

MAPPA

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

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MAPPA

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Humberside Area
Annual Report 2017/18



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Introduction

As Chair of Humberside Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), I am privileged to present the 2017/18 Annual Report to our Local Communities across Humberside and contributing Partner Agencies.

Protecting and Safeguarding the public from harm caused by sexual and violent offending remains a key priority for the MAPPA Responsible Authority (comprising of Humberside Police, National Probation Service and HM Prison Service); in collaboration with our dedicated Duty to Cooperate Agencies from across all four Local Authority Areas.

Indeed, the strength and core foundation of MAPPA is the close working relationships between a diverse range of agencies including Health and Mental Health, Local Authorities, Children Services, Education, Home Office Immigration, Accommodation Providers, Electronic Monitoring and Youth Offending Services which ultimately ensures our effectiveness in reducing re-offending and preventing further victims.

Across Humberside we have robust arrangements in place to identify, assess and manage the risks presented by all MAPPA eligible offenders. MAPPA Panels ensure all relevant partners are engaged in sharing information, intelligence, resources and developing joint risk management plans together and undertaking regular reviews.

Whilst the majority of MAPPA focus on sexual and violent offenders, we have also developed arrangements and protocols to manage violent extremists, serious organised crime, child sexual exploitation, child criminal exploitation and modern slavery.

The 'Voice of the Victim' is rightly prioritised within MAPPA and a wide range of measures are utilised when managing MAPPA offenders to ensure victim safety including close liaison with Victim Contact and Support Services, disclosure and contributing to victim safety planning.

The effectiveness of MAPP arrangements in Humberside are rigorously audited and subject to Inspection by HMPPS, HMIC, HMIP, OFSTED and CQC. This report evidences some of the innovative work being undertaken by partner agencies to keep communities safe across Humberside.

Finally, I would want to pay tribute to the support of senior leaders representing agencies on the Strategic Management Board and particularly the front line staff whose dedication and relentless commitment to protecting the public deserves to be fully recognised. I commend this report to you.

Kate Munson
Chair of the Humberside SMB



Kate Munson
Chair of the MAPPA
Strategic Management Board



Lee Freeman
Chief Constable
Humberside Police



Tony Oliver
Deputy Governor
HMP Hull

What is MAPPA?

MAPPA background

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.

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. A number of other agencies are under a Duty to Co-operate (DTC) with the Responsible Authority. These include Social Services, Health Services, Youth Offending Teams, Jobcentre Plus and Local Housing and Education Authorities.

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 DTC agencies.

Lay Advisers are members of the public appointed by the Minister with no links to the business of managing MAPPA offenders who 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 between agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them.

That is as far as MAPPA extend in the majority of cases, but some cases require structured multi-agency management. 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** – mainly violent offenders sentenced to 12 months or more imprisonment or a hospital order; 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 levels of management to ensure that resources are focused where they are most needed; generally those involving the higher risks of serious harm.

- **Level 1** involves ordinary agency management (i.e. managed by the lead agency with no formal MAPPA meetings);
- **Level 2** is where the active involvement of more than one agency is required to manage the offender.
- **Level 3** is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level.

MAPPA are supported by ViSOR. This is a national IT system to assist in the management of offenders who pose a serious risk of harm to the public. The use of ViSOR increases the ability to share intelligence across organisations and enable the safe transfer of key information when high risk offenders move, enhancing public protection measures. ViSOR allows staff from the Police, Probation and Prison Services to work on the same IT system for the first time, improving the quality and timeliness of risk assessments and interventions to prevent offending.

All MAPPA reports from England and Wales are published online at: www.gov.uk

Serious Organised Crime in the North East

