



Multi Agency Public
Protection Arrangements

Annual Report 2022-2023



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Foreword

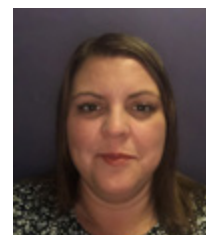
The role of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) is critical in the management of offenders convicted of violent and sexual offences and the risks that they pose to the Victims and the wider public and communities of Derbyshire.

The robust management of such risks is both of a strength and a key priority for all partners involved in the MAPPA arrangements across Derbyshire.

This report details how the different agencies work together, how the arrangements operate, the number of offenders managed through MAPPA and how the effectiveness of MAPPA is subject to review and learning, ensuring continuous improvement of the arrangements ability to protect victims and the wider public. Whilst it is never possible to completely eliminate risk and harm, the communities of Derbyshire should be assured that MAPPA 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 individuals who have committed the most serious sexual, violent, and terrorist offences (MAPPA-eligible individuals) 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 (RA).

Several other agencies have a Duty to Co-operate (DtC) with the Responsible Authorities. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Department for Work and Pensions and Local Housing and Education Authorities who must actively contribute to the MAPPA process using their statutory functions to assess and manage the risk posed by MAPPA nominals.

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-eligible individuals. They 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 MAPPAs work

MAPPA-eligible individuals are identified based on their offending, category and sentence, with information about them shared between agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.

In some cases, a more senior oversight and structured multi-agency arrangements are required for a robust risk management plan. These arrangements encourage appropriate resourcing and a co-ordinated approach from agency members at a suitable seniority to support the reduction of re-offending and improve public protection. In such cases there will be regular MAPPA meetings attended by relevant agency practitioners.

MAPPA categories

MAPPA originally consisted of 3 categories; this was increased to 4 categories in 2022 with the inclusion of Terrorist Offenders.

Category 1

Registered Sex Offenders are required to notify the police of their name, address and personal details under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. Notification periods can vary from 12 months to life depending on the age of the offender, the age of the victim, the nature of the offence and the sentence they receive.

Category 2

Violent Offenders and Other Sexual Offenders will have been convicted of an offence listed in Schedule 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and issued a custodial sentence (suspended or otherwise) for 12 months or more or been made subject to a Hospital Order under Section 37 of the Mental Health Act 1983 with or without a restriction order under section 41 of that Act.

Category 3

Other Dangerous Offenders are those who have previously been convicted of, or received a caution/warning for an offence which indicated that they presented a risk of harm to others, and are currently considered to pose a serious risk of harm to others which requires multi-agency management to address.

Category 4

Terrorist Offenders will be subject to part 4 notification or convicted of a terrorist offence or an offence with a terrorist connection, and given a custodial sentence (suspended or otherwise) for 12 months or more. This category also includes those with a previous caution or conviction for any offence and the RA believe they may become involved in terrorist activity.

MAPPA levels

Once identified by category, the individual will be managed at the most appropriate level to create and implement a robust risk management plan.

There are three levels of management to ensure that resources are focused where they are most needed.

Level 1

The individual is managed by the lead agency. Information is exchanged between professionals in other agencies working with the individual.

Level 2

Formal MAPPA meetings are required to manage the individual and co-ordinate the risk management plan. These meetings take place on a more frequent basis and include middle managers from RA and DtC agencies who form a panel to support with decision making in each case.

Level 3

MAPPA meetings that include senior members of RA and DtC agencies within their panel. This level is for the critical few, whereby attendance of senior managers is required to support the availability of resources required for a robust risk management plan.



ViSOR

MAPPA is supported by the Violent and Sex Offender Register (ViSOR). This is a national database to assist in the management of individuals 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 individuals move between areas, enhancing public protection measures. ViSOR allows staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system, improving the quality and timeliness of information sharing, risk assessments and interventions to prevent offending.

MAPPA and Terrorism

The government published an Independent Review of the MAPPA used to Supervise Terrorism and Terrorism-risk individuals 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, the majority of which have been implemented, including 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 terrorism 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 individuals 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. Data on Category 4 individuals is not included in this report due to data protection issues related to low numbers. This data will be aggregated and published nationally.

