



West Mercia Multi Agency **Public Protection Arrangements**

CONTENTS

Section 1
Introduction 2

Section 2
Key Achievements..... 3

Section 3
The MAPPA Framework 4

Section 4
How the MAPPA Operate Locally 8

Section 5
Lay Advisor Comment..... 14

Section 6
Statistical Information 16

Section 7
Contacts 17

SECTION 1

Introduction

In West Mercia (Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire and Telford and Wrekin) we continue to develop effective and co-operative working between all those agencies involved in the management of those offenders who pose the greatest risk to our communities. The arrangements for this are called the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

The MAPPA arrangements have continued to develop over the past 12 months. We have seen the establishment of our strategic public protection unit located at police headquarters, working closely with probation to manage offenders.

Protecting the public remains the primary focus throughout West Mercia. This is a multi agency, team effort. At neighbourhood level, local policing officers and community support officers work with communities to generate community intelligence and minimise the risk to the public. These community based staff directly contribute to MAPPA level 2 and 3 meetings. In turn, they are supported by specialist staff from all the agencies who work in partnership to identify and manage risk.

Our arrangements have been formally reviewed and inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary (HMIC) with the report acknowledging the significant work and energy undertaken by partners in safeguarding the public. We are recognised nationally in this respect.

This year has seen revised MAPPA guidance and the launch of the National Child Sex Offender Disclosure pilot. We continue to develop our policies and procedures in line with national best practice. We are well positioned with the appointment of our Chief Constable, Paul West, undertaking the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) national lead in this area of business. The overall intention is to turn West Mercia into a 'centre of excellence' in public protection.

We continue, through strong partnership working, to make West Mercia a safe place to live and work.



Simon Chesterman

Assistant Chief Constable

Chair - Senior Management Board

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Simon Chesterman".

SECTION 2

Key Achievements

In the year from April '07 to end March '08 the theme for West Mercia MAPPA has been adapting systems and staff to new arrangements. It was expected to be a year of changes, some of which are outlined below:

In April '07 two Administrators were appointed to work full-time in MAPPA. They have occupied key roles in the smooth running of the MAPPA across a very large geographical area. The geography of the area means that numerous different agencies (inevitably with wide variations in how they are organised) contribute to MAPPA, making the administration of MAPPA both interesting and challenging.

In July '07 the second MAPPA Co-ordinator took up her post, with a brief to bring West Mercia MAPPA Level 2 work into central control, where more consistency could be achieved. We count ourselves fortunate to have attracted someone with a background in adult protection management. This has brought useful insights into MAPPA work, and helped confirm and emphasise the multi-agency flavour of our approach to public protection in West Mercia.

By the end of March '08 MAPPA Level 2 work was proceeding in a similar manner to Level 3 work. It has been rationalised and standardised to a much greater extent. Partnership agencies have embraced the new system at an operational level, and there are some excellent examples of multi-agency work. The two Co-ordinators work across both MAPPA Levels 2 and 3. This allows for best practice to be shared and also promotes the smooth transition of cases between levels.

In February '08 the MAPPA Unit moved to shared accommodation at Police HQ, where a Public Protection Unit has been formed around specialist staff dealing with sexual offenders, child protection, domestic abuse, and hate crime.

The year has been spent adapting existing systems whilst maintaining the day-to-day work ensuring that the most risky cases are managed appropriately. The successful completion of the changes is perhaps the headline achievement of the year. But a high standard of MAPPA work on individual cases should not be forgotten. A wide range of cases have been dealt with and significant contributions from a number of different agencies is a key feature in much of the work.



The Public Protection Team at West Mercia Constabulary Headquarters.

SECTION 3

The Mappa Framework

What is MAPPA?

- MAPPA are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by certain sexual and violent offenders. They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in West Mercia into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.
- A number of other agencies are under a duty to co-operate with the Responsible Authority. These include: Children's Services, Adult Social Services, Health Trusts and Authorities, Youth Offending Teams, local housing authorities and certain registered social landlords, Jobcentre Plus, and electronic monitoring providers.
- The purposes of MAPPA are:
 - to ensure more comprehensive risk assessments are completed, taking advantage of co-ordinated information sharing across the agencies; and
 - to direct the available resources to best protect the public from serious harm.

How do the MAPPA work?

