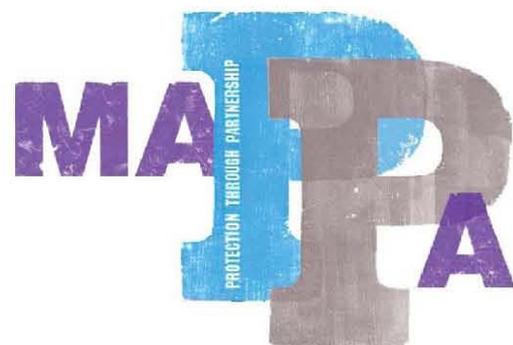


# Norfolk MAPPA



## Annual Report 2013/ 2014





# Norfolk MAPPA

Welcome to this year's Annual Report. Even though MAPPA was established over 10 years ago, agencies in Norfolk remain committed to ensuring that there is a successful partnership approach to managing the risks presented by violent, sexual and potentially dangerous offenders to our Norfolk communities. Some of the agencies involved in this crucial process include Probation, Police, Local Authority, Health, Accommodation Providers, Youth Offending Teams, Lay Advisers, Children's Services, Job Centre Plus, Prisons and many others who all share a common determination with regards to protecting the public from harm.



Despite the financial challenges many of our agencies face, we have had another busy and productive year in Norfolk MAPPA. This year has seen the development of our website [www.norfolkmappa.org.uk](http://www.norfolkmappa.org.uk). Here you will find an interactive MAPPA Training exercise as well as some interesting case studies which highlight the work that we do. Please visit it and let us know what you think.

*Donna Monk, Norfolk MAPPA Co-ordinator*

## Lay Advisers

Norfolk MAPPA successfully recruited two Lay Advisers to our Strategic Management Board this year. Lay Advisers are appointed by the Secretary of State to this voluntary role and they play a valuable role where they bring a perspective to the MAPPA process that is different from that of the other professional agencies represented within MAPPA, almost as a "critical friend" to the process.

Sam Earl, a newly appointed Lay Adviser writes:

*"It was a real privilege to be selected as one of the Norfolk MAPPA Lay Advisers earlier this year. From my training as a social worker, and as a practicing Mental Health Act Hospital Manager for the Norfolk and Suffolk Foundation Trust, I have developed a keen interest in effective safeguarding. MAPPA, as a body of people and agencies working together to protect Norfolk and effectively assess and respond to risk, remains a critically important agency for public safety.*

*I know from my work on MAPPA that it is a strong, co-ordinated, multi-agency approach which is most successful in ensuring offender risk is managed properly in society, and that the established community are protected correctly. I would like to pay credit again to the enormous amount of hard work and dedication of both Donna Monk as MAPPA Norfolk Coordinator, and everyone involved in the MAPPA process".*

Our second Lay Adviser, Penny Peaker added:

*"I am delighted to have been appointed as a Lay Adviser for Norfolk MAPPA. I have always been interested in helping people, as shown in my former profession as a nurse. I met many people from many varied backgrounds and realise how difficult some people's lives can be. Therefore when an opportunity to contribute, even in a small way, to the safety of Norfolk families and individuals, I was very keen to join MAPPA.*

*I have been very impressed with the work I have seen when attending meetings. The work is very thorough by all the varied agencies involved, with the safety of the general public absolutely foremost in everybody's thinking. I have found the induction meetings very interesting. These have added to understanding the importance of all the agencies involved in MAPPA decision making"*

## How do we manage Registered Sexual Offenders in Norfolk?

All those convicted of sexual offences are placed on the Sex Offender Register and are therefore "registered" with the police and other relevant agencies. All Registered Sex Offenders (RSO's) have to comply with notification requirements in person at a police station as well as receive unannounced visits at their home:-

- ✓ *Notify the police within 3 days of conviction/release from prison/hospital their full details, including their National Insurance number.*
- ✓ *Notify the police of any foreign travel.*
- ✓ *Notify the police weekly where registering as having a 'no fixed abode' address, e.g. a tent in a wood.*
- ✓ *Notify the police where they are visiting an address for a period of 12 hours or more where there is a child aged under 18 living/residing.*
- ✓ *Notify the police of any passport, credit card bank account or other financial details.*
- ✓ *Register annually at a police station in person.*
- ✓ *Notify the police of any change of name, change of permanent living address*
- ✓ *Notify the police of any other address used for an annual cumulative period over 7 days.*

All RSOs receive visits from their allocated police manager. Visits are usually conducted by two police officers who are always in plain clothes. These visits are normally unannounced. Assessments and quite often searches are made during this visit with key information shared appropriately with other agencies.

### **Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme (CSODs)**

This service enables parents, carers or guardians to request information about people involved in their child's life if they are concerned that he or she might be a registered child sexual offender – for example, if a single parent wants to find out more about their new partner.

Only 20% of child sexual offences are carried out by strangers. The majority of child sexual offenders are known to their victims. They are often a member of the family, a friend of the victim, or a friend of the victim's family. This is why this service allows you to better protect your child from harm.

If police or checks with partner agencies show that the individual in question does have a record of sexual offences against children, or other offences that might

put a child or young person at risk, consideration will be given to sharing this information with the parent, carer or guardian.

Any member of the public can approach the police with concerns about a named individual and all concerns will be investigated. Information will only be disclosed to a parent, carer or guardian when providing such information will increase protection for a child or young person.

