



MAPPA

Annual Report

2016-2017



MAPPA

Tayside Multi Agency
Public Protection Arrangements

INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Tayside MAPPAs Annual report 2016-17.

This report summarises the work undertaken to progress and develop local public protection arrangements. Included is key information on the operation of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) across the Tayside area relating to the management of sexual offenders and certain high risk offenders. The statistics provided shows the number of offenders managed under MAPPAs by both category of offender and the level at which they are managed. The report further describes work undertaken by agencies involved in MAPPAs locally to contribute to the protection of the public.

Kathryn Lindsay

*Chair of Tayside MAPPAs Strategic Oversight Group
MAPPAs*

THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Extension of MAPPA

On 31 March 2016, MAPPA arrangements became available to support the management of offenders on statutory orders who are deemed to pose a risk of serious harm, but who are not Registered Sex Offenders nor Restricted Patients.

Since implementation of this MAPPA extension, six Tayside offenders have been managed through MAPPA who would not otherwise have been subject to these arrangements. Three of these offenders have been returned to custody for breaches within their supervision.

In preparation for the extension, the Risk Management Authority delivered Risk Practice Training courses across the country with 7 Social Work courses = 152 social workers being trained, 6 Police courses = 125 Police officers being trained and 1 MAPPA Chair event where 27 MAPPA chairs attended. A further 9 courses are planned for the year ahead.

Tayside agencies have been active in securing places at all courses to support the rollout. Staff from Social Work in the three local authorities and D Division Police Scotland, Offender Management Officers completed this training.

Strategic Collaboration

The MAPPA Co-ordinator continues to link with lead officers for Child and Adult Protection and is now a member of the Protecting People Angus group.

The MAPPA Co-ordinator has also maintained links with colleagues in the Scottish Prison Service around the rollout of the MAPPA extension and the local arrangements for assessing and managing risk in the community.



CORE STATISTICS

On 31 March 2017, there were 361 offenders at liberty in Tayside with 174 (48%) subject to a statutory supervision order with Criminal Justice Social Work and managed jointly under MAPPA with Police Scotland.

The number of offenders managed in each area is detailed below:

- **ANGUS** 102
- **DUNDEE** 154
- **PERTH & KINROSS** 105

In 2016/2017, 13 offenders (3%) were recalled to custody for a breach of a statutory order and 6 offenders (1.6%) were convicted of committing a further serious crime.

Further statistical information is available at Appendix A.

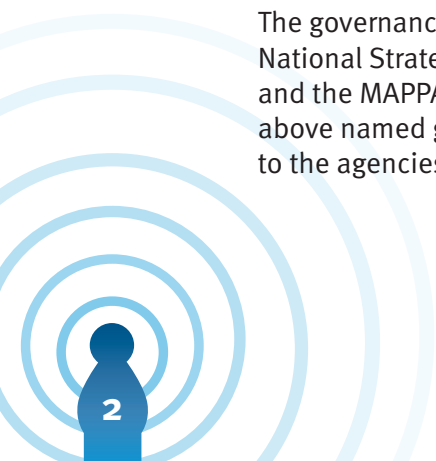
STRATEGIC PUBLIC PROTECTION LINKS

Following on from the national thematic inspections, the Tayside MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group (SOG) oversaw the implementation of the 17 identified areas for development. To support this work, a group of key operational staff were involved in establishing the MAPPA Operational Group (MOG) taking responsibility for ensuring that improvements become imbedded in core business across each of the agencies in Tayside.

Where persons managed under MAPPA processes commit, or attempt to commit, further serious crime the circumstances are examined according to national guidance. This year, the threshold for reporting cases for consideration of a Significant Case Review (SCR) changed to include “when an offender managed under MAPPA at any level is charged with an offence listed in Schedule 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003”. This change has resulted in an increase in the number of cases notified to the MAPPA SOG Chair with 12 cases having been notified during the reporting period. Local processes have been developed to ensure that learning from reviews is shared with the relevant staff.

More information on the arrangements for notification of incidents of reoffending significant case reviews can be found in the MAPPA Guidance 2016.

