

Devon and Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly



Annual Report
2010-11

Intro

We recognise that protecting people, particularly children, from violent or sexual crime is one of the highest priorities that people throughout our area expect of agencies working together in the criminal justice system. Public Protection is our top priority and we share that determination to safeguard the public from potentially dangerous offenders who are being supervised in the community. Our Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) set out the robust way we work together to identify, assess and manage high-risk offenders locally. As Responsible Authority agencies we continue to work with our partner agencies, including the Youth Offending Service (YOS), Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), Housing, Mental Health, Victim Support and Social Services, in this core objective of protecting the public. We pay tribute to all staff involved in the MAPPA process for their professionalism and commitment, in particular our Lay Advisors and other voluntary staff.

Rehabilitation of offenders is a challenge we work hard at, ensuring help, support and intervention complements control enabling them to make positive changes to their lives. We robustly monitor any change in behaviour or circumstances that could increase risk of harm, and a tough approach is taken to the enforcement of court orders and prison licences. The risk of serious harm being inflicted on others by a small number of dangerous individuals can never be totally eliminated. Our record in Devon and Cornwall, however, is good, and we balance this with a commitment to delivering a quality service to victims, ever mindful of the traumatic and potentially devastating effect violent or sexual crimes can have on their lives. Thus we cannot be complacent and continually seek improvement in ways to minimise and manage risk of harm.

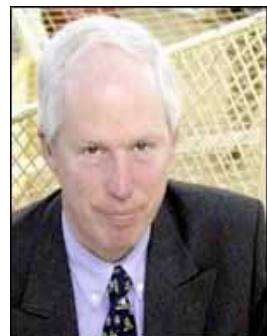
The subject of sexual and dangerous offenders can be complicated and understandably emotive. This annual report, our ninth, sets out what MAPPA is about locally and how it is operating in an open and approachable way. We hope that the details of key achievements and statistics will demonstrate our joint commitment, and we assure you that we will continue, in partnership, to strive to maintain the safety of all people who live, work or visit Devon, Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.



Stephen Otter
Chief Constable



Rob Menary
Chief Executive DCPT



Ferdie Parker Deputy
Director Custody

What is MAPPA?

MAPPA background

- (a) 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.
- (b) 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.
- (c) A number of other agencies are under a Duty To Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Trusts, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and Local Housing and Education Authorities.
- (d) 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 duty to co-operate agencies.
- (e) Lay Advisers are members of the public with no links to the business of managing MAPPA offenders and 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 by the agencies in order to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.
- In the majority of cases that is as far as MAPPA extends but in some cases, it is determined that active multi-agency management is required. 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** – (in the main) violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment for 12 months or more; 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 management levels intended to ensure that resources are focussed upon the cases where they are most needed; generally those involving the higher risks of serious harm. **Level 1** involves ordinary agency management (i.e. no MAPPA meetings or resources); **Level 2** is where the active involvement of more than one agency is required to manage the offender but the risk management plans do not require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level. Where senior oversight is required the case would be managed at **Level 3**.

MAPPA is supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system for the management of people who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The police have been using ViSOR since 2005 but, since June 2008, ViSOR has been fully operational allowing, for the first time, key staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system, thus improving the quality and timeliness of risk assessments and of interventions to prevent offending. The combined use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enable the safe transfer of key information when these high risk offenders move, enhancing public protection measures. All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: www.justice.gov.uk

MAPPA Statistics

| MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2011 | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|
| | Category 1: Registered sex offenders | Category 2: Violent offenders | Category 3: Other dangerous offenders | Total |
| Level 1 | 1,083 | 198 | - | 1281 |
| Level 2 | 82 | 10 | 9 | 101 |
| Level 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 1166 | 208 | 9 | 1383 |

| 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 | 79 | 96 | 57 | 232 |
| Level 3 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| Total | 85 | 97 | 60 | 242 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 38 |
|--|-----------|

| Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders | |
|--|----|
| SOPOs, NOs & FTOs imposed by the courts | |
| SOPOs | 86 |
| NOs | 0 |
| FTOs | 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 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 23 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 6 | 12 | 5 | 23 |
| Breach of SOPO | | | | |
| Level 2 | 3 | - | - | 3 |
| Level 3 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| Total | 3 | - | - | 3 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population | 77 |
|---|-----------|

This figure has been calculated using the 2010 Mid-Year Population Estimate published by the Office for National Statistics on 30 June 2011, 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 2011 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

(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 (94% this year) are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPP meetings.

(b) Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify any changes subsequently (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence which 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 and offenders disqualified from working with children.

(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 MAPP meetings.

(e) Breach of licence – offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more will be subject to a licence with conditions (under probation supervision). If these conditions are not complied with, breach action will be taken and the offender may be recalled to prison.

(f) Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) – a court may make a SOPO at the time of dealing with certain sexual offenders or when the police make a special application on account of the offender’s behaviour in the community. The full order lasts for a minimum of five years, and can last indefinitely. A SOPO will require the subject to register as a sexual offender and can include conditions, for example to prevent the offender loitering near schools or playgrounds. If the offender fails to comply with (i.e. breaches) the requirements of the order, he can be taken back to court and may be liable to up to five years’ imprisonment.

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

(h) Foreign Travel Orders – these prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from travelling abroad where this is necessary to protect children from the risk of sexual harm.

Local page

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