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

How MAPPA work in Derbyshire

Identification of MAPPA offenders

Category 1, 2 and 4 offenders will be identified by the Police, Probation, Prison, Youth Offending or Mental Health Services. They are automatically included because of their offence and the disposal they receive. These categories can be managed at any of the three levels of MAPPA management the level is not fixed but instead based on dynamic risk assessments.

Category 1 (registered sex offenders) and 4 (Terrorist offenders) will remain automatically included as a MAPPA nominal until the expiry of their fixed registration period.

Category 2 (violent and other sexual offenders) will remain automatically included until the end date of their sentence, inclusive of the licence period when in the community, this does not include however, any Post Sentence Supervision (PSS) period.

Category 3 offenders are not automatically included in MAPPA and require a professional assessment as to whether they require management under MAPPA.

Discretionary Category 4 offenders will be identified by Ministry of defence, Counter-Terrorism Police, and the

Probation Service National Security Division.

Category 3 (other dangerous offenders) and discretionary category 4 offenders can only be managed at Level 2 or 3 of MAPPA and will only remain subject to MAPPA for the period they are managed at this level.

Managing offenders through MAPPA

Most MAPPA cases will be managed at level 1 MAPPA meetings if they are subject to Probation, or the lead agencies equivalent should they be managed by the Youth Offending Service or detained under the Mental Health Act. Derbyshire MAPPA unit prides itself on excellent working relationships with all stakeholders and encourages discussion about any case that is thought to benefit from formal level 2 or 3 MAPPA management. Such cases are reviewed by members of the referral panel consisting of the 2 MAPPA coordinators and the Detective Inspector of the Derbyshire MOSOVO team. Acceptance by at least 2 of the panel members would result in an initial MAPPA meeting being arranged at level 2 or 3; cases will be heard at the lowest level of management that provides a defensible risk management plan.

Most MAPPA cases are sentenced to a period in custody. Initial meetings at all levels will therefore often occur up to 6 months prior to release to support release planning and risk management both in custody and through the transition into the community; this process is the same for those who are detained 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, depending on whether they were sentenced to a restricted or unrestricted hospital order. Level 2 review meetings must take place at least every 16 weeks when the nominal is in the community, whilst level 3 cases are reviewed at least every 8 weeks when the nominal is in the community. For MAPPA nominals who are sentenced to a community disposal, an initial MAPPA meeting should be held within 4 weeks of sentence. MAPPA nominals do not attend MAPPA meetings but will be informed that they are managed through the MAPPA process and provided with appropriate information from the meeting, such as referrals to provisions that are identified to manage their triggers to further offending.

The principal responsibilities of protecting the public from individuals who commit violent, sexual, and terrorist offences, rests with the Responsible Authorities; for MAPPAs within Derby City and Derbyshire they comprise of:

- Derbyshire Constabulary
- HM Prison Service
(Public Sector Prisons, Midlands)
- Probation Service
(East Midlands Division), acting jointly.



However, for this management to be effective, the contribution of DtC agencies is vital. MAPPA provides a forum through which this can take place, coordinating actions in line with each agencies statutory powers to formulate risk management plans.

Level 2 and level 3 meetings within Derbyshire will therefore request active involvement of other services including;

- 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 Derbyshire Borough and istrict 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.

Occasionally, other non-statutory services or independent sector organisations which provide services for victims and MAPPA nominals, may also be invited to engage; this may include

for example, agencies commissioned by the Probation Service and General Practitioners. Their invitation will be dependent upon the necessity to receive and share information with them directly and will be in accordance with information sharing agreements. To ensure effective co-operation and clear channels of communication, each RA and DtC agency has a single point of contact (SPOC). A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) sets out the expectations of co-operation, whilst Information Sharing Agreements (ISAs) set out a common set of rules and security standards to be followed when sharing information relating to a MAPPA nominal.

All Derbyshire level 2 and 3 meetings are structured to offer an opportunity for all agencies to discuss;

- the status of any actions identified for them to complete,
- a risk assessment based on the nominal's current circumstances,
- a bespoke and defensible risk management plan (RMP).

RMPs must be tailored to the individual based on their risk, need and case complexities; these are identified through four 'Pillars' supervision, monitoring and control, intervention and treatment and victim safety.

