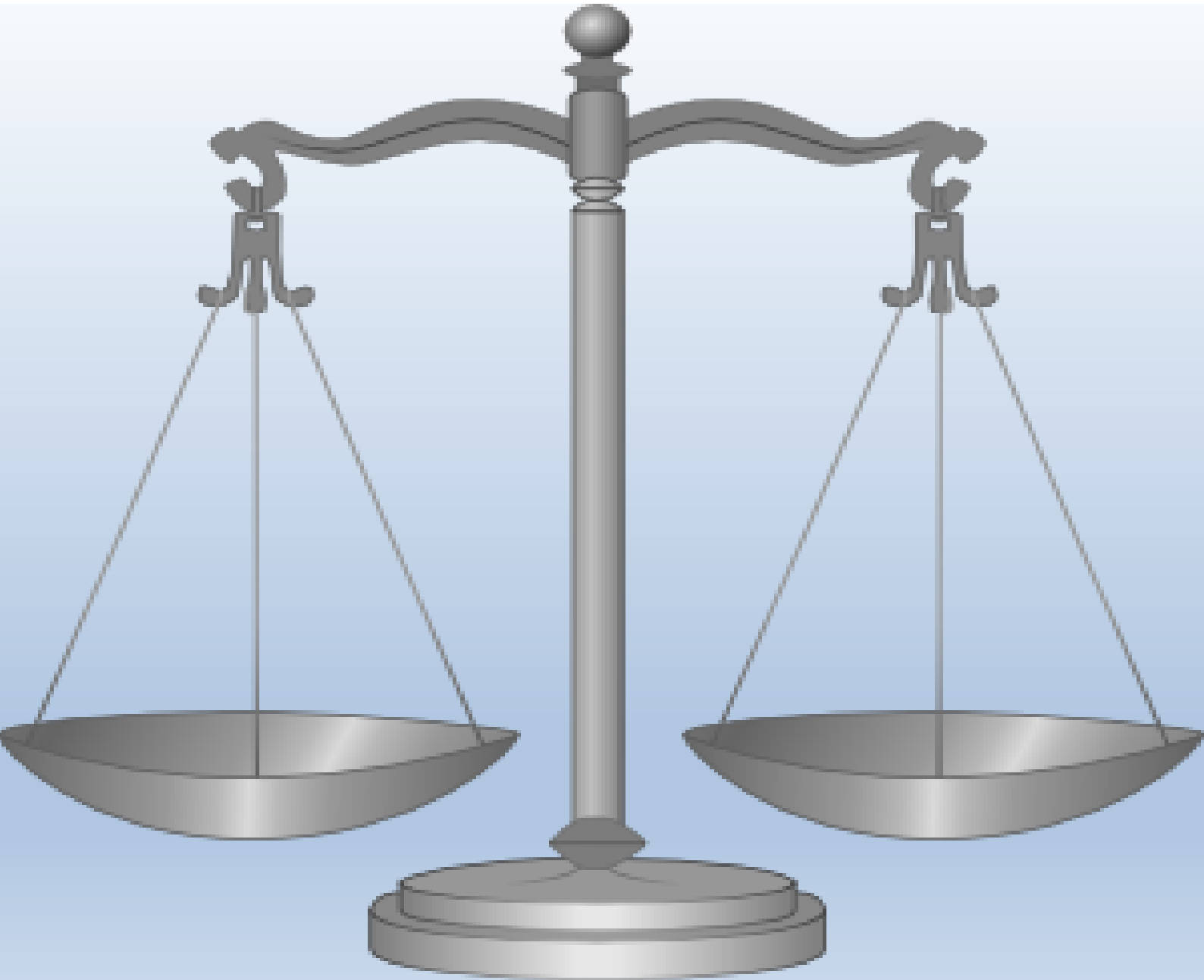




STAFFORDSHIRE



Annual Report 2017-18

View from the Chair

I have recently arrived in Staffordshire Police Force Area as ACC and I am delighted to have been given the portfolio for MAPPAs and therefore the Chair of the MAPPAs SMB. I am keen to provide a consistent presence in the MAPPAs arena and emulate the positive contribution that the MAPPAs process already brings to public protection in Staffordshire.

Over the last 12 months we have seen a rise in demand for services, and those who contribute to the MAPPAs process remain key in effectively managing those at most risk of causing serious harm in our community. Our focus this year has to remain resolute in implementing robust risk management plans, protecting victims and utilising the expertise of those who contribute to the MAPPAs process on a daily basis.

The vetting and training of more probation service colleagues in the use of ViSOR is being driven forward, and their ability to share information will increase through their access to ViSOR. The use of the ARMS assessment continues to improve, with communication across agencies providing a shared understanding, and therefore assisting and supporting the management of risk.

