

# Derbyshire



## Annual Report 2010-11





# Introduction by the Responsible Authority agencies

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Safeguarding the public from violent and sexual crime continues to be of the highest priority for agencies across Derbyshire.

Our Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) set out the robust way we work together to identify, assess and manage high-risk offenders across the country.

The crimes these offenders are responsible for greatly affect the lives of victims, their friends and families and can in turn cause fear in local communities.

We recognise the public's concern about people who may present a risk of causing significant harm.

It is never possible to eliminate that risk entirely, but we work hard to rehabilitate offenders while taking a tough approach to any increased risk they may present.

MAPPA is a partnership and this report explains how different agencies involved work together, how the arrangements operate in Derbyshire and what actions are taken to improve their effectiveness.

It also contains statistical information about the number of offenders managed under the arrangements and illustrates how the arrangements work in practice.

Every year we strive to improve public protection through MAPPA but we are aware that we need to continually review and update these arrangements in order to afford our communities the highest level of protection.



**Alec Wood**

Assistant Chief Constable  
Derbyshire Constabulary



**Denise White**

Chief Executive  
Derbyshire Probation Trust



**Andrew Cross**

Deputy Director Custody  
Public Sector Prisons  
HM Prison Service (East Midlands)

# What are MAPPA?

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## MAPPA background

- (a) MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders (MAPPA-eligible offenders) under the provisions of sections 325 to 327B of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.
- (b) They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in each of the 42 Areas in England and Wales into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.
- (c) A number of other agencies are under a Duty to Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Trusts, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and Local Housing and Education Authorities.
- (d) The Responsible Authority is required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA area Strategic Management Board (SMB) alongside senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and duty to co-operate agencies.
- (e) Lay Advisers are members of the public with no links to the business of managing MAPPA offenders and 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 and have strong links).

## How MAPPA works

- MAPPA-eligible offenders are identified and information about them is shared by the agencies in order to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.
- In the majority of cases that is as far as MAPPA extends but in some cases, it is determined that active multi-agency management is required. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.
- There are 3 categories of MAPPA-eligible offender: **Category 1** - registered sexual offenders; **Category 2** – (in the main) violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months or more; and **Category 3** – offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but who currently pose a risk of serious harm.
- There are three management levels intended to ensure that resources are focussed upon the cases where they are most needed; generally those involving the higher risks of serious harm. **Level 1** involves ordinary agency management (i.e. no MAPPA meetings or resources); **Level 2** is where the active involvement of more than one agency is required to manage the offender but the risk management plans do not require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level. Where senior oversight is required the case would be managed at **Level 3**.

MAPPA is supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system for the management of people who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The police have been using ViSOR since 2005 but, since June 2008, ViSOR has been fully operational allowing, for the first time, key staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system, thus improving the quality and timeliness of risk assessments and of interventions to prevent offending. The combined use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enable the safe transfer of key information when these high risk offenders move, enhancing public protection measures. All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: [www.justice.gov.uk](http://www.justice.gov.uk)

# MAPPA Statistics

## Derbyshire

<b>MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2011</b>				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	720	268	-	988
Level 2	24	11	6	41
Level 3	5	1	1	7
Total	749	280	7	1036

<b>MAPPA-eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)</b>				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	52	23	13	88
Level 3	15	5	2	22
Total	67	28	15	110

<b>RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements</b>	47
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<b>Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders</b>	
<b>SOPOs, NOs &amp; FTOs imposed by the courts</b>	
SOPOs	44
NOs	0
FTOs	0

<b>Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody</b>				
	<b>Category 1: Registered sex offenders</b>	<b>Category 2: Violent offenders</b>	<b>Category 3: Other dangerous offenders</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Breach of licence</b>				
Level 2	5	7	0	12
Level 3	2	0	0	2
Total	7	7	0	14
<b>Breach of SOPO</b>				
Level 2	1	-	-	1
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	1	-	-	1

<b>Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population</b>	<b>83</b>
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This figure has been calculated using the 2010 Mid-Year Population Estimate published by the Office for National Statistics on 30 June 2011, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

# Explanation commentary on statistical tables

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## MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2011 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

**(a) MAPPA-eligible offenders** – there are a number of offenders defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management, because they have committed specified sexual and violent offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority (94% this year) are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPP meetings.

