



MAPPA

Annual Report

2014-2015



INTRODUCTION

This report marks a further year of progress and development of public protection issues in Tayside.

In this eighth report the aim is to highlight the work of MAPPA. Throughout the eight years it has been our over-riding priority to make our streets as safe as possible so that people can go about their everyday lives in a more secure environment.

By providing this insight into the work of MAPPA, we aim to raise public awareness and promote confidence in the work of these valuable multi agency arrangements.

Jane Martin

*Chair of Tayside MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group
MAPPA*

THE LAST 12 MONTHS

In this eighth annual report on the operation of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) across Tayside, the intention is to raise awareness of how the various agencies work together to assess and manage people who commit sexual offences. The arrangements are statutory which means there is a duty on relevant agencies to share information and jointly agree multi agency plans which address the risk to the public and also help rehabilitate the individual.

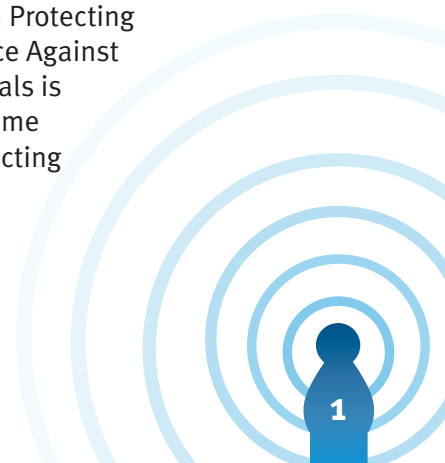
In Tayside, MAPPA is overseen by a Strategic Oversight Group which includes representation from the 3 local authorities of Angus, Dundee and Perth and Kinross, Police Scotland, the Scottish Prison Service (SPS), the NHS and Victim Support. A significant area of work this year was preparation for a comprehensive MAPPA Review which was carried out across Scotland during the summer of 2015. This was the first national review of MAPPA and the findings will be available in next years report.

The agencies continue to work well together and a number of joint training events were carried out, including training for MAPPA chairs. All cases are subject to these meetings, which facilitate information sharing and develop risk management plans. In addition staff regularly attend complex case events overseen by a Clinical Forensic Psychologist. These events allow staff to share experiences of difficult cases and jointly explore defensible solutions. Staff who may not be directly involved in the management of sex offenders, for example those involved in child protection or youth justice, also attend as appropriate.

Following the introduction of Police Scotland, there has been a focus on ensuring some key services are delivered consistently within all areas. In this respect, one significant development has been the national introduction of an Environmental Risk Assessment (ERA) process for the accommodation of sexual offenders. This process is carried out for addresses for all offenders subject to MAPPA with due regard to the location of victims and others who may be potential victims. This arrangement should be subject to continual review to ensure the protection of the public.

The MAPPA Co-ordinator continues to liaise with staff from SPS and has particularly strong links with the Open Estate at HMP Castle Huntly, receiving notifications of all Registered Sex Offenders (RSO) placed there. Regular meetings are held to discuss the management of prisoners from Tayside who are progressing to Home Leave. 3 such offenders are in this category with review meetings being held every 6 weeks. This provides valuable information to inform SPS risk management meetings, Parole Board tribunals and the management of people who have committed sexual offences when they return to the community.

The MAPPA Co-ordinator also links to the other Lead Officers involved in Protecting People, from Child Protection, Adult Support and Protection and Violence Against Women. This ensures work around the protection of vulnerable individuals is appropriately co-ordinated, consistent and complimentary. There are some natural overlaps between the work of the groups and their roles in protecting vulnerable people, in terms of working with both parents/carers and children, work with families in general, identifying potential victims and managing the risks posed by certain individuals.



In Tayside, arrangements also continue to be strengthened by the post of an NHS MAPPA Liaison Officer. This is a key post in facilitating information sharing on relevant health issues and how they link to the management of risk. As part of their role, they also co-facilitate a treatment programme for offenders with a learning disability, carried out at Craigowl Centre, Strathmartine Complex. This programme is specifically for those with a learning disability who have been convicted of an offence involving sexualised behaviour. Attendance on this programme is often a directive from the Court.

