

Staffordshire

MAPPA

Annual Report 2008-09



Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements



NATIONAL PROBATION SERVICE
for England and Wales



Staffordshire

'Responsible Authority'

'helping to make a Safer Staffordshire'

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1. Introduction

Introduction on behalf of the Staffordshire Responsible Authority

Each local area in England and Wales is required by statute to ensure that there are robust arrangements to manage violent and sex offenders in order to protect the public. Agencies in Staffordshire have been working together for the past 8 years, progressing and refining the specific management of these offenders during their time in prison and, importantly, when they are released back into the community.

The key to effective management of such offenders is the continual cooperation between the agencies with a combined effort of the National Offender Management Service (Probation and Prison Service), the Police Service, Social Services and the Health Service together with other professional and voluntary services. Although the arrangements are complex and challenging, there is a strong forum in Staffordshire to make sure difficult decisions are worked through, providing the best prospects of protecting the public, reducing re offending and rehabilitating the offender.

In practical terms the cooperative working means this; the services meet under Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) with panels regularly meeting to ensure that there is a robust work plan around the offender and plans to protect the victims. Specifically this will include,

- Keeping the victim informed of developments;
- Considering whether to disclose information to members of the public to help prevent potential future offending;
- Swift enforcement of community orders and licence conditions to hold offenders to account, and if necessary return them to custody quickly;
- Working through long term plans that give the best chance of resettling the offender back into the community, including work, drug treatment, and mental health treatment and re housing.

Frequently people will ask; does MAPPA work? Or, how safe are we in our communities? In answer; all the participating agencies are subject to strict guidelines, performance measurement and constant inspection of their working practices. Good practice is continually shared and lessons learned when, on the very rare occasion, things go wrong. Staffordshire has a strong tradition of ensuring that re-offending is very low amongst MAPPA offenders and this is identified through our ever increasing cooperation amongst all the agencies.

Further serious re-offending is rare, but can happen, however the agencies are never complacent and we recognise the tremendous impact such offending can have on individuals. To put this into context, during the financial year from April 2008 to March 2009, only 1 offender who was dealt with at MAPPA panels was charged with a serious further offence.

It is important to recognise, also, that to coordinate activity, collation and information sharing of MAPPA offenders between police forces, and the National Offender Management Service we have a system called ViSOR, (which stands for 'Violent and Sex Offender Register). This system has been tried and tested and it works, providing a national database to track and monitor offenders wherever they reside.

Future developments and challenges will stem from increased learning and the newly devised 2009 MAPPA guidance which is a collection of thoughts, ideas and relevant practical experience in dealing with MAPPA offenders. The 2009 MAPPA guidance now caters for robust management of offenders involved in terrorism and those persons who have a tendency to be a 'Potentially dangerous person' needing monitoring and intervention to prevent them becoming a convicted offender.

The link here to trust and confidence within the public of Staffordshire is vital, recognising, for example, peoples' fear of terrorism, political extremism and the aspect of organised violent crime. The arrangements for tackling offenders committing such acts are firmly in place, with real strength continually developing within the MAPPA process.

Included in this Annual Report for 2008/2009 are references to key achievements, local developments, work with victims of crime, case studies, the work of the lay advisor and some statistical information to give an outline of the extent of the work.

In the year ahead we will be continuing to strive to improve our practice, and increase the awareness of both the public and professionals. We look to consolidating the consistency achieved through recent Protective Services developments (see "What's Different..."); using the new National Training Manual to provide joint training for colleagues across the agencies; and to encourage ever greater use of the joint IT resources (i.e. ViSOR) that can increase our shared knowledge of those offenders who present the greatest risk in our community.

We hope that you take the time to read through the material and gain a little understanding of the vital work that is being carried out by all the agencies engaged in MAPPA. Our aim is to continually reassure you and answer any concerns that you may have.

Marcus Beale
Assistant Chief Constable
Staffordshire Police

Rob Mandley
Chief Officer
Staffordshire Probation Area

Gill Mortlock
Director of Offender Management
Directorate of Offender Management for the West Midlands Region

2. Key Achievements

The most significant achievement over the past year has been the continual robust arrangements in place to prevent re-offending. This is what the MAPPA is all about and is the one true measure that instils confidence in the public. The next phase of this is to further develop pioneering work in identifying potential violent and sex offenders before they commit crimes.

