

HM Coroner Rachael C Griffin  
Dorset Coroner's Office  
Civic Centre  
Bourne Avenue  
Bournemouth  
BH2 6DY

Sent via email: [REDACTED]

6<sup>th</sup> May 2025

Dear Ms Griffin,

**Regulation 28 Report – Marta Elana Vento**

I write on behalf of the National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) in relation to paragraph 7, Schedule 5 of the Coroners and Justice Act 2009, and regulations 28 and 29 of the Coroners (Investigations) Regulations 2013, in relation to the prevention of future deaths report sent via email to the NPCC dated 11<sup>th</sup> March 2025.

The notice sets out concerns following the inquest into the death of Marta Elena Vento, namely that there is a lack of guidance on how to risk assess and manage offenders who are managed under MOSOVO when they present with the risk of violence, or an escalating risk of violence and you are concerned that this will result in a failure to identify the risk of violence, or the increasing risk of violence, in those being managed by MOSOVO which may lead to a future death. I am very sorry to read of Marta's death, in extremely violent circumstances. My sympathies are with her family and friends.

I have noted that there has been similar correspondence to the Chief Executive Officer of the College of Policing and in my response I have liaised with both the College and the Portfolio lead for the Management of Sexual Offenders and Violent offenders (MOSOVO), Assistant Chief Constable [REDACTED].

The Police management of offenders in a statutory context sits primarily within Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), as a responsible authority under S325-7, of the Criminal Justice Act 2003. These arrangements provide a statutory framework for the three responsible authorities

of Police, HM Prisons and HM Probation (HMPPS), to work together to manage the risks posed to the public by eligible offenders in the community. The management of violent offenders is generally undertaken within category two (2), of MAPPA when an offender is subject of statutory supervision. This places the lead agency responsibility on to HM Probation Service to undertake a risk assessment and formulate a risk management plan with consultation of statutory partners.

However, in this particular circumstance the offender left custody at sentence end date was therefore not subject to statutory supervision by HM Probation. This ordinarily would have meant no statutory police involvement as regards a risk of violent offending unless a referral to Category 3 was being considered. This was not required in this case as the offender was subject of notification requirements under the Sexual Offences Act 2003, which made him automatically eligible for MAPPA under Category 1 and made him subject of police lead agency. The offender was managed a sexual offender as this was the basis for their MAPPA eligibility.

It is therefore uncommon for a violent case not subject of statutory supervision by HM Probation to be managed by the police as lead agency. In these circumstance the police have no direct powers to require an offender not subject of statutory supervision to cooperate with a violence risk assessment process. In this case however, police had the statutory powers to manage the offender as a sexual offender with the subsequent authority to require them to submit to a risk assessment and to formulate risk management plan.

The risk assessment process police use for sexual offenders is the Active Risk Management System (ARMS), which has been in use by Police in England and Wales since 2014 and is well established. This system assesses 11 factors both risk and protective bespoke to the offenders personal circumstances at the time of assessment alongside their static risk of sexual recidivism based on the OASys Sexual Predictor (OSP). These are combined to provide an overall level of risk and most importantly a risk management plan articulating the plan to mitigate the risks identified and to support the offenders desistance. We would expect that this activity should look at the offenders circumstances holistically and should identify risks of serious violence as part of the overall assessment if known to the assessor and if undertaken adequately.

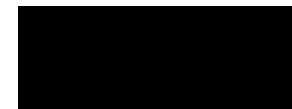
The NPCC MOSOVO Lead liaises regularly with the College of Policing who develop the training for MOSOVO staff in England and Wales and who produce Authorised Professional Practice. I will ask that the NPCC Lead request the College of Policing review their APP and training material to highlight more strongly the consideration of violence within the assessment when considering the formulation of the risk management plan. In addition, we have previously requested from the College of Policing a full review of the ARMS process as part of normal good practice and will reiterate this need.

I hope the information provided will go some way to address your concerns. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you require any further information in relation to my response.



Kind regards

Yours sincerely,



Chair

National Police Chiefs' Council