CURRENT NUMBERS

Presently, there are 349 Registered Sex Offenders managed in the community across Tayside, with 142 (40%) subject to statutory supervision with Criminal Justice Social Work and therefore managed jointly with Police Scotland. The overall figures breakdown is as follows:

- **ANGUS** 100
- **DUNDEE** 160
- **PERTH & KINROSS** 89

This year, there was an increase of 22 offenders subject to statutory requirements. In the last 12 months, 334 (96%) complied with registration requirements. In terms of the nature of sexual offending, it is clear that there has been a significant increase in the possession of indecent images on the internet, with 82 (23%) offenders being convicted of such crimes. Further statistical information is attached at Appendix 1.

In terms of compliance with Court Orders or License Conditions and any re-offending, 7 (2%) were returned to prison for breaching their supervision requirements and 3 (0.8%) were convicted of committing further serious crimes. It can therefore be seen that, as with previous years, the compliance rate is high. As also evidenced in previous years, reoffending rates continue to be low.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In respect of the coming year, the following priorities have been identified:

- It is anticipated that MAPPA will be extended to cover certain categories of violent offenders. This will involve substantial training for all staff
- The national MAPPA Guidance is likely to be reviewed both to accommodate these changes and any emerging themes from the national review.
- Where relevant to Tayside, all recommended changes will be implemented within and between the responsible authorities



CASE STUDY

The following case study focuses on the complexities of managing a sexual offender in the community found guilty of an offence of possessing indecent images. It is hoped that this will promote understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the various agencies and how they work together to protect the public.

MR A – FROM CONVICTION TO COMPLETION

Mr A was convicted of possession of indecent photographs of children and extreme pornographic images. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment and made the subject of a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) for 10 years. A Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) is an order which requires an individual to comply with certain restrictive conditions. Breaches of conditions are regarded as an offence and are punishable by imprisonment for up to 5 years.

The conditions set for Mr A were that he was prohibited from:

1. Using any device capable of accessing the internet unless (i) it has the capacity to retain and display the history of internet use, and (ii) he makes the device available on request for inspection by a Police Officer
2. Deleting any such history
3. Possessing any device capable of storing digital images unless he makes it available on request for inspection by a Police Officer

Mr A was placed on the Sex Offenders Register for 10 years. On release from prison he was also placed on licence which meant that he was to be supervised by Social Workers in Criminal Justice for a period of 12 months.

Prior to release the Prison Service and Mr A's Social Worker shared information regarding his time in custody. Due to his short prison sentence Mr A did not undertake any offence focused work before being released.

On the day of release, Mr A met with his Social Worker and his appointed Police Offender Management Officer. At this meeting the roles of both agencies were explained and Mr A was advised that, in addition to planned contacts, unannounced home visits would also be made in order to assess the risk he poses. It was emphasised that it was important that he was open and honest about who he was associating with and his activities.

The conditions of both his licence and the SOPO were explained to him and he confirmed he understood the restrictions and the consequences should he breach any of the conditions.

Mr A then registered his name, date of birth, home address, passport and financial details with the Police in accordance with the sex offender notification process.

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The day following Mr A's release from prison his Social Worker, Police Offender Management Officer, Housing representative and Health liaison officer attended a MAPPA meeting, where all the information about him was shared to inform an agreement about the level of risk he presented and to jointly agree a risk management plan.

Mr A met with his Social Worker on a weekly basis to complete the appropriate risk assessments and assess/prepare him for involvement in the treatment programme 'Moving Forward Making Changes' (MFMC). In addition to this both his Social Worker and designated Police Officer made both announced and unannounced visits to his home to help inform the on-going risk management plan. Police visits involved manual checks of his electronic devices.

Throughout all monitoring home visits Mr A was fully engaging with his Social Worker and Officers from the offender management unit. His partner was also seen frequently and she too was engaging and supportive of the management of Mr A. It was felt by both Police and Social Work staff that Mr A was open and honest during his home and office visits.