Within the Sex Offender Management Unit we have reconfigured staff and are working alongside local police teams who are supporting police risk assessors in their visits regime for those with whom we work. This increases intelligence sharing across the Force and enables officers to have more knowledge of their local communities. Briefings and training have taken place across the area and this keeps MAPPAs fresh on staff agendas.



**Assistant Chief Constable Jennifer Sims
Staffordshire Police.**

MAPPA Coordination

It's been another busy year for the agencies engaged with MAPPA, and once again there has been strong support from local authorities, health and the criminal justice agencies, through attendance at multi-agency meetings aiming at establishing joined up risk management, monitoring and support of violent and sexual offenders.

Multi agency training events have been oversubscribed. A development day for the MAPPA Strategic Management Board members and agency panel representatives had a large and enthusiastic attendance, and provided a platform for identifying the local issues Staffordshire MAPPA aims to address over the coming year.

On the technological front, in previous annual reports we have discussed the development of Polygraph testing for sex offenders - now a well established component of many risk management plans for sex offenders coming out of prison on Licence. Last year we mentioned that Staffordshire was part of a pilot project to look at the use of GPS "tagging". The results were promising enough to lead to the national roll out of GPS tagging as part of a Licence requirement for offenders who meet the requirements. This is scheduled for the end of 2018, and should prove a welcome tool.

However, technology can only assist, not be a substitute for, the hard work and dedication of the probation, police and prison officers, social and mental health workers, and YOS workers that manage, support and monitor some of the riskiest offenders in our community, all of whom contribute to MAPPA in Staffordshire.

Participating in a Panel – a Duty to Cooperate Agency Perspective

In the annual report we aim to hear the perspective of one of the agencies that contribute to the MAPPA in Staffordshire. This year's contribution is from two representatives from Health that regular attend MAPPA panels as "core reps", ensuring that the mental health perspective is heard.

"I attend MAPPA regularly as a Mental Health Core Rep based in the Regional Medium Secure Hospital in Stafford.

We liaise extensively with MAPPA regarding our current in-patients most of whom are MAPPA eligible, we have found Staffs MAPPA staff extremely helpful when liaising with other MAPPA meetings and with HMPPS for our out of area patients, ensuring all areas are aware and coordinated. This can be a very complex area of work, Staffs MAPPA go above and beyond most other areas in their role. The MAPPA meeting itself works very well, colleagues are very supportive; it is a great arena to gain an awareness of each professions expertise and remit. we have some very interesting debates and discussions around risk management which I feel help inform our own understanding of managing Risk in the community. By attending MAPPA level 3 it promotes discussion and good connections with very senior colleagues across the region."

Ian Pachner

Head of Forensic Social Work

"In 2005 The Bradley report highlighted that those within the criminal justice system are more likely than the general population to have mental health and learning disabilities. Never is this more true than when working with the high risk offenders which fall within the territories of MAPPA. Having had the privilege of sitting as a MAPPA core rep for 3 years, I have time and time again seen the complex needs of those being discussed, respectfully considered and planned for. It is a credit to all those involved in the MAPPA process, and in particular the co-ordinators, that an individual's needs are holistically planned for and addressed, to give them the best chance of success in building a better future.

Within Mental Health risk management is key to everything we do. This includes supporting those with mental health needs who are considered high risk of offending and violence. The links between MAPPA and Health are key in allowing us to effectively implement plans to manage these risks. Providing a wealth of experience and advice which is invaluable in shaping risk management plans, for those formally involved in the MAPPA process and those who could be considered 'pre-MAPPA.'"

Gavin Hicks – CPN

North Staffordshire Combined Health Care Trust

NPS Developments and Looking to the Future.

The NPS continue to play an integral part within MAPPA and with Police colleagues this year have been focused on improving both the number and quality of ARMS assessments. The project team driving this have been successful in putting a process in place to support staff achieving this. MAPPA screening remains a priority to ensure there is the right discussion at the right time for all offenders who are eligible to be paneled.

With the NPS Visor vetting programme now nearly completed we are looking forward to training staff and embedding the use of VISOR as a business as usual approach for all Offender Managers.

The development of the Offender Management in Custody (OMiC) model across Her Majesty's Prison and Probation (HMPPS) has been a theme throughout this year and, with operating and staffing models more clearly defined, will continue to develop throughout the 2018-19 business year. This will see all NPS offenders in prison allocated an Offender Manager based not within the community as is the current position, but within the Prison establishment. The Strategic Management Board will need to consider how this impacts on MAPPA and work together to evolve with the new structures. This will be an exciting opportunity for us to drive and develop a model which aims to provide better outcomes for offenders and victims through an enhanced rehabilitative focus within the Prison estate.

