

Who will know someone is subject to MAPP?

- Unless there are exceptional circumstances, the person who is subject to MAPP. They will be told why, and be made aware of the risk management plan.
- A victim of a serious convicted offender will be informed of the offender's progress through the Criminal Justice System, and can make comment if they wish to do so. A victim can opt out of this process if they wish.
- Representatives from Criminal Justice Agencies, and States departments who have significant involvement with a person. Regular members of MAPP include (but are not limited to):
 - Probation Service
 - Law Enforcement (Police/GBA)
 - Prison
 - Victim Support
 - Children and Family Community Services
 - Office of the Children Convenor
 - Social Security Department
 - Housing Department
 - Mental Health
- Other agencies who have significant contact with a person can also be part of the MAPP.
- If someone who is subject to MAPP is identified as presenting a risk of harm to any individual, disclosure will occur to that person (or parent in the event that the risk is posed to a child).

How do I find out more?

If you have been convicted of a relevant offence your Probation Officer will be able to tell you about MAPP. All other enquiries can in the first instance be directed to:

MAPP Unit
C/O Guernsey Probation Service
Guernsey Information Centre
North Plantation
St Peter Port
Guernsey
GY1 2LQ

Tel: 01481 724337

For the legal framework for MAPP please see:
The Criminal Justice (Sex Offender and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Bailiwick of Guernsey) Law, 2013 - Part VII

MAPP

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

General Information Leaflet

The MAPP Unit is a partnership between Guernsey Probation Service and Guernsey Law Enforcement with responsibility to co-ordinate Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPP)

What is MAPP A?

MAPP A stands for Multi - Agency Public Protection Arrangements.

MAPP A forms the basis of public protection, through multi-agency partnership, to manage the risk of sexual harm, and/or serious violence, presented by certain individuals.

There is legal responsibility placed on the Probation Service, Law Enforcement (Police and Border Agency), and Prison Service to co-ordinate the arrangements.

All States departments have a legal duty to co-operate with MAPP A. The law also allows for the sharing of information with non-States departments for the purpose of managing those presenting a serious risk of harm to others.

MAPP A is co-ordinated by the MAPP Unit, which consists of officers from the Probation Service and the Police. The Unit is co-located at the Probation Service and Police Station.

What does MAPP A do?

MAPP A means professionals have a legal duty to share information with each other in order to manage the risk of harm someone presents to others.

This is done in order to

- develop an informed risk assessment of a person
- devise a risk management plan to protect others from harm.

A lead agency identified by the MAPP Unit will oversee each individual case, and is the primary point of contact for the dissemination of information.

Sometimes information sharing will take place at a professionals meeting, and sometimes it will be via non-meeting communication.

There is no legal responsibility for a person subject to MAPP A to engage with MAPP A agencies, however information shared under MAPP A may be used to inform other systems that can demand compliance (Court Orders, Licence conditions, for example).

Who is subject to MAPP A?

There are three ways someone can become subject to MAPP A –

1. Persons subject to Notification Requirements (sex offender registration)
2. Persons sentenced to imprisonment/youth detention for a sexual offence, or sentenced to youth detention or imprisonment for 12 months or over for a violent offence (there are also provisions for those who have committed a serious act who have been detained for mental health purposes)
3. Other persons who are considered to pose an ongoing, serious risk of harm to the public (i.e. there are serious concerns about someone's behaviour that indicate they pose a significant threat to an individual, group of individuals, or the public generally)

When does someone stop being subject to MAPP A?

A person will be de-registered from MAPP A when it is no longer considered that the risks presented by that person need managing through multi-agency planning. Individual agency risk management may still be necessary, but not to a level requiring MAPP A oversight.