



# Derbyshire

Multi Agency Public  
Protection Arrangements

Protection through partnership

2009-10

# Contents

Introduction by the Responsible Authority Agencies	2
What are MAPPA?	3
Who are MAPPA offenders?	4
ViSOR	5
How does MAPPA work?	6
How are offenders managed?	8
Case Study 1	9
Protecting victims and persons vulnerable to harm	10
Case Study 2	11
Keeping people safe	12
Employment Restrictions	13
Housing offenders in the community	13
What the Police and Probation do	14
What the Prisons do	15
What the YOTs do	16
Case Study 3	17
Managing MAPPA	18
Co-ordinating the Arrangements	20
Achievements 2009/10	21
Plans 2010/11	21
Statistical information	22
Explanation	23
Commentary	25
Contacts	26

## Introduction by the responsible authority agencies

Protecting the public from violent and sexual offenders remains a high priority for agencies across Derbyshire.

Working together through Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) to manage offenders convicted of such crimes is vitally important.

The crimes these offenders are guilty of greatly affect the lives of victims and those close to them and we recognise the public's concern about people who may present a risk of causing further harm.

Although it is never possible to eliminate that risk entirely, MAPPA aims to ensure all reasonable steps are taken to reduce the risk of further serious harm to the public.

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

Looking forward, during 2010-11 a new process is being put in place throughout England and Wales, including Derbyshire, under which members of the public can approach the police to register a child protection interest in a named individual.

If this person has been convicted of sexual offences against a child and is considered a risk, information may be disclosed to relevant members of the public. Information may also be disclosed if the individual is regarded as a risk to a child on other grounds.

Much has been accomplished in improving public protection through MAPPA but the agencies involved are not complacent and are aware that they need to continually review and update the arrangements in order to afford communities the highest level of protection.



**Alec Wood**  
Assistant Chief Constable



**Denise White**  
Chief Officer of Probation



**Beverley Shears**  
Director of Offender Management  
(East Midlands)

# What are MAPPA?

Established across England and Wales since 2001, MAPPA are a set of arrangements to identify, assess and manage the risks of re-offending and harm posed by certain sexual, violent, and other serious offenders.

In Derby and Derbyshire the arrangements bring together Derbyshire Constabulary, Derbyshire Probation Trust and HM Prison Service (East Midlands Area) into what is known as the MAPPA 'Responsible Authority'.

A number of other agencies have a 'duty to co-operate' with the Responsible Authority in establishing the arrangements. These co-operating partners include:

- Derby City and Derbyshire County Youth Offending Services
- Derby City and Derbyshire County Children's Social Care and Adult Social Care Services
- Derbyshire County Mental Health Trust, and other Community Health Services
- Derby City and Derbyshire District Authorities Housing Services and a number of registered social housing providers
- Jobcentre Plus (Department for Work and Pensions)
- Electronic Monitoring Providers
- As an independent sector partner, the NSPCC, whose work in the area includes community sex offending treatment programmes to prevent future harm, especially to children.

The arrangements cannot stop all further re-offending or harm. It is not possible to prevent what cannot reasonably be foreseen. But MAPPA do contribute to making communities safer through the steps that are taken to monitor and manage offenders, and by the measures put in place to protect members of the public, particularly victims and those who may be most vulnerable to harm.

## The purposes of MAPPA are to:

- Ensure that more comprehensive risk assessments are completed on relevant offenders by making use of co-ordinated information sharing across the partner agencies.
- Direct the available resources from the agencies to manage these offenders and best protect the public from serious harm.

MAPPA operate in accordance with guidance issued by the Secretary of State for Justice.

Further information about the arrangements, including annual reports from all Areas in England and Wales, can be found at: [www.justice.gov.uk](http://www.justice.gov.uk)

# Who are MAPPA offenders?

Three categories of  
offender are eligible  
for MAPPA

4

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## Registered Sexual Offenders

These are offenders who, as a result of a conviction, caution, reprimand or warning for a relevant sexual offence, are required to notify the Police of their name, address and other personal details, and also notify the Police of any later changes

Registration periods are set by law. At present they can last from 12 months to life depending upon the actual offence, the offenders age at the time, the age of any victims, and the type of sentence or order made by a Court.

