

PROTECTING THE PUBLIC

Lancashire Area
(including Lancashire, Blackpool, and Blackburn
with Darwen)



Lancashire



Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements Annual Report 2003 - 2004



Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

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Foreword

We are delighted to introduce this, the third, annual report by the Lancashire Area Responsible Authority. The document sets out details of how protection of the public from dangerous offenders has continued to be a high priority over the past year, through the multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA).

There is no doubt that good work has been done since the Authority last reported and that this has contributed significantly to our shared aim of making Lancashire a safer place. This is a real credit to the individuals involved in implementing the arrangements and we are determined to build on the already solid foundations over the forthcoming year; this will, of course, bring challenges, but importantly, we have opportunities to strengthen the arrangements.

We welcomed HM Prison Service into the Responsible Authority from April 2004 and furthermore, the appointment of Lay Advisers to the MAPPA Strategic Management Board will now help us to understand the needs of, and engage more fully with, our local communities.

Of course, whilst the aim of the MAPPA is to protect people by reducing the risk of offending, we recognise that, throughout the last year, there has been a significant effort to meet the needs of actual victims, through the work of victim liaison officers and victim support schemes. There is a clear need to build on this approach, something to which the Authority is fully committed.

The work already undertaken, will be further strengthened during this coming year by significant legislative changes and initiatives. We know that those involved in the MAPPA will meet the new challenges and opportunities that this will create, with the same enthusiasm and commitment they have shown throughout the last year.

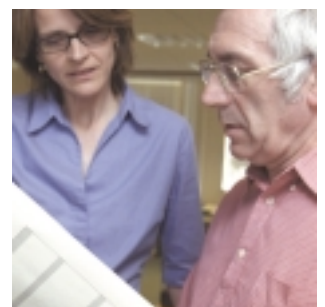
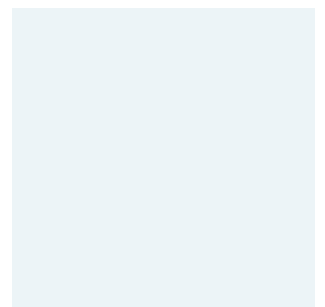
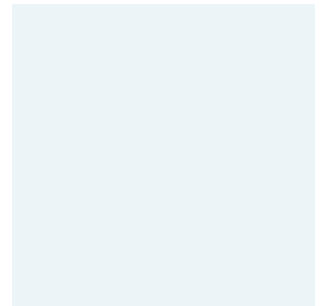
We commend this report to you and thank all the individuals and agencies involved for their hard work, which has significantly contributed to the achievements of the MAPPA in protecting our communities in Lancashire.

Paul Stephenson

*Chief Constable
Lancashire Constabulary*

John Crawforth

*Chief Probation Officer
National Probation Service
Lancashire Area*



Contacts

Lancashire Probation Area

	Address	Phone
Colin Dearden Deputy Chief Officer colin.dearden@lancashire.probation.gsx.gov.uk	99/101 Garstang Rd PRESTON PR1 1LD	01772 201209
Anne Matthews Communications Officer anne.matthews@lancashire.probation.gsx.gov.uk	99/101 Garstang Rd PRESTON PR1 1LD	01772 201209

Lancashire Constabulary

	Address	Phone
Superintendent Gary Stephenson gary.stephenson@lancashire.pnn.police.uk	Lancs Constabulary HQ Hutton PRESTON PR4 5SB	01772 412416
Peter Lovett- Horn Senior Press Office peter.lovett-horn@lancashire.pnn.police.uk	Lancs Constabulary HQ Hutton PRESTON PR4 5SB	01772 412658

NW Prison Region

	Address	Phone
Mark Livingston mark.livingston@hmps.gsi.gov.uk	NW Area Office Stirling House Ackhurst Business Park Foxhole Road CHORLEY PR7 1NY	01257 244103

Victim Support, Lancashire

	Phone
Blackburn, Darwen & District Branch	01254 680442
Burnley/Pendle/Clitheroe Branch	01282 455955
Chorley & District Branch	01257 246229
Fylde Branch	01253 626193
Hyndburn & Rossendale Branch	01254 871198
N Lancashire Branch	01524 859044
Preston Branch	01772 201142
W Lancashire Branch	01695 728303
Area Office	01772 828422
NATIONAL HELPLINE	0845 3030900