Supervision

This pillar is used to identify structured and purposeful contact that the nominal has with statutory and non-statutory agencies. The frequency and means of contact will be established with a focus on developing and promoting protective factors such as suitable and stable accommodation, achievement of aspirations and positive personal relationships. Supervision will encourage compliance and motivation through identification of barriers and strategies to reduce problematic thinking and behaviours.

Monitoring and control-This pillar will detail the restrictive measures in place to manage specific risks. This would include any licence conditions, electronic monitoring, civil preventative orders, and any additional police tactics. Breach procedures, acknowledgement of warning signs and action plans will also be referenced.

Intervention and treatment

The necessary measures required to explore and reduce both internal and external factors linked to offending will be detailed within this section. This may include intensive work through programmes and structured interventions to promote self-management techniques and victim awareness, support with employment, training, and education to promote a sense of purpose and make constructive use of time, and medication, counselling/any other mental health input.

Victim safety

This section details past and potential future victims of the MAPPA nominal, specifying the measures in place to manage the risk. This may include licence conditions, court orders restricting access and written agreements. Consideration is always given to third party disclosure to support identification and management of risk, any information provided must be necessary and proportionate to achieve this purpose.

Level 2 and level 3 MAPPA meetings for Derby City and Derbyshire are chaired by one of two MAPPA coordination Managers who have a substantive role as a Senior Probation Officer. Each MAPPA case is allocated to a Manager of Violent and Sexual Offenders (MOSOVO) Police Officer to support risk management. Meetings are arranged and co-ordinated by the MAPPA administrators at a frequency set by the chair based on risk/ case complexities, and in line with national guidance. The unit is jointly financed by criminal justice, health, social care, and housing authorities and is overseen by the Derbyshire Strategic Management board (SMB).

The (SMB) meet 3 times per year; membership is drawn from Senior Managers from the RA and DtC agencies. Derbyshire SMB has oversight of several governance-related functions including monitoring performance, ensuring anti-discriminatory practise and compliance with the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Two members of the public, known as Lay Advisers, also sit on the SMB and have an active involvement within the unit, including attending, monitoring, and evaluating



MAPPA, victims and keeping safe

Every MAPPA nominal meets the criteria of having capacity to commit a serious violent and/or sexual offence that would cause significant harm to the victim. It is therefore paramount that to protect the public, prevent re-victimisation or the creation of new victims, those who could be affected are identified within the risk assessment and risk management planning of a MAPPA meeting. Whilst victims cannot attend MAPPA meetings, they can provide details which will help to inform the risk assessment and be reflected within the risk management plan. This information can be obtained through Independent Sexual Abuse or Domestic Violence Advocates, Victim Liaison Officers and other professionals working with them.

Where an offender is detained as a mental health patient or sentenced to 12 months or more in custody for a MAPPA eligible offence, the victim (in the case of death, bereaved close relatives of the victim/ next of kin and in offences where a child was the victim, the parents/ guardian for the child) will be entitled to support from the Victim Contact Service.

This scheme, run by the Probation Service, offers the opportunity for victims to provide and receive information about the offender through Victim Liaison Officers. The service provides;

- A point of contact to guide and assist throughout the sentence and provide an opportunity to express concerns/provide details about personal experiences and risks that can be reflected within risk management planning.
- Access to information about the criminal justice process including what the offenders sentence means, tariffs, appeals, parole eligibility, release dates and information relating to any recalls.
- An opportunity to be informed of significant stages of sentence such as move to open conditions or release on temporary licence.
- An entitlement to request conditions attached to a licence that would prevent contact from the offender and confirmation of any such conditions that are in place or proposed changes.

Whilst victims are entitled to particular information about the offender, there is no public right to know information about violent or sexual offenders. Any disclosure must be in accordance with law and assessed as necessary and proportionate to effectively manage identified risks. Discussions about disclosures take place at every MAPPA meeting with specific actions identified as to who will receive information and exactly what information they will receive where this is deemed suitable.

Disclosure may include information and advice to partners and family members, employers, faith groups, leisure or retail

Centres, or transport services for example. Those informed will be at direct risk or in a position to protect someone who may be at risk, for example a child or vulnerable adult, this can be described as a 'right to know.'