Offenders in this category continue to be managed under the arrangements until the set registration period ends.

**719 Registered Sexual Offenders in Derby and Derbyshire – 31 March 2010**

## Violent Offenders

These offenders have been sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or have been detained under a Hospital or Guardianship Order, for murder or one of the wide range of other specified offences, (including from 2009/10 a number of terrorism related offences). All offenders in this category are conditionally released on Licence as part of their sentence, or discharged into the community under social supervision.

The category also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration, and offenders formally disqualified by a Court from working with children.

These offenders are included until the end of their sentence, Licence or Order.

**242 Violent Offenders and other (non-registrable) sexual offenders managed under Derbyshire MAPPA – 31 March 2010.**

2

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## Other Dangerous Offenders

These are other offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but whose offending has shown that they may cause harm to the public and they are currently assessed as posing a high risk which requires active multi agency management.

This third category are included only for as long as it is agreed they should be managed at MAPP Levels 2 or 3, and ends when co-ordinated joint management is no longer necessary.

**4 Other offenders being managed in the Area – 31 March 2010.**

# ViSOR

ViSOR is a UK-wide database which supports the management of persons who pose a serious risk of harm to the public.

For the Police, ViSOR provides the main record for sexual offender registration and management. It can also aid sexual and violent crime investigations.

Since the implementation of ViSOR across the Responsible Authority agencies the three criminal justice services – Police, Prisons and Probation - are able to work on the same system, enabling risk assessment and management information on eligible offenders to be shared in a timely way to reduce re-offending and harm.

# How does MAPPA work?

## Step 1 Eligible offenders are identified

- Category 1 offenders are identified by the Police
- The Probation, Youth Offending and Mental Health Services identify Category 2 offenders
- Category 3 offenders are identified by the agency which first deals with them

## Step 2 Information to assist the assessment and management of risk is shared across relevant agencies.

## Step 3 Based on all available information and evidence, the nature and level of risk is then assessed

- Is the offender likely to re-offend? If so, when and how often?
- What type or degree of personal harm – either physical or psychological – might then be caused, and to whom?

These assessments are grounded in accredited and approved assessment methods:

- The Police use Risk Matrix 2000 to calculate the likelihood of reconviction for adult sexual offenders. Specialist Public Protection Officers are also trained in the assessment and management of sexual offenders by the national Child Exploitation Online Protection Centre – CEOP.
- Offenders known to the National Offender Management Service – the Prison and Probation Services – are all assessed using the Offender Assessment System – OASys. This may be complemented by other tools including Risk Matrix 2000, the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment – SARA, or for offenders who have gone through a sex offender treatment programme a Structured Assessment of Risk and Need – SARN.

### Risk of Serious Harm Assessments

**Low** No present indications that risk of harm is likely

**Medium** There are indications that serious harm could happen, but this is currently unlikely unless circumstances change.

**High** There are indications serious harm could happen, and this might be at any time

**Very High** A risk of serious harm may be imminent

- For offenders aged under 18 the Youth Offending Services carry out an ASSET assessment which takes account of the young persons own vulnerability as well as the risk they may pose to other people.
- Persons given a Hospital Order for sexual or violent offences because of mental health problems are assessed by clinicians and community mental health workers, who are responsible for their social supervision in the community.

#### Step 4 A suitable plan for managing the risk is made

Following an assessment the offender will, in many cases, be managed under the ordinary arrangements applied by the agency or agencies with supervisory responsibility. Some offenders though will require active multi agency management. A referral will be made to the MAPPA Co-ordination Unit at Derbyshire Constabulary HQ. The Unit confirms that the offender is eligible and that a joint approach appears necessary for public protection. A Level 2 or Level 3 meeting then takes place to formulate a risk management plan, which will thereafter be monitored and further reviewed.

What can be done in each case depends upon the legal powers and resources that the agencies can apply. Effective management usually brings together a mix of:

- Restrictive interventions, as contained in release Licence conditions or Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs). Typically these will constrain what an offender can do, where they can go, or who they can be in contact with, and are combined with supervision and monitoring of the offenders behaviour and activities.
- Constructive interventions which aim to change an offenders thinking and behaviour, thereby lowering the likelihood of re-offending. This can include work on offending behaviour, attention to issues often linked with crime such as substance misuse, educational qualifications and employability, or assisting an offender to find and keep settled and suitable accommodation.