- Offenders eligible for MAPPA are identified and information is gathered/ shared about them across relevant agencies. The nature and level of the risk of harm they pose is assessed and a risk management plan is implemented to protect the public.
- In most cases, the offender will be managed under the ordinary arrangements applied by the agency or agencies with supervisory responsibility. A number of offenders, though, require active multi-agency management and their risk management plans will be formulated and monitored via MAPP meetings attended by various agencies.

Who are the MAPPA offenders?

There are 3 categories of offender eligible for MAPPA:

Registered sexual offenders (Category 1) - sexual offenders who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify any changes subsequently;

Violent offenders (Category 2) – offenders sentenced to imprisonment /detention for 12 months or more, or detained under hospital orders. This category also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration and offenders disqualified from working with children; and

Other dangerous offenders (Category 3) – offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but who currently pose a risk of serious harm, there is a link between the offending and the risk posed, and they require active multi-agency management.

SECTION 3

The Mappa Framework

How are they managed?

There are 3 levels of management which are based upon the level of multi-agency co-operation required to implement the risk management plan effectively. Offenders will be moved up and down levels as appropriate:

Level 1 - Ordinary Management

These offenders are subject to the usual management arrangements applied by whichever agency is supervising them. But this does not rule out information sharing between agencies, via ViSOR and other routes.

Level 2 - Active Multi-agency Management

The risk management plans for these offenders require the active involvement of several agencies via regular multi-agency public protection (MAPP) meetings.

Level 3 - Active Multi-agency Management

As with level 2 but these cases additionally require the involvement of senior officers to authorise the use of special resources, such as police surveillance or specialised accommodation, and/or to provide ongoing senior management oversight.

What is the role of the Strategic Management Board

- Senior representatives of each of the agencies involved in MAPPA form a strategic management board (SMB) which meets at least quarterly to monitor the arrangements and direct any necessary improvements.
- The SMB will measure effectiveness against new national MAPPA standards introduced in October 2007 in order to ensure a common standard of effective public protection arrangements and that each of the agencies is playing a full part in MAPPA.

What do the Lay Advisers do?

- The responsible authority is required to appoint 2 lay advisers to sit on the SMB. The lay advisers act as independent yet informed observers; able to pose questions which the professionals closely involved in the work might not think of asking. They also bring to the SMB their understanding and perspective of the local community – where they must reside or have strong links.

ViSOR

ViSOR is a database holding details of sexual and violent offenders, and other dangerous persons. In 2008, for the first time, the three MAPPA Responsible Authority agencies - police, prison and probation - will be able to work on the same IT system enabling the sharing of risk assessments and risk management information on individual violent and sex offenders in a timely way to reduce re-offending.

SECTION 4

How the
MAPPA
operate
locally

i) Assessing Risk and Multi-Agency Work

Police, Probation, Prisons, Childrens and Adults Services, Youth Offending Teams and a range of other organisations in West Mercia regularly deal with offenders and ex-offenders. They have a responsibility to carry out their work to the best of their ability, and in a way that protects the public.

Most public protection work is carried out by these agencies using their own organisation's risk assessment and management methods. In the majority of cases information and resources from other organisations are used, but the management of the case is within the capability of the single organisation.

It is not easy to predict who will commit further offences and what these will be. However, there are a number of ways of doing this based on factual evidence that can be used to assess the likelihood of further offending, and current circumstances that make offending more or less likely.

When our work on public protection does not include information and expertise from all relevant agencies, it is weak, and likely to be ineffective. In a similar way, the powers and responsibilities of these different agencies are needed to manage the risks. MAPPA in West Mercia is based on a strong multi-agency approach.

ii) Managing the Most Dangerous - Level 3 cases

Locally, and in line with National MAPPA Guidance, the most serious offenders – those who are considered likely to cause serious harm (harm which is life-threatening and/or traumatic and from which recovery can be expected to be difficult or impossible) are dealt with by MAPPA "Level 3" meetings. These meetings take place monthly in each of the five police divisions in the area. Additional meetings are arranged if the case is considered to be so urgent that it cannot wait until the next monthly meeting. The meetings are attended by senior managers of the key agencies, and seek to give proper focus to that small number of most risky cases known as the "critical few". Over the year a total of 70 different cases have been dealt with at Level 3. For many of these cases a number of meetings have been required, and some have been managed at MAPPA Level 3 throughout the year.

Two anonymised case studies give a flavour of the sort of work undertaken to safeguard the public at MAPPA Level 3

Case Study 'Y'

Y committed serious sexual and physical assaults against his partner which were the latest in a history of sustained domestic abuse over several years.