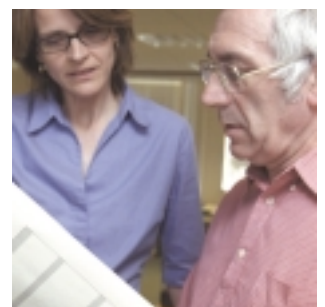
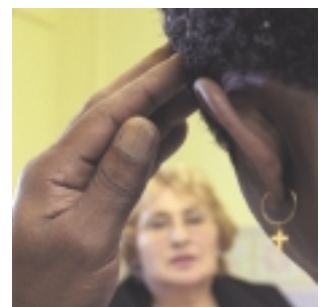
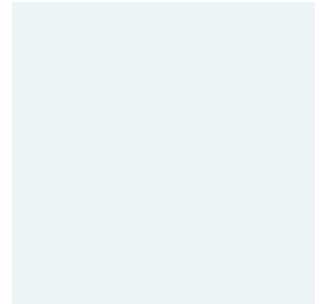
NSPCC

24Hrs Child Protection Helpline	0808 800500
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Glossary of Terms

- **The Responsible Authority**
The Police, Probation Service and Prison Service are the Responsible Authority for MAPPA.
 - **MAPPA**
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. The statutory arrangements for providing co-ordinated risk management by the agencies relating to violent and sexual offenders.

MAPPP/MAPP Panels - Multi agency panels which assess risk and determine multi agency action plans.
 - **PPU**
Public Protection Unit - a national unit based at the National Probation Directorate, which has oversight of MAPP Arrangements and of the very high risk offenders. Locally the Lancashire Constabulary is evaluating PPUs to manage child protection, domestic violence, and dangerous (violent and sexual) offenders.
 - **NPS**
National Probation Service
 - **ACPC**
Area Child Protection Committees
 - **SMB**
Strategic Management Board - comprises the three "Responsible Authority"
- Agencies and the agencies with "a duty to co-operate". (Health, Social Services, Housing, YOTs, Education) etc....
- **SSD**
Social Services Department
 - **YOT**
Youth Offending Teams
 - **LEA**
Local Education Authority
 - **LCJB**
Local Criminal Justice Board. A strategic board comprising all the Criminal Justice Agencies in Lancashire.
 - **OASYS**
Offender Assessment System. A structured system by which all offenders are assessed including a risk of harm assessment.
 - **VLO**
Victim Liaison Officer. Employed by the Probation Service, these officers contact victims of sexual and violent crime and, if agreed, keep them informed about key dates in a sentence and enable the victim to comment on release arrangements.
 - **VISOR**
Violent and Sex Offender Register. An electronic database to facilitate tracking and information sharing.



Introduction

Lancashire has developed effective multi-agency public protection arrangements which give practical effect to government initiatives. These initiatives in themselves have developed following experience of work in Lancashire and other areas.

Sexual and violent offences are dreadful crimes that deeply affect the lives of victims and their families can instill fear in local communities. Their impact can be profound and long-lasting, leaving victims feeling unsafe, even in their own homes. Indeed many of these offences are committed by family members in the home. In Lancashire MAPPA arrangements have therefore become integrated with child protection and domestic violence arrangements. The Government regards tackling sexual and violent crimes as one its highest priorities. Having set up the MAPPA in 2001 - which provided for the first time a firm statutory basis for the work police and probation jointly undertake to protect the public from sexual and violent offenders - it has in the last year done a great deal to strengthen the MAPPA and the wider public protection framework.

Strengthening the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)

The national development of the MAPPA has concentrated on preparing to implement the MAPPA provisions of the Criminal Justice Act (2003). These provisions came into force on 5th April 2004 and help strengthen the MAPPA by:

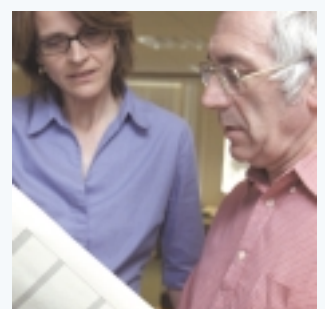
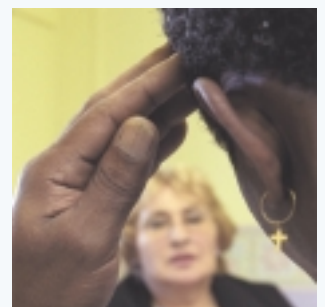
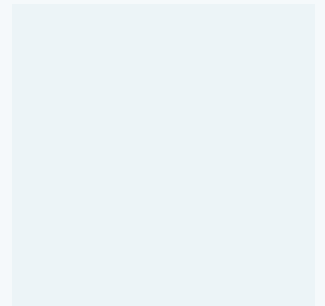
- (i) making the Prison Service part of the 'Responsible Authority' with police and probation;
- (ii) formalising the involvement of

other agencies which can make an important contribution to helping offenders not to re-offend - the Act imposes a 'Duty to Co-operate' with the Responsible Authority MAPPA upon:

- Local Authority Housing
- Education
- Social Services
- Health Service bodies
- Jobcentres Plus
- Youth Offending Teams
- Registered Social Landlords (which accommodate MAPPA offenders)
- Electronic monitoring providers

- (iii) The appointment by the Home Secretary of two members of the public ('Lay Advisers') in each Area to assist in monitoring the effectiveness of the MAPPA.

Work on the 'duty to co-operate' has been taken forward by two separate and complementary initiatives. First, in many areas the duty to co-operate formalises what has already begun to be established as good practice. The statutory basis of the duty will help ensure a more consistent engagement of all these agencies across England and Wales. Secondly, the relevant Central Government departments and the Welsh Assembly have been involved in developing the Guidance which the Home Secretary issued on the duty to co-operate. The



reform of the way in which child protection is organised, following the public inquiry into the tragic death of Victoria Climbié, will reinforce the importance of effective joint working between different agencies which the MAPPA has itself promoted.

The introduction of an element of public scrutiny of this often complex and sensitive area of public protection through the appointment of two Lay Advisers in each Area, has been carefully and successfully trialed and evaluated. As Home Office Minister Paul Goggins said:

“Lay Advisers will play a vital role...We are committed to giving them not only an insight into how this work is carried out but, more importantly, an opportunity to question what is being done and why.”

Other legislative measures

In addition to this work to strengthen the MAPPA, the Government has also begun to strengthen other statutory provisions, the most significant of which is the Sexual Offences Act (2003) and the measures to introduce new sentences for ‘dangerous’ offenders which will keep them in custody until they no longer pose a serious risk to the public.

The Sexual Offences Act overhauls the many antiquated sexual offences and plugs loopholes in the law. It strengthens the law on rape and on sex offences against children. It introduces new offences of ‘sexual grooming’ and extends the

protection from exploitation in prostitution or pornography to children up to the age of 18. For the first time, it will be an offence to buy sexual services from a child below this age, targeting those who abuse children in this way.

The Sexual Offences Act also strengthens the sex offenders register, which has proved a valuable means by which the police can monitor convicted sex offenders within their area, and introduces new civil orders to help prevent further offences from being committed.

The focus on Victims

In addition to all this work to tackle offenders, the Government has rightly placed much greater emphasis upon meeting the needs of victims. The victims of sexual offending are identified as a priority group within the National Victims and Witnesses Strategy. This strategy which was published in July 2003, aims to improve support and protection for victims and witnesses by:

- reducing the adverse effects of crime on victims and witnesses, and preventing secondary victimisation;
- encouraging more victims and witnesses to come forward; and
- by offering more options to victims and witnesses, including alternatives to attendance at court.

The Lancashire MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) works very closely with the Victim Support

Scheme, Lancashire and the Victim Liaison Officers employed by the Lancs Probation Service, contacts all victims of serious sexual and violent offenders within eight weeks of sentence.

These initiatives will help towards another key Government target, that of improving public confidence in the criminal justice system.

The Government is underpinning this work in its Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Bill which is currently going through Parliament. It will create a new independent post of Commissioner for Victims and Witnesses to be a champion/voice for all victims of crime and a new statutory Victims’ Code of Practice (to be implemented in April 2005) which will build on the existing Victims’ Charter and set out specific responsibilities that each criminal justice service agency and Victim Support must provide to victims.

Lancashire Public Protection Arrangements

The Probation Service and Police have public protection as the top priority. This report demonstrates how effective co-operation in Lancashire, in managing some very difficult people and situations has contributed to public protection. By integrating MAPPA work with child protection work and Domestic Violence Units and by working closely with the Prison Service, the co-ordination and effectiveness of this work will be further built on in 2004/05.