All risk management plans are reviewed at regular intervals in the light of new events, fresh information or changed circumstances, including the effect of measures already applied. This can also lead to a change in the level of management.



# How are offenders managed?

There are three levels of public protection management: these are based on the extent of multi agency co-operation required to implement a risk management plan effectively.

## Active Multi Agency Management

The risk management plans for offenders at this level require the continuing active involvement of several agencies through regular MAPP meetings. Comprising core representatives and other workers from the partner agencies, regular MAPP 2 meetings on take place across the Area on adult offenders. In Derby and Derbyshire separate meetings are also held on Young Offenders.

**Level 2 managed offenders**  
- 31 March 2010 – 50

The aim at every level is to make sure that all reasonable steps are being taken to keep to a minimum each offenders risk of re-offending and causing further harm. Management normally takes place at the lowest level at which this can be achieved. Though more likely to be considered for an active multi agency approach, higher risk cases can be managed at any level, including Level 1 where this is sufficient or just one agency is involved. Likewise, in some circumstances, a lower risk case might merit referral to Level 2 or 3.

1

## Ordinary Agency Management

Offenders managed at Level 1 are subject to the standard risk assessment and management activity applied by whichever agency is supervising or monitoring them. This management can still involve information sharing and liaison between partner agencies. For example in Derbyshire information is exchanged between the Police and Probation Services at regular meetings and through ViSOR on high risk registered sexual offenders who are not being managed at Levels 2 or 3.

**Level 1 managed offenders**  
- 31 March 2010 - 911

## Enhanced Multi Agency Management

Calling for co-ordinated management as at Level 2, a small number of cases additionally require the direct involvement of senior officers who can identify or authorise extra or special resources, such as Police surveillance or specialist accommodation, or provide ongoing senior management oversight. This may apply to certain cases of major public interest or concern.

An Area Level 3 meeting is held every month at Derbyshire Police HQ, or at other times, as needed.

**Level 3 managed offenders**  
- 31 March 2010 - 04

3

## case study

For the sexual abuse of his step-daughter Patrick was sentenced to 40 months imprisonment. This meant that he would spend 20 months in prison and 20 months being supervised by the Probation Service on Licence in the community, so long as he remained of good behaviour.

As a result of the conviction Patrick came under sexual offender notification requirements. The Court also disqualified him from working with children.

Although Patrick had previous convictions this was his first recorded sexual offence. He denied a sexual motive and minimised his responsibility, placing blame for his conviction upon the victim. Some members of his family chose to believe Patrick's account.

Given Patrick's offence and attitude, the release Licence contained a number of requirements and restrictions:

- Not to approach or contact the victim, or enter the area where she lived
- Not to stay in the same household as, or contact or work with, any child under 18
- Not to enter or stay in sight of any children's play area or swimming baths
- To reside initially at approved probation premises
- To co-operate with requirements to address sexual offending behaviour
- To report any new relationships
- To comply with polygraph testing

Planning for the release took place through MAPP Level 2 meetings, but when the extent of Patrick's family links became apparent the co-ordination passed to Level 3.

Whilst the Probation Service supervised Patrick's compliance with the Licence, and arranged for a psychological assessment to support his supervision, the Police and Children's Social Care Services charted his family network across different generations and several past relationships.

Further steps were then agreed for information about Patrick's offence and risk to be disclosed to members of the family. Children's Social Care Services drew up agreements with those who were parents stating that Patrick would not have unapproved contact with their child; these agreements eventually covered more than 40 children within and beyond Derbyshire.

Co-ordination of Patrick's management, including the measures to safeguard children and the public, then continued again at Level 2.

The registration period means that Patrick will continue to be monitored and included under MAPPA indefinitely.

# Protecting victims and persons vulnerable to harm

No-one elects to become a victim of crime. Beginning with those who have already been a victim MAPPAs work to reduce the chances of that experience being repeated for anyone. Sometimes a person who commits a violent or – in particular – a sexual offence will have been known beforehand in some way to the person they offend against, perhaps in a trusted or powerful position.