**(b) Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs)** – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify any changes subsequently (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years’ imprisonment.

**(c) Violent Offenders** – this category includes violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order. It also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration and offenders disqualified from working with children.

**(d) Other Dangerous Offenders** – offenders who do not qualify under the other two MAPPA-eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPP meetings.

**(e) Breach of licence** – offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation supervision). If these conditions are not complied with, breach action will be taken and the offender may be recalled to prison.

**(f) Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)** – a court may make a SOPO at the time of dealing with certain sexual offenders or when the police make a special application on account of the offender’s behaviour in the community. The full order lasts for a minimum of five years, and can last indefinitely. A SOPO will require the subject to register as a sexual offender and can include conditions, for example to prevent the offender loitering near schools or playgrounds. If the offender fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, he can be taken back to court and may be liable to up to five years’ imprisonment.

**(g) Notification Order** – this requires sexual offenders who have been convicted overseas to register with the police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. The police may apply to the court for a notification order in relation to offenders who are already in the UK or are intending to come to the UK.

**(h) Foreign Travel Orders** – these prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from travelling abroad where this is necessary to protect children from the risk of sexual harm.

# How MAPPA work in Derbyshire

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Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire Probation Trust and HM Prison Service (East Midlands) are together responsible for MAPPA in Derby and Derbyshire. But managing offenders effectively, protecting victims, and keeping individuals or communities safe often involves other people too. So our arrangements also include:

- Derby City and Derbyshire County Youth Offending Services
- Derby City and Derbyshire County Children's Social Care and Adult Social Care Services
- Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation NHS Trust and other local NHS services
- Derby City and Derbyshire District Housing Services and a number of social housing providers
- Jobcentre Plus (Dept. for Work and Pensions)
- G4S Justice (Electronic Monitoring) Services.

Independent sector organisations, like the NSPCC, may be engaged as well.

A Strategic Management Board, on which all the major agencies are represented, oversees how the arrangements are working. A community viewpoint is provided by Lay Advisers. Chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable, the board directs any changes or improvements to the arrangements that are needed.

The past year has seen a continued focus on targeted multi-agency management; strengthened performance in a number of areas; a programme of SMB audit, and of joint training, which continues. The board is also giving attention to MAPP Level 1 management.

The work of the board, and of the arrangements as a whole, is underpinned by a jointly-supported central co-ordination unit based at police headquarters.

Information about identified eligible offenders, or about victims and persons vulnerable to harm, may be shared at all levels of MAPP management. Where an assessment suggests that coordinated measures are called for, workers from the partner agencies come

together at MAPP Level 2 or 3 meetings to plan how this is to be done. Meetings are held in Derby and in all areas of the county.

Effective risk management usually brings together a mix of:

- Restrictive interventions which constrain what an offender can do, where they can go, or who they can have contact with. These help to keep people safe from harm.
- Constructive interventions directed at changing an offender's thinking and behaviour to lower the risk of re-offending. This may include dealing with issues often linked to crime like literacy and employability, substance misuse, or suitable housing.

The aim is for fewer people to be harmed, or to fear being harmed, though it is not possible always to predict or prevent harm from happening.

Where a violent or sexual offender goes to prison for a year or more their victims can, if they wish, be kept informed. Later they can be consulted about conditions they might wish to see added when the offender is released on licence, or be offered other advice and help to reassure their safety.

If a sexual offender does not comply with notification requirements, or if any offender does not comply with supervision conditions or a Preventative Order they can face prosecution or a return to prison, particularly if their known behaviour gives concern.

While there is no general right to know about individual offenders, members of the public do receive information when this is needed for someone's safety. Under the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme anyone can now make an application about a person who has some form of contact with a child or children.

More details about the scheme and about MAPPA in Derby and Derbyshire can be found at:

[www.derbyshire.police.uk/safety-advice/personal-safety/MAPPA.aspx](http://www.derbyshire.police.uk/safety-advice/personal-safety/MAPPA.aspx).

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