



MAPPA CLEVELAND

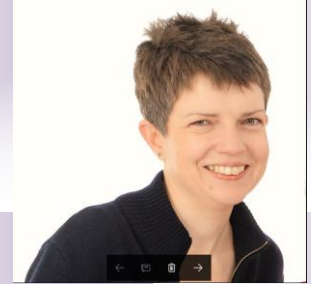


Annual Report 2019-20*

* Note: statistics for 2019/20 are being published later than usual as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic delaying access to data during lockdown.

Introduction

Ann Powell
Chair of Cleveland MAPPA
Strategic Management
Board



As you may know the National Probation Service is undergoing some significant internal changes in the run up to June 2021 when we will merge back together with the other part of Probation - DTV Community Rehabilitation Company.

As part of that change there are some aspects of our work that we must restructure, and some new posts have been created. One such post is the North East Head of Public Protection, and we are very lucky to have Amanda Love, who is very experienced in all things MAPPA, in that role.

Starting 4th December 2020, Amanda has been asked to take over as the lead for Probation at all three of the North East MAPPA SMBs which means it is with some sadness that I am passing the reigns over to her.

I am sad because I have really enjoyed working with my MAPPA colleagues being part of a local network of people who have proved that we can work really constructively and successfully together.

On the other hand, I am very optimistic for all of you involved with MAPPA in Cleveland. I am sure that Amanda will do a great job, bringing lots of good ideas from her long experience of MAPPA and that she will make sure that Cleveland MAPPA goes from strength to strength.

For more information about MAPPA in Cleveland
or for compliments, comments or complaints
please contact us at
NENPS.Teesvalley.MAPPA@Justice.gov.uk

Andrew Bake

Cleveland MAPPA Coordinator



Hello, I'm back in the chair.

In this most unusual of years the MAPPA annual report for Cleveland alongside all MAPPA areas has been delayed and whilst we are reporting on figures from 2019/20 the report has been produced in late 2020/early 2021.

One major change in the Cleveland area was the departure of the previous MAPPA coordinator to pastures new within the NPS and my return to the MAPPA Coordinator role after a six-year period of working in NPS local delivery units. Coming back to role I enjoyed so much previously was quite daunting, as I wondered what had changed in the period of my absence. Initially I thought probably "not much", I had attended MAPPA meetings as an LDU manager and had a very good working relationship with the outgoing MAPPA Coordinator.

Well, taking over from the previous MAPPA Coordinator was the least of my problems, doing so in a COVID Exceptional Deliver Model was the challenge. Due to COVID EDMs across the three responsible authorities and duty to cooperate agencies, we initially used secure telephone conferences for meetings until we began to explore use of secure video conferencing. After a few tests runs with partner agency staff and in the knowledge that this was MOJ approved and was being deployed in metropolitan MAPPA areas, we began to use MS teams for Level 2 and 3 meetings in the summer of 2020. So far so good. This is a new way of working for most and the benefits are clear. Its face to face, not recorded (we still minute meetings), its secure and allows staff attendance from remote locations cutting down on travel time and expense. It also allows, I believe, better attendance at meetings "out of area" as MS Teams has now been adopted across the MAPPA estate.

I am appreciative that we were all were in a steep learning curve with this technology as we adapted working practice to the Govt guidelines on COVID 19 and at the time of writing would personally like to thank our MAPPA partners in working as collaboratively as before under much different circumstances.

As one of my favourite singers once said "The future is unwritten" and I believe 2020 will, in hindsight, be viewed as one of those years that we couldn't have predicted the challenges we faced.

What I am heartened by is, despite the changes over which we had little control, partner agencies made the necessary adaptations and changes to ensure diligently that Public Protection continued as the priority for all MAPPA agencies.

DI Lee Bythway

Cleveland Police

Chair of Cleveland MAPPA Performance Subgroup

Firstly, Cleveland Police would like to thank the outgoing MAPPA coordinator Kirsty Murphy for her work and continued support during her time as MAPPA coordinator. Kirsty worked closely with Cleveland Police colleagues and her help and guidance during her time in the role was invaluable.

