

MAKING NORTH WALES SAFER



NORTH WALES MULTI AGENCY PUBLIC PROTECTION ARRANGEMENTS

Welcome

Now in its ninth year, the North Wales Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements continue to provide a framework for protecting the public against the small group of offenders who pose the highest risk of harm to the public.

The number of sexual and violent crimes committed in North Wales represent a minor proportion of the total recorded crime, but for the victims and their families, these offences can have a major impact, and can cause a great deal of fear and anxiety. An awareness of this fact ensures that protecting the public from offenders who carry out these crimes, and meeting the needs of victims remain high priorities in North Wales for the Police, Probation and Prison Services, working closely with other agencies with a Duty to Co-operate in MAPPA.

This annual report reflects the contributions of all of the agencies involved in the implementation of the management of risk of harm posed by MAPPA managed offenders.

This year promises to be a challenging year for MAPPA in North Wales. North Wales Probation Service ceased to exist at the end of March 2010, as the four former Probation Areas and Trusts in Wales merged to become Wales Probation Trust. On the advice of the Ministry of Justice, it has been decided to continue with the current MAPPA arrangements based on the four Police force areas. The results of the government's Comprehensive Spending Review may impact on MAPPA as it will on all other parts of public service delivery. The challenge for MAPPA in North Wales will be to implement the necessary changes without compromising public protection.

We hope that you find this report informative and that it helps to answer any questions you may have.



Mark Polin
Chief Constable
North Wales Police



Matthew Driver
Assistant Chief Officer
Wales Probation



Yvonne Thomas
Director of Offender
Management



Prawf Cymru
Wales Probation



Ministry of
JUSTICE
National Offender
Management Service



What is MAPPA?

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 North Wales 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
- 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 MAPPA meetings attended by various agencies.

Who are 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.

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 (MAPPA) 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.

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.

Case Study 1

How MAPPA makes North Wales safer

Case Study 1 Case Study 2 Case Study 3

BACKGROUND

VICTIM X had not taken up contact with the Victim Liaison Officer (VLO) at post sentence stage.

However, as a result of an exchange of information between the Prison Service and Police, to the Offender Manager (OM) and VLO at Release On Temporary Licence (ROTL) stage, concerns relating to risk were raised.

Victim X was referred to the local Domestic Violence Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) with the following outcomes:

- Re-offer the Victim Liaison Service to Victim X
- Victim X was accessing a Caseworker for.
- Advocacy and support at a Women's Centre
- Target hardening work to be completed.
- Fire Reduction work to be completed.
- Police marker and bulleting on Victim X's property.
- Community Safety Officer link with Victim X.

The Victim Liaison Service was re-offered to Victim X and accepted. As a conclusion to risk information shared in this meeting the following actions were initiated:

- Contacts from offender to Victim X from Prison stopped.
- ROTL opposed.
- Licence condition proposal agreed with non contact and exclusion area.
- Further victim identified and non contact condition proposed.
- VLO liaison with Victim X's caseworker
- Regarding housing referrals.
- VLO Ongoing liaison of information to OM and Domestic Violence Officer.
- Criminal Injuries Compensation referral.

MAPPA

The case was discussed in MAPPA with further recommendations:

- For non approval of ROTL



- Approved Premises (see page 9) placement to be sought for offender's eventual release.
- Licence condition for the offender not to enter into Licensed Premises.
- The VLO up-dated Victim X.

ACTIONS

Offender was released on a ROTL and Victim X found out the offender had been seen in the local area drinking in a Public House.

Victim X's caseworker contacted the VLU to report this and the following took place:

- VLO liaised with the Police, Prison Service, OM in relation to licence breach.
- Ongoing welfare calls by the VLO to Victim X and her caseworker.
- Future ROTL suspended.

OUTCOME

The offender was eventually released from Prison to Approved Premises (see page 9) placement and due to prompt multi agency liaison and actions, Victim X felt sufficiently supported and safeguarded.

There have been no further incidents and ongoing appropriate contacts take place between the VLO to the OM, Police and Women's Centre caseworker.

