Introduction

Welcome

NOMS in Wales is committed to collaborating with MAPPA partners to ensure that Wales is a safer place. We work effectively with our partners to closely manage those offenders who present the greatest risk of serious harm by implementing robust risk management plans, sharing intelligence and regularly reviewing processes. NOMS in Wales staff are trained in the risk management of offenders, both in the community and in custody, and those risks are shared along the entire offender journey. We ensure that the protection of the public and engagement with MAPPA is our highest priority. This annual report reflects our endeavour and our continuing commitment to preventing people from becoming victims of serious harm. It also illustrates the importance we place on building and maintaining the strong and effective relationships that we have established with the police, partner organisations and communities. We are strongest when we work together to protect the public.

Sarah Payne
Director of NOMS in Wales.

Now in its 14th year, the North Wales Multi agency Public Protection Arrangements continue to provide a framework for protecting the public against the group of offenders who pose the highest risk of harm to the public.

The number of sexual and violent crimes committed in North Wales represent a small proportion of the total recorded crime, but these crimes can have a major impact upon victims and their families. In North Wales protection of the public from the harm that some offenders pose, remains the highest priority for North Wales Police, working in partnership with the Prison and Probation Service, and Duty to Co-operate Agencies.

North Wales police take an active role in MAPPA at all Levels, have a responsibility in enhancing robust risk management plans, and attend all Level 2 and 3 meetings. This Annual Report is designed to provide you with an overview of the work of the North Wales Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements and it is hoped that you find this report interesting and informative.

Chief Constable Mark Polin
North Wales Police

Sarah Payne
Director of NOMS in Wales.

Mark Polin
Chief Constable
North Wales Police
What is MAPPA?

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
## MAPPA Statistics

### MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category 1: Registered sex offenders</th>
<th>Category 2: Violent offenders</th>
<th>Category 3: Other dangerous offenders</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>1027</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MAPPA-eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category 1: Registered sex offenders</th>
<th>Category 2: Violent offenders</th>
<th>Category 3: Other dangerous offenders</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements

| RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 11 |

### Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SOPOs, NOs &amp; FTOs imposed by the courts</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOPOs</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTOs</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breach of licence</th>
<th>Category 1: Registered sex offenders</th>
<th>Category 2: Violent offenders</th>
<th>Category 3: Other dangerous offenders</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breach of SOPO</th>
<th>Category 1: Registered sex offenders</th>
<th>Category 2: Violent offenders</th>
<th>Category 3: Other dangerous offenders</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population

| Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population | 110 |

This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2014 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 25 June 2015, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.
Explanation commentary on statistical tables

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2015 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2014 to 31 March 2015.

(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 (91% as shown in table 1) 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 behavior 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.
North Wales SMB Chair Report

This year has been my final full year as Chair of the North Wales MAPPA Strategic Management Board before handing over the Chairing to a Governor of the New North Wales Prison. The SMB have met on 4 occasions during this year. Performance against the Key Performance Indicators has been reported on at each SMB meeting, and any issues in terms of agency attendance at MAPPA meeting has been highlighted and addressed at each meeting. On the whole, North Wales experience very good engagement by all of the duty to Co-operate agencies, and I am reassured by the commitment of all relevant agencies to undertake their joint responsibilities in respect of managing the risks posed by some of North Wales’ highest risk offenders. Working together, we are more effective at producing robust risk management plans and providing greater protection for the public in North Wales.

MAPPA Key Performance Indicators

The KPIs are:

- 90% of MAPPA level 3 cases reviewed no less than once every 8 weeks.
- 90% of MAPPA level 2 cases reviewed no less than once every 16 weeks.
- Disclosure to be considered and the decision to be recorded in the minutes at 100% of level 2 and 3 MAPP meetings.
- 100% attendance by Youth Offending Teams and Children’s Services at level 2 and 3 MAPP meetings where the offender is aged under 18.
- 75% attendance by each SMB member at SMB meetings.
- 90% attendance by each invited DTC agency at an appropriate level of seniority at each level 2 and 3 MAPP meetings (if unable to attend, video or telephone conferencing may be acceptable).

90% attendance by each invited Prison Service representative at an appropriate level of seniority at each level 2 and 3 MAPP meeting (if unable to attend, video or telephone conferencing or the provision of MAPPA F to the meeting will be acceptable).

90% attendance by the appropriate grade from the police at each level 2 and 3 MAPP meeting. This is Inspector at level 2 and Superintendent (or equivalent) at level 3.

90% attendance by the appropriate grade from the Probation Trust at each level 2 and 3 MAPP meeting. This is a middle manager from the Probation Trust (Senior Probation Officer or equivalent) at level 2 and ACO (or equivalent senior manager) at level 3.