Information from victims can also add to what is known about the offender.

The victims of many of the offenders included under MAPPAs will be offered a service by Victim Liaison Officers from Derbyshire Probation Trust through which they can be given:

- A point of contact for voicing any concerns about the offender
- Information on how custodial sentences and supervision arrangements after release work
- Contact at key points during the sentence to be told of changes that may be happening
- The option to express a view about possible release conditions
- Notice of licence conditions that directly affect them – for example that the offender must not approach the victim in any way, or the area they live in

Plans to manage an offender will look at what can be done by the partner agencies to protect and support victims as well as to safeguard other members of the public.

## case study

The mandatory sentence for murder is life imprisonment. The sentencing Judge will fix a minimum term that the offender must serve before release on Life Licence can be considered. Release takes place only when the Parole Board finds there will not be a significant risk of harm to the public.

Like the victims of all offenders imprisoned for 12 months or more the victims of any life sentence prisoner, or their surviving family, are entitled to receive a service through specialist victim liaison officers. This extends to cases that started before the present public protection and victim contact arrangements were put in place.

Some years after the court had passed sentence, members of L's family were traced through official records by a victim liaison officer.

**At the first direct meeting the VLO explained:**

- the purpose of the contact and what the family could expect
- how a life sentence is managed
- that by this stage the offender could have approved 'town leaves' from open prison, but that these would be well away from where the family lived
- the family's right to have their views heard when the offender came to be considered for release on Licence

The family were also able to speak of their feelings about the offence and its continuing impact on their lives.

Over the succeeding two years the VLO kept the family informed about town leaves and other developments, including the prisoners return to closed prison conditions due of his conduct.

After several further years during which contact was maintained, the family were advised that the offenders case was to go to an Open Hearing of the Parole Board, and that they could attend to give their own Victim Personal Statements. After careful consideration they decided to do so. The VLO arranged a meeting with the Public Protection Advocate who would handle their case at the hearing. Work was also done to define an exclusion zone around their home area which the family wanted to see added to the licence. This information was also passed on to the offenders Probation Officer.

On the day of the hearing the VLO met the family and Advocate at the prison. One member of the family presented their statement. Through emotionally demanding this was what the family felt they needed to do, almost two decades after the loss they had endured.

When the Parole Board recommended the prisoners release a few weeks later the exclusion zone sought by the family was included as a condition. The VLO conveyed this result and confirmed other licence conditions.

Liaison had enabled the family to remain informed at significant points of the sentence and to have their views reflected in decisions about the offender.

## Providing information to **keep people safe**

If an offender poses a significant risk of harm and someone needs to be protected, information can and will be given to community organisations, faith groups, families or individuals, as relevant. The protection of identifiable members of the public counts for more than an offender's ordinary right to privacy. At times an offender may be advised to disclose information about himself.

The Police, Probation and Youth Offending Services have a duty to consider whether to disclose information about child sex offenders who may pose a risk to a particular child, or children of a certain description. In practice this happens with other serious offenders too. If an offender is being managed at MAPP Level 2 or 3 the need to disclose information is looked at during every multi-agency meeting, which will agree what information should be shared, and how and when this will be done, including advice to be given to the person who receives it.

### ...and asking the question

During 2010 – 11 a new process is being put in place throughout England and Wales, including Derbyshire, under which members of the public can approach the Police to register a child protection interest in a named individual. Where this individual has convictions for child sexual offences and is considered a risk there will be a presumption that information will be disclosed to relevant members of the public. Information may also be disclosed if the individual is regarded as a risk to a child on other grounds.

More details of the child sex offender disclosure scheme, and how children can be kept safe, are available at:

[www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/communications-guidance/a5-leaflet](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/crime/communications-guidance/a5-leaflet)

## Employment **restrictions**

Placing offenders into employment, training or education can help to prevent offending. But work opportunities should not put anyone else at risk.

Jobcentre Plus aims to help people into work, and assist employers fill vacancies. A co-operating partner to MAPPA, the agency applies relevant restrictions to job and training offers which might increase or trigger the risk an offender presents through gaining access to potential victims.