This case was originally brought to MAPPA Level 2 at which point the exchange of information indicated grave concerns not only for Y's ex-partner but also for their children. The concerns were that on release from prison Y would attempt to abduct the children. This appeared to be well within his capability, and various agencies shared the same view of Y in this regard.

A decision was taken to elevate this case to MAPPA Level 3 because the effective management of the case was likely to require considerable resources, disclosure and senior management input.

The risk management plan required specific and detailed work by a range of agencies including the police domestic abuse unit, education, probation, the prison, a hostel and Children's Services. Meticulous work was undertaken by agencies within their own sphere of responsibility. These were drawn together under the MAPPA process to provide an overall risk management strategy which is both proactive and reactive.

SECTION 4

This case will remain at MAPPA Level 3 while there are still indications of high levels of risk posed by Y despite the restraints in place. It is still “early days” following Y’s release from custody. It is important to recognise that MAPPA information sharing and management may need to be maintained for some considerable time to ensure effective and on-going protection.

Case Study ‘W’

W has spent several years in a secure hospital. He had been assessed as being unable to benefit from any form of treatment. On discharge from hospital W made efforts to re-settle in the local area, obtaining employment and establishing significant relationships.

W committed a further serious life-threatening, violent offence and received a custodial sentence.

W was managed at MAPPA Level 3. It was agreed to seek W’s registration with the Ministry of Justice as a Critical Public Protection Case (CPPC). The purpose of registration is to ensure that the management arrangements for registered offenders are known at the highest levels, including ministerial level. Registration also allows the Responsible Authorities to apply for additional funding to support the resettlement and management of CPPC cases.

The latter was critical to W’s release plans. It was assessed that a highly structured and monitored release plan was necessary to protect the public.

As a result of the timely registration of W as a CPPC case, it was possible to obtain a placement in a specialised residential facility. Detailed arrangements were made for the physical transfer of W from prison to the facility. These involved prison staff, residential staff and several police forces. Officials from the Ministry of Justice played an over-arching supportive role in the arrangements.

Tight controls will be applied to W for several months after release. Failure to comply will result in an immediate return to custody.

Comparatively few members of MAPPA Level 3 cases become CPPC cases and the criteria is strictly applied by the Ministry of Justice. W’s registration confirmed that local MAPPA processes were able to identify and justify his need for inclusion. This in turn led to a robust release and risk management plan being devised and implemented.

It appears unlikely that W will be able to apply controls on his own behaviour that significantly change the risk he represents to the public. The case remains at MAPPA Level 3. Whilst a gradual process of reintegration must be encouraged as the prison licence comes to a close, careful monitoring will be used and all those involved in W’s management will maximise possible controls.

iii) Managing Significant Risk - Level 2 cases

For a larger number of offenders (178 this year) who perhaps represent a lower or less imminent - but still significant - risk of causing serious harm, a similar system operates. These are known as MAPPA Level 2 meetings. These occur either once or twice each month in each police division.

The staff attending Level 2 meetings are more usually at an operational level. As with the MAPPA Level 3, for each case an action plan is devised that is based on the best available risk assessment.

Two anonymised case studies are given here to illustrate the work of Level 2 MAPPA.

Case Study 'X'

X has a history of assaults on his mother, typically when both have been drinking to excess at her home. Both have learning disabilities and are classified as vulnerable adults. X's mother is frail, and it is thought likely that she will sustain serious or life-threatening injury from such assaults.

X represents a high risk of serious harm to his mother, but not to others. The focus of the risk management in this case needed to concentrate on both the relationship of X and his mother and their individual needs.

Adult Protection processes were used to look at the vulnerability issues of both X and his mother and to provide appropriate support and intervention. Adult Services from the Local Authority attended MAPPA Level 2 meetings to ensure that full information was exchanged about their work. This also prevented any "gaps" occurring.

It was critical to retain a focus on X as a convicted violent offender. Agencies were clear that X would be dealt with through the criminal justice system should further violence or threat occur. Appropriate restraints and actions would follow any such events. Reducing risk was dependent on "policing" the situation. This role was carried out in an exemplary manner by the local Police Community Support Officers. They became the "eyes and ears" for all agencies whilst acting in a supportive role to X and his mother. A further violent incident was identified immediately, and X was arrested and remanded in custody. Tight new restrictions on contact have been applied through the court.