In this context, professional meetings are taking place under the MAPPA guidance which outlines information on persons who have identifiable tendencies and who through their existing behaviour need some form of monitoring. With all the agencies involved this is fast becoming a pro-active way in preventing offending at the first stage as well as monitoring convicted offenders.

Like all Responsible Authorities, we have to plan and our work is monitored through an annual business plan. This is available to read on relevant agency websites, referenced at the end of the report.

To give some indication of progress this year, there have been some specific key achievements as follows;

- Good reports from national inspections, including her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary.
- Implementation of the internal police review of Public Protection personnel, providing an enhanced service from those officers and staff dealing face to face with violent and sex offenders.
- The extended use of ViSOR across the police service and the National Offender Management Service (Probation and prisons). Increased training for staff using the system is enabling more robust information sharing.
- Fast implementation of the revised national MAPPA Guidance 2009. The guidance is being adopted across all the agencies and quickly implemented into the monitoring of all levels of offenders.
- New MAPPA training guidance has been developed and Staffordshire Responsible Authority is in a prime position to develop the regional lead in MAPPA training. This is to ensure that all our own staff and those in the Midlands area have the appropriate continual development training to deal effectively with violent and sex offenders. Staffordshire have been a main contributor in devising the new training package.
- A very low re offending rate for serious offences by Level 2 and 3 offenders

This work will roll forward through 2009/2010 and provide a platform to prevent offending and further re-offending, bringing people to justice and account for their actions as speedily as possible.

3. The Mappa Framework

What is MAPPA?

- MAPPA are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by certain sexual and violent offenders. They bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services in Staffordshire into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority.
- A number of other agencies are under a duty to co-operate with the Responsible Authority. These include: Children's Services, Adult Social Services, Health Trusts and Authorities, Youth Offending Teams, local housing authorities and certain registered social landlords, Jobcentre Plus, and electronic monitoring providers.
- The purposes of MAPPA are:
 - to ensure more comprehensive risk assessments are completed, taking advantage of co-ordinated information sharing across the agencies; and
 - To direct the available resources to best protect the public from serious harm.

How do the MAPPA work?

- Offenders eligible for MAPPA are identified and information is gathered/shared about them across relevant agencies. The nature and level of the risk of harm they pose is assessed and a risk management plan is implemented to protect the public.
- In most cases, the offender will be managed under the ordinary arrangements applied by the agency or agencies with supervisory responsibility. A number of offenders, though, require active multi-agency management and their risk management plans will be formulated and monitored via MAPP meetings attended by various agencies.

Who are the MAPPA offenders?

There are 3 categories of offender eligible for MAPPA:

Registered sexual offenders (Category 1) - sexual offenders who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify any changes subsequently;

Violent offenders (Category 2) - offenders sentenced to imprisonment/detention for 12 months or more, or detained under hospital orders. This category also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration and offenders disqualified from working with children; and

Other Dangerous Offenders (Category 3) - offenders who do not qualify under categories 1 or 2 but who currently pose a risk of serious harm, there is a link between the offending and the risk posed, and they require active multi-agency management.

How are they managed?

There are 3 levels of management which are based upon the level of multi-agency co-operation required to implement the risk management plan effectively. Offenders will be moved up and down levels as appropriate:

Level 1 - Ordinary Management These offenders are subject to the usual management arrangements applied by whichever agency is supervising them. But this does not rule out information sharing between agencies, via ViSOR and other routes.

Level 2 - Active Multi-agency Management The risk management plans for these offenders require the active involvement of several agencies via regular multi-agency public protection (MAPP) meetings.

Level 3 - Active Multi-agency Management As with level 2 but these cases additionally require the involvement of senior officers to authorise the use of special resources, such as police surveillance or specialised accommodation, and/or to provide ongoing senior management oversight.

What is the role of the Strategic Management Board

- Senior representatives of each of the agencies involved in MAPP form a strategic management board (SMB) which meets at least quarterly to monitor the arrangements and direct any necessary improvements.