Restrictions are identified as part of a risk management plan, and will often be included in post-release licences, or preventative orders such as SOPOs or Disqualification Orders. The Probation, Police or other managing service notifies Jobcentre Plus of these conditions and how long they last for.

## Housing offenders in the **community**

Suitable housing is a foundation for the effective management of offenders, and keeping communities safe. Local authority and other housing providers play a vital part in MAPPA.

Some offenders cannot move directly from prison or Probation Approved Premises into social or private housing. With backing from both Derby and Derbyshire 'Supporting People', and endorsement from the MAPPA partners, the Arbor Project, managed by NACRO provides a number of places offering extra monitoring and support for the transition to community living.

The initiative brings together independent sector skills with statutory agencies responsibilities.



## What the Police do

Derbyshire Constabulary has a commitment to deliver high quality policing services to everyone in Derbyshire.

Protecting the vulnerable is a core policing purpose. This includes crime prevention and investigations to bring offenders to justice.

The Police share a responsibility for identifying, assessing and managing sexual, violent and other dangerous offenders or persons. Under MAPPA this is achieved through information sharing, multi agency planning, and by the Police as a single agency.

Whilst protecting the public is a responsibility of the whole organisation, there are specialist Dangerous Persons Management Units on each of the Forces three operational Divisions, supported by a ViSOR Unit at Constabulary HQ and central management arrangements.

As well as monitoring sexual offender compliance with notification requirements, gathering intelligence and conducting investigations, DPMU Officers and other specialist public protection staff work with partner agencies to put joint risk management plans in place.

## What the Probation service do

As one part of the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) Agency the Probation Service works to reduce re-offending and the risk of harm to the public.

This starts with offender assessments and reports to help the Courts with sentencing decisions and continues through the supervision of offenders who either become subject to community sentences, or serve a custodial sentence and are then conditionally released on Licence. All sentences are supervised to set standards, and are enforced through court action or by returning the offender to custody.

Individual offender management focuses on offending and harm related issues, including the effect upon victims. Regularly reviewed risk assessments are central to the process. Work undertaken with offenders can include individual supervision by an offender manager; inclusion in group programmes to address offending behaviour; curfew conditions ('tagging'), and referral for other

interventions to address offending related factors such as drug or alcohol misuse, or literacy and employability. A few high risk offenders may be directed to reside for a period in managed hostels known as Approved Premises.

The Service also arranges and manages unpaid work projects of community payback which benefit local communities.

A separate liaison service is offered to the victims of serious sexual and violent offenders.

Derbyshire Probation Trust aims to provide local probation services to the highest possible standard.

## What the Prison service do

Also part of the NOMS Agency the Prison Service serves the public by keeping in custody those committed by the courts. With the aim of helping offenders to lead law-abiding and useful lives in custody and after release the Service supports the MAPPA process through the custodial period by:

- Identifying eligible offenders upon reception
- Ensuring that higher risk offenders are assessed and accorded priority for interventions, including attendance at programmes , education or referral to psychology or in-reach mental health services
- Checking prisoners communications, particularly to persons who might be at risk
- Assessing offenders progress and compliance through sentence
- Monitoring behaviour, including patters of association with similar offenders
- Contributing to pre-release planning through information sharing and by submitting reports or MAPP meetings
- Confirming release arrangements

Offender Supervisors in prisons provide a link between what is happening with an offender during the custodial period and the Probation or Youth Offending Service worker responsible for supervision upon release.

This is directed towards achieving consistent and robust management of offenders from the start to the end of sentence, both in prison and the community.

Nottingham Prison is now designated as the community prison for Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire and is actively involved in the Areas public protection arrangements.



## What the Youth offending teams do

Youth Offending Teams carry out a wide range of work with children and young people aged between 10 and 17 years whose behaviour brings them into the Youth Justice System. YOT's prepare reports for the courts and then use a scaled approach to supervise young offenders given community sentencing disposals, or who are detained and afterwards released from the secure estate. Sometimes this will involve the offender making good through reparation.

Bringing together workers from the Police, Probation, Social Care, Health and Education Services, along with housing and alcohol or drug misuse workers, YOT's are able to address the risks and needs of young offenders in a comprehensive way to reduce offending and harm, including harm to the young person themselves.