Both X and his mother are assessed as having the capacity to understand the risks and consequences of their behaviour. It is not possible for the risk associated with their relationship to ever be fully eradicated. However, by managing this at MAPPA Level 2 over some time appropriate restraints, interventions and strategies have been identified within an effective inter-agency framework.

Without the MAPPA process a number of agencies would have been involved with one individual or the other, but lacking the co-ordinated approach necessary to protect a very vulnerable person from serious harm.

Case Study 'P'

P has a number of previous sexual offences against children, mostly young boys. He is required to register with the police as a sexual offender for the rest of his life. During his last prison sentence he was referred to the MAPPA process and was considered at MAPPA Level 3 for about 6 months before release. It was decided that he should be required to live at a probation hostel on release, and various other restrictions were imposed in connection with contact with children. The MAPPA level was reduced to Level 2 after a period of monitoring at the hostel.

In the longer-term, P will relocate away from the hostel, and plans are being made for this. It is likely that this case will remain in MAPPA Level 2 management until this next stage of reintegration into the community is achieved, and progress has been assessed.

P has been very co-operative with supervision. He is often seen jointly by police - responsible for his sexual offender registration - and probation who supervise his licence. This has reinforced for him the fact that police and probation are working closely together to manage the risk he represents. There has been no need to activate child protection procedures because P has had no significant access to children.

P's earlier offending in the 1980s and early 1990s occurred before there was any requirement to register as a sexual offender. It may be that he now believes (quite correctly) that he cannot "disappear" from official supervision after finishing his sentence and period of licence supervision, as he previously did, and that he is less likely to offend as a direct result.

iv) Lower Risk Offenders - Level 1 cases

Most registered sex offenders and other violent and sexual offenders are dealt with as MAPPA Level 1 cases within a single agency that has responsibility for the offender, mainly the police, probation or the Youth Offending Service. These agencies carry out a risk assessment and are responsible for keeping the assessment up-to-date when circumstances change. They manage the cases through their own procedures unless and until they need to formally share the task through the MAPPA. Certain key changes in circumstances are known to increase the risk for each case, and such developments prompt referral to MAPPA Levels 2 or 3.

v) Working with Prisons

Most of the West Mercia MAPPA cases in prison are located in the West Midlands Prison Area.

The West Midlands Prisons Area includes prisons in Staffordshire, West Mercia, West Midlands, and has links with services and agencies in Warwickshire. In our prison area there are 11 public sector prisons in all:

Birmingham	Hewell	Brinsford
Drake Hall	Featherstone	Werrington
Shrewsbury	Stafford	Long Lartin
Stoke Heath	Swinfen Hall	

The Prison Service continues to be committed to the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements in West Mercia. Prisons in our area have clearly identified senior managers with responsibility for public protection and have Risk Management Teams that manage those prisoners who present most risk. The Risk Management Teams ensure that the different departments within the prison work together and that information is shared effectively with MAPPA in the community.

Over the year there has been a significant increase in the responses of prisons to both attend and contribute with written reports for MAPPA meetings at both Levels 2 and 3.

vi) Overview of MAPPA work in the period

There are some changes in the numbers and types of cases dealt with under the MAPPA this year. Some key points arising are outlined below:

The number of Category 1 MAPPA (registered sex) offenders has risen (690 from 655). This is broadly in line with the national trend. It continues the expected slow-down in the rate of annual increase as more offenders finish their registration requirement.

There is a slight increase in the use of Sexual Offence Prevention Orders (SOPOs) from 24 to 27, and a similar slight increase in the number of cautions and prosecutions of sexual offenders who breach their registration requirements (38 to 40).

The MAPPA Category 2 (violent and other sexual offenders sentenced to 12 months or more in prison) population has grown marginally (324 to 342). This reflects sentencing trends in court. It has some slight effect on MAPPA work but is not particularly significant.

SECTION 4

How the MAPPA operate locally

SECTION 4

How the MAPPAs operate locally

The number of Category 3 cases (offenders who do not meet the definitions above for categories 1 or 2, but who are deemed to represent a significant risk of serious harm to the public) at MAPPA Levels 2 and 3 has decreased substantially (70 to 53).