What do the Lay Advisers do?

- The responsible authority is required to appoint 2 lay advisers to sit on the SMB. The lay advisers 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 or have strong links.

ViSOR

ViSOR is a database holding details of sexual and violent offenders, and other dangerous persons. The three MAPP Responsible Authority agencies - police, prison and probation - are able to work on the same IT system enabling the sharing of risk assessments and risk management information on individual violent and sex offenders in a timely way to reduce re-offending.

4. How the MAPPA Operate Locally

Although MAPPA are a nation wide set of arrangements, the way that those arrangements are managed and “made to happen” is the responsibility of the local area – in our case Staffordshire – through a Strategic Management Board (SMB). The purpose of the Board is to oversee the MAPPArangements in Staffordshire, promote training and awareness across agencies, and scrutinise the effectiveness of this multi-agency approach to managing some of the most risky offenders in our community.

A) The Strategic Management Board (SMB):

The membership of the SMB reflects an awareness that “managing the risk” a violent or sexually aggressive person poses in or to the community, requires wider resources than are immediately available to the agencies we most readily identify as working with offenders (such as Police, Probation, Prison and Youth Offending Teams). The offenders being managed live in the community – maybe your street – and access the same services as anyone else in the community. A common theme that Inquiries – from child abuse investigations to serious further offence reviews – have identified in the past is the importance of good information sharing across the agencies. To make sure that MAPPA covers “all the angles” the SMB has senior management level representation from departments and agencies not immediately, obviously, involved in the management of offenders. It also has two Lay Advisors – members of the community who provide a local “voice”.

The SMB consists of Responsible Authority members, Duty To Cooperate organisations, and Lay Advisers.

Responsible Authority Representation:

Police - Marcus Beale, Assistant Chief Constable and Chair of the SMB.

Probation - Barbara Jones, Director of Offender Management for Staffordshire Probation Area.

Prison - Alison Bevan – Public Protection Officer for DOM

Duty to Cooperate Organisations: (Staffordshire and Stoke-on-Trent areas)

Children’s Services.

Adult Services

Youth Offending Services

Education

Housing

Victim Support

Health

Job Centre Plus

Serco

The Duty to Cooperate agencies don't just have representatives on the SMB, they also actively engage in the work of managing the risk and protecting the public. Some, for instance Children's Services and Health, provide "Core representatives" for MAPPPanels. These are manager level colleagues who attend discussion on the risk management of the offender, regardless of whether their agency has a current involvement in the case. This attendance ensures informed advice on areas specific to their specialism, and a point of contact to engage resources from their service if required. Other Duty to Cooperate members provide a "Single Point of Contact" in their organisation who can be contacted for advice and support as and when required by MAPPA.

Lay Advisers: Two independent local community members.

The Staffordshire MAPPA central team:

Your MAPPA Coordination is managed jointly by Karl Bohanan (Police Chief Inspector) and Mark White (Probation Manager). The central team consists of a Probation Officer, Detective Constable, Probation and Police ViSOR points of contact, and probation administrative staff. We are based at Weston Road, Stafford in the Police Protective Services Unit. Two Inspectors based with their local Police team act as Chair at level 2 panels, bringing with them their wealth of knowledge and experience of both the offenders and the local community.

B) What's Different Locally From Last year?

i) Improving Efficiency and Effectiveness:

In the 2007-08 report we referred to a review of Protective Services and implementing changes as a result. This was a fairly wide ranging review undertaken by the Police, but it had some specific impact on the work of MAPPA in Staffordshire. We are committed to making sure that the service delivered through MAPPA is consistent and comprehensive across the County and Stoke-on-Trent. As a result of the review – and with the cooperation and support of all the agencies involved in making MAPPA work – we have amalgamated MAPPA Level 2 Panels (meetings where individual cases are discussed) and appointed two Chairs (at Police Inspector rank – one for the south and one for the north of the County and Stoke-on-Trent). These Inspectors also have responsibility for the local Police Public Protection Teams in the County and Stoke. It is early days (and we will be reviewing the changes during the year), but indications so far are that the consistency of chairing that this provides enhances the decision making at panel.