The governance structure of MAPPA in Scotland has evolved with a new MAPPA National Strategic Group (NSG) supported by the MAPPA Development Group (MDG) and the MAPPA Co-ordinators Group. Members of the Tayside SOG attend all of the above named groups which ensures that any new information is quickly disseminated to the agencies working with MAPPA in Tayside.



FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The following priorities have been identified for 2017/18

- Raising awareness of MAPPA and the extended remit
- Linking to other public protection fora
- Carrying out a audit of MAPPA activity
- Progress the work of the MOG in ensuring learning from self evaluation activities and inspection is implemented across all agencies

CASE STUDY

The work of the Responsible Authorities is complex and cuts across many shared boundaries, the following case study is a day in the life of a Public Protection Team Social Worker and gives an example of how joint working arrangements between agencies work in practice.

Being a social worker in a public protection team involves a range of activities including:

- Writing assessments and reports for courts to assist sentencing decisions
- Providing professional support services in Court
- Coordinating and managing the supervision of people placed on a community payback order
- Preparing assessments and reports for the Parole Board to assist decisions about release from prison
- Supervise people who are subject to parole or other forms of post-custodial supervision requirements Monitor compliance with specific legal requirements and respond to information received from other sources, including notifying the Court or Parole Board of any breach of requirements
- Participating in a broad range of duties as part of the wider criminal justice social work service locally.



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A SOCIAL WORKERS DAY

I have been a Social Worker for 26 years and currently work with the Public Protection Team in Dundee. The following is a typical day:

Leaving the house at 0815 hours I drive to Perth prison for a meeting to discuss the parole hearing of Mr V who is serving a sentence for sexual offences against children.

Mr V is a man in his 40s with a history of previous sexual offending and is currently serving a sentence of 4 years custody with a similar period of compulsory supervision on release. This means that he will be supervised by me as his Community Justice Social Worker for 3 years following his release from prison. He will also be supervised indefinitely by Police Scotland as a registered sex offender.

The meeting at Perth Prison is attended by myself, the prison meeting co-ordinator, prison based social worker, residential officer, my community public protection team leader and Mr V. It is a pre-parole meeting to prepare for a pending parole tribunal.

We discuss all the necessary risk assessments and use the session to further assess Mr V's motivation to engage meaningfully with supervision on his release, including his willingness to complete an offence focused treatment programme on any return to the community. We go through the content of a recently completed Home Background Report which will also be made available to the Parole Board to ensure that Mr V is aware of the assessment and recommendations around what will be required of him post release.

The meeting ended at 1030 hours and I then drove to Dundee where the rest of my appointments were scheduled.

At 1130 hours, Mr X attended at the office for our fortnightly appointment, he is subject to life licence having been convicted and sentenced to a life term for murder. This is Mr X's second period of supervision in the community. Following his first release, he was returned to custody following an increase in the assessed level of risk. He then engaged with further offence focused work, the mental health team and successfully completed a programme around substance misuse leading to him becoming drug free.

During our appointment, Mr X discussed told me what he has been doing over the past fortnight and shared how his mental health has been. He continues to keep himself busy, although has a very isolated lifestyle. There are no concerns about his engagement and compliance with his licence conditions.

I update our electronic case recording systems with the details and decisions from the morning's appointments and grab lunch.

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At 1430 hours, Mr Y a man in his 20s, attended for his weekly appointment. I manage Mr Y's licence, he was convicted of sexual intercourse with adolescent females and sentenced to 2 years imprisonment with a similar period of compulsory supervision on release. Mr Y is subject to strict licence conditions. His circumstances have become much more settled since he secured his own tenancy and was able to leave homeless accommodation. He has also started a college course which is adding structure and purpose to his life. These improvements in the stability of Mr Y's lifestyle and circumstances directly contribute to reducing his risk of further offending.

Mr Y's attendance at our appointments is mandatory. He had missed a previous meeting and we discussed the reasons for this. He appeared to have prioritised a meeting about his housing situation but to mark the seriousness of not keeping in touch as agreed, I issued a formal warning for non-attendance. In the event that he can provide evidence of his meeting about housing, I can withdraw the warning. If further warnings are issued, I can submit a formal report detailing concerns about his engagement and he may be recalled to custody.