Key Achievements in 2003-2004

- **130 High Risk Offenders effectively managed through inter-agency planning.**
- **Establishment of the first public protection unit by the Constabulary.** The unit co-ordinates the work of police, probation and social services to improve child protection, effective response to domestic violence, and management of dangerous offenders.
- **VISOR.(Violent and Sex Offender Register)** Lancashire is one of the first areas in the country to implement VISOR - an electronic database of violent offenders and those on the Sex Offender register. This will greatly enhance access across Lancashire to intelligence on those offenders, and in due course across the whole country.
- **Protocol for the Housing of Dangerous Offenders.** The SMB has agreed a protocol to be negotiated with housing authorities and registered social landlords. The protocol has been approved by representative organisations. It will enable violent and sex offenders to be housed in appropriate accommodation away from children and vulnerable people, with support and controls provided by police and probation.
- **Information Sharing and Confidentiality Agreement.** Simple guidelines have been approved by all agencies and circulated to staff in all agencies. A comprehensive protocol is nearing adoption by the SMB.

Case Study: A

A is a 19 year old male, who received a police caution for downloading indecent images of young boys from the internet. He had not been charged with any offences prior to this incident. Although not on a community sentence, this young man was subject to the MAPPP process because of concerns that he may have carried out other offences as a child and because of his own worries that he may re-offend.

Probation liaised closely with the police intelligence unit to establish the facts of the case and to learn about the young man's current lifestyle.

A co-operated with Probation and was interviewed by psychologists who used established risk assessment tools to structure the process.

Probation's Trainee Forensic Psychologist was under the supervision of a Chartered Prison Forensic Psychologist, another example of joined-up working between services in this case. The assessment report was able to highlight areas of need for A, including: problem solving, awareness of sexual preference, impulsiveness and social inadequacy. It also identified factors which would make it more, or less, likely that he would reoffend in the future.

Recommendations were made for work which could be carried out with A, aiming to address his needs and reduce his risk of re-offending.

A has been very positive about the response he has received to both his own concerns and those of the police. He is already far less likely to commit an offence. There will now be attempts made to implement the psychologist's recommendation to ensure that A leads a safe lifestyle in future.

- **Links to Area Child Protection Committees.** Child Protection arrangements are being reviewed following the Lord Laming Inquiry and the Government's paper "Every Child Matters". It is essential that MAPPA arrangements are integrated with Child Protection arrangements. The Lancashire MAPPA SMB has very close links with the Lancashire, Blackpool and Blackburn with Darwen ACPCs, with overlapping membership. There has been collaboration and joint planning to deliver training, information sharing agreement, and notification of MAPP Panels where children are the victim.
- **Implementation of the "Guidance".** The 2003 Criminal Justice Act introduced new statutory responsibility for the Police, Probation and Prison Service. Guidance on implementation was issued in April 2003. During the year the SMB has put in place all the elements of the guidance. This builds on the foundations laid over the past 3 years.

How MAPPA operates in Lancashire

a) Helping Victims of Crime

As soon as an offender is sentenced to 12 months or more imprisonment for a sexual or violent offence, the VLO will:

- Contact the victim (or victim's family) to ask if they want contact maintained through the sentence and licence period.
- During the sentence, keep the victim informed of the key dates in the sentence.
- Consult the victim and make the victim's view known to the supervising officer, the prison, the local MAPP Panel, and if relevant the parole board.
- Make recommendations about licence conditions and release plans, based on victim's views.
- Advise Probation staff and attend MAPP Panels to advise of any victims concerns, relevant to the management of offenders.
- Keep victims informed of any significant developments during sentence or after release, and of any measures taken to increase their safety.

It is, of course, up to the victims whether they wish to have contact with the Probation Service Victim Liaison Officer.

A day in the life of a Victim Liaison Officer

After dropping my children at school, I arrive in the office at about ten past nine. As I have a victim visit at 11, I need to prepare, so I read the file, the CPS documents to get the circumstances of the offence. So that I can explain the sentence to the victim and their family, I print off a sheet with the timescale of the sentence - parole stage, licence end stage and so on - and note the possible months of release in this particular case.

Then I will check my e-mails - there is usually something that needs some action: perhaps a probation officer letting me know that an offender has applied for parole, perhaps a new victim case e-mailed to me from our central co-ordinator.