New National Guidelines have been introduced for 2009, and Staffordshire has actively engaged in ensuring timely implementation of the changes locally.

ii) The Widening Scope of MAPPA:

The Challenge of Terrorism and Domestic Extremism -The new National Guidelines (published 2009) re-emphasised the need for MAPPA to be able to respond to the management of Terrorists and Domestic Extremists in the community. Whilst, as a member of the public, one might not immediately think of these offenders as coming into the scope of local agencies, that is not always the case. Someone sentenced for terrorist related offences, who is released from prison, may be subject to licence supervision by either the Probation Service or (if under 18 years of age) the Youth Offending Service.

Whilst such cases are few and far between, your local MAPPA is responsible for ensuring that the risk management of any such offender released into the community in Staffordshire takes into account the need for information sharing and planning across agencies.

Tackling Domestic Violence - Linking To Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) – Another relatively recent development, MARAC is a multi agency meeting (coordinated by the Police) that provides a forum for the agencies at a local level to share information about, and constructively seek to support, individual victims of domestic violence. The organisations involved include an array of voluntary sector and statutory agencies working with vulnerable adults / children, women’s support groups, accommodation providers, as well as Children’s Services, the Local Authority, Police and Probation. These meetings specifically address the needs of the victim, but, as one might suspect, a number of cases of domestic violence may well involve offenders who are already identified under the MAPPA process.

To enhance the establishment of a joined up approach to tackling domestic violence and making most effective use of both MARAC and MAPPA, the Protective Services review ensured that the same Police Inspectors that Chair MAPPA meetings at level 2, are also managing the MARAC process. This also provides a link into the MAPPA SMB (which is attended by the Inspectors).

iii) ViSOR - (The information sharing IT described in Section 3.) Locally we are seeing a pick up in use of this technology, with the prison service able to input information that can prove very useful to the management of (or planning the management of) an offender by Police and Probation, once that offender is released into the community. This is a developing technology and we will continue to promote awareness and its use across the Police, Probation and Prison services.

iv) Monitoring Sex Offenders - Staffordshire Probation Area are part of a pilot project which means that Polygraph testing (in Hollywood films you might hear these referred to as “lie detectors”) is now available as a licence condition for when someone who has served a sentence for a sexual offence is released from prison and is subject to the supervision of an Offender Manager (Probation Officer). It is early days, but we have already seen occasions when it has proved beneficial to the monitoring of behaviour and truthfulness in the offender’s account.

C) Links to other local Public Protection Structures

Staffordshire MAPPA doesn't, and couldn't successfully, operate in isolation. As we have already mentioned we have links into MARAC (Domestic Violence). Children and Adult Safeguarding Boards have senior management representation on the MAPPA SMB, and we work together to increase awareness of risk management across agencies and to share learning.

The benefit of having a wide range of agencies on your SMB is that the wider links to other local and regional bodies dealing with criminal behaviour such as Crime and Disorder Partnerships and Criminal Justice Boards can be examined and developed.

But the greatest impact on the protection of the public comes from the community and the people of Staffordshire themselves. Social responsibility, community cohesion, and risk awareness are key to a healthy society. Agencies such as the Police, Probation, Prison Service and Local Authority must constantly look to earning the trust and confidence of the community, but we must remember that it is the demonstrated vigilance, care, and social responsibility of the community that creates the expectations of acceptable and "safe" behaviour for individuals. Because of this, you are a vital link in the chain.

D) Safeguarding Victims

At Panels: Protecting victims (and reducing the likelihood of future victims) is of paramount importance in any MAPPA risk management meeting. Whilst a victim can't be present at the meetings, Victim Liaison is always invited to contribute to any meeting on an individual offender. It is through this representation that the thoughts and concerns of a victim can be shared in a confidential setting, and given serious weight when examining the robustness of the risk management plan.

At SMB: As well as Children's Services and Vulnerable Adult representatives, the Board also includes a representative of the local Victim Support service.

Beyond MAPPA: The structured links made with MARAC through the Police Protective Services (see previous section) enhance the awareness of the victim perspective in domestic violence cases.

E) So How Does All This Work in Practice?

CASE STUDY 1

The value of good communication and joint planning, in protecting the public.

