



**West Mercia Multi Agency **Public Protection** Arrangements**



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## SECTION 1

### Introduction

This is the 9th year of reporting the progress of MAPPA and the focus of the West Mercia arrangements continues to be around building trust and confidence in our partners and the communities we seek to serve, in protecting the public.

In West Mercia (Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire and Telford and Wrekin) we continue to build on the effective working relationships between all agencies involved in the management of offenders who pose the greatest risk to our communities. These arrangements are called the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). Protecting the public is our top priority.

Effective information sharing, between the agencies, is of paramount importance and we have continued to ensure that over the past 12 months our emphasis has been on multi agency training. We continue to have an excellent reputation nationally and have been visited by foreign agencies and policing services to learn from our experience.

I am pleased to report that our use of preventive orders - Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs) and Violent Offender Orders (VOOs) have increased and we continue to explore innovative ways to manage offenders and keep the public safe. An excellent example is the development of our Forensic monitoring initiative which has seen sex offenders who have offended by means of the internet being monitored online, thereby safeguarding children from further abuse, whilst altering offender's behaviour. Despite this success a number of offenders have continued to offend but have been brought to justice.

West Mercia Chief Constable Paul West leads nationally on MAPPA. His work includes co-ordination of the national child sex offender disclosure pilot (commonly referred to as Sarah's Law).

A great deal has been achieved throughout the last 12 months and you can be assured of the continuing commitment and determination of all the agencies to manage offenders and keep our communities safe.



Simon Chesterman  
Assistant Chief Constable  
Chair, Strategic Management Board

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Simon Chesterman". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

## SECTION 2

Key  
Achievements

West Mercia has once again been at the forefront of innovative work.

West Mercia's Chief Constable Paul West leads nationally for the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) for managing sexual and other violent offenders. This continues to place West Mercia in a strong position nationally with emerging best practice. An example being the development of the Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme (Sarah's Law).

Our arrangements within West Mercia around information sharing concerning risk have been acknowledged as best practice. Vital information concerning those who pose a risk to the community is shared with local policing teams. They are then able to make effective contributions to their management by taking part in the MAPPA meetings thereby building trust and confidence in our arrangements. A series of good news stories are contained within this Annual Report to demonstrate our strong arrangements. We are proud to have been visited by numerous areas seeking to replicate our systems. This has included being invited to contribute to a training DVD for Sussex police. This DVD shows how everyone in West Mercia understands how they contribute to protecting and safeguarding the vulnerable.

Members of the MAPPA for a second year met a delegation of Croatian judges to examine how MAPPA works and how similar arrangements could be implemented in Croatia.

Much of the year has been spent building upon the sound foundations of our central multi agency public protection unit. During the year we piloted the national MAPPA training materials.

This year has focused on the delivery of training, not only promoting and raising the awareness of MAPPA but providing specialist inputs to a range of professionals across agencies. This included a West Mercia conference encompassing topics such as the Child Sex Offender Disclosure pilot, Forensic software monitoring of offenders, polygraph testing and Violent Offender Orders. A dedicated conference on housing provision for offenders and a "Stop it Now" conference hosted jointly by West Mercia and the Lucy Faithfull Foundation also took place.

In addition West Mercia has been identified nationally as being at the forefront of delivering the new Public Protection Learning Programme to police offender managers. This includes an input by the MAPPA coordinators.

The SMB has been pleased to see the positive outcomes of last year's training with successful applications for Violent Offender Orders and the success of the forensic monitoring programme which has resulted in identifying further risk by offenders through use of the internet which has resulted in enhanced safeguarding to children. This work has complemented the work of the four children's safeguarding boards, all of which have internet safety as a strategic priority.

West Mercia Probation Trust has participated in a pilot for the use of polygraph testing sexual offenders, upon release from custody. Initial indications are that this process has been beneficial to the management of risk but we are currently awaiting the formal evaluation of the project.

The SMB would like to acknowledge and are proud of the MAPPA team who were the winners of the High Sheriffs of Shropshire and Herefordshire and Worcestershire Award for 2009. The citation read "In recognition of great and valuable services to the community. The award also recognises the appreciation of the residents and people of West Mercia for activity and contribution in enhancing the life of the community".

Our arrangements were subject to public scrutiny in the BBC Panorama programme entitled "Freed to Offend Again?", which focused on the management of sexual and violent offenders. Positive feedback was received from a broad range of agencies about our robust and effective arrangements.

The keys to our success for the year have been commitment, professionalism and the determination of all key partners engaged within the MAPPA to make a difference in protecting the public

## 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 does 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 - eligible offenders?