The demographic of our MAPPA caseload continues, increasingly, to present agencies with challenges across housing, health and social care spectrums. These "tricky" issues are ones which the core reps and others in Staffordshire persist in managing very well collectively against a backdrop of resource and funding pressures in all areas. It is a credit to the agencies round the MAPPA table that we have started to be able to really celebrate some of these cases as successes!

Jamie-Ann Edwards

Head of Staffordshire and Stoke LDU

NPS

A Lay Advisor's Perspective

I am the lay advisor for Staffordshire MAPPA, a role I have now held for around 12 months. I initially applied for this post as I was keen to undertake a role that utilised my professional skills but which also enabled me to make a positive contribution to the Staffordshire region. In my first year I have attended a number of SMB meetings and Level 2/3 MAPPA meetings and have been hugely impressed by the commitment, professionalism and enthusiasm of colleagues from the various agencies that attend the meetings, as well as those who organise and oversee the MAPPA process. I am absolutely clear that MAPPA performs a critical role in mitigating the risk to citizens when offenders are realised and the collaborative multi-agency approach adopted undoubtedly helps with this.

During my year in post I have met with numerous agency representatives who have helpfully briefed me on their roles and responsibilities and also attended a visit to a prison, enabling me to see first-hand the challenges associated with managing these offenders. The 'Lay Advisor Conference', held in London, demonstrated that the challenges we face in Staffordshire are replicated nationally. However, what was clear is the fact that the role of the Lay Advisor is a critical feature of the process; providing the both the board and the Level 2/3 meetings with an independent challenge function, someone who is willing to ask the 'stupid' questions which can encourage members to think differently about some of the decisions being taken. I am pleased I applied!!

Andy Ray

Lay Advisor

What is MAPPA?

MAPPA background

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual and violent offenders (MAPPA-eligible offenders) under the provisions of sections 325 to 327B of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in each of the 42 Areas in England and Wales into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.

A number of other agencies are under a Duty to Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

The Responsible Authority is required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA area Strategic Management Board (SMB) alongside senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and DTC agencies.

Lay Advisers are members of the public appointed by the Minister with no links to the business of managing MAPPA offenders who act as independent, yet informed, observers; able to pose questions which the professionals closely involved in the work might not think of asking. They also bring to the SMB their understanding and perspective of the local community (where they must reside and have strong links).

How MAPPA works

MAPPA-eligible offenders are identified and information about them is shared between agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.

That is as far as MAPPA extend in the majority of cases, but some cases require structured multi-agency management. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.

There are 3 categories of MAPPA-eligible offender:

- **Category 1** - registered sexual offenders;
- **Category 2** – mainly violent offenders sentenced to 12 months or more imprisonment or a hospital order; and
- **Category 3** – offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but who currently pose a risk of serious harm.

There are three levels of management to ensure that resources are focused where they are most needed; generally those involving the higher risks of serious harm.

- **Level 1** involves ordinary agency management (i.e. managed by the lead agency with no formal MAPPA meetings);
- **Level 2** is where the active involvement of more than one agency is required to manage the offender.
- **Level 3** is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level.

MAPPA are supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system to assist in the management of offenders who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enable the safe transfer of key information when high risk offenders move, enhancing public protection measures. ViSOR allows staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system for the first time, improving the quality and timeliness of risk assessments and interventions to prevent offending.

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: www.gov.uk

MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2018				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	1168	403	-	1571
Level 2	4	1	0	5
Level 3	2	1	0	3
Total	1174	405	0	1579

MAPPA-eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	15	9	4	28
Level 3	4	1	1	6
Total	19	10	5	34

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	63
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RSOs who have had their life time notification revoked on application	8
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Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders	
SHPOs, SHPOs with foreign travel restriction & NOs imposed by the courts	
SHPO	110
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	2

Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)	0
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Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Breach of licence				
Level 2	5	2	0	7
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	5	2	0	7
Breach of SOPO				
Level 2	2	-	-	2
Level 3	1	-	-	1
Total	3	-	-	3

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	118
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This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2017 Population Estimates: Single year of age and sex for Police Areas in England and Wales; estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2018 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

(a) MAPPA-eligible offenders – there are a number of offenders defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management, because they have committed specified sexual and violent offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA eligible offenders living in the community. They do not include those in prison or detained under the Mental Health Act.

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

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

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

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

(f) Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction). Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and interim SHPOs replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders. They are intended to protect the public from offenders convicted of a sexual or violent offence who pose a risk of sexual harm to the public by placing restrictions on their behaviour. It requires the offender to notify their details to the police (as set out in Part 2 of the 2003 Act) for the duration of the order.