The visit to the victim takes longer than I had expected. The offender has applied for parole and I am seeking the victim's views, to find out if they have concerns they would like noted in the parole assessment report, if they wish to request a condition for his release, and what further contact they require. The family have spent the last few years coming to terms with the assault, finding their own way through their fears and anxieties and wish to describe to me the full and ongoing impact of the offence. They also want me to pass this on

to the probation officer, though not to the offender. I'll need to write up my report the next day, so when I get into the office I e-mail the probation officer to say I've made contact with the family and a report will follow.

By lunchtime the post has arrived and there are a few bundles of case papers to be filed with my victim files. There are also two of my letters to victims returned by the post office, where I will need to ask our central co-ordinator to see if she can find out where the victim now lives. One of the victims I have written to recently has returned the slip indicating they do want me to visit, so I mark this as confirmed in my diary and on the database and contact sheet.

If there is time at lunchtime I will try to start the new cases that have arrived, log them on my system and send out initial contact letters with appointments, accompanied by our leaflet and reply paid envelope. Then I ring the prisons to find out the sentence dates for the offenders on these new cases, so that I have the information when I visit. Luckily one of our admin officers is trained in some of the victim work admin and I can pass this on to her if I run out of time.

In the afternoon I may be, for example, at a meeting in headquarters to discuss a risk assessment for victim work, or at a MAPPP meeting to convey the victim's point of view, her terror that the offender may move back to her area and find out where she lives. If there are no meetings and no more victim visits, the bulk of my time is spent dealing with the 208 active cases in the district, making sure that the victim is kept informed about the offender's release plans, and letting the probation officers know when conditions relating to the victim are required. Once or twice a month I ring the Court of Appeal to find out the progress of the appeals I know are on-going, and from time to time I ring the Lifer Unit or tariff section to find out if tariffs have been set for the lifer cases where I have contact with the family. Any phone calls from victims, probation officers, social workers and police family liaison officers may mean that all this work, along with the report I have to write, will have to wait until the next day. Thank goodness I have great colleagues to make me cups of tea, a super system and database, and an after-school club for the children!

Case Study: B

B was sentenced to 7 years imprisonment for Indecency with a 13 year old who was a relative. He was released in September 2003, and required to live in approved premises with staff on duty 24 hours a day.

Throughout the sentence the Victim Liaison Officer (VLO) had been in contact with the victim and her family. The role of the VLO is to provide information and take the victim's view into account, rather than to provide emotional support which is provided by Victim Support Lancashire. Nevertheless the impact of the offence and continuing fear of meeting the offender were major issues with which the VLO was involved.

As a result of this contact, the licence included a fairly large exclusion zone, and B would have been recalled to prison immediately if he had entered it. The zone was subsequently expanded to ensure protection to other members of the victim's family. This was in spite of B's representation that it would cut him off from his own family.

During the course of the licence, B struck up a relationship with a woman with a daughter under 16, and consequently he was immediately warned, and the Home Office notified. He was not recalled on that occasion because he was otherwise progressing well in employment and compliance with the order.

However he has not yet been permitted to leave the approved premises and is still constantly monitored. Information has been shared with Social Services and other agencies to ensure he does not gain access to under age children.

Other agencies which provide support to victims include Victim Support Lancashire, NSPCC, Police and Social Services (see section 6 key contacts).

b) Risk Assessment

Accurate, reliable risk assessment is critical to the effective management of sexual, violent and other dangerous offenders.

Every offender given a community sentence or prison sentence of 12 months or more is assessed by the Probation Service or Prison Service using OASys - a detailed, structured, national, comprehensive tool covering 13 key areas of their life. This assessment feeds into a risk assessment. Assessments are measured at very regular intervals as it is important that this is a continuous process and all new information is included.

All sex offenders required to register will, in addition, be assessed by Police or Probation using a specialist matrix which assesses the risk of committing a further sex offence.

The Community Sex Offender Programme (CSOP):-

Sex Offender programmes are run in a number of prisons and in the community. This enables work to start in prisons and continue and be re-inforced after release.

In Lancashire 19 offenders successfully completed the CSOP in 2003/04.

In Lancashire the Community Sex Offender Programme works directly with over 40 offenders. The programme, which has run since January 2003, requires an offender to complete four blocks of offence focussed work, each block runs for one day a week for ten weeks. Once an offender has completed the

core programme he is considered for the relapse prevention group which runs once a week for fifteen weeks.

At the end of each programme block the offender's progress is reviewed with the offender case manager and programme tutor. The meeting focuses on the progress the offender has made with regard to the risk he presents to others and provides a platform for identifying future work needed to reduce risk further.