North Wales Lay Advisors

The two North Wales have been actively involved in MAPPA during this past year. They have attended the National Lay Advisor’s Conference and provided feedback from this to the North Wales MAPPA Strategic Management Board. A number of issues which required attention at a local level included:- prisoners to be informed that they are on ViSOR; consideration to be given to the setting up of victim advisory sub-groups; a strategy for dealing with the media and the Lay Advisor’s role within that. They have attended and participated in the quarterly MAPPA SMB meetings and have attended and observed MAPPA meetings at Level 2 and 3. More recently in North Wales there has been a decision for the MAPPA Co-ordinator to meet with both Lay Advisors prior to each SMB to discuss any relevant issues and give them the opportunity to raise any concerns they may have in respect of their observations.
Supporting Sex Offenders To Live Safely In Our Communities

The circles of support and accountability project has now been operating for over eight years in North Wales and continues to deliver a service within the framework of helping to manage, support and hold accountable sex offenders within our communities.

If you are not familiar with what we do, COSA has a remit to help create no more victims through building safer communities through local volunteers working with people who have been convicted of a sexual offence to minimise alienation, support reintegration and work to prevent sexual reoffending.

COSA aims to substantially reduce the risk of future sexual abuse by assisting and supporting offenders who have demonstrated a commitment to stop offending.

Extremely carefully recruited and comprehensively trained volunteers assist offenders in the task of integrating with their own communities, helping them to deal with practical issues and giving them the opportunity to lead responsible, productive and accountable lives.

This year has seen the project undergo some changes, as Community Justice Intervention Wales, the charity which has run the COSA project for the past seven years merged with CAIS, so COSA is now part of the strong CAIS organisation who now manage the project.

COSA continues to go from strength to strength having worked with more than 100 offenders since its beginning, and currently referral numbers are high.

**CRITERIA FOR A REFFERAL:**

- A person who has been convicted of a sexual offence.
- The offender demonstrating a willingness and commitment to stop offending.
- Most isolated offenders, individuals for whom there is seldom support apart from statutory agencies involvement.

There were initial concerns that it would be difficult to find volunteers to work with COSA. However there continues to be a lot of interest from people across North Wales wishing to be trained to volunteer with the project.

We have developed an excellent partnership with Glyndwr University in Wrexham, where COSA staff deliver talks during year 2 of the criminology degree to students, many of whom then show a desire to volunteer for the project.

In April we trained a further 15 volunteers to work with COSA and to date we have now recruited, trained and supported over 160 volunteers, with another 45 on a waiting list to be trained.

All at COSA are looking forward to continuing to play our part in meeting the challenge of managing MAPPA level 2 and 3 cases across the region, encouraged by the excellent results from our recent inspection by Circles UK, who are the Governing body of all COSA projects in England and Wales.

**North Wales Prison**

The new prison currently under construction in Wrexham, North Wales will be a designated resettlement prison and will hold up to 2,106 predominantly category C adult male prisoners in three house blocks. It will also include a small remand function to serve local courts. Around one third of the men will be from North Wales, with the rest from adjacent areas in England. The prison will be a modern, purpose-built institution operated by Her Majesty’s Prison Service. It will be a safe, decent and secure place to hold prisoners, while offering them opportunities to develop the work, education and life skills that they need in order to rehabilitate effectively.

Russ Trent, formerly Governor of HMYOI Brinsford, took up post on 1 July as the Governor designate. He will lead the project team through detailed planning and mobilisation. This is an exciting opportunity for the economic regeneration of North Wales.
WISDOM

WISDOM - Wales Integrated Serious and Dangerous Offender Management Pilot

Work has taken place in North Wales during 2015 via a multi agency Local Implementation Team to prepare for the implementation of Wales Integrated Serious and Dangerous Offender Management (WISDOM) as the delivery model for the management of high risk of harm offenders by January 2016. This stemmed from a consultation process which took place in 2014 by the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cymru team regarding proposals to extend the principles of IOM, which have historically been targeted at acquisitive crime offenders, to the management of high risk of harm and other dangerous offenders in Wales. Following the positive feedback received from partner agencies, this has led to the establishment of the WISDOM pilot project to be rolled out across the four police force areas in Wales.

It is intended that adopting the IOM approach will strengthen the capability and capacity of both the National Probation Service and North Wales Police in managing offenders who pose a high risk of harm and thus enhance public protection and community safety as well as reducing re-offending. Implementing the model also aims to ensure greater efficiencies through better integration of resources and reduced duplication; lead to better alignment of services to more effectively priorities and accurately target resources as well as enhance information sharing arrangements in relation to dangerous priority groups.

Multi agency co-located teams are integral to the WISDOM model and work is currently underway to progress their establishment in locations across North Wales. In terms of governance, the day to day responsibility for the cases managed within the WISDOM pilot will remain with the agency holding the statutory lead for their management. On a strategic basis, the North Wales pilot will report to the North Wales MAPPA Strategic Management Board (SMB) on a North Wales basis and via the IOM Cymru framework on an all Wales basis.

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at:

www.justice.gov.uk

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