On that note we would like to welcome the new coordinator Andrew Bake who Cleveland Police have already worked with during his previous role as LDU manager within probation. We look forward to working closely with Andrew in his new role.

Cleveland Police is committed to the MAPPA process and recognises the importance of collaborative working with our partner agencies. As a key stakeholder in the MAPPA process we understand and support increased partnership working and information sharing in order to effectively manage those individuals who pose the highest risk to the residents of Cleveland.

Cleveland Police has carried out a lot of work over the last year to give its staff a better understanding of the MAPPA process. I am pleased to say that additional on-line training has been delivered to those officers who play a significant part in MAPPA and briefings have been delivered throughout the force in order to increase understanding and knowledge and reiterate our commitment to MAPPA.

We have identified designated SPOCs for those departments who regularly attend MAPPA from sex offender management, domestic abuse, child protection, complex exploitation, intelligence and neighborhood policing.

Despite 2020 proving extremely challenging for Cleveland Police and MAPPA given the exceptional circumstances we have all found ourselves in during the COVID period, I am pleased to say that our working relationships with partner agencies have remained close and through the use of Microsoft Teams the MAPPA process has continued to be managed effectively. We look forward to this continued partner working over the coming year. Our role in the MAPPA arena remains a high priority for Cleveland Police and is pivotal in the management of offenders in our force area.

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 presenting the higher risks of serious harm.

- **Level 1** is where the offender is managed by the lead agency with information exchange and multi-agency support as required but without formal MAPPA meetings;
- **Level 2** is where formal MAPPA meetings are required to manage the offender.
- **Level 3** is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level at MAPPA meetings.

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.

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Jo Gamble

Assistant Director of Nursing (Safeguarding)

Collaborative working is essential particularly when working with high risk individuals who will require a complex range of support to minimise the risk they may pose to themselves, people they may know or the general public.

Cleveland MAPPA is a multi-agency forum that includes a range of professionals from a variety of organisations that co-ordinate how they function to reduce the risk of individuals managed within the MAPPA process. Working across these boundaries is critical to planning and providing appropriate support whilst also having robust governance arrangements in place to support the effective sharing of information.

Partnership working is fundamental to the effective functioning of the Cleveland MAPPA arrangements and a number of health agencies actively contribute to this process. These include:

- NHS Tees Valley Clinical Commissioning Group
- Tees, Esk & Wear Valleys NHS Foundations Trust
- North Tees & Hartlepool NHS Foundation Trust
- South Tees Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

These organisations are wholly committed to supporting the MAPPA process and are key members of the MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB). The SMB has a range of governance-related functions, including monitoring performance, ensuring anti-discriminatory practice, measuring compliance with key performance indicators (KPIs) and producing the annual MAPPA report.

The contribution to individual MAPPA meetings is a high priority for health agencies across the Cleveland MAPPA footprint and their contribution is valuable in critically analysing the risk and providing a conduit for sharing information across the health economy where appropriate.

MAPPA Statistics

MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2020

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	807	343		1150
Level 2	7	4	6	17
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	814	347	6	1167

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	25	7	13	45
Level 3	0	1	2	3
Total	25	8	15	48

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements

30

RSOs who have had their life time notification revoked on application

8

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

SHPOs, SHPOs with foreign travel restriction & NOs imposed by the courts

SHPO	43
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	0

Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order (SRO)

0

Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Breach of licence				
Level 2	5	4	1	10
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	5	4	1	10
Breach of SOPO				
Level 2	3	0	0	3
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	3	0	0	3
Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population				163

This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2019 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 2021 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.

(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 at Level 1 without formal 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.”) These offenders are assessed and managed by the police. They may also be managed by probation or health services if they are subject to licence or a hospital order. 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. These offenders are assessed and managed by the National Probation Service, Youth Offending Team or Mental Health Services.

(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. These offenders are assessed and managed

by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.

(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. They require 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.

requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 years for juveniles. This applied from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders.

(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 committed 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. Persons do not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders may submit an application to the police to review their indefinite notification requirements. The police review the application and decide whether to revoke the notification requirements. This decision is made at the rank of Superintendent. Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain on the register for life, if necessary.

Individuals will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to indefinite notification



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