Mr G was sentenced to a significant period of imprisonment for making serious threats against his ex-partner.

Throughout the sentence he was confrontational and aggressive – denying the offence and not engaging in any offence focussed work.

His Offender Supervisor (prison staff) kept regular contact with the Offender Manager (the Probation Officer responsible for supervising Mr G's licence on release from prison). Both prison and probation were identifying his behaviour as intimidating. Mr G was observed to be making threats regarding his ex-partner. There were concerns about the risk of harm he represented on release.

As a consequence, the case was referred to MAPPA level 2 meetings in the community, where Children's Services were able to identify that they had involvement with the new family with which Mr G planned to live, and Police were able to provide more background information on the nature of the original offence. Through these meetings it was recognised that there were sound reasons to be concerned about the potential threat to the original victim, her family and witnesses, and his new partner's child. It was agreed that the prison would keep an eye on Mr G, Children's Services would continue their engagement with the family, Police would offer support and advice to witnesses, and the Probation Service would look to placing him at a Probation Hostel with tight curfew conditions and an exclusion zone around where his victim lived, as a condition of his licence.

Because of the lack of cooperation from Mr G and the continuing veiled threats regarding his victim, the level and nature of resourcing to safely manage him in the community required meant that the case was transferred to a MAPPA level 3 panel. At this panel senior managers from the various agencies were able to ensure that the required resources were made available, and the key workers (social worker, prison staff, probation offender manager, probation hostel colleagues and police) were able to coordinate their actions.

As a result, on the day of his release all agencies had prepared a joint plan of action for managing the risk of harm to others and monitoring his return to the community. Links between Prison, Police, Probation and Children's Services were put in place. Mr G was identified as having breached the terms of his licence within hours of his release, the Probation Service organised his recall to prison and the police were on hand to affect an arrest. Mr G was returned to prison.

This was a case that "moved" through the levels of MAPPA as the need for resources and acknowledgement of complexity were identified. We can't say at this stage that we have successfully reintegrated Mr G into the community. What we can say is that through MAPPA the inter-agency information sharing and cooperation achieved successfully managed a potentially dangerous situation.

CASE STUDY 2

MAPPA sustaining effective risk management in the community

One of the many challenges faced by MAPPA is that of being able to sustain the effective risk management of offenders over a long period of time.

For many sexual offenders managed under MAPPA this commitment will last for the whole of the offender's life. For those offenders who remain resistant to change, this commitment, whilst often resource intensive, will be unrelenting.

Such an example is the case of Mr A who came to the notice of MAPPA following a conviction for indecently assaulting young teenage boys.

MAPPA tracked the case of Mr A as he approached the end of his sentence, liaising regularly with his offender manager and prison staff. It was this ability to exchange information between professionals that led MAPPA to make an assessment that Mr A would continue to pose a risk to children. Such was this risk that it was necessary for MAPPA to prepare a detailed plan that, it was felt, would manage the risk posed by Mr A in the community.

On release into the community Mr A was made subject to a number of licence conditions (by the Probation Service) aimed at restricting his contact with children and prohibiting him from visiting certain areas where children may frequent. When it came to the notice of the police that Mr A was breaching the order he was arrested and returned to prison.

MAPPA, through information exchange at Level 3, continued to track the case and monitor Mr A whilst he served the remainder of his sentence. The Level 3 meeting comprised of police, probation, prison service, health and housing with each representative having a significant contribution to make towards identifying an effective risk management plan.

On release, accommodation was identified that minimised opportunity to come into contact with children and he was visited regularly by police and housing support workers to ensure the risk to the public was minimised.

Although Mr A was no longer subject to probation licence conditions - due to completing his sentence - it was the continued close liaison between the agencies that led MAPPA to believe that Mr A continued to pose a risk to children and a successful application to the courts for a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) was made.

Like the previous probation licence conditions this order prohibited Mr A from having any form of contact with children or to visit areas where children frequented.

The ongoing work of MAPPA identified that Mr A had breached this order and he was arrested and put before the court where he was sentenced to a Community Order with a requirement to reside in Approved Premises and to attend a sex offender treatment programme.