Currently in Lancashire there are four core groups with ten offenders in each group and a relapse

prevention group, which all the offenders must complete before they finish the programme. One of the core groups and the relapse prevention group are run in the evening to accommodate those offenders in employment.

Only 8.2% of child sex abusers have been re-convicted of a sexual offence after 5 years, compared to 18.4% who have not completed a programme.

Only 8.3% of rapists have committed new violent offences after 5 years, compared to 29.2% who have not completed a programme.

Typical Licence Conditions:

Additional Licence Conditions

Any of the following conditions, if appropriate, can be requested before the release of an offender, for inclusion in a licence:

- Reside at approved premises and must not leave to live elsewhere without obtaining the prior approval of your supervising officer; thereafter you must reside as directed by your supervising officer.
- Not engage in any work or other organised activity involving a person under the age of 18 years either on a professional or voluntary basis without the prior approval of your supervising officer.
- Not to reside in the same household as any child under the age of 18 years of age, without the prior approval of your supervising officer.
- Not to seek to approach or communicate with (i.e. names of Victim/wife/child/grandchild), without the prior approval of your supervising officer.
- Not to seek to approach or communicate with anyone under the age of 18 years without the prior approval of your supervising officer.
- Not to visit the home of family, friends or acquaintances who have children under the age of 18 years, without the prior approval of your supervising officer.
- Comply with any requirements reasonably imposed by your supervising officer for the purpose of ensuring that you address your offending behaviour problems (i.e. alcohol/drug/sexual/gambling/solvent abuse/anger or debt-related) at (i.e. name of programme where appropriate).
- Not to enter (i.e. name the geographical area) without the prior approval of your supervising officer.
- Attend a duly qualified (i.e. psychiatrist/psychologist/medical practitioner) for such care, supervision or treatment as that practitioner recommends.

c) Risk Management

There are 3 levels of risk management:

Level 1 - Normal Single Agency Management

Good risk management starts with risk reduction. In Lancashire the Prison and Probation Service provide a range of offence focussed programmes. These have been

accredited by the Home Office following extensive (and continuing) research to show that they work.

In addition to intensive, sometimes long-term, groupwork offenders will work with their supervising officer to reduce risk by:

- Improving relationships
- Finding settled accommodation
- Improving basic skills to get a job
- Reduce or stop using alcohol

These strategies enable offenders to develop their own controls and think about the effect they have had on their victims.

Often it is necessary to impose external controls and some are automatically included in a Prison Licence, or Community Order. Breaking any of these conditions in a licence will result in a Probation Officer recommending recall to prison, which can be immediate.

Level 2

In 101 cases in Lancashire special arrangements with other agencies are needed to manage the risk.

This may include:

- Specialist supported housing
- Mental Health Assessment
- Disclosure to an employer
- Protection of a vulnerable adult or child

In these cases an inter-agency meeting is called, information about risks shared, a management plan agreed, implemented and reviewed.

Level 3

In 26 cases in Lancashire the offender is considered a very high risk and requires constant monitoring, because of a high likelihood of “going underground”, a fixation on a particular victim or type, absence of any roots or support, unpredictable or very manipulative behaviour.

In these cases an inter-agency meeting of senior staff is called to share risk information, implement an action plan which may require considerable resources - for example:

- High levels of police time
- Electronic monitoring
- Disclosure to a number of people

d) Sex Offender Management

In addition to any other supervision, sex offenders must register from 5 years to Life.

The police and probation service assess all offenders on the Sex Offender Register, using “Risk Matrix 2000”. They monitor the movements and activities of sex offenders on the register throughout the registration period. During any licence period, the monitoring is done quite intensively by the probation service as well.

Thereafter the police will be solely responsible, but can of course rely on resources from other agencies where necessary.

Where any offender on the register gives cause for concern, the police may apply for a “Sex Offender Order”, by giving evidence to a court of behaviour likely to cause concern. The order includes specific restrictions on behaviour. Breach of the order can lead to up to 5 years in prison.