The court must be satisfied that an order is necessary to protect the public (or any particular members of the public) in the UK, or children or vulnerable adults (or any particular children or vulnerable adults) abroad, from sexual harm from the offender. In the case of an order made on a free standing application by a chief officer or the National Crime Agency (NCA), the chief officer/NCA must be able to show that the offender has acted in such a way since their conviction as to make the order necessary.

The minimum duration for a full order is five years. The lower age limit is 10, which is the age of criminal responsibility, but where the defendant is under the age of 18 an application for an order should only be considered exceptionally.

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

(h) Sexual Risk Order (including any additional foreign travel restriction)

The Sexual Risk Order (SRO) replaced the Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RoSHO) and may be made in relation to a person without a conviction for a sexual or violent offence (or any other offence), but who poses a risk of sexual harm.

The SRO may be made at the magistrates' court on application by the police or NCA where an individual has done an act of a sexual nature and the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk of harm to the public in the UK or children or vulnerable adults overseas.

A SRO may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including travel overseas. Any prohibition must be necessary to protect the public in the UK from sexual harm or, in relation to foreign travel, protecting children or vulnerable adults from sexual harm.

An individual subject to an SRO is required to notify the police of their name and home address within three days of the order being made and also to notify any changes to this information within three days.

A SRO can last for a minimum of two years and has no maximum duration, with the exception of any foreign travel restrictions which, if applicable, last for a maximum of five years (but may be renewed).

The criminal standard of proof continues to apply. The person concerned is able to appeal against the making of the order and the police or the person concerned are able to apply for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.

A breach of a SRO is a criminal offence punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment. Where an individual breaches their SRO, they will become subject to full notification requirements.

Individuals made subject of a SRO are now recorded on VISOR as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).

(i) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application

A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is now a mechanism in place that allows qualifying sex offenders to apply for a review of their notification requirements.

Individuals subject to indefinite notification will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 years for juveniles. This applies from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders.

On 21 April 2010, in the case of *R (on the application of F and Angus Aubrey Thompson) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2010] UKSC 17*, the Supreme Court upheld an earlier decision of the Court of Appeal and made a declaration of incompatibility under s. 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998 in respect of notification requirements for an indefinite period under section 82 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

This has been remedied by virtue of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) Order 2012 which has introduced the opportunity for offenders subject to indefinite notification to seek a review; this was enacted on 30th July 2012.

Persons will not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders will be required to submit an application to the police seeking a review of their indefinite notification requirements. This will only be once they have completed a minimum period of time subject to the notification requirements (15 years from the point of first notification following release from custody for the index offence for adults and 8 years for juveniles).

Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain on the register for life, if necessary. In the event that an offender is subject to a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)/Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) the order must be discharged under section 108 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 prior to an application for a review of their indefinite notification requirements.

For more information, see the Home Office section of the gov.uk website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-offences-act-2003-remedial-order-2012>

Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements in Staffordshire

MAPPA Co-ordination Unit

MASH
Lindum House
Stone ST15 0SD
(Postal Address – Staffs Police HQ, PO Box 3167,
Stafford ST16 9JZ)

Violent and Sexual Offender Management Unit

MASH
Lindum House
Stone
(Postal Address – Staffs Police HQ, PO Box 3167,
Stafford ST16 9JZ)
www.staffordshire.police.uk

National Probation Service - Staffordshire

Stafford NPS

Stafford Police Station
Eastgate Street
Stafford
ST16 2DQ

Stoke NPS

Melbourne House, Etruria Office Village
Forge Lane, Festival Park
Hanley
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 5RQ

South East Staffordshire NPS Hub

Burton-on-Trent office
Horningslow Street,
Burton-on-Trent
DE14 1PH

Cannock NPS

200A Wolverhampton Road
Cannock
WS11 1AT

South Staffordshire Criminal Justice Mental Health Team

Marston House,
St George's Hospital
Corporation Street
Stafford
ST16 3AG

North Staffordshire Criminal Justice Mental Health Team

Hope Centre
Upper Huntbach Street
Hanley
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 2BX

Youth Offending Teams

South West Staffordshire Youth Offending Service

Anson House
Lammascote Road
Stafford
ST16 3TA

South East Staffordshire Youth Offending Service

The Old House
Eastern Avenue
Lichfield
WS13 7SQ

North Staffordshire Youth Offending Service

Castle House
Barracks Road
Newcastle under Lyme
Staffordshire
ST5 1BL

Stoke-on-Trent Youth Offending Service

Liberty House
Marsden Street
Hanley
Stoke-on-Trent
ST1 2BW

Her Majesty's Prison Service

www.justice.gov.uk

Victim Support

www.victimsupport.org.uk

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at:

www.gov.uk

National
Probation
Service



HM PRISON
SERVICE