There are 3 categories of offender eligible for MAPPA:

**Category 1 - Registered sexual offenders:** Sexual offenders who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify the Police of any subsequent changes;

**Category 2 - Violent offenders:** 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

**Category 3 - Other dangerous offenders:** 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 at which offenders are managed 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.

**What do the Lay Advisers do?**

The Responsible Authority is required to appoint two 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 an IT system for the management of people who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. Since implementation of ViSOR the three MAPPa Responsible Authority agencies - Police, Prison and Probation - are able to work on the same IT system which enables 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**

Given the tightened financial circumstances of each agency involved in the Criminal Justice system, it is notable that there has been no reduction in the resources devoted to MAPPA over the year.

From August 2009 a new civil order became available to those responsible for public protection, the Violent Offender Order (VOO). This requires an application by the police, considered by a Magistrates Court. It cannot be made when the subject is on formal probation supervision. It is seen in West Mercia as a significant addition to the measures available to manage offenders who have been convicted of a serious violent offence in the past, and who continue to present a risk of further violence. Such risks often outlive any period of licence or other probation supervision.

Given that VOO's cannot be obtained whilst someone is on post-release licence or a community order, our work in the first part year of the existence of this piece of law has been mostly preparatory. This has involved identifying violent offenders who meet the criteria for a VOO and considering if it is appropriate to prepare an application for such an order. It is important to raise the awareness of all MAPPA agencies about VOO's so they become embedded in their approach/strategy for the management of relevant offenders.

West Mercia MAPPA Coordinators were well aware of VOO's before their implementation given their co-location with national police leads for the legislation. This proved vital in the following case.

Case A illustrates the use of an important new tool in the management of violent offenders. Just as importantly it re-affirms the need for all agencies to exercise their powers and responsibilities and the effectiveness of orchestrated multi-agency work.

**Case Study 'A'**

A has a number of convictions spanning a range of criminal activity. The offences which resulted in him being managed at Level 3 in West Mercia and registered with the Ministry of Justice as a Critical Public Protection Case related to three extremely serious violent physical assaults against very young children. The victim of his most recent offence suffered serious injuries and is known to have sustained brain damage as a result of them.

Detailed work undertaken by a Probation Offender Manager clearly showed that A deliberately targeted young vulnerable mothers of small children and babies. He then proceeded to totally control them and isolate them from their child. This gave him the opportunity to abuse the child. There was a belief, stemming from some of the detail of the evidence against him that his physical violence towards children had a sexual motivation.

A used his associations with other offenders and drug users to form relationships with vulnerable females. He was able to do this very quickly and used control and manipulation to avoid detection of his offending for significant lengths of time.

A was released on licence to West Mercia subject to stringent licence conditions. He was recalled having been observed by a police Offender Manager in the household of a known sexual offender, where a child was living. It is significant that the Offender Manager was able to identify A as a result of his overall involvement in public protection work in the area. A was also linked to parents who were unable to protect their children.

Recall offered immediate protection to potential victims but presented protection agencies with a massive challenge. A would serve out the remainder of his sentence in custody, and be released without any statutory supervision or constraints. He would be under no obligation to inform anybody of his release address. He could "disappear", and there was every possibility based on his history that he would only come to notice again following further serious child abuse.

It was established that there could be a national "flag" in respect of A on Childrens Services databases. This could offer some safeguards but could not be effective until the authorities linked A to a child.

A clearly met the criteria for a VOO, which would mean he had to register his address with the police, and prohibitive conditions could be part of the order. He would be subject to police management in a similar way to a registered sexual offender. At the time consideration was being given to making an application for a VOO



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the legislation had not even been implemented. It was untried and untested. Clearly in the circumstances, those considerations could not deflect public protection agencies from attempting to obtain a VOO.

A considerable amount of work was undertaken by senior police officers and police legal services to examine how an application could be made. One key piece of information was needed before it could be progressed. Where did A intend to reside on release? This would determine which police force could make the application. The only source of this information was A himself, his attitude to statutory authorities ruled out him willingly providing this. Even if he did share this prior to release he need not adhere to it.

The importance of the knowledge, information and intelligence held by prison staff should never be underestimated. They had been fully involved in the MAPPA process in respect of A and they were able to provide this key information. A intended to return to his parents address, which was outside West Mercia.

MAPPA in West Mercia could now oversee the work that needed to be done with the aim of securing a VOO to be served on A on the day of his release. This included detailed work by the two police forces involved – West Mercia Police provided the evidence for the application to the force making the application. West Mercia officers would attend the hearing.

