



2021  
2022

# Annual Report

Multi Agency Public  
Protection Arrangements

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# Foreword

The role of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) is critical in managing offenders convicted of violent and sexual offences and the risks that they pose, thus in turn protecting victims and the wider public and communities of Derbyshire.

The robust management of such risks is both of a strength of the MAPPAs arrangements in Derbyshire, and a key priority for all agencies party to the MAPPAs processes locally. This is only possible through effective partnership working and this is one of the strengths across the MAPPAs partnership in Derbyshire.

This report details how the different agencies involved work together, how the arrangements operate, the number of offenders subject to MAPPAs and how the effectiveness of MAPPAs is subject to review and learning, to keep evolving forward.

Whilst it is never possible to completely eliminate risk and harm, the communities of Derbyshire should be assured that MAPPAs seeks to do so as far as is possible, and the commitment and dedication of all agencies involved in doing so.



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## What are MAPPA?

MAPPA (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual, violent and terrorist 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.

To Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Department for Work and Pensions and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

Local Strategic Management Boards (SMB) comprising senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and DTC agencies are responsible for delivering MAPPA within their respective areas. The Responsible Authority is also required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA SMB.

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 work

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 more senior oversight and 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 offenders:

#### Category 1

Subject to sex offender notification requirements

#### 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.

**A fourth category for terrorist and terrorist risk offenders was introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 after the period covered by this report.**

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.

## ViSOR supporting risk management

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 enables 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.

## MAPPA and Terrorism

The government published an Independent Review of the MAPPA used to Supervise Terrorist and Terrorism-risk Offenders on 2 September 2020 and published its response on 9 December. Both documents are available at:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-review>.

The report made a number of recommendations, several of which have been implemented via the Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Act 2021 and the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022. The Secretary of State has also revised the statutory MAPPA Guidance on terrorist offenders.

The Probation Service, via its National Security Division, has created a specialist dedicated and highly skilled workforce, which provides an enhanced level of management and intervention for the most high-risk, complex and high-profile offenders in the community. This includes the management of terrorist connected and terrorist risk offenders. The NSD and Counter-Terrorism Policing work closely with local SMBs to ensure the robust management of terrorism cases.

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)

## How MAPPA work in Derbyshire

The Responsible Authority for Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements in Derby and Derbyshire comprises Derbyshire Constabulary, HM Prison Service (Public Sector Prisons, Midlands) and the Probation Service (East Midlands Division), acting jointly.



Managing offenders, protecting victims or vulnerable persons and keeping individuals and communities safe cannot be achieved by criminal justice services on their own. Sometimes other services have to be actively involved too.

**So, alongside the Responsible Authority agencies, the arrangements also bring together:**

- Derby City and Derbyshire County Youth Offending Services
- Derby City and Derbyshire County Council Childrens Social Care and Education Services
- Derby City and Derbyshire County Adult Social Care Services
- Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation Trust
- Derbyshire Community Health Services and other local NHS Services
- Derby and Derbyshire Clinical Commissioning Group
- Derby City and the eight Derbyshire Borough and District Council Housing Services along with a number of social housing providers
- Jobcentre Plus (Department for Work and Pensions)
- Electronic Monitoring Services (Capita)
- Immigration Enforcement section of the Home Office

From time to time, other statutory services or independent sector organisations which provide services for victims or offenders may also be engaged.



MAPPA are a set of arrangements through which the partner agencies can work together collaboratively for victim safety, protection of members of the public and the rehabilitation of offenders. It is not a body that can direct what any single agency must do but allows each to discharge their individual responsibilities in planned cooperation with the others.

As a partnership between statutory agencies, MAPPA sits alongside similar arrangements put in place for the safeguarding of children or adults, and protection for the victims of domestic abuse.

A Strategic Management Board on which the main agencies are represented oversees the local MAPPA arrangements for each area. The board is responsible for ensuring compliance with legislation and guidance, reviewing performance and directing any changes that may be necessary. It also promotes common training for the front-line staff who work with MAPPA eligible offenders or victims.

Support for the SMB's work and the operational arrangements in Derby and Derbyshire is provided by a Coordination Unit based with a central administrative Management of Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders (MOSOVO) team based at Derbyshire Constabulary HQ. The MAPPA Unit is jointly financed by the criminal justice, health, social care and housing authorities.