Derby City and the County of Derbyshire each have a Youth Offending Service.





## case study

MAPPA meetings on young people must take account of their needs as children, as well as their risks as offenders.

Jim was a 15 year old with learning difficulties who had committed a sexual assault on a child. Though not in care, but excluded from education due to poor behaviour, he was himself seen as vulnerable to being harmed, as well as posing a risk to members of the public. He was suspected of being actively involved with others in 'grooming' potential victims.

Following the offence Jim's family arrangements had broken down and he was living temporarily in unsuitable and unstable conditions, dangerous both to him and other people.

Jim and his family were currently known, or had previously been known, to a number of agencies with a responsibility to help him.

A MAPPA meeting was held following referral for active multi agency management, and a plan was devised both to meet Jim's needs and protect the public.

This involved:

- Intensive support and monitoring by the Youth Offending Team
- Emergency steps to find new accommodation
- Plans to meet his special educational needs
- Specialist help with mental health problems
- Police intelligence gathering on his contacts and networks

Further reviews ensured these actions were carried through, and helped to build a fuller picture of the complex needs to be dealt with.

Using information drawn together through MAPPA meetings a comprehensive proposal was put together seeking specialist extra resources. A successful application resulted in Jim being securely placed in a setting outside the Area which offered:

- Intensive residential care with high levels of staffing to monitor behaviour, and ensure Jim's educational and development needs as a child were met.
- Access to assessment and treatment from a team with expertise in working with young people who sexually offend.

Jim continued under MAPPA management, which can be transferred from one Area to another without disruption.

# Managing MAPPA

The arrangements must continually be reviewed to ensure they are working as effectively as possible.

Senior representatives from each of the agencies involved in MAPPA, together with other stakeholders form a strategic Management Board (SMB). Chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable the main board meets four times a year to monitor the arrangements and direct any necessary improvements. This is done through business planning, performance review, and in other ways.

## MAPPA Derbyshire Strategic Management Board

### **Responsible Authority**

Derbyshire Constabulary  
Derbyshire Probation Trust  
HM Prison Service (East Midlands)

### **Duty to co-operate partners**

Derby City Youth Offending Service  
Derbyshire County Youth Offending Service  
Derby City Council (Housing, Education and Social Care Services)  
Derbyshire County Council (Education and Social Care Services)  
Derbyshire District Council (Housing) Services  
Derbyshire County Mental Health NHS Trust  
Derbyshire Primary Care Trusts  
Jobcentre Plus (Department of Work and Pensions)

### **Other Stakeholders**

NSPCC (Midlands and West)  
Derbyshire 'Supporting People'  
Victim Support Derbyshire

The responsibilities of the Board include:

- Maintaining connections with the Derbyshire Criminal Justice Board, the Local Safeguarding Children's Boards and Vulnerable Adults arrangements. Community Safety Partnerships and similar bodies for safeguarding, crime reduction, and public protection.
- Making plans to meet the common training needs of those who work together under the arrangements.
- Publicising the arrangements

The work of the main board is supported by sub-groups.

To reflect a community view on public protection the SMB is required to appoint two Lay Advisers. The Advisers act as independent yet informed observers, posing questions which the professionals involved in public protection work might not think to ask. Most importantly they also bring to the SMB an understanding and perspective from the local community where they reside, or to which they must have strong links.

During 2010 – 11 the Responsible Authority will be looking to appoint another Lay Adviser. Expressions of interest from members of the public are welcome



## Co-ordinating the arrangements

Public protection through MAPPA is underpinned by a central co-ordination unit based at Derbyshire Constabulary HQ.

The Unit has a number of functions, amongst them being:

- Support for the work of the Strategic Management Board, including the Boards sub-groups, in the planning and performance of the arrangements.
- Working with key agencies to ensure all eligible offenders are correctly identified
- Providing a point of contact and advice for managers and workers across the partnership, and information to members of the public
- Promoting information sharing
- Assessing that the right cases are referred for active multi agency management, and identifying which agencies may have a role to play
- Arranging Level 2 and 3 meetings, making sure they comply with requirements, and then circulating the minutes in which joint management plans are set out
- Receiving details of any serious further offences committed by any offender being managed under the arrangements; this might lead to a MAPPA Serious Case Review to look into what has happened, and what may need to be learnt.