Very practical and tightly co-ordinated actions had to be taken by prison staff. A needed to be transferred to a prison local to his release address and produced at Court the following day. It could not be assumed that the court would make the order. Police were therefore pro-active in putting other methods of tracking A on release in place should the order not be granted.

Months of planning, tenacity in the face of what at times appeared to be insurmountable legal and jurisdiction issues, high professional standards and inter-agency working at best resulted in the granting of an interim VOO on the day before A's release.

#### Outcome

A full VOO has now been made in respect of A. It includes prohibitive conditions to protect children. He is required to register his address with police for 5 years. He is currently being pro-actively managed by a police Offender Manager and MAPPA in his new area.

Many MAPPA cases are brought into the formal process in the months leading up to release, but sometimes the early listing of long-term prison cases can hold significant benefits.

The following case shows that early work can be effective across different geographical areas to the benefit of both.

#### Case Study 'B'

B is a life sentence prisoner who murdered a teenaged girl. The crime was sexually motivated. He spent some of the earlier parts of his sentence at Ashworth Special Hospital and Rampton Hospital. He has served well beyond the "tariff" part of his sentence (the minimum period set by the Trial Judge, and relating to "punishment") and will be subject to Parole Board review for release.

Probation referred the case to MAPPA in West Mercia, B's home area, and for a part of the year this case was managed at MAPPA Level 3 in West Mercia. The case required senior manager input because the risk would be very high and imminent unless safeguards were put in place.

## SECTION 4

### How the MAPPA operate locally

When he was referred to MAPPA, B was in a medium secure psychiatric hospital in a different area. Discharge from hospital treatment was possible, and the case could have been referred for consideration for either a return to prison, possibly an open prison, or discharge into the community by the Parole Board.

The process of reviewing risk starts from a thorough knowledge of the case background, review of progress in prison/hospital, and monitoring of current behaviour and attitudes. In all except the first part of this process, it became apparent that more precise information was necessary, and that a more rigorous examination of risks was needed.

Contact was made with the hospital where B was held, and with the local policing area through the MAPPA Co-ordinator. Colleagues from both agencies took part in our MAPPA meetings, and adopted key actions to assess current behaviour and risk arrangements. It was quickly established that B had been granted more access into the community than his progress merited. Careful monitoring was put in place, and several people associated with B were questioned, including two vulnerable young women and their Social Workers. A computer which B had access to was examined.

Information emerging led to questions about decisions made with “treatment” aims. It was suggested that B had engaged in some behaviours that caused great concern bearing in mind his original offence. As a direct result of the cooperation between different agencies and areas, B was transferred back into medium secure conditions and all external leave was denied. This significantly reduced the risk to the public.

#### **Outcome**

B has more recently been transferred from hospital back into a closed prison. This has further minimised risk in the short and medium term.

The work of MAPPA is committed to acknowledging the differences/diversity issues in working with the offenders it manages. This includes race, gender, gender identity, age, religious belief, sexual orientation, disability and age.

In cases involving juvenile offenders, (those aged under 18 years) typically managed by the Youth Offending Service (YOS), there is a clear duty to consider the implications and issues raised by the fact that they are children. This is not about minimising their risk or excusing their behaviour. It is rather to ensure that risk management plans and interventions are based on a comprehensive assessment and recognition of all aspects of the young offender’s situation and needs. Many young offenders are themselves extremely vulnerable and risk management plans are likely to fail unless that vulnerability is addressed.

The following case illustrates how MAPPA addressed the needs of one such individual and was able to bring together the functions of social care and criminal justice agencies to protect the public and the offender.

#### **Case Study ‘C’**

C had been convicted of an offence against a child, assault, arson, hoax calls and criminal damage. C experiences significant learning difficulties and was at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation by family members and their associates. C was subject to a full Care Order and supervision by the YOS. C had been held in a welfare secure placement for over a year which is an unusually long period for someone of their age.

A specialised placement in West Mercia had been identified by the home authority. There was a clear need to plan for this placement and the referral into West Mercia MAPPA was made in a timely manner.

A major challenge in the management of C was frequent absconding from placements, often jointly with other

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vulnerable young people. This placed C, other young people and the public at heightened risk of harm. It also meant that C could not benefit from the specialised resources available at any placement. From both a public protection perspective and in order for C's needs to be met it was essential this cycle was broken or minimised.

The MAPPA process brought together the home authorities' Childrens Services and YOS, the local YOS managing the case in West Mercia, the placement providers and specialist police officers working with Missing Persons.