## Managing offenders through MAPPA

It is for the courts to determine the proper sentence for a sexual or violent offence. This can range from discharges, financial penalties or a community sentence through to custodial terms of varying lengths up to Life Imprisonment in the most serious cases. The average custodial sentence length for those sentenced to immediate custody for all offences, including sexual and violent offences, has increased in the past decade and a half, and specific sentencing provisions have been put in place for most of these serious crimes.

Every offender dealt with for one of the sexual offences which automatically results in a notification requirement (Category 1 offender) comes within the MAPPA framework, as do all offenders (Category 2 offenders) sentenced either to a custodial term of 12 months or more, or a Hospital or Guardianship Order for a specified violent offence. This inclusion continues, in the case of sexual offenders (Category 1 offenders), until the expiry of the fixed registration period or for violent offenders (Category 2 offenders) until the end date of sentence, including any period served on Licence in the community. Other serious offenders (Category 3 offenders) are only included for the length of time they are subject to active Level 2 or 3 multi agency management.

Following a court sentence or other relevant criminal justice disposal the Police, Probation Service, Youth Offending Team, and mental health services are responsible for identifying all eligible offenders and patients. Where an offender has been sentenced to detention or custody or has been given a Hospital Order the prison service or mental health unit should also record that the prisoner or patient falls within MAPPA. Relevant information can then be shared to assess the risks that the person may pose, in what circumstances, and who may be harmed should there be further offending.

Where an offender is given a community sentence the work to contain or reduce the risk of re-offending and harm will start as soon as an initial assessment has been completed. However, most eligible offenders receive a custodial sentence. Through sentence planning whilst in prison or treatment whilst in a mental health unit many offenders will have access to programmes and other interventions designed to reduce the risk of re-offending and support constructive resettlement into the community where further work will continue under supervision and monitoring.

All offenders sentenced to a term of imprisonment or detention must be released at a set point, irrespective of any risk they may pose, unless they have been given one of the sentences that mean they will only be released once the Parole Board - an independent body - has assessed that any risks can safely be managed under community arrangements. For offenders detained as patients under the Mental Health Act discharge into the community is decided by the Responsible Clinician, often with the approval of the Secretary of State or as directed by a first-tier Mental Health Tribunal.

As the expected point of release or discharge into the community approaches plans will be developed at least six months in advance to address and manage any continuing risks that an offender may present. This is done at all levels of management, but where the risks are assessed as acute or there are significant complexities that call for actively coordinated planning, the partner agencies come together at MAPP Level 2 and 3 meetings to formulate joint measures for offender supervision and public protection. It is also possible for a case to be referred for active joint management whilst under supervision in the community. MAPP meetings are currently held via MS Teams.

Whilst management plans must be tailored to individual circumstances an effective plan will often combine four main elements or 'Pillars' (\*), which are:

#### Supervision

Structured and purposeful contact set at a frequency commensurate with the risk; focused attention on problematic thinking and behaviours; encouraging compliance and motivation; promoting protective factors such as positive personal relationships, stable accommodation and regular education or employment. Supervision may include both statutory and non-statutory contact with the offender by a number of agencies.

#### Monitoring and Control

Use of restrictive Licence conditions or civil preventative orders; electronic monitoring, alertness to warning signs; timely communication between agencies involved; use of additional Police tactics.

#### Interventions and Treatment

Intensive work on key risk factors and triggers to offending; participation in offending-related programmes; medication; employment, training or education; developing and rehearsing self-management techniques.

#### Victim Safety

Licence conditions or court orders to restrict access to past or potential victims; support personnel and emergency contacts; giving proportionate information to persons at risk; contingency measures.

At all levels of management there is a lead agency for the risk management plan.

(\* 'The Four Pillars of Risk Management' - Professor H. Kemshall, De Montfort University & others, with acknowledgements.

## MAPPA, victims and keeping safe

The safety of victims, or of any child, or adult at risk of harm is a first consideration when planning the management of a MAPPA eligible offender.

There are a number of services available to help victims and to provide information at different stages of the criminal justice process. Where an offender is sent to prison for a year or more or receives a Hospital Order all direct victims of the offences for which they have been convicted are offered a service through the Probation Service's Victim Liaison Officers who work separately from Offender Managers.