North Wales MAPPA conference

North Wales held its first MAPPA conference at Venue Cymru on October 9th 2009.

There was an excellent cross section of colleagues represented from Responsible Authorities and Duty to Co-operate Agencies, with over 200 delegates attending.

The day was opened by the Acting Chief Constable Ian Shannon, followed by an address by Paul Manning, member of the NOMS MAPPA team. The conference was then given presentation by the Victim Liaison Unit and this included a very powerful speech from a victim of a very serious crime. The perpetrator in this case was a stranger who raped the victim, before stabbing her and leaving her for dead. Following many years of recovery the victim moved to North Wales to begin a new life. The victim ended her moving input with a poem that she had written for the conference.

The final part of the morning involved a presentation from 4 different agencies working on the same case which involved one victim and numerous offenders. This highlighted the interagency nature of the risk management of some of the highest risk offenders and included an input from Police, Social Services, Prison, and Probation Service.

The afternoon had a keynote address by Mr. David Hanson, Rt Honourable Minister for Crime, Policing and Counter-Terrorism. Delegates then attended the workshop sessions (see right).

The day was closed by an address from Carol Moore, Chief Officer for North Wales Probation Area. The feedback from the conference was excellent, with colleagues stating that they had valued the opportunity to focus a whole day upon MAPPA, as well as having an opportunity to network with colleagues involved in the holistic management of Sexual and Violent Offenders in North Wales.

WORKSHOPS

Delegates attended two of a choice of following four workshops.

1. Community Sex Offender Treatment Programme
This workshop run by two very experienced Probation Officers described the work undertaken by the Probation Service with sexual offenders in the Community.

2. ViSOR
A workshop on the Violent and Sexual Offenders Database.

3. Child Sex Offender Review Disclosure Pilot
Run by staff from the Violent Offenders Unit.

4. Managing Radicalisation
A workshop by North Wales Police based upon the PREVENT agenda.

The following poem was read out at our annual conference by its author, who was a victim of rape and attempted murder.

REFLECTION ON BEING A VICTIM

What made me a victim? He raped he stabbed.
The blood spilled and he didn't care as he grabbed.
The mess of violence left a trail as he dragged
Me across the green and peaceful woodland where he shagged.
The kiss of death crossed my path,
Missed me by a millimetre, but life came back,
The existential question: Is life and death a trap?
Created fundamental information for my new mind map.
Victim for life – I was left with confusion.
Nothing any more is vaguely amusing.
Stuck with sadness, never peacefully cruising.
Power stolen from me, this was no delusion.
Conflicts and paradoxes hit me between the eyes,
I needed to escape and win the hermit's prize.
Yet safety took priority – this created a demise.
And I needed to be protected by people of a size.

I locked myself away in many rooms in my mind.
The doors were tightly shut with me behind.
The key was turned, the trap was quietly designed.
To allow me to recover – yes this was kind.
With boldness I waited and although I was needy,
I took my power and faced the enemy.
It took a long time and I needed to be steady.
Then my fears disappeared and I was ready.
What made me a victim? Now I know.
He's the one trapped in Bellmarsh now.
You guys saved my life and protected the show.
Life started again and I wonder how.
Working together we make a team,
With police and perpetrators it may seem,
That I reach out to the world with my soul,
In order to try to make it whole.



“The conference gave me a far better understanding of the wider context of the process, it will certainly help me perform better in my role.”

Conference Feedback



This will be the final report that we will be compiling. Between us we will have served a total 12 years on the Strategic Management Board of MAPPAs and we both retire in the next 12 months. We will miss attending the quarterly SMB meetings, and our attendance and input into the Communication and Strategic Partnership Sub-Group and the Monitoring and Evaluation Group.

Have we made any difference to the big picture so to speak? Is that for others to decide? But to judge by the welcome and support that both of us have received, especially on the two sub-groups that we serve on, they certainly appear see us as part of the team.