Similarly, the public have a 'right to ask' and where necessary may have information disclosed to them to protect the public and possible victims. The legal rights for these provisions fall under the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme (Sarah's Law) and Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Claire's law). Information will only ever be provided by Police where it is considered to be necessary and proportionate to prevent further offending and to those at direct risk or in a position to safeguard.



MAPPA achieving safer communities

MAPPA are committed to using formal process and information sharing to identify and minimise the risk posed by the most serious violent and sexual offenders both during a period of incarceration and when in the community. The arrangements provide a forum whereby the necessary seniority of professionals within both Responsible Authorities and Duty to Cooperate agencies, can establish suitable restrictions and risk management plans to protect the public. As risk is dynamic, frequent reviews are necessary to identify and act upon recognised risks, exploring the likelihood that something harmful may happen and imposing measures to prevent this. Risk does involve some level of uncertainty; further offending cannot always be predicted, and some individuals may commit serious offences without any prior conviction whereby their behaviour could not be anticipated or averted.

Through MAPPA, the aim is to involve all appropriate agencies to act within their remit and take all reasonable actions within available means to minimise the risk of further serious offending from those identified as capable of causing such harm. Effective management helps to ensure that previous victims and the public are protected thus making communities safer.

MAPPA statistics Derbyshire

MAPPA eligible offenders on 31 March 2023

	Category 1 Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2 Violent offenders	Category 3 Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	1278	339	-	1617
Level 2	3	5	2	10
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Total	1282	344	5	1628

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

	Category 1 Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2 Violent offenders	Category 3 Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	8	12	15	35
Level 3	0	1	1	2
Total	8	13	16	37

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements

55

RSOs who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application

8

Restrictive orders for Category 1 Offenders

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)	110
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
Notification Order	0

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

0

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Level 2 and 3 individuals returned to custody Breach of Licence

	Category 1: Subject to sex offender notification requirements	Category 2 Violent offenders	Category 3 Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	4	0	1	5
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Total	4	0	1	5

Breach of SOPO

Level 2	0
Level 3	0
Total	0

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population*

136

*This figure has been calculated using the mid-2021 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 21 December 2021, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Consistent with previous publications, this figure should be based on mid-2022 estimated resident population; however, the ONS has changed its publication schedule such that the mid-2022 estimates will be published later this year. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2022 estimates

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

The totals of MAPPA-eligible individuals, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2023 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

- (a) MAPPA-eligible individuals – there are individuals defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management because they have committed specified sexual, violent or terrorist offences or they currently pose a risk of serious harm. The majority are managed at Level 1 without formal MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA eligible individuals living in the community. They do not include those in prison or detained under the Mental Health Act.
- (b) Subject to Sex Offender Notification Requirements – 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 individuals 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 – individuals convicted of violent offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order and a small number of individuals convicted of sexual offences who are not subject to notification requirements. These individuals are assessed and managed by the Probation Service, Youth Offending Team or Mental Health Services.
- (d) Other Dangerous Offenders – individuals who do not qualify under the other MAPPA-eligible categories but have committed an offence that indicates that they pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPPA meetings. These individuals are assessed and managed by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.
- (e) Terrorism and Terrorism Risk Offenders – individuals subject to terrorism offender notification requirements; individuals convicted of terrorism or terrorism related offences who were sentenced to imprisonment or detention for 12 months or more or detained under a hospital order; and those who have committed an offence and may be at risk of involvement in terrorism-related activity. These individuals are assessed and managed by Counter-Terrorism Police and the National Security Division of the Probation Service.
- (f) Breach of Licence – individuals released into the community following a period of imprisonment will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation

supervision). If the individual does not comply with these conditions, the Probation Service will take breach action and the individual may be recalled to prison.

- (g) 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 individuals 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 individual 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 individual. 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 individual has acted in a way since their conviction that makes 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.

- (h) 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. Individuals have a right of appeal against notification.
- (i) 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, 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 notify any changes to this information within three days.

An SRO can last for a minimum of two years and has no maximum duration, except for 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 can 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 recorded on VISOR as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).

- (j) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application – A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is a mechanism in place that allows qualifying individuals to apply for a review

of their notification requirements. Qualifying individuals 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 subject to notification requirements 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.