#### This service can provide:

- A point of contact through which a victim is able to express any concerns about the offender
- General information about the sentence being served, including expected timescales for the offenders' release on licence or temporary licence
- An opportunity to be kept informed at significant stages in the sentence, such as a move to open prison conditions or consideration of a community work placement in preparation for eventual release
- An entitlement to convey information on the offender's conditions of release



- Information about any release conditions that directly affect them and any later charges

Victims can also choose to submit their views directly to those responsible for making decisions about an offender's release – the Parole Board, for example. This brings their personal experience and concerns to bear on the decision making, not for the purpose of deciding whether the offender should be released but to shape the conditions under which they may be released.

Many victims and survivors will previously have known the person who offended against them, perhaps as a trusted or powerful figure in their life. For other victims the offender will not have been previously known. In all instances their views can be reflected into MAPP meetings through Victim Liaison Officers, Independent Domestic or Sexual Violence Advocates, or other professionals. A victim's insights can add significantly to understanding an offender's risk. Management plans can take this knowledge into account. Extra licence or restrictive order conditions might forbid contact or prohibit the offender from entering areas where the victim lives or works.

While victims are entitled to particular information about an offender there is no public right to know the details of individual sexual or violent offenders. Managing offenders, including information about an offender, happens in accordance with the law. But this does provide that where an offender has committed a sexual offence against a child (i.e. a person aged under 18 years) the managing agencies must consider whether specific information about the

offender should be given in order to prevent harm. For practical purposes this has been extended to other serious offenders too. Whether information should be disclosed is addressed at all MAPP meetings.

Disclosure may include information and advice being given to partners, families, employers, community and faith groups, leisure or retail centres, other (non-MAPPA) agencies and to persons who are either themselves thought to be at risk or are in a position to protect someone – such as a child or vulnerable adult - who may be. This can be described as a 'right to know'.

Under the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme ('Sarah's Law') members of the public have a 'right to ask' for information from the Police if they have concerns that someone who has access to children may be a child sex offender. While anyone – including a friend, neighbour or relative – can register a concern, information is only given to a person who is in a position to safeguard a child. Usually this will be the child's parent, carer or guardian.

Similar provisions apply in cases of domestic abuse and violence under the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme ('Claire's Law').

Details of the CSODS and DVDS can be found on the Derbyshire Constabulary website.

## MAPPA achieving safer communities

MAPPA are in place to reduce the risk of eligible offenders causing serious harm to victims and members of the public.

Acting to reduce risk means assessing both the likelihood that something foreseeable and harmful may happen, and then putting in place the measures to contain and change those risks, wherever possible. Risk can involve some uncertainty since further offending cannot always be predicted, or prevented, and there will be some individuals with no prior convictions who commit serious offences that could not have been anticipated or averted.

Through MAPPA and the work of all the services which together comprise the arrangements the aim is to do everything that reasonably can be done – within the means available – to keep risk to a minimum by seeing that serious offenders are managed effectively, victims are protected and fewer people are harmed, or fear being harmed. The combined impact of this makes all communities safer.

## MAPPA statistics Derbyshire 2021/22

MAPPA eligible offenders on 31 March 2022

|              | Category 1<br>Registered<br>sex offenders | Category 2<br>Violent<br>offenders | Category 3<br>Other dangerous<br>offenders | Total       |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| Level 1      | 1276                                      | 359                                | -  | 1638        |
| Level 2      | 7   | 3                                  | 5  | 15          |
| Level 3      | 0   | 0                                  | 0  | 0           |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1286</b>                               | <b>362</b>                         | <b>5</b>                                   | <b>1653</b> |

MAPPA eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)

|              | Category 1<br>Registered<br>sex offenders | Category 2<br>Violent<br>offenders | Category 3<br>Other dangerous<br>offenders | Total     |
|--------------|---|------------------------------------|--|-----------|
| Level 2      | 11  | 8                                  | 11   | 30        |
| Level 3      | 1   | 2                                  | 1  | 4         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>12</b>                                 | <b>10</b>                          | <b>12</b>                                  | <b>34</b> |

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | <b>55</b> |
|---|-----------|

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| RSOs who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application | <b>8</b> |
|--|----------|