MAPPA continued to review the case of Mr A through bringing agencies together at the Level 3 MAPP panels to exchange information on how he was progressing.

The work of MAPPA ensured that Mr A attended for sex offender treatment and whilst at the Approved Premises he was closely monitored by trained staff. At this time the case was moved to Level 2 where discussions continued between the Offender Manager (Probation Officer) and Risk Assessor (Police Officer) together with a core group of panel members that included the local children's services. His attendance and contribution in the sex offender programme, his behaviour in the hostel, and his co-operation with Police and Probation were reported on.

Offenders do not stay in Hostels forever and the time came to look at independent accommodation. Mr A received support from a specialist accommodation support worker from a local Housing Association, who worked closely with the Police and Probation Services. He was subsequently housed in the community and continued to have contact with his accommodation support worker and police.

There have been no further incidents and Mr A remains in the community under the watchful eye of the MAPPA agencies.

5) The Lay Adviser

Staffordshire have two Lay Advisers who attend SMB and “drop in” on MAPPA meetings to examine the process.

New in Post – Expectations:

“It was early last year that my daughter pointed out an advertisement for the position of Lay Adviser to the MAPPA Strategic Management Board saying, ‘You’d be good at that Dad.’ I was flattered until I realised that she may have meant that I was good at being a pain in the nether regions. However, my curiosity was aroused, and being keenly interested in community matters, I applied and was accepted. My motivation stems from a belief that our safety is assured only when those to whom we entrust it, communicate effectively and respond to issues in a collective and timely manner. For the most part they do. However, unless those of us without institutional prejudices, without strictures of hierarchy and without budgetary concerns, constantly probe and cajole, the institutions are in danger of being too introspective and administratively bound. I think it is the primary role and duty of the Lay Adviser to question and prompt in order to promote cooperation. Having only started the role recently I look forward to living up to my daughter’s impression of me.”

Malcolm Sproat - Lay Adviser

An Experienced Hand:

“I have been lay adviser to MAPPA for over four years and at the last lay adviser’s conference we were shown a performing arts, which demonstrated the difficult tasks MAPPA has. It was thought provoking, giving lay advisers a visual insight into the issues MAPPA has to deal with.

As a lay adviser my role has become more challenging but achievable with the emphasis on using “fresh eyes” when looking at problems. MAPPA helps our community to be a safer place and as the work of MAPPA increases my primary aim is still to challenge, question and ask are MAPPA doing enough.

The responsibility to keep our communities safer rests with everyone and MAPPA can only achieve this with the community’s help.
Without it there would be many more victims

In today’s society, with terrorism becoming more evident, MAPPA’s role has increased and Staffordshire is rising to these challenges “

Beverley Anne Anderson - Lay Adviser

6) Statistical Information

STAFFORDSHIRE SMB MAPPA Statistics Information 2008-09

Number of MAPPA Eligible Offenders at 31.3.09 - In the Community (Figures in brackets are for 2007-08)

• Registered Sex Offenders	694	(696)
• Violent Offenders	197	(191)
• Other Dangerous Offenders	4	(33)
• Total	895	(920)

Offenders Managed Via MAPPA Meetings – Level 2 (During April 08 – March 09)

• Registered Sex Offenders	141	(145)
• Violent Offenders	96	(107)
• Other Dangerous Offenders	13	(31)
• Total	250	(283)

Offenders Managed Via MAPPA Meetings – Level 3 (During April 08 – March 09)

• Registered Sex Offenders	15	(22)
• Violent Offenders	14	(13)
• Other Dangerous Offenders	1	(2)
• Total	30	(37)

Enforcement for Offenders Managed at MAPPA Meetings

Returned to Custody for Breach of licence

• Level 2	40	(31)
• Level 3	7	(8)
• Total	47	(39)

Sent to Custody for Breach of Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)

• Level 2	0	(1)
• Level 3	0	(0)
• Total	0	(1)

Serious Further Offences Involving Offenders Managed Via MAPPA Meetings

Charged With a Serious Further Offence

• Level 2	1	(2)
• Level 3	0	(0)
• Total	1	(2)

Of Those Charged During the Year (Level 2 and 3 Combined) Plus Those Who Remained Charged With an SFO Last Year, i.e. at 31, March 2008