A meticulous strategy was devised between agencies for when - which was very likely in the early days of the placement - C absconded. Everyone involved was clear about their roles and responsibilities and trusted each other to fulfil them. Given the location of the residential unit the strategy was shared with neighbouring police forces.

C did abscond on several occasions in the early days of the placement. The response plan that had been put in place worked excellently. On each occasion C was returned within a very short period of time.

Outside of the formal MAPPA process agencies worked extremely closely and effectively to share information and address C's needs as a child.

There were concerns that C would be sought out by an adult male, an associate of their father's who had been convicted of their abduction and against whom they had made an allegation of rape. West Mercia Probation liaised with their colleagues in C's home area to ensure that any relevant information about his behaviour and intentions could be shared with those now responsible for C's care and supervision. Similar links were made between the two respective police forces.

The management of this case and very detailed planning across a range of agencies and areas is an excellent example of partnership working within the MAPPA process. The foundations were firm enough for this case to be managed outside the MAPPA process within five months of the initial referral.

#### Outcome

C remains in the placement in West Mercia and is making good progress. Risk of harm and risk of re-offending have both reduced and absconding is no longer an issue. C remains extremely vulnerable but is beginning to plan for adult life with skilled and structured support.

When undertaking their work MAPPA agencies need to be mindful of how "the public" makes its voice and concerns known. This may be through the work of Lay Advisers, structured processes such as PACT (Partners and Communities Together) or more recent innovations, such as "Sarah's Law". On occasions the media and internet sites will be used to raise general concerns or target specific offenders. A more extreme expression of public concern particularly towards sexual offenders of children may be vigilante action.

When the possibility of the latter arises MAPPA agencies need to ensure they are addressing it in a manner which acknowledges public concern, maintains the integrity of risk management plans and minimise risk to communities and individuals. This may involve them changing the management level of an offender in order that these issues are most effectively addressed.

In the following case, D was being well managed at Level 1 by experienced Probation and Police Offender Managers. There was no reason for him to be referred into the formal MAPPA process prior to release. This position was reviewed when information was passed to the MAPPA Coordinators that the local community was expressing "concerns" about D's forthcoming release.

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locally**

Release plans were based on D returning to an adult family member's home. D had previously lived there whilst on bail for the current offences. There had been no issues around community unrest or hostility towards him at that time.

It was agreed, following an initial professionals meeting, that this case should be managed at Level 2 in light of current circumstances.

**Case Study 'D'**

D had been convicted of sexual offences against a child family member. D is a registered sexual offender for life and subject to an indefinite Sexual Offences Prevention Order.

His proposed release address was in a small community where D would be easily recognisable. It was understood that there may be some overall hostility to D's family. The proposed address was near to a primary school which undoubtedly gave rise to public anxieties. However, D had not offended against this age group, neither did D represent a "stranger danger".

The concerns that were initially passed to the MAPPA Coordinators were somewhat vague. The immediate task was to assure the sources of the information that this would be taken seriously. This was reinforced to them by a senior police officer.

The other crucial element was to establish what the concerns were. This was carried out by local police officers, who conducted a pre-Community Impact Assessment. Whilst concerns were raised in the course of this no formal complaints were received. One member of the community suggested a public meeting should be held to discuss the situation. This was not felt to be appropriate, all agencies including the Child Protection Officer from the school would continue to work under the oversight of MAPPA.

This work consisted of a very rigorous risk assessment of the proposed release address being undertaken by two Senior Probation Officers. They were able to discuss possible problems and challenges of this with D's relative. D's relative was very aware of the issues and was offered support in managing these, if necessary, by the Probation Service. The assessment was that the address was suitable for D to return to, particularly if backed by other protective measures.

These other measures included an exclusion zone in respect of any access to the local school. The school representatives were of critical importance to the MAPPA process as they were able to give detailed knowledge regarding access and out of school activities. It was clear that they felt a full part of the process and were reassured by it. They had all the information they needed, including contacts and what they should do if D gave them any reason for concern.

Alongside the work with the community, Police and Probation Offender Managers worked jointly with D in preparation for release. D's responsibilities in respect of registration, SOPO and licence conditions were fully explained and reinforced at both pre and immediate post-release visits. D was made aware that the local community knew about his offending.

Police and Probation media officers were made aware of the situation in respect of D in anticipation of any contact to the media by members of the community.

D's release went ahead as planned and progress was reviewed under MAPPA six weeks after. There had been no concerns raised by the school and no police intelligence in respect of D. It appeared D was compliant with supervision and licence conditions. No further concerns had been expressed by the original source who had been re-contacted by a senior police officer.