Case Study: C

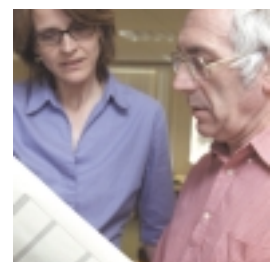
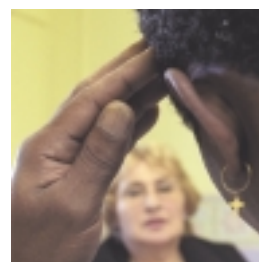
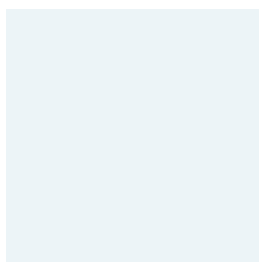
C is a male who was convicted in 1998 of indecent assaults on female children in a friend’s family. His prison licence expired in 2001. However he remained subject to sex offender registration and therefore subject to police oversight.

While he was on licence he was very compliant and worked hard to reduce any likelihood of re-offending. However without the constraint of supervision, he began to cause concern 2 years later. Through his work for a voluntary organisation he had access to families.

Because he was on the sex offender register, response to expressions of concern by agencies were immediate and a MAPP Panel was convened.

As a result of this a Sex Offender Order was applied for and obtained. This allowed much greater monitoring of the conditions of the order, preventing access to children, with the sanctions of up to 5 years imprisonment if he breaks the order. In addition, information was shared with all the relevant agencies with a responsibility for children, to ensure he no longer worked with families with children.

He has been continuously monitored since then, and there have been no further concerns.



Statistical Information

Registered sex offenders: This shows a rise on last year because registration is from five years to life, with all the serious offences requiring Life Registration. As registration began in 1997, few have yet completed a period of registration, while more are being required to register as a result of offences being committed.

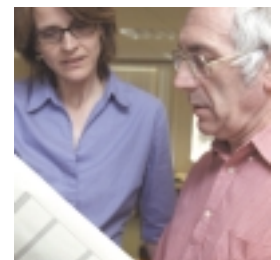
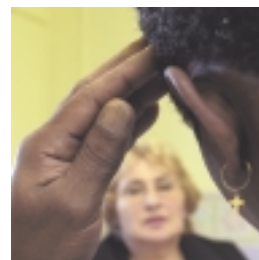
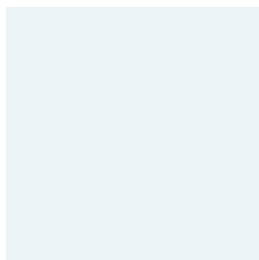
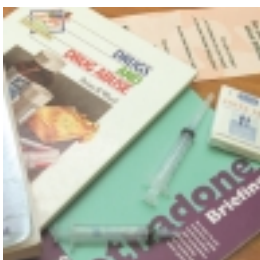
Violent Offenders: This shows a reduction from last year as only those resident in the community after a prison sentence and on licence are included, and not those currently in custody.

Sex Offender Orders: There has been a big increase in Sex Offender Orders applied for (to 12) and (11), which demonstrates increasing confidence in the use of this order, and the ability of Police and Probation to collect evidence and place it before the courts where appropriate, to limit the activities of known sex offenders where there is a risk of a further offence.

Restraining Orders, and returns to custody for Breach of Licence or Restraining Order: 5 restraining orders were made, and 9 were returned to custody for breach of licence or restraining order. This

demonstrates good vigilance by staff and good use of civil orders and penalties to manage behaviour which is of concern to prevent re-offending. However one offender subject to MAPPP did commit a further serious offence during the year. (In this case the original offence was a firearms offence, and the new one was a burglary).

MAPPP Cases: This figure shows a reduction to 26 because distinction has been made this year between cases meriting multi-agency meeting, and those "critical few" which present serious concerns about potential harm.



Statistical Information

Number of
Offenders

1st April 2003 - 31st March 2004

1. Category 1 MAPPA offenders: Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs)

i)	The number of RSOs living in Lancashire on 31st March 2004	726
ia)	The number of RSOs per 100,000 head of population.	51
ii)	The number of sex offenders having a registration requirement who were either cautioned or convicted for breaches of the requirements, between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004	19
iii)	The number of full Sex Offender Orders	
	(a) applied for and	a) 12
	(b) imposed by the courts in the area between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004.	b) 11
iv)	The number of interim Sex Offender Orders	
	(a) applied for and	a) 1
	(b) imposed by the courts in your Area between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004.	b) 1

2. Category 2: violent offenders and other sexual offenders

v)	The number of violent and other sexual offenders (as defined by Section 68 (3), (4) and (5) of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act (2000) living in Lancashire between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004.	354
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3. Category 3: Other offenders

vi)	The number of "other offenders" (as defined by Section 67 (2) (b) of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act (2000) between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004.	26
vii)	The number of Restraining Orders imposed on any MAPPA offenders by Lancashire courts between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004.	5

