 tier system. Notwithstanding, and looking beyond vetting, it was generally felt that a range of practical options, and 'work-a rounds' were needed if usage was to be improved.

In closing this part of the discussion, ██████████ also explained the background work and thinking that informed the recently created process for ViSOR nominal records for Category 3 offenders being released from custody and thereafter managed in the community. NSG members noted and **endorsed the said delineated process map, which would be formally commenced on 1 March 2017, and thereafter be included in the next version of the MAPPA guidance.**

4.2 MAPPA Referral form

██████████ explained the improvements made to the MAPPA Referral form, which took account of the new Category 3 group and risk assessment /risk management plan processes. NSG members noted the changes to the form **and endorsed its inclusion in the next version of the MAPPA guidance.**

██████████ also confirmed that the form would feature as part of the SPS's PR2 process on 1 March 2017.

4.3 Annual Report publication

██████████ explained that in the post-CJA world, there was a need for national consistency relative to the publication of MAPPA Annual Reports. In further discussion and noting the views of the MAPPA Development Group, it was agreed that the Reports would be published on each individual Local Authority Website, with a link being provided to the SG's national report. ██████████ would also produce a consistent form of words to be included in each report.

Item 5   National Strategy for Community Justice: The Implementation Plan

██████████ updated the NSG on the National Strategy for Community Justice, which was launched on 24 November 2016, together with the Outcomes, Performance and Improvement (OPI) Framework, which made specific mention of MAPPA. In doing so she explained that the new model would go live on 1 April 2017, although the new arrangements would need time to bed in, and it would not be until the implementation and reporting phase(s) had been completed, circa September 2018, before progress could be ascertained.

Partners were currently developing Community Justice Outcomes Improvements Plans and working towards implementing the new model. In terms of strategic vision, the emphasis was on **prevention and the reduction of further offending**. Seven long range common outcomes had also been framed, which included 4 structural and 3 person-centric outcomes.

██████████ also explained that while Responsible Authorities were statutory Community Justice Partners this was not reciprocal, e.g. the Crown Office and Scottish Courts and Tribunal Service were Partners only.

In summing up this discussion, ██████████ explained that a multi-agency Implementation Group had been established. The Group would be based on co-production principles where Members would jointly agree, own and drive the business and work plan. The fundamental aim of the Group was to provide a distinct forum for Partners to implement the National Strategy and the OPI Framework, so as to allow them to share learning and develop best practice. The work of the Group would complement that of other groups and bodies, including the Community Justice Coordinators Network and Community Justice Scotland, which latter organisation was currently recruiting staff.

Item 6   Update from the Scottish Prison Service

██████████ explained that the SPS and Parole Scotland continued to work together to improve understanding of the operational arrangements relative to Parole and

Immediate release. This on-going work was informed by legal advice, which it was hoped would form the basis of jointly agreed guidance for practitioners.

████████████ also alluded to the fact that the SPS and SG were planning to hold a development event in Spring 2017 for prison and community MAPPA co-ordinators on referral practices, with particular reference to Category 3 referrals.

In closing this part of the discussion, ████████████ explained that the SPS continued to engage in the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory Short Life Working Group, which was aiming to provide interim guidance to practitioners on the use of LS/CMI ROSH.

Item 7 - Update from Police Scotland

████████████ talked to her previously circulated paper on the recently piloted Police Practice Model, which the force intended to evaluate shortly. The pilot was to test a document set and formulaic approach to **POLICE** risk assessment and risk management planning for Level 1 offenders given there had never been any consistency to this. It was essentially the police equivalent of LSCMI ROSH.

████████████ emphasised that it was NOT a MAPPA Level 1 process; rather it was a police risk assessment/Risk Management Plan process for Level 1 cases.

████████████ noted, for information that, the National Police Chiefs' Council in England and Wales had recently approved changes to Policing Practice relative to the reactive management of low risk RSOs.

Item 8 - Strategic Oversight Group Chairs, including SCRs/ICRs

SOG Chairs provided the following updates from their areas:

Tayside

████████████ noted that scoping work continued to identify who would conduct an external SCR relative to ████████████████████████ Consideration was also being given to the ways and means of resourcing this independent review. Any help SG representatives and NSG members could offer in taking this forward would be appreciated.

Forth Valley

████████ confirmed that he would provide feedback from a recently arranged multi-agency training event which considered the findings and recommendations from a significant Case Review relative to offences committed by a RSO against ████████
████████████████████

Action ████████

Edinburgh, Lothian and Borders

███████ explained that a joint training event had been organised with the NHS Lothian Sex Offender Liaison Service relative to Internet offending on 31 March 2017.