### Restrictive Orders for Category 1 Offenders

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| SHPO                                 | <b>59</b> |
| SHPO with foreign travel restriction | <b>0</b>  |
| NOs                                  | <b>1</b>  |

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Number of persons who became subject to notification requirements following breach(es) of a Sexual Risk order (SRO) | <b>0</b> |
|---|----------|

### Level 2 and 3 Offenders Returned to Custody Breach of Licence

|              | Category 1:<br>Registered<br>sex offenders | Category 2<br>Violent<br>offenders | Category 3:<br>Other dangerous<br>offenders | Total    |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Level 2      | 1  | 0                                  | 4   | 5        |
| Level 3      | 0  | 0                                  | 0   | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>1</b>                                   | <b>0</b>                           | <b>4</b>                                    | <b>5</b> |

### Breach of SOPO

|              | Category 1:<br>Registered<br>sex offenders | Category 2<br>Violent<br>offenders | Category 3:<br>Other dangerous<br>offenders | Total    |
|--------------|--|------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Level 2      | 0  | -                                  | -   | 0        |
| Level 3      | 0  | -                                  | -   | 0        |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>0</b>                                   | <b>-</b>                           | <b>-</b>                                    | <b>0</b> |

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population* | <b>136</b> |
|---|------------|

This figure has been calculated using the 21 March 2021 census population estimate, published by the Office for National Statistics on 28 June 2022, excluding those aged less than ten years of age. Previously, we have based this figure on the mid-year (30 June) population estimate. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2021 estimated resident population, which will be published by the Office for National Statistics later this year.



## Explanation commentary on statistical tables

### MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2022 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

#### a MAPP A-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 and terrorist 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 are not subject to notification requirements. These offenders are assessed and managed by the 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 the offender does not comply with these conditions, the Probation Service will take breach action 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 and/or positive obligations 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 on the balance of probability 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, the National Crime Agency (NCA), British Transport Police (BTP) or the Ministry of Defence Police (MODP). The chief officer/NCA/BTP/MODP 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 individuals convicted of qualifying sexual offences overseas to register with the police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. The police in England and Wales may issue a notification order directly to an offender who is already in the UK or who is intending to come to the UK who has to notify within three days of receipt. Offenders have a right of appeal against notification.

#### h Sexual Risk Order (incl. 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, NCA, BTP or MODP 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.

An SRO may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including travel overseas, or place positive obligations upon them. Any prohibition and/or obligation 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.

An 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 an 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 an 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 individuals 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 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.

(\*)

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) 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>



## Additional commentary: Derbyshire MAPPA

- (i) Derbyshire MAPPA had another successful year in 2021-22, helping to protect the public from those who have the potential to cause serious harm. MAPPA meetings continue to be undertaken on a virtual platform, utilising Microsoft IMSI Teams and telephony as necessary; although we are due to begin utilising a blended approach for our MAPPA Level 3 meetings in early 2023. The continuing commitment of partners to co-operate and work collaboratively has been greatly appreciated.
- (ii) The total number of MAPPA eligible offenders being managed in the community across Derby and Derbyshire had reduced by 1.4% on 31 March 2022 from the previous year.

The figures for 2018/19 had been much lower than previous years; the year 2019/20 had then marked a return to the previous trend which had seen incremental increases year on year; a trend which was also reflected in the statistics for 2020/21. This past year has demonstrated only a small reduction on that total. The figures relate to sentencing patterns for the most serious offences, the rise in the number of prosecutions and convictions for historical sexual offending, and because sexual offender registration numbers are cumulative.

- (iii) Over the 12 months from 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022, the number of registered sexual offenders (MAPPA Category 1) remained the same as last year.

| Year    | Total | Annual Increase | RSO/100k |
|---------|-------|-----------------|----------|
| 2021/22 | 1281  | 0%              | 136      |
| 2020/21 | 1286  | 1.1%            | 136      |
| 2019/20 | 1272  | 3.6%            | 135      |
| 2018/19 | 1228  | 0.5%            | 131      |
| 2017/18 | 1222  | 6.2%            | 132      |
| 2016/17 | 1151  | 4.1%            | 125      |
| 2015/16 | 1106  | 4.8%            | 121      |

The Derbyshire figure for SOs per 100,000 population continues to be above the England and Wales average. This figure has been calculated using the 21 March 2021 census population estimate, published by the Office for National Statistics on 28 June 2022, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Previously, we have based this figure on the mid-year (30 June) population estimate. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2021 estimated resident population, which will be published by the Office for National Statistics later this year.