- Convicted of a Serious Further Offence 1 (0)
- Other Outcome 0 (1)
- Remain Charged with Serious Further Offence 2 (2)

Further Data on Registered Sexual Offenders

Registered Sexual Offenders in:

Trent Division	156	(146)
Chase Division	186	(178)
North Staffs Division	119	(122)
Stoke Division	233	(250)

Total Number of registered Sex Offenders in Staffordshire Per 100,000 Head of Population

65 / 100,000

Registered Sexual Offenders Cautioned or Convicted for Breach of Notification Requirements

15 (20)

Sexual Offences Prevention Orders

- Applied for 22 (4)
- Interim Order Issued 2 (0)
- Full Order Issued 20 (3)

Notification Orders

- Applied for 0 (0)
- Interim Order Issued 0 (0)
- Full Order Issued 0 (0)

Foreign Travel Orders

- Applied for 0 (0)
- Interim Order Issued 0 (0)
- Full Order Issued 0 (0)

Explanation/Commentary

The totals of MAPPA eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflects the picture on 31 March 2009, i.e. a snapshot. The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2008 and 31 March 2009.

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 and/or currently pose a risk of serious harm, although the majority are actually managed under ordinary agency (level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPP meetings.

Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) - those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and notify any changes subsequently. Failure to comply with the notification requirements is a criminal offence which carries a maximum penalty of 5 years' imprisonment.

Violent Offenders - this category includes violent offenders sentenced to imprisonment/detention for 12 months or more, or detained under hospital orders. It also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for registration and offenders disqualified from working with children.

Other Offenders - offenders who do not qualify under the other 2 MAPPA eligible categories, but who currently pose a risk of serious harm which requires management via MAPP meetings.

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.

Serious further offence (SFO) - serious sexual or violence offences listed in Probation Circular 22 of 2008. Other outcome means that the case has been dealt with by 31 March 2009 but that the offender was not convicted of an SFO; e.g. the offender was acquitted or the case was not proceeded with, or s/he was convicted of a lesser offence. The data may include offenders who remained charged with an SFO at 31 March 2008 and where so, this is indicated.

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 5 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 5 years' imprisonment.

Notification Order - requires sexual offenders who have been convicted overseas to register with police, in order to protect the public in the UK from the risks that they pose. Police may apply to the court for the order in relation to offenders in or intending to come to the UK.

Foreign Travel Orders - prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from traveling abroad where it is necessary to do so to protect children from the risk of sexual harm.

7) Contacts

Responsible Authority Agencies and Departments:

Staffordshire Police:	Tel: 0300 123 4455 Website: www.staffordshire.police.uk
Staffordshire Probation:	Tel: 01785 231700 Website: www.staffordshireprobation.org.uk
Her Majesty's Prison Service:	Website: www.hmprisonservice.gov.uk

MAPP Unit Tel: 01785 235249

Duty to Cooperate and SMB Member Agencies:

(To learn more about the organisations working with and in MAPPA visit these web sites.)

Children and Life Long Learning Directorate (Staffordshire Children's Services) : Web Site: www.staffordshire.gov.uk/education/cll

Children and Young People's Directorate: (Stoke on Trent Children's Services)
Web Site: www.stoke.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/council-and-democracy/directorates/children-and-young-people-s-services

Youth Offending Service: (Staffordshire) Web Site: www.syos.org.uk

Youth Offending Service: (Stoke – on – Trent)
Web Site: www.stoke.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/community--people-and-living/youth-offending- services

Social Care and Health Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults: (Staffordshire) Web Site: www.staffordshire.gov.uk

Adult Social Care , Health and Communities – Adult Safeguarding (Stoke – on – Trent)
Web Site: www.stoke.gov.uk/ccm/navigation/social-care/adult-social-care

South Staffordshire and Shropshire NHS Foundation Trust: Web Site: www.southstaffshealthcare.nhs.uk

North Staffordshire Combined Healthcare NHS Trust Web Site: www.northstaffs.nhs.uk

Job Centre Plus: Web Site: www.jobcentreplus.gov.uk

Victim Support: Web Site: www.victimsupport.org.uk