

Gwent



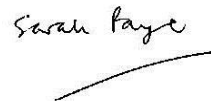
Annual Report 2014 - 15



Intro

NOMS in Wales is committed to collaborating with MAPPA partners to ensure that Wales is a safer place. We work effectively with our partners to closely manage those offenders who present the greatest risk of serious harm by implementing robust risk management plans, sharing intelligence and regularly reviewing processes. NOMS in Wales staff are trained in the risk management of offenders, both in the community and in custody, and those risks are shared along the entire offender journey. We ensure that the protection of the public and engagement with MAPPA is our highest priority. This annual report reflects our endeavour and our

continuing commitment to preventing people from becoming victims of serious harm. It also illustrates the importance we place on building and maintaining the strong and effective relationships that we have established with the police, partner organisations and communities. We are strongest when we work together to protect the public.



Sarah Payne
Director of NOMS in Wales.



Sarah Payne
Director of NOMS
in Wales



Elfed Jones
Prison Governor
HMP Usk & Prescoed



Jeff Farrar
Chief Constable
Gwent Police

What is MAPPA?

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 focused 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.gov.uk

MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2015				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	537	278	-	815
Level 2	5	29	2	36
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	543	307	2	852

MAPPA-eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	56	111	6	173
Level 3	2	0	0	2
Total	58	111	6	175

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	11
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Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders	
SOPOs, NOs & FTOs imposed by the courts	
SOPOs	41
NOs	0
FTOs	0

Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Breach of licence				
Level 2	1	4	0	5
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	2	4	0	6
Breach of SOPO				
Level 2	2	-	-	2
Level 3	1	-	-	1
Total	3	-	-	3

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	106
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This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2014 Population Estimates: Single year of age and sex for Police Areas in England and Wales; estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 25 June 2015, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2015 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

(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 (95.65% 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.

(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 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.

Local page

There has been steady and significant progress made during the last reporting period. Gwent MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) Sub Committees have been refreshed; as such the work of the Board is now better integrated and aligned to ensure that there is focused and evidenced delivery of ongoing improvements as set out in our Strategic Plan. Our key performance indicators have universally improved during the year and we are now focused on better promoting the positive work of MAPPA within Gwent, further developing effective relationships with partner agencies and sharing good practice across Wales to ensure that local communities have confidence in public protection measures.

Within the next 12 months Gwent SMB will be working towards the implementation of the four pillars approach to risk management and the MAPPA process. It is anticipated that this will enhance the information sharing process and improve the way in which MAPPA offenders are managed within the community. The new way of working will continue to promote and encourage collaborative working but will also aim at building supportive networks for offenders and enhance protective factors to minimise the risk of re-offending. The four pillars approach also aims at ensuring that all agencies working with the individual are aware of the early warning signs to risk escalation and how to report these back to the lead agency. Gwent SMB are confident that this new approach will contribute the work already being undertaken to reduce risk of harm and re-offending within Gwent.

Key Contacts

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