- iv The number of violent offenders and other sexual offenders (MAPPA Category 2) decreased over the course of the year by 1.4%. Adult violent offenders are managed on post-release Licence by the Probation Service, whilst those aged under 18 years are supervised by the two Youth Offending Services. A very small number in this category are subject to social supervision by Derbyshire Healthcare Foundation NHS Trust (Mental Health Services) following discharge from a secure hospital unit.
- (v) The number of other dangerous offenders (MAPPA Category 3) included in the arrangements decreased by 66% on the previous year; although it is worthy of note that the overall numbers of other dangerous offenders remain relatively low overall. Some of these offenders may previously have been included under one of the other categories.
- (vi) The number of category 1 offenders being managed at level 2 or 3 decreased by 20% from last year. The number of category 2 offenders managed at level 2 or 3 increased by 25% during the equivalent period. The number of category 3 offenders being managed at level 2 or 3 decreased by 25% from last year. As noted above, the overall numbers of other dangerous offenders (Category 3) remain relatively low overall and some of these offenders may previously have been included under one of the other categories.
- (vii) Over 99% of eligible offenders are managed at MAPP Level 1. The figure published for the yearly total of offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 only includes those managed at these levels when in the community..
- (viii) Derbyshire Constabulary continue actively to apply for Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs). The number obtained in 2021/22 was 59; which is a 4.8% reduction on last year. Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population reduced by 1% from last year.
- (ix) There was a 66% decrease in the number of offenders being managed at Level 2 or 3 who were recalled to custody this year. To put this into some form of context, there had been fifteen recalls undertaken during 2020-21 (which had involved thirteen people on Probation [PoP], as two individuals had both been recalled twice) and 5 recalls during 2021-22..

Since 1 February 2015, all offenders sentenced to imprisonment of more than 1 day for an offence committed on or after that date, will be released either at the mid-point of the specified custodial term or, in relation to certain sentences, at a point directed by the Parole Board.

Released offenders who are still on Licence can be recalled to prison for:

- 1 compliance failures,
- 2 where their behaviour is contrary to the objectives of supervision, or
- 3 where they pose a risk of harm to other persons.

This will include circumstances where the offender has committed an (alleged) offence. In a number of cases, intelligence passed from the Police to the Probation Service will evidence the grounds for recall.


- (x) Much of the work undertaken at Level 2 and 3 in 2021/22 consisted of preparation for release for cases still in custody or awaiting discharge from hospital. There were no RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements while they were being managed at MAPPA Level 2 or 3.
- (xi) The Derbyshire MAPPA team continues to deliver multi-agency Foundation and Practitioner training events. The material has been adapted to the virtual environment, via MS Teams; we continue to seek feedback from attendees and have adapted the training as necessary, to ensure that it is an effective and useful training experience for those in attendance. In addition, there has been bespoke MAPPA training delivered specifically to the PQUIPS (those Probation Officers currently undertaking their professional Probation qualification); this event having been designed to meet the needs of the officers at the beginning of their learning and development. Bespoke training has also been provided to Probation Practitioners who have joined the Probation Service following Reunification of the Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC) and the National Probation Service (now called the Probation Service), which formally occurred in June 2021. Bespoke training continues to be provided to the Youth Offending Service. Such single agency MAPPA training events have been designed to focus on the needs of these agencies and their responsibilities to MAPPA. Events such as these help to develop agency engagement with MAPPA and improve the quality of referrals we receive.
- (xii) A second Lay Adviser has recently been appointed; Derbyshire MAPPA will now have two Lay Advisers to sit on the Strategic Management Board, who oversee the effectiveness of the MAPPA process in Derbyshire. A Lay Adviser has no executive powers but acts as a "critical friend". The post is an unpaid, voluntary appointment. Our new Lay Adviser has commenced their induction period, which has included visits to two of our local prisons and attendance at some level 2 and level 3 Panel meetings.

The Ministry of Justice publishes further information about MAPPA in England and Wales including total offender numbers and statistics about Serious Further Offences charged against offenders whilst under probation supervision.

**All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: [www.gov.uk](http://www.gov.uk)**

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