When Mr A had completed his pre group work sessions, which consist of 7 essential components, including exploring who Mr A had in the community as supports to maintain a non offending lifestyle and how to overcome the difficulties associated with a change of behaviour, he started the MFMC groupwork programme. This required him to attend for two afternoons per week, in addition to his weekly appointment with his Social Worker. Mr A was also given written tasks to complete in his own time and bring back each week to the group.

Feedback from the specialist groupwork facilitators was that Mr A responded well to all tasks and his assignments were prepared to a high standard. These tasks necessitate the collation of a lot of personal and sensitive information from an individual's history and Mr A participated and responded well.

Throughout the treatment programme the facilitators regularly reviewed the work carried out by Mr A and in joint meetings with his Social Worker and Mr A, a plan for future work was drawn up to continue to address key issues and sustain progress. It was clear that Mr A had an understanding of his offending and his risk factors and over a number of months was able to work through all of the modules of the MFMC programme. At the end of the 12 month programme, the facilitators were confident that Mr A had the motivation and drive to lead an offence free life.

Throughout the year of his licence when he was supervised and monitored by both Police Officers and Social Workers regular MAPPA meetings were held to share information to inform on-going risk management plans. When his licence ended Mr A remained subject to the sex offender notification requirements and his SOPO. Police Officers continued to undertake unannounced home visits to ensure regular monitoring.

Mr A continues to be a registered sex offender and will continue to be discussed at regular MAPPA meetings. His risk management plan will continue to be reviewed until his 10 year term of notification requirements is complete.

MR A'S OWN STORY

Just over two years ago I felt my life had come to an end; I had just been convicted and sentenced to two years in prison. The year passed and nothing much changed and I felt like no-one was all that interested. I was released on licence and this is where the real work began.

I started having a weekly appointment at the Criminal Justice Social Work building with my case worker. It was a difficult time with all the worries about having to deal with people and day to day life things but I decided at the outset that I would embrace the work and be honest and open.

I was to start group sessions but had to do some ground work with my case worker before I could start and this focused on my common life goals, what I did in the past to achieve these, and also the concept of change.

After a couple of months I started the group sessions. These were daunting to start as I was joining an established group but I was made to feel very welcome by the facilitators and other group members. Once again I set out to be open, honest and speak up.

The group was on twice a week and it was something I looked forward to, it was important to speak to other human beings and even though the subject matter was sometimes difficult. The approach I took in being honest was definitely the best policy and I think it was appreciated by the facilitators and it also encouraged some of the other group members to open up.

The way Moving Forward Making Changes (the group) worked was useful too. All the group members started at different times and therefore was at different sections of the course, this helped because it kept the course fresh as it was a different topic each session and by listening to others work it gave me the heads up on what was required and made me think about things that had happened in my life before I had to complete the work myself.

I found the group work very helpful as it really made me think about what was important in my life and what I wanted in the future. It was split into various different assignments which after completing I had to present to the group, during the presentation group members would ask probing questions which was incredibly valuable as it opened up avenues that I had not thought of myself. I was lucky in my group as there were several people willing to ask these difficult questions. We also looked into the way our past shaped our life and what things we learnt as children that hold us back in our current life.

One thing I didn't particularly like was the number of changes in the facilitators, there was a base group but it was not always the same people every session and this sometimes made it a little disjointed and it changed the dynamic of the group. On a plus side it did mean that we would have to recap some of the work for the benefit of the facilitator who had missed a session and this was good reflective work.

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Working with the group improved my standard of life, I was more aware of my feelings and I had hope for the future, my confidence had returned and I had a better understanding of what I wanted. As the project names suggests it is more about moving to the future and yes we did do work on leading up to my offence but it was more focused on making a better life for each of the members and reducing the chance of reoffending or giving the members the ability to notice when things were not going right.

Now that I have completed my time at the project my life has got better, I now work which I wasn't sure I would, I have a new girlfriend and I am happy. This may not have been the case had I not attended the group.

Other things that helped was my support network, in particular my father who I would meet for regular coffees and chats about my progress and life in general. I also kept myself busy and motivated which meant I got out and about and didn't sit and dwell on things.