4. MAPPP Cases

viii)	Number of MAPPA offenders in each of the three Categories (i.e. (i) - RSOs, (v)V&O,(vi) OO above) have been managed through the MAPPP (Level 3) between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004.	RSO 14 V&O 11 OO 1
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The criteria for referring a case to the MAPPP are defined in MAPPA Guidance as those in which the offender:

- is assessed under OASys as being a high or very high risk of causing serious harm; AND*
- presents risks that can only be managed by a plan which requires close co-operations at a senior level due to the complexity of the case and/or because of the unusual resource commitments it requires; OR*
- although not assessed as a high or very high risk, the case is exceptional because the likelihood of media scrutiny and/or public interest in the management of the case is very high and there is a need to ensure that public confidence in the criminal justice system is sustained.*

ix)	Of the cases managed by the MAPPP (i.e. (viii)) between 1st April 2003 and 31st March 2004 how many, whilst still in the MAPPP:	
	Were returned to custody for a breach of licence?	a) 5
	Were returned to custody for a breach of a restraining order or sex offender order?	b) 4
	Were charged with a serious sexual or violent offence?	c) 1

For these purposes a serious sexual and violent offence is one of the following (i.e. the same offences as used to trigger reporting in the National Probation Service as a "serious further offence"

- Murder, attempted murder; arson (where there is an intent to endanger life); manslaughter; rape*
- Kidnap/abduction or attempted kidnap/abduction.*
- Any other very serious violent or very serious sexual offence, armed robbery (defined as robbery involving a firearm), assault with a deadly weapon or hostage taking.*
- Any other violent or sexual offence where the offender/offence is likely to attract significant media interest or which raises wider issues of national interest.*

The Strategic Management Board

A Strategic Management Board, chaired by the Deputy Chief Officer (Probation) oversees the MAPP Arrangements, and monitors and evaluates the performance of the arrangements.

Membership of the Board includes:

- Police
- Probation
- NW Prisons Service
- Youth Offending Service
- Social Service Departments
- Area Child Protection Committees
- Local Education Authorities
- Primary Care Trusts and Lancashire Care Trust
- Housing representative
- NSPCC
- Victim Support, Lancashire
- Two lay members are being recruited to commence July 2004

The key functions of the Board are:

- **Monitoring and evaluation of MAPP operation.**

The SMB receives a report at each meeting of the statistical information, particularly in relation to the numbers of MAPP Panels and interagency meetings, and which district in Lancashire these relate to.

They are able to consider trends and imbalances between areas, and make recommendations.

They can consider more detailed information from MAPP Panel chairs regarding any significant and repeated problems in

relation to implementing effective risk management plans. In consequence specific pieces of work have been commissioned to:

- Review facilities for mentally disordered offenders
 - Review housing provision for potentially dangerous offenders
 - Consider the issues of young (under 18) offenders who commit violent and sexual offences.
- **Establish connections with other public protection arrangements.**

The MAPP SMB has established excellent links with the 3 Area Child Protection Committees, and there is significant overlap of membership. The Business Plans for Lancashire ACPC makes connections to the MAPP Business Plan and vice versa. It is proposed to include reference to MAPP within the area child protection procedures, and to incorporate awareness of MAPP processes in basic child protection training.

Crime and disorder partnerships priorities have been focused on much more visible public crime, and it will now be a task of the MAPP SMB to inform crime and disorder partnerships of its work at local level. The policy change to incorporate MAPP work into Public Protection Units which also manage domestic violence

and child protection, will integrate the work operationally.

The MAPP SMB will report to the Local Criminal Justice Board on a quarterly basis through presentation of minutes of meetings.

- **Identifying and Planning common training and development needs.**

MAPP SMB sub group has met the Area Child protection Committee Training sub group and has planned a series of basic awareness training events to team managers in agencies, many of whom have responsibilities to both MAPP and Child protection arrangements.

More specific training needs, e.g. for SMB members, lay advisers have been planned in conjunction with PPU provision.

Each of the responsible authority agencies provides training to staff in risk assessment and management, and these will be reviewed to ensure that they meet the needs of MAPP Arrangements.

- **Preparing and Planning the Annual Report**

The SMB has overall responsibility for the Annual Report, in partnership with the Probation Board and the Local Criminal Justice Board.