## Achievements during 2009/10

This is the ninth Annual Report on Derbyshire MAPPA. The arrangements continue to evolve. The past year has seen:

- A continuing commitment by the main statutory partners to support the arrangements including multi agency funding for MAPPA co-ordination.
- Extension of the new referral and screening processes introduced in 2008 – 09 which have ensured a sustained focus on cases which call for actively co-ordinated management.
- Additional to the restructuring of Level 2 arrangements for adult offenders approved by the SMB in the previous year, meeting arrangements being put in place in the city and county for young offenders (under 18 years) with representation from agencies and services most relevant to young peoples offending-related risks and needs.
- Area performance being measured against national key performance indicators.
- A series of assurance audits of MAPP meetings being undertaken by SMB members.
- Links continuing both strategically and operationally, between MAPPA and similar bodies or arrangements for safeguarding and community safety.
- Revised and updated training and communications plans.
- Continuation of briefings to a broad range of staff from the partner and other agencies, and for core representatives who attend MAPP meetings.

## Plans for 2010/11

In the forthcoming year the SMB's plan for MAPPA include:

- Maintaining multi agency support, and funding within available resources.
- Continued compliance monitoring against national guidance, and reviewing the performance and quality of the arrangements.
- Additional attention to Level 1 management arrangements.
- Implementing the Child Sex Offender disclosure scheme.
- Putting additional information sharing agreements in place with other stakeholder partners who can contribute to public protection.
- Looking at improving how the links work between MAPPA and Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (for the protection of victims of domestic abuse).
- Publicising the arrangements at local Criminal Justice events.
- Delivering further briefings and training in support of joint working under MAPPA, including training for MAPP meeting Chairs.

## MAPPA Statistical Information

Derby & Derbyshire Area 1 April 2009 - 31 March 2010

### Number of MAPPA eligible offenders 31 March 2010 <sup>(1)</sup>

#### Category 1 Registered Sexual Offender <sup>(2)</sup>

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
683	33	03	719

#### Category 2 Violent Offenders <sup>(3)</sup>

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
228	13	01	242

#### Category 3 Other Dangerous Offenders <sup>(4)</sup>

	Level 2	Level 3	Total
-	04	00	04

### Enforcement for Offenders managed via MAPP Meetings

#### Returned to custody for breach of Licence <sup>(5)</sup>

Level 2	Level 3	Total
22	03	25

#### Sent to custody for breach of Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) <sup>(6)</sup>

Level 2	Level 3	Total
03	00	03

### Additional Data on Registered Sex Offenders

#### Registered Sexual Offenders in:

Amber Valley & Erewash	154
High Peak & Derbyshire Dales	78
Chesterfield, Bolsover & North East Derbyshire	187
Derby & South Derbyshire	300

#### Total number of

Registered Sexual Offenders in Derbyshire per 100,000 population <sup>(7)</sup>	80.51
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#### Registered Sexual Offenders cautioned or convicted for breach of requirements

34

### Sexual Offences Prevention Orders <sup>(6)</sup>

Applied for	114
Interim Orders issued by Courts	00
Full Orders issued by Courts	73

### Notification Orders <sup>(8)</sup>

Applied for	00
Interim orders issued by Courts	00
Full Orders issued by Courts	00

### Foreign Travel Orders <sup>(9)</sup>

Applied for	00
Interim Orders issued by Courts	00
Full Orders issued by Courts	00

# Statistical Information

## explanatory notes

### 1 MAPP eligible offenders

There are a number of offenders defined in law as eligible for MAPP management, because they have committed specified sexual and violent offences and/or currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority – 94.5 % as at 31 March 2010 - are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPP (Level 2 and 3) meetings.

### 2 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.

### 3 Violent Offenders

This category includes violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment or 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.

### 4 Other Offenders

Offenders who do not qualify under the other two MAPP eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPP meetings.

### 5 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 Service or Youth Offending Team supervision). If these conditions are not complied with, breach action will be taken and the offender may be recalled to prisoner detention.