███████ also expressed interest in the type of offender making up the new Category 3, which he expected would comprise individuals convicted of domestic abuse related offences. In terms of ICR/SCR, the area had dealt with a rising number, some 17 ICRs since April, none of which resulted in an SCR.

Fife

███████ was also able to confirm that joint training had been provided by Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) to a methodology for investigating SCRs, called *'Learning Together'*, involving 24 staff from child and adult services. Since April some 9 ICRs had been processed. One emerging theme was the fact that the cases arose though proactive work by practitioners, which had been welcomed.

Northern

███████ explained that Grampian and the Highland and Islands were still moving to create 2 SOGs. (███████ was likely to represent Grampian, although this had yet to be confirmed. In terms of ICRs, Grampian had processed 7, and Highlands and Islands 4. One SCR continued to be processed, the results of which were due to be available within the next 6 weeks. ███████ **agreed to share the findings of the SCR in due course.**

Action ███████

███████ also explained the area had also organised a seminar on Internet offending scheduled for April 2017.

South West Scotland

███████ explained that the area had benefited from a Development Day which focussed on the integration of adult and child services. ███████ also noted the positive work that had went into the successful integration into the community of a High Risk RSO, this had included providing him with a better understanding of the SOPO conditions he had to adhere to, as well as arranging a Circle of Support, all of which was reducing the likelihood of his reoffending.

Lanarkshire

███████ explained that ███████ had taken up post as the new MAPPA Coordinator. She also confirmed that a training day had been organised to look at Internet offending.

██████████ also sought advice relative to the practical difficulties associated with managing MAPPA offenders who had No Recourse to Public Funds (NRPFs). ██ ██████ understood that CoSLA previously provided a Regional NRPF Network for Scotland, which facilitated the sharing of information and good practice about NRPF service provision between practitioners in Scottish. **He agreed to find out if the Network still existed and would be able to provide any advice.**

Action ████████████

Glasgow

██████████ noted and agreed that MAPPA offenders who faced deportation but had NRPF status presented challenges to the MAPPA responsible authorities, which they had to balance against their wider public protection responsibilities.

In terms of training and development, ██████████ noted that in February, joint (police and social work attendee) training would be delivered on internet offending through the Lucy Faithfull Foundation. Similar to Fife a 3 day training was planned in May 2017 by SCIE relative to a methodology for investigating SCRs. A joint event with MAPPA and Adult Protection Committee colleagues following the Forth Valley SCR was also scheduled.

██████████ noted that the new ICR paperwork was found to be helpful, but it may need to be slightly amended to take account of certain processes relative to Restricted Patients. In this latter connection, ██████████ would approach ██████████ with further information.

Action ████████████

Item 9 – Forward Look

Victims

██████████ explained that by virtue of area for development 17 in the Thematic report, namely that *"the process of engagement with victim support services could be further improved through involvement with Strategic Oversight Group chairs at a national level"*, the Secretariat was keen to generate discussion about the possible role of Victim Support Scotland in relation to MAPPA. Accordingly NSG members noted that ████████████████████████████████ Victim Support Scotland had agreed to attend the next meeting of the NSG in June.

It was hoped the involvement of victim support services in MAPPA had the potential to add informative victim perspective in planning for the delivery of services. It was also noted that the extent to which the SOGs engaged with such services varied and ██████████ attendance would allow him and the NSG the opportunity to consider how best to use their time.

Proportionality

█████████ spoke to the recently circulated paper on Proportionality. In doing so he mentioned that at the NSG meeting on 28 September 2016, a question arose about the availability of research supporting proportionality (in terms of offender management and risk assessment). The question was prompted by earlier discussion about the number of eligible MAPPA cases the authorities were currently expected to deal with and the increasing number of MAPPA offenders envisaged in the trends and projections paper.

█████████ explained that proportionality was a well-founded notion that was linked to ethics and defensibility. Among other things he cited the RMA's FRAME guidance and the risk, needs, and responsivity model (RNR) as approaches that if applied proportionately, legitimately and purposefully yielded positive benefits.

In response █████████ expressed the view that it was perhaps timely to promote and/or bring together the conclusions from the available research on Desistance (i.e. 'strengths based activity), the .RNR model and offender Rehabilitation/Management.

For her part █████████ explained that while there was a number of differing approaches to risk assessment and treatment, there was not a lot of differences between them, in terms of the important contribution they can make to effective offender assessment and treatment.

Item 10   Any other business

No other business was noted.

Item 11 – Date and Location of Next Meeting

It was proposed that the next meeting of the NSG would be held in June 2017, venue to be confirmed, but it would avoid clashing with the Social Work Scotland conference also held that month.