Has the performance of MAPPAs in North Wales improved in the time both of us have been Lay Advisers? The answer is certainly yes, not that the improvement has been down to us I should hastily add, but we would like to feel that we have made just that very tiny bit of difference here and there now and then. One improvement that has been most noticeable is the closer co-operation and goodwill between the differing agencies that are involved with the MAPPAs process.

The Training sub-group are busy putting training packages together that will help the agencies involved in MAPPAs to understand their own roll and understand the roll of other participants in the process.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Group has started the difficult work of auditing MAPPAs meetings to ensure consistency and the most effective use of resources across North Wales.

Last Autumn the Communication and Strategic Partnership Sub-Group helped organise a superb one day conference at Venue Cymru in Llandudno. Some very delicate issues were spoken about but always in a caring sympathetic way. Presently the group are attempting to bring what MAPPAs do to the attention of the public via the News Sheets that each Unitary Authority in North Wales publishes from time to time.

Finally the question must be asked. Has MAPPAs made North Wales a safer place? As lay advisers we can assure you that indeed MAPPAs has and will in the future make a difference. Unfortunately only the few cases that go wrong get publicity, not the very many cases that achieve a successful outcome. We must thank those dedicated professionals from each of the agencies involved for the magnificent work they do, often in very difficult and unpleasant circumstances.

J Alun Jones & Rev John Dale

The role of Lay Advisers?

MAPPAs is required to appoint two lay advisers to act as independent yet informed observers who are able to pose questions and to give a local perspective.

Do you care about your community?

Are you interested in social issues, the commitment to equality and diversity? If your answer is "yes" then we'd like to hear from you.

North Wales' Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) is responsible for managing the careful reintroduction of dangerous offenders to the community. The work is challenging and we are looking for two special people to help us make the right decisions.

To be a part of our team you must live in North Wales. In addition we are asking for:

- No current involvement in either the political or criminal justice areas

- High standards of literacy and numeracy but no formal educational qualifications are necessary

- Good decision making skills

- The confidence to challenge the views and assumptions of senior officials, where necessary

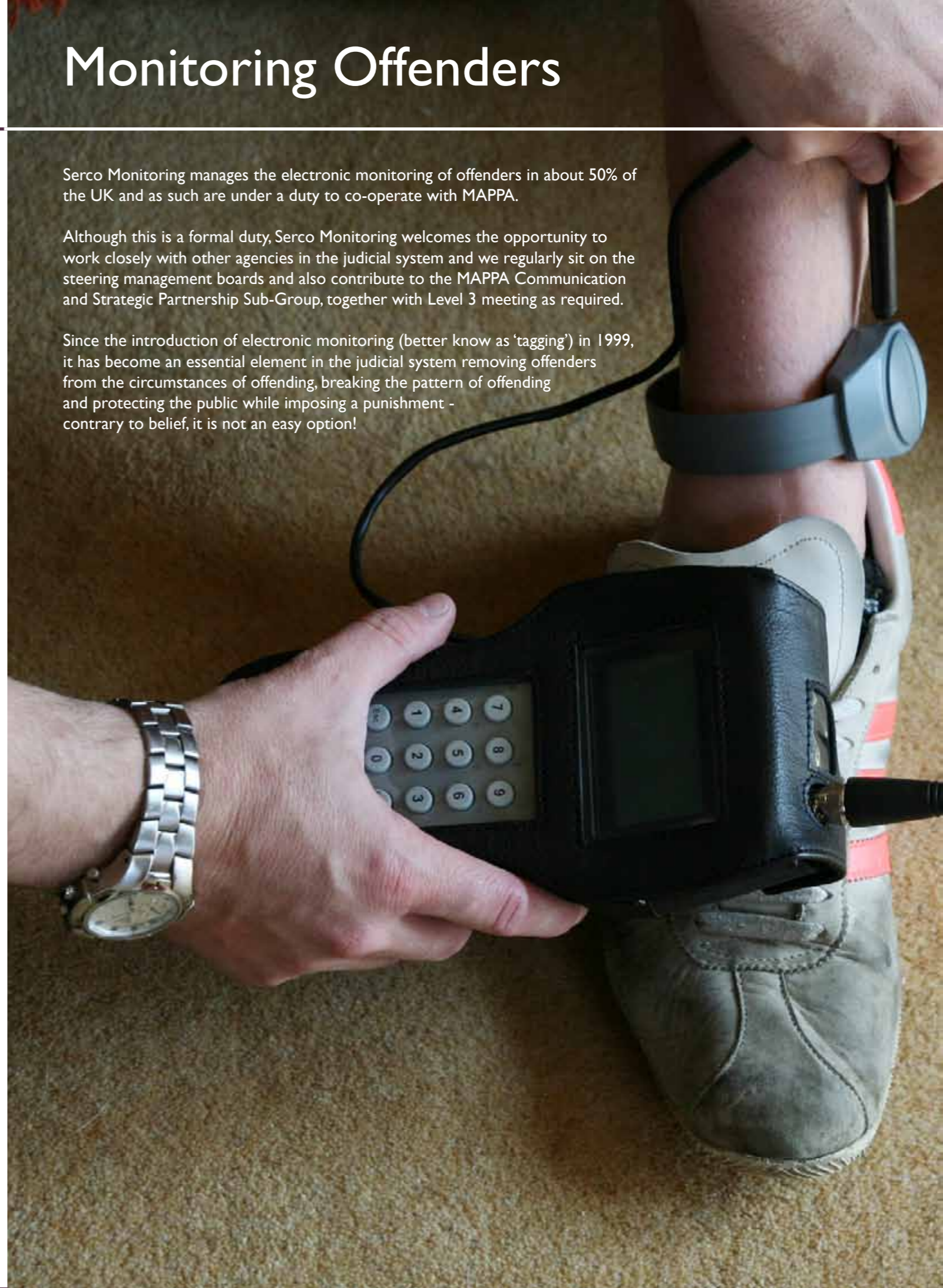
These are unpaid posts but expenses and loss of earnings will be reimbursed. Our work is interesting and rewarding and to prepare you for the challenge we'll give you the opportunity to take part in national training weekends during the first two years of your appointment.