The totals of MAPP eligible offenders, broken down by category and by level of management, reflect the picture on 31 March 2010, (ie. a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010.



## 6 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 an offender fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the orders, they can be taken back to court and may be liable to up to 5 years' imprisonment.

## 7 Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population

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.

## 8 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.

## 9 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.

Note: the statistics in this year's report do not include figures for the number of Serious Further Offences charged against offenders being managed under the arrangements. These are now published officially by the Ministry of Justice.

# Commentary

- The total number of offenders being managed within the framework of the arrangements was 965 on 31 March 2010; this compares with 923 on 31 March 2009, or an overall growth of 4.5%.
- The number of registered sexual offenders – a cumulative figure which continues to increase year on year as more offenders become subject to notification requirements – grew by 4.5% in line with the overall increase. As a result the number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population is now 80.51 compared with a like-for-like figure of 77.28 last year, when the England and Wales average was 67.19.
- The Police maintain a policy of seeking Sexual Offences Prevention Orders on relevant offenders, normally at the point of conviction or sentence
- With a small number of exceptions there is compliance with the basic notification requirements
- The number of violent offenders and other sexual offenders being managed on 31 March 2010 – 242 – is an 11.5% increase on the previous year. This reflects underlying sentencing patterns for offences of violence.
- Just four additional ‘other offenders’ were being managed under the arrangements at the relevant date, or a decrease of 78% on a year ago. This figure – and the number of cases now managed at Level 2 and 3 in general – follows from changes brought in during 2008 – 09, and reported on last year, which have sharpened the focus of active multi agency management.
- It appears likely on present trends that in the course of the coming year there will be a daily figure of one thousand offenders or more being managed under the Area arrangements.

## Contact details

### Derbyshire Probation Trust

Director

18 Brunwood Road · Matlock Bath · DE4 3PA

T: 01629 55422

[www.dpsonline.org.uk](http://www.dpsonline.org.uk)

### HM Prison Service

Public Protection Officer

National Offender Management Service

East Midlands · Leicester Hub Empriss House

Unit C Harcourt Way · Meridian Business Park

Leicester · LE19 1WP

T: 0116 281 4016

### Derbyshire Constabulary

Superintendent (Public Protection)

Crime Support Department

Butterley Hall · Ripley · DE5 3RS

T: 01773 572808

[www.derbyshire.police.uk](http://www.derbyshire.police.uk)

### MAPPA Co-ordination Unit

MAPPA Co-ordination Manager

Derbyshire Constabulary HQ

Public Protection Unit

Butterley Hall · Ripley · DE5 3RS

T: 01773 573634

### Victim Support Derbyshire

Askew House · 202 Derby Road

Wirksworth · Derbyshire · DE4 4AG

T: 01629 825864

[www.victimsupport.org.uk](http://www.victimsupport.org.uk)

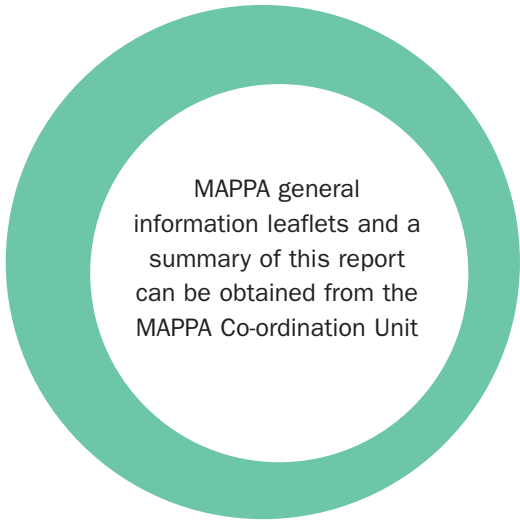
### Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre

[www.ceop.gov.uk](http://www.ceop.gov.uk)

### Stop It Now!

[www.stopitnow.org.uk](http://www.stopitnow.org.uk)

National Helpline: 0808 1000 900



MAPPA general  
information leaflets and a  
summary of this report  
can be obtained from the  
MAPPA Co-ordination Unit



Derbyshire  
Probation Trust