In this case prompt response to a community's anxiety about the release of a sexual offender meant it could be addressed before it escalated into something more serious. Careful work was undertaken on a variety of levels to give confidence to the local community and ensure a comprehensive risk management plan was in place.

**Outcome**

D continues to live at the release address and there has been no adverse community reaction. D is closely monitored and supervised by police and Probation Offender Managers. The case is now managed at Level 1.

## SECTION 5

Lay Advisor  
Comment**Lay Advisor, Deena Glazzard-Mahon reports as follows:**

I am Deena Glazzard-Mahon and I have been Lay Advisor to the SMB for five and a half years. During this time I am pleased to say that the structure and professionals who sit on the board of West Mercia SMB have changed very little. The consistency and commitment of the long term members is of vital importance to any SMB and it is most definitely reassuring to me as an independent observer.

On a personal level, I attended a MAPPa conference in March this year and this proved to be both interesting and enlightening as I gained knowledge of how the prison service feeds into the MAPPa structure.

I also continue to observe MAPP Level 2 and 3 meetings. I have every confidence in the two Coordinators who undoubtedly play a vital role, ensuring that all the necessary agencies attend and all action points are completed.

During the present economic climate, I am aware that both the Police and Probation Service find themselves having to make cut backs. I can only hope that the work of MAPPa and the SMB is not affected by these financial restraints. I continue to have confidence in the SMB, whom I am sure endeavour to provide the best possible service when dealing with the protection of the public.



**Deena  
Glazzard-Mahon  
Lay Advisor**

**SECTION 6**

**MAPPA  
Statistical  
Information  
2009/10**

MAPPA Levels 2 and 3, continuing the trend established in the latter part of the preceding year. There were 39 cases over the year dealt with at Level 3 at some point, down 35% from 60 in the preceding year. At MAPPA level 2 there were 151 cases dealt with, down 31% from 219. The downward trend reflects the efforts to focus MAPPA attention only on the highest risk cases. Many of these cases were the subject of multiple meetings and intensive scrutiny. Agencies involved in MAPPA are encouraged to manage cases through careful liaison with other agencies and strict observation of the standards identified in their own guidance. Much of this business can and must be done outside of the formal meeting structure. Our approach also allows for a measure of flexibility, and when necessary meetings are arranged at short notice.

**Number of MAPPA eligible offenders at 31 March 2010**

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	TOTAL
<b>Category 1:</b> Registered Sexual Offenders	728	19	6	<b>753</b>
<b>Category 2:</b> Violent Offenders	211	6	2	<b>219</b>
<b>Category 3:</b> Other Dangerous Offenders	-	2	1	<b>3</b>

**Enforcement for offenders managed via MAPP meetings**

Returned to custody for breach of licence

- Level 2 2
- Level 3 0
- Total 2

Sent to custody for breach of Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)

- Level 2 0
- Level 3 0
- Total 0

**Further data on Registered Sexual Offenders**

Registered Sexual Offenders in:

- South Worcestershire 209
- North Worcestershire 155
- Herefordshire 126
- Telford and Wrekin 116
- Shropshire 142
- Headquarters 10

SECTION 6

MAPPA  
Statistical  
Information  
2009/10

Total number of registered sexual offenders in [Area] per 100,000 head of population

- 71\*

\*This figure has been calculated using the 2009 Mid-Year Population Estimate published by the Office for National Statistics on 24 June 2010, excluding those aged less than ten years of age. It is not directly comparable to figures published in previous years.

Registered Sexual Offenders cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements

- 24

Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO's)

- Applied for 53
- Interim Order issued 2
- Full Order issued 41

Notification Orders

- Applied for 1
- Interim Order issued 0
- Full Order issued 1

Foreign Travel Orders

- Applied for 0
- Interim Order issued 0
- Full Order issued 0

**Explanation/Commentary**

The totals of MAPPA eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflects the picture on 31 March 2010, (i.e. a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010.

**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 and/or currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority ( 80% this year) are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPP meetings.

**Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs)** - those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify any changes subsequently. Failure to comply with the notification requirements is a criminal offence which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment.

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### MAPPA Statistical Information 2009/10

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

**Other Offenders** - offenders who do not qualify under the other 2 MAPPA eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPP meetings.

**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.

**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 5 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 5 years' imprisonment.

**Notification Order** - requires sexual offenders who have been convicted overseas to register with police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. Police may apply to the court for the order in relation to offenders in or intending to come to the UK.

**Foreign Travel Orders** - prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from traveling abroad where it is necessary to do so to protect children from the risk of sexual harm.



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**SECTION 7****Contacts**

## SECTION 7

### Contacts

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