If you'd like to find out more please get in touch with Carolyn Clark, MAPPAs Co-ordinator, tel: 01745 588 649.

Serco Monitoring manages the electronic monitoring of offenders in about 50% of the UK and as such are under a duty to co-operate with MAPPAs.

Although this is a formal duty, Serco Monitoring welcomes the opportunity to work closely with other agencies in the judicial system and we regularly sit on the steering management boards and also contribute to the MAPPAs Communication and Strategic Partnership Sub-Group, together with Level 3 meeting as required.

Since the introduction of electronic monitoring (better known as 'tagging') in 1999, it has become an essential element in the judicial system removing offenders from the circumstances of offending, breaking the pattern of offending and protecting the public while imposing a punishment - contrary to belief, it is not an easy option!



Approved Premises

It was great to read last years report particularly those cited examples of good practice all of which had a common denominator, Approved Premises (AP).

It continues to show the critical role played by AP colleagues in meeting the management demands of some of the most challenging behaviours MAPPA colleagues are likely to encounter.

That said, many AP residents including people managed through the highest level multi agency arrangements have successfully completed their period of residence.

Numerous individuals have taken an opportunity to engage with more positive aspects and influences that have undoubtedly contributed to a sea change in personal outlooks. These most positive transitions are confirmed by reassessment and reduction in individual 'risk' and 'MAPPA management levels'. Of course there will continue to be individuals who, for a multitude of reasons, are unable or choose not to engage with the 'purpose of their supervision'. Clearly alternative and speedy responses are required, not least where such action may involve 'critical public protection cases'.

Again, AP colleagues have been at the heart of proactive and where required intrusive management that has contributed to averting the very tangible likelihood's of serious further offending.

Locally much of the AP client group continue to be associated with MAPPA. Very recently colleagues in North Wales have been given access to VISOR. Access to this system should lend its self to the direct recording of information by AP colleagues and the ability to interrogate and verify information.