We covered general updates on his activities and circumstances, using his weekly journal and then undertook some specific work around relationships and offending behaviour. A colleague from the Tay Project, which is the team who deliver the offence focussed 'Moving Forward Making Changes' programme, joined our appointment and provided feedback from Mr Y's recent group session. Mr Y will continue with this work until he completes the programme.

At 1530 hours, I undertake an unannounced home visit to Mr Z with a colleague from Police Scotland offender management unit. Mr Z is currently subject to a 3 year Community Payback Order following a conviction for the possession of indecent images of children. The order includes strict conditions that he must adhere to or his order will be returned to the Court. Mr Z was getting ready to go out as we arrived, and stayed to engage in the visit. He told us of matters affecting his day to day life, financial issues and difficulties in finding employment. He was reminded not to undertake any work without my prior approval.

I noted Mr Z's positive presentation during the visit as I am aware that his mood has been known to dip. He reported that his mental health was improving and told me of his plans to discuss coming off his medication with his Doctor. The offender management officer examined Mr Z's telephone and computer to confirm that there are no files of concern and confirm that Mr Z does not have internet access. He reported no issues with his neighbours stating he keeps himself to himself. At the conclusion of the visit Mr Z was given his next appointment which will be in the office.

At 1700 hours I returned to the office to complete the case recording, paperwork and updated the risk assessments on ViSOR (the shared database used by all responsible authorities).

APPENDIX A

STATISTICS FROM 1 APRIL 2016 UNTIL 31 MARCH 2017

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 : 2) Per 100,000 of the population on 31st March:	361 0
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:	14
c) The number of "wanted" RSOs on 31st March:	0
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	49
b) SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March	6
c) Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 March	2
d) Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 April & 31 March	8
e) Number of people convicted of a breach of a RSHO between 1 April & 31 March	1
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	1



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:	337 24 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:	4 2 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):	13
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:	1
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:	29
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:	21
2) During the reporting year:	0
b) Number of RP's per order:	
1) Compulsion Order with Restriction Order (CORO):	27
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):	14
3) Other hospital with unescorted SUS:	3
4) Community (Conditional Discharge):	5
d) Number managed by MAPPA level on 31 March:	
1) MAPPA Level 1	0
2) MAPPA Level 2	7
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:	0
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:	5
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	3
b) 18-20	18
c) 21-30	80
d) 31-40	94
e) 41-50	81
f) 51-60	94
g) 61-70	75
h) 71-80	23
i) 81-90	3
l) 91-100	0
Total	471

Table 6: Delineation of population of RSO's on 31st March:	
Sex	
a) Male	466
b) Female	5
Total	471



Table 7: Delineation of RSO's by ethnicity on 31st March:	
Ethnic Origin	
White Scottish	364
Other British	50
Irish	3
Gypsy Traveller	1
Polish	5
Other white ethnic group	9
Mixed or multiple ethnic group	2
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	5
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	0
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	2
Other Asian	0
African, African Scottish or African British	0
Other African	0
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	0
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	1
Other Caribbean or Black	0
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	0
Other ethnic group	0
Subject declined to define ethnicity	29
Subject does not understand	0
Total	471

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:	174
b) Subject to notification requirements only:	297
Total	471

Table 9: Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders	
Number of offenders managed by MAPPA level as at 31 March:	
a) Level 2 - Multi-Agency Risk Management	6
b) Level 3 - MAPPP	0
Number of offenders convicted of a further Group 1 or 2 crime;	0
Number of offenders returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions (including those returned to custody because of a conviction of Group 1 or 2 crime)	3
Number of notifications made to DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	0

** Tables 5,6,7 & 8 include the number of registered sex offenders who are in custody as of 31 March 2017.







MAPPA Co-ordinator

Friarfield House
Barrack Street
Dundee, DD1 1PQ

Tel: 01382 435518
Fax: 01382 435080



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Recycled Paper