The overall numbers of cases dealt with at MAPPA Level 3 was 70, down 1 from the previous year. The number of cases dealt with at Level 2 was 178, up from 131. Whilst the change to a centrally delivered system for Level 2 cases only took effect from September '07 onwards, it is clear that the numbers of Level 2 cases increased significantly. It may be that agencies were encouraged to refer more cases to a central facility for MAPPA work, or that in the previous year there was some under-reporting of MAPPA work by the agencies working in a devolved system.

vii) **Protecting Vulnerable Children and Adults**

Special attention is paid to protecting those who are unable, for whatever reasons, to protect themselves adequately from abuse. Children and vulnerable adults (including some elderly people) are sometimes targeted for abuse by offenders. In West Mercia there is a close involvement in the MAPPA from child and adult protection services and mental health. They attend meetings as required at Level 2 and as standing members at Level 3. The knowledge they bring to public protection work gives insight into the situation of victims and potential victims. This enables those responsible for public protection to know much more about who may be at risk and what might be done to help protect them. The involvement extends into helping plan and deliver safeguards for potential future victims.

viii) **Victim Liaison work**

An additional important contribution is made to much of the West Mercia work on Public Protection by Probation Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs). Where the victims of sexual and violent offences wish to have contact, VLOs supply a link between those dealing with the offender and those who have been offended against. The information VLOs are able to contribute helps those managing the case to decide on appropriate licence conditions for those to be released from prison. Such conditions might include prohibitions on direct contact with named individuals, or exclusions from specified areas. There is also an important contribution in making the Panel aware of the effects of the offence(s) on the victims.

VLO Contribution

Victim Liaison Officers (VLOs) work with victims of serious violent and sexual crime where the perpetrator is given a prison sentence of 12 months or more. It is our responsibility to provide victims with information about the offender in their case. Such information includes explaining about the possible release month and any other information about key stages that the offender will be required to complete up to the end of their period in custody or on licence. One such key stage may include consideration by the MAPPA.

The West Mercia VLO's regularly attend MAPPA meetings with a very clear goal in mind. It is essential that victim's circumstances, concerns and views are taken into consideration when risk management strategies are devised. Attendance at MAPPA meetings is a powerful tool for the VLO to bring to the discussion the issues that really matter to the person who has been most affected by the offenders actions.

Victims have commented that they find it reassuring to know that their concerns and fears are being heard by the various agencies dealing with criminal justice. Sometimes, for instance just before the offender is released, the victim's anxiety increases. It is useful for VLO work to both address victim's fears and advise the MAPPA with up-to-date and accurate information.

SECTION 5

Lay Advisor Comment



Deena Glazzard-Mahon
Lay Advisor

Lay Advisor, Deena Glazzard-Mahon reports as follows:

I have been Lay Advisor for West Mercia Strategic Management Board (SMB) for three and a half years now and have just been re-appointed for a second term, so I must be doing something right!

I am currently involved in the recruitment of a second Lay Advisor. Applications have been fairly sparse, something that was echoed when I attended the regional conference in Birmingham in May this year.

On a local level, I have been involved in the MAPPA Guidance Review Group. We have reviewed all aspects of the guidance and will present our report at the next SMB. Working with the review group gave me a greater understanding of the whole MAPPA process and in particular what is expected of the SMB.

Again locally I am aware of the heavy caseloads presented to the MAPPA Co-ordinators and the need for all agencies to ensure that only the most serious offenders are dealt with at Level 3 meetings.

I still very much see my role as a representative of the community, to observe and sometimes question the professionals who work in such an important role as public protection.

SECTION 6

MAPPA
Annual Reports
Statistical Information

Required for the reporting period 1st APRIL 2007 - 31st MARCH 2008

1. Category 1 MAPPA offenders: Registered Sex Offenders (RSO)

- i) The number of RSOs living in West Mercia on 31st March 2008
- Area total, plus broken down to named BCU level.

Total
690

By Police Division (BCU)	RSO
S. Worcs (C)	203
N. Worcs (D)	152
Hereford (E)	107
Shropshire (F)	119
Telford and Wrekin (G)	99
HQ	10

- a) The number of RSOs per 100'000 head of population.