“ *intrusive management that has contributed to averting the very tangible likelihood's of serious further offending.”*

The AP's operate a strict curfew that allows much closer monitoring and greatly enhanced supervision where required. Moreover those hours are used constructively to positively influence behaviour and provide opportunities for learning and self development.

AP's continue to fulfil a vital role in the community based management of people who's needs and behaviours often require the concentrated focus of more than one agency. They also continue to concern themselves with the development of residential on and off site interventions that offer opportunities with and through others to learn, change, and hopefully secure a better future devoid of further victims.

*Area Manager
Approved Premises*



Case Study 2

How MAPPA makes North Wales safer

Case Study 1 | Case Study 2 | Case Study 3

BACKGROUND

In October 2008 J was given a community based order having been convicted of an assault on his then girlfriend of 18 months. It was a reckless and sustained attack over a two hour period on his victim. The victims' family, who J confronted at their home, were also victims as he committed acts of criminal damage there.

He continued to stalk his victim after the offence and went on to form a relationship with a new partner whom he was beginning to control; the new partner had a young child. The previous victim was deemed to be still at risk and his new partner was now possibly at risk. This risk would increase if the new partner ended the relationship.

J had been known to the mental health services for eight years. Due to the DV issues, his assessed risk of re-offending and mental health concerns, J was referred to MAPPA.

In June 2009, J committed and was subsequently charged for offences of Criminal Damage and Assault on his new partner who was, by then, pregnant by him. J lost control of his behaviour and bit his partner which is a feature of his previous offence. In August 2009 he was sentenced to a 12 month Detention and Training order.

ACTIONS

Regular MAPPA reviews, YJS reviews, Core group meetings with Child Protection and regular meetings with mental health were undertaken during the custodial element of his order and risk management plans for his release were put in place. J was placed in Approved Premises on his release and licence conditions



placed on him prohibited him having any contact with the victim.

Following a Child Protection Conference prior to J's release the labour ward were put on alert not to let him into the premises whilst his ex-partner was in hospital giving birth.

OUTCOME

Whilst in the hostel there was close liaison between YJS and Hostel staff. The hostel manager undertook work on domestic violence with J.

Joint visit to his home address between YJS and PPU ensured that there was close monitoring of J in the transition from the hostel to his home address.

Key Achievements

STRATEGY	ACHIEVEMENTS
Mappa Development	The MAPPA Guidance Version 3.0 has been fully implemented by North Wales.
	The Memorandum of Understanding with Duty To Co-operate agencies has been revised to incorporate the revised MAPPA Guidance.
	Links have been and continue to be maintained, with Local Safeguarding Children Boards, Domestic Abuse MARAC's, and are promoted via offering/delivering training in relation to MAPPA. The training follows the National Training Manual.
	The All-Wales MAPPA Co-ordinators have met on a regular basis to discuss and develop good practice.
	North Wales have established three MAPPA sub-groups – 1. Communication and Strategic Partnership 2. Monitoring and Evaluation and 3. Training sub-group
Communications & Strategic Partnership	Established a Communication and Strategic sub-group whose over arching aim is to improve communication and links between agencies involved in the MAPPA process and to raise public awareness.
	North Wales held a MAPPA conference in October 2009 at the Venue Cymru, Llandudno. This extremely successful event is subject of a separate item in this Annual Report (see page 5).
	There is involvement and regular attendance of one of our two Lay Advisors on this sub-group and their contributions are always positive and constructive.
Monitoring & Evaluation	Regular sub-group meetings are held and Level 2/3 MAPPA meetings are attended by individual members of this group in order to conduct evaluation of the process. The findings of the evaluation process are formally reviewed and matters addressed to improve the effectiveness of MAPPA within North Wales.
	The Lay Advisor member of this sub-group has played a very active and crucial role in the auditing of meetings and minutes, of the relevant Level 2/3 MAPPA meetings attended.
Training	Responsible for the delivery of MAPPA training. A MAPPA 'e' Learning package is being prepared to enhance learning and raise awareness. This will also be available for use by DTC agencies.
	The training sub-group are working on a comprehensive training plan in order to deliver the national training manual to Police, Probation, Prison and Duty to Co-operate colleagues.