On the whole I found my experience with Criminal Justice Services and Moving Forward Making changes very useful and helpful and I think I took full benefit from this by joining in and believing from the start that I needed help and I wanted to change.



APPENDIX 1

STATISTICS FROM 1 APRIL 2014 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2015

Table 1: Registered Sex Offenders

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSO's)	
a) Number of Registered Sex Offenders:	
1) At liberty and living in your area on 31st March :	349
2) Per 100,000 of the population on 31st March:	87
b) The number of RSO's having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 April and 31 March:	15
c) The number of "wanted" RSOs on 31st March:	1
d) The number of "missing" RSOs on 31st March:	0

Table 2: Civil Orders applied and granted in relation to RSO's.

THE NUMBER OF	
a) Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S) in force on 31 March	42
b) SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March	7
c) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 March	1
d) Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 April & 31 March	5
e) Number of people convicted of a breach of a RSHO between 1 April & 31 March	0
f) Number of Foreign Travel Orders imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March	0
g) Number of Notification Orders imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March	2

Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSO's)	
a) Number of RSOs managed by MAPPA level as at 31 March: 1) MAPPA Level 1: 2) MAPPA Level 2: 3) MAPPA Level 3:	312 37 0
b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1st April and 31st March: 1) MAPPA Level 1: 2) MAPPA Level 2: 3) MAPPA Level 3:	3 0 0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 April and 31 March (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime):	7
d) Number of indefinite sex offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 April and 31 March:	5
e) Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 April and 31 March:	0
f) Number of notifications made to Jobcentre Plus under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 April and 31 March:	46
g) Number of RSO's subject to formal disclosure:	0

Table 4: Restricted Patients

RESTRICTED PATIENTS (RP'S):	
a) Number of RP's:	
1) Living in your area on 31st March:	23
2) During the reporting year:	0
b) Number of RP's per order:	
1) Compulsion Order with Restriction Order (CORO):	30
2) Hospital Detention (HD):	0
3) Temporary Treatment Detention (TTD):	0
c) Number within hospital/community:	
1) State Hospital:	5
2) Other hospital no suspension of detention (SUS):	18
3) Other hospital with unescorted SUS:	3
4) Community (Conditional Discharge):	4
d) Number managed by MAPPA level on 31 March:	
1) MAPPA Level 1	0
2) MAPPA Level 2	23
3) MAPPA Level 3	0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 April and 31 March:	
1) MAPPA Level 1:	0
2) MAPPA Level 2:	0
3) MAPPA Level 3:	0
f) No of RPs on Suspension of detention:	
1) who did not abscond or offend:	6
2) who absconded:	0
3) who absconded and then offended:	0
4) where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention:	0
g) No. of RPs on Conditional Discharge:	
1) who did not breach conditions, were not recalled, or did not offend:	4
2) who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government):	0
h) recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions:	0
i) recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons:	0

Table 5: Delineation of RSO'S by age on 31st March:

Age	
a) Under 18	4
b) 18-20	10
c) 21-30	58
d) 31-40	56
e) 41-50	77
f) 51-60	73
g) 61-70	49
h) 71-80	20
i) 81-90	2
j) 91-100	0
Total	349

Table 6: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March:

Sex	
a) Male	349
b) Female	0
Total	349

Table 7: Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March:	
Ethnic Origin	
White Scottish	332
Other British	0
Irish	1
Gypsy Traveller	0
Polish	3
Other white ethnic group	3
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	0
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	6
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	1
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	2
Other Asian	0
African, African Scottish or African British	1
Other African	0
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	0
Other Caribbean or Black	0
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	0
Other ethnic group	0
Subject declined to define ethnicity	0
Subject does not understand	0
Total	349

Table 8: Number of RSO's managed under statutory conditions and/or notification requirements on 31st March:	
Number of RSO's	
a) On Statutory supervision:	142
b) Subject to notification requirements only:	207
Total	349



Further national information on the subject of MAPPA
can be found on the Scottish Government Website:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/mappaannualreports2015>

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MAPPA

Tayside Multi Agency
Public Protection Arrangements