RSO Per 100k
60

- ii) The number of sex offenders having a registration requirement who were either cautioned or convicted for breaches of the requirement, between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

Total
40

- iii) The number of (a) Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs) applied for (b) interim SOPOs granted and (c) full SOPOs imposed by the courts in West Mercia between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

a)	37
b)	2
c)	25

- iv) The number of (a) Notification Orders applied for (b) interim Notification Orders granted and (c) full Notification Orders imposed by the courts in West Mercia between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

a)	1
b)	0
c)	1

- v) The number of Foreign Travel Orders (a) applied for and (b) imposed by the courts in West Mercia between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

a)	0
b)	0

2. Category 2 MAPPA offenders: Violent offenders (VO)

- vi) The number of violent and other sexual offenders (as defined by Section 327 (3), (4) and (5) of the Criminal Justice Act (2003)) living in West Mercia between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

Total
342

SECTION 6

MAPPA
Annual Reports
Statistical Information

3. Category 3 MAPPA offenders: Other Offenders (OthO)

vii) The number of 'other offenders' (as defined by Section 325 (2)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act (2003)) between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

Total
53

4. Offenders managed at Level 2 or 3

(viii) Identify how many MAPPA eligible offenders in each of the three Categories (i.e. (1)- RSOs, (2)- VOs and (3)- OthOs above) have been managed at level 2 or 3 between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008.

	Level 2	Level 3
Cat.1 (RSO)	66	29
Cat.2 (VO)	63	37
Cat.3 (Otho)	49	4

(ix) Of the cases managed at levels 2 or 3 between 1st April 2007 and 31st March 2008 (i.e. figures at viii above), how many:

- (a) Were returned to custody for a breach of licence?
- (b) Were sent to custody for a breach of a sexual offences prevention order?
- (c) Were charged with a serious sexual or violent offence (SFO)?

Category 1 - RSOs		
RSOs	Level 2	Level 3
a)	12	5
b)	5	0
c)	0	1

Category 2 - V&Os		
V&Os	Level 2	Level 3
a)	36	14
b)	n/a	n/a
c)	2	0

Category 3 - OthOs		
OthOs	Level 2	Level 3
a)	n/a	n/a
b)	n/a	n/a
c)	0	1

(x) Of the cases where level 2 or 3 MAPPA offenders are charged with an SFO between 1st April 2007 and 31 March 2008 (i.e those at (ix) above); how many, at 31st March 2008, had resulted in:

- (a) a conviction for a SFO;
- (b) any other outcome (e.g. conviction for non-SFO, charge dropped, acquittal, case not proceeded with) or
- (c) the offender still being charged with an SFO.

Category 1 - RSOs		
RSOs	Level 2	Level 3
a)	1	
b)	0	
c)	0	

Category 2 - V&Os		
V&Os	Level 2	Level 3
a)	2	
b)		
c)		

Category 3 - OthOs		
OthOs	Level 2	Level 3
a)		1
b)		
c)		

SECTION 7

Contacts

West Mercia Police

Simon Chesterman - Assistant Chief Constable

West Mercia Constabulary HQ
Hindlip Hall
PO Box 55
Worcester
WR3 8SP

Telephone: 08457 444 888

Email: simon.chesterman@westmercia.pnn.police.uk

West Mercia Probation Area

Julie Masters - Assistant Chief Officer

West Mercia Probation Area
Stourbank House
90 Mill Street
Kidderminster
DY11 6XA

Telephone: 01562 748375

Email: julie.masters@west-mercia.probation.gsi.gov.uk

West Mercia Police

Martin Lakeman - Superintendent

West Mercia Constabulary HQ
Hindlip Hall
PO Box 55
Worcester
WR3 8SP

Telephone: 08457 444 888

Email: martin.lakeman@westmercia.pnn.police.uk

Sean Paley - Detective Chief Inspector

West Mercia Constabulary HQ
Hindlip Hall
PO Box 55
Worcester
WR3 8SP

Telephone: 08457 444 888

Email: sean.paley@westmercia.pnn.police.uk

MAPPA Co-ordinators**Jill Hawes**

Public Protection Unit
CID
West Mercia Constabulary HQ
Hindlip Hall
PO Box 55
Worcester
WR3 8SP

Telephone: 01905 332252
Email: jill.hawes@west-mercia.probation.gsi.gov.uk

Peter Clark

Public Protection Unit
CID
West Mercia Constabulary HQ
Hindlip Hall
PO Box 55
Worcester
WR3 8SP

Telephone: 01905 747014
Email: pete.clark@west-mercia.probation.gsi.gov.uk

MAPPA Administrator**Wendy Elwell**

Public Protection Unit
CID
West Mercia Constabulary HQ
Hindlip Hall
PO Box 55
Worcester
WR3 8SP

Email: wendy.elwell@west-mercia.probation.gsi.gov.uk

SECTION 7

Contacts