Key Objectives

STRATEGY	OBJECTIVES
Mappa Development	Ensure that the representation on SMB remains appropriate to deliver terms of reference
	To continue to support the appropriate re-sourcing of MAPPA in North Wales
	All MAPPA SCRs are conducted consistently and in line with current national MAPPA guidance. Learning to be disseminated across the area and shared with other Wales' SMBs.
	Ensure the continuing integration of ViSOR into all RA operational procedures and practices
	Improve the communication between MAPPA in North Wales and TACT police
Communications & Strategic Partnership	Prepare and deliver the 2010 / 11 SMB Annual Report in line with requirements.
	SMB Communications and Strategic partnership Sub-Group to develop a comprehensive communications plan for all MAPPA operational staff in North Wales, to support the consistent sharing of guidance and good practice.
Monitoring & Evaluation	Regular sub-group meetings to be held and Level 2/3 MAPPA meetings to be attended by individual members of this group in order to conduct evaluation of the process. The findings of the evaluation process to be formally reviewed and matters addressed to improve the effectiveness of MAPPA within North Wales.
	Monitor the performance of MAPPA in North Wales
	Suggest ways of improving performance to increase efficiency of MAPPA.
Training	Ensure that new Lay Advisors and SMB members receive formal induction training when national model becomes available, and that Lay Advisors are encouraged to attend their annual conference and other relevant training events.
	Receive and agree MAPPA / SMB Training Plan for 2010/11
	Facilitate or provide support for an All-Wales MAPPA Conference during 2010/11
	Ensure that national MAPPA Training Manual is used to develop best practice with both RAs and DtCs.

Case Study 3

How MAPPA makes North Wales safer

Case Study 1 Case Study 2 Case Study 3

BACKGROUND

Ms L was a 33 year old female who had been convicted of Committing Arson Recklessly, the circumstances of which related to her attempting to burn down her basement flat in a suicide attempt. She received a 15 month custodial sentence and was referred to a MAPPA Level 2 meeting as a Category 3 offender prior to her release from custody.

Ms L was continuing to express suicidal ideations and her risk assessment concluded that the risk she posed to the public was directly linked to the risk of harm she posed to herself and the extreme measures she might employ in an attempt to end her life. This, coupled with her conviction, limited her accommodation options with housing providers or independent landlords as it was felt that they did not have the resources to manage such a high level of risk both to Ms L, other residents or the wider public. The local Council confirmed that due to the nature of the offence, they would be unable to accommodate Ms L by their usual arrangements in Bed & Breakfast accommodation due to the risk posed to other residents. However, they did not have any other suitable accommodation available to her either. Given the risk factors identified, the MAPPA agreed that Ms L required an enhanced level of supervision and support in place upon release and for her to simply report as homeless would be unacceptable.

ACTIONS

In the absence of an Approved Premises for female offenders in North Wales, the Offender Manager made referrals outside of the area. She was accepted by the nearest one, but Ms L expressed great concern about residing in an unfamiliar area far away from her family and support network. However, as a result of her



risk assessment and in the absence of any other alternatives, the MAPPA agreed that public protection should take precedence and it was made a licence condition that Ms L reside at the Approved Premises upon release and as directed by the Supervising Officer thereafter.

OUTCOME

Ms L has since been released and resided for a month in the Approved Premises before being accepted at a residential rehabilitation centre. The fact that she had complied well with the hostel rules and had not relapsed to alcohol use or attempted to commit Arson again demonstrated that her risk was manageable in a multi-occupancy building. Furthermore, Ms L has been allocated an outreach worker from the Turnaround Project and from Hafal Womens Prison Link Service, a support service for women with mental health problems.

TURNAROUND PROJECT

The Turnaround Project is an MoJ support project for vulnerable women who have difficulties which may / has resulted in them breaking the law.

HAFAL

Hafal is a mental health charity supporting service users and carers of people with mental illness.

Case Study 4

COSA

Case Study 1 Case Study 2 Case Study 3 Case Study 4

WHAT IS COSA?