Additional commentary: Derbyshire MAPPA

- i. 2022-2023 was another successful year for MAPPA in Derbyshire. Although there had been previous discussions about a move to a blended approach for MAPPA meetings, they continue to take place over Microsoft Teams. This platform supports attendance and effective communication from all agencies, whilst the etiquette of MAPPA meetings promotes collaboration and structure within the meeting. The continued commitment and co-operation from partners is very much appreciated.
- ii. The total number of MAPPA eligible offenders being managed in the community across Derby City and Derbyshire had decreased by 1.3% on 31st March 2023 from the previous year, a fluctuation within only 1.5% is documented over the last 2 years.
- iii. Statistics indicate a 33% reduction in the number of Registered Sex Offenders (category 1) requiring management at MAPPA level 2 or 3 over the reporting year.
- iv. A noticeable difference is the increase in the number of restrictive orders for RSOs over the year. The imposition of Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) had increased by 86.4%. Derbyshire Constabulary continue to actively apply for SHPOs and the increase is likely a reflection of the number in internet enabled sexual offences being prosecuted. Following detection and scrutiny post Covid-19 pandemic, the use of forensic digital examinations has resulted in prosecution and corresponding SHPOs being imposed by the Courts.
- v. There has been a 30% increase in the number of violent and other sexual offenders (category 2) managed at MAPPA level 2 or 3 during the year. 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.
- vi. Similarly, there has been a 33% increase in other dangerous offenders (category 3) being managed at level 2 or 3 during the year. This increase may be linked to some of the cases having previously been included under one of the other categories and moving to category 3 once they did not meet the criteria in other categories. Examples may include the end of a licence period and move to PSS or expiry of sex offender registration period but assessed risk and need that requires level 2 or 3 management. Additional initiatives to acknowledge the benefit of Level

- 2 or 3 management of complex cases in addition to thresholding for serious domestic abuse perpetrators to be considered for MAPPA management, may also have contributed to this increase.
- vii. The total number of Registered Sex offenders per 100,000 of the population has remained the same over the past 3 years.
- viii. Derbyshire MAPPA Coordination Unit (MCU) continue to hold bespoke meetings for children under the age of 18, the main referrer being the Youth Offending Service (YOS). The MCU continue to meet with YOS managers on a quarterly basis to review cases, including those detained who may require MAPPA management. An inspection of youth MAPPA procedures concluded that they were deemed very successful.
- ix. Quality assurance audits have been completed in respect of both the chairing of MAPPA meetings and minutes taken by representatives from the Responsible authorities and partner agencies. Positive feedback was issued as a result, offering a fresh perspective that has helped to implement improvements.
- x. The MCU continue to offer training throughout the year. The two main events being Foundation and Practitioner training aimed at Responsible Authority and Duty to Co-operate agencies. Training events are advertised on, and can be booked through, Derby and Derbyshire Safeguarding Children Partnership website. Bespoke single agency training is also delivered upon request.
- xi. The reporting year has also seen the implementation of level 1 Policy Framework for MAPPA cases managed by Probation. This follows findings from the Joint Thematic Inspection of Probation, Prison and Police in reviewing the effectiveness of MAPPA after 20 years. Although this remains in its infancy, with planned audits supporting improvements, this structure formalises the process for initial and review meetings for all MAPPA category offenders managed at level 1 irrespective of risk. Multi agency meetings or paper reviews are used where relevant and in accordance with the framework to support a more formal documented approach to risk management of the cases.
- xii. The MAPPA unit, with support from the SMB have worked hard to increase and secure housing representation at level 2 meetings allowing oversight from housing agencies in 7 out of the 10 areas at year end; work is ongoing to secure representation from South Derbyshire and Derbyshire Dales. Additionally, representation from Adult Social Care is now made at all Derby City level 2 meetings.
- xiii. Within the reporting year work has been undertaken to strengthen the multi-agency management

not only of level 1 cases, but also category 4 terrorist cases and repeat and serious risk domestic abuse cases. The management of category 4 offenders now sits within the regional National Security Division (NSD) who are also responsible for chairing the meetings. A thresholding document for repeat serious domestic abuse perpetrators has been developed by the national team and subsequently disseminated to partner agencies encouraging review of the risk and most appropriate means of management.

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