Norfolk Constabulary plays a huge part in the successful safeguarding and risk management plans that are formulated during MAPPA meetings. DC Matt White, a detective in the Public Protection Team writes:

*"I am a Detective currently based within the Public Protection Unit in Norfolk Constabulary. My main role is to manage people convicted of Sexual Offences in West Norfolk. I have been in this role for 8 years.*

*During this time I have worked closely with MAPPA on a regular basis either by attending meetings or completing actions laid out during the meetings.*

*In my experience the MAPPA process is crucial in managing the risk of dangerous offenders either whilst on licence or a community order or prior to their release from prison. The process promotes good information sharing which is crucial for all agencies involved when managing the individual concerned. A good recent example of this is in the case of Mr A when we were in possession of certain information that no other agency knew about. This changed the way probation viewed the case and this then reflected the way that he will be dealt with on release from prison.*

*The MAPPA process can also bring fresh ideas on how to manage the risk which would otherwise not be available such as mental health assessments or children's services interventions.*

*There was a short period of time when DC's did not attend MAPPA meetings and I found that when it came to actually managing the individual there was often a gap in the information which at times could be very frustrating. This is not the case at the moment and I think that this effectively sums up the importance of the MAPPA process at DC level within the PPU.*

*DC Matt White, PPU, Norfolk Constabulary*

## MAPPA in Action – Case Studies

### Case Study 1

#### **Mr M is a MAPPA Category 1 offender who was managed at MAPPA Level 2**

*Mr M's convictions were for Sexual Activity with a Child X 2 (sexual intercourse with a 13 year old female), and he was released from prison on licence in July 2013. Mr M had been diagnosed with a Learning Disability and this made him vulnerable in his own right. He also presents with a number of Asperger's type symptoms where he struggles with social interactions and will avoid eye contact or become stressed (and violent towards himself or property/ others as a result).*

*This case was referred to MAPPA Level 2 owing to difficulties securing suitable release accommodation for Mr M, i.e. accommodation that offered sufficient support for Mr M's vulnerabilities and was suitable given his High risk of serious harm to children assessment.*

*Mr M was discussed at three MAPPA Level 2 meetings - two prior to release and one following release, and these meetings facilitated the compiling and actioning of a plan to secure appropriate accommodation. Actions included disclosure of risk issues to housing providers, and support in assisting them in considering risk management and reassuring them as to how other involved agencies would be involved with this.*

*As a result, whilst Mr M was initially released to an Approved Premises for a short period on release, a supported housing placement was secured and organised for him to move on to approximately 6 weeks after his release.*

*Further actions included the re-opening of the cases of children who were relatives of Mr M by Children's Services to ensure that they were appropriately safeguarded from Mr M. Subsequently Probation and Children's Services conducted a joint visit to one of Mr M's siblings to disclose risk issues and compile a written agreement essentially specifying that Mr M's sister would not allow her daughter to have any unsupervised contact with Mr M.*

### Case Study 2

#### **Mr T is a MAPPA Category 2 offender who was managed at MAPPA Level 2.**

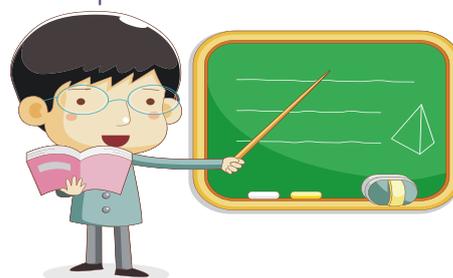
*"Tony" was referred to Norfolk MAPPA by a probation officer based in Kings Lynn approximately 6 months before he was due to be released from custody. Tony had received a 3 year custodial sentence for a serious violent assault on his partner.*

*Since Tony was sentenced, the victim had moved to another area and the police had provided her with a panic alarm, had flagged the case as a priority and all agencies involved in the case liaised regularly with each other. Upon release, Tony had licence conditions which meant that he had to live in Approved Premises and whilst there he was under a strict curfew and was expected to report to the Hostel every two hours. Due to the effective and timely planning that was undertaken during the MAPPA meetings that were held, Tony was able to commence on an accredited offending behaviour programme designed for male domestic abuse perpetrators. Tony was made aware that any failure to attend the programme or breach of his licence would result in an immediate recall to prison.*

*The victim from his offending reported to the Victim Liaison Officer that due to the safety measures the MAPPA process had put in place for her, she felt that she was able to continue with her life after he had been released.*

### **MAPPA Training**

There is always a need to deliver good quality training in respect of MAPPA. We were fortunate this year to deliver six separate MAPPA Training events to staff from a variety of agencies within Norfolk. These sessions were very well received, with several agencies requesting follow up workshops with their individual teams. This has served to increase confidence in the MAPPA process and further engage our agencies. There are a further four sessions planned for February 2015 – please see our website for further details!



# What is MAPPA?

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## 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](http://www.justice.gov.uk)

# MAPPA Statistics

<b>MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2014</b>				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	793	205	-	998
Level 2	16	17	0	33
Level 3	0	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1034</b>

<b>MAPPA-eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)</b>				
	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	40	30	14	84
Level 3	0	4	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>88</b>

<b>RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements</b>	<b>13</b>
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<b>Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders</b>	
<b>SOPOs, NOs &amp; FTOs imposed by the courts</b>	
SOPOs	66
NOs	0
FTOs	0

<b>Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody</b>				
	<b>Category 1: Registered sex offenders</b>	<b>Category 2: Violent offenders</b>	<b>Category 3: Other dangerous offenders</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Breach of licence</b>				
Level 2	6	3	3	12
Level 3	0	1	9	10
Total	6	4	12	22
<b>Breach of SOPO</b>				
Level 2	2	-	-	2
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	2	-	-	2

<b>Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population</b>	104
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This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2013 Population Estimates: Single year of age and sex for Police Areas in England and Wales; estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 26 June 2014, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

# Explanation commentary on statistical tables

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## MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2014 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.

**(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 (96.5% 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.

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[www.justice.gov.uk](http://www.justice.gov.uk)**