Circles of Support and Accountability (COSA) is an initiative designed to enhance the safe integration of sex offenders into the community. COSA aims to substantially reduce the risk of future sexual abuse by assisting and supporting participants who have demonstrated a commitment to stop offending. Carefully selected and comprehensively trained volunteers assist offenders in the task of integrating with their own community, giving them the opportunity to lead responsible, productive and accountable lives.

CASE STUDY BACKGROUND

Mr H was a 42 year old male referred to COSA by his Offender Manager. The COSA Project Development Manager met Mr H at the Probation Office in order to explain to him how COSA operates but crucially also to assess his stated commitment to not offend again. After completing a full COSA assessment, Mr H was accepted onto the project.

When an appropriate group of volunteers were identified, Mr H was introduced to them. The volunteers had been fully briefed on Mr H's background as well as issues that were likely to arise during their intervention. At their initial meeting, a COSA Circles contract was signed, which outlines the help COSA volunteers can give.

ACTIONS

Initially they met in a community centre on a weekly basis. The initial focus of the meetings was in assisting Mr H with beginning to integrate into the area. The volunteers initially found him to be disgruntled and disaffected by the fact that since leaving custody he had resided at seven different addresses across North (and South) Wales. In addition, at this stage, along with beginning to develop an appropriate relationship with Mr H, the volunteers were very keen to challenge some of his attitudes towards females. They challenged him over some of his views and reported to me that "one of the best things I think we did was to get him to be more respectful to women" (volunteer J).



On a practical level, COSA was able to assist Mr H with his transport difficulties. They helped him to identify suitable volunteer work that did not mean he would either breach his licence conditions, or put himself in any inappropriate or risky situations. The volunteers supported Mr H through the tricky process of him finding voluntary work. The circle was able to keep his spirits up through this process let him see for himself why certain projects were not deemed suitable.

Alongside the statutory agencies, the circle helped Mr H to begin to risk assess himself. Mr H has now completed a recognised volunteering course and he now volunteers on a regular basis assisting other service users.

Relevant information regarding Mr H was reported regularly to the MAPPA Level 2 meetings.

OUTCOMES

Through their close relationship with Mr H, the volunteers were able to monitor his behaviour using their training to identify signs of recidivist behaviours, as well as assessing his changing state of mind. They were able to monitor any emerging close relationships and worked on a long term basis to help him to learn the difference.

2009-10 Statistics & Commentary

This section contains comments specific to the statistical section common to all area MAPPA Annual Reports. 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.

It is important that these figures are viewed in the context of the recorded crime figures in North Wales. We compare well with the other counties recognised as being most similar and North Wales remains one of the safest counties in which to live and work.

Number of MAPPA eligible offenders at 31 March 2010.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Category 1 Registered Sex Offenders	433	48	1
Category 2 Violent Offenders	125	7	1
Category 3 Other Dangerous Offenders	0	9	-

Enforcement for offenders managed via MAPPA meetings

Returned to custody for breach of licence	
Level 2	25
Level 3	2
TOTAL	27
Sent to custody for a breach of Sexual Offences Prevention Order	
Level 2	1
Level 3	0
TOTAL	1

EXPLANATION/COMMENTARY

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 (89% at 31 March 2010) are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPPA 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.

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 MAPPA 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.

Further DATA on Registered Sexual Offenders

Registered Sex Offenders in:	
Western	141
Central	162
Eastern	179

Total number of registered sexual offenders	
North Wales per 100,000 head of population	79.71

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	
North Wales	26

Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs)	
The number applied for	1
Interim SOPOs granted	0
Full SOPOs issued by courts	28

Notification Orders	
The number applied for	0
Interim Order issued	0
Full Order issued by courts	0

Foreign Travel Orders	
The number applied for	0
Interim Order issued	0
Full Order issued by courts	0

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WHEN IT'S LESS URGENT THAN 999

TypeTalk: 01978 294 738

Minicom: 01978 294 680

Contact us

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Prawf Cymru
Wales Probation



Ministry of
JUSTICE
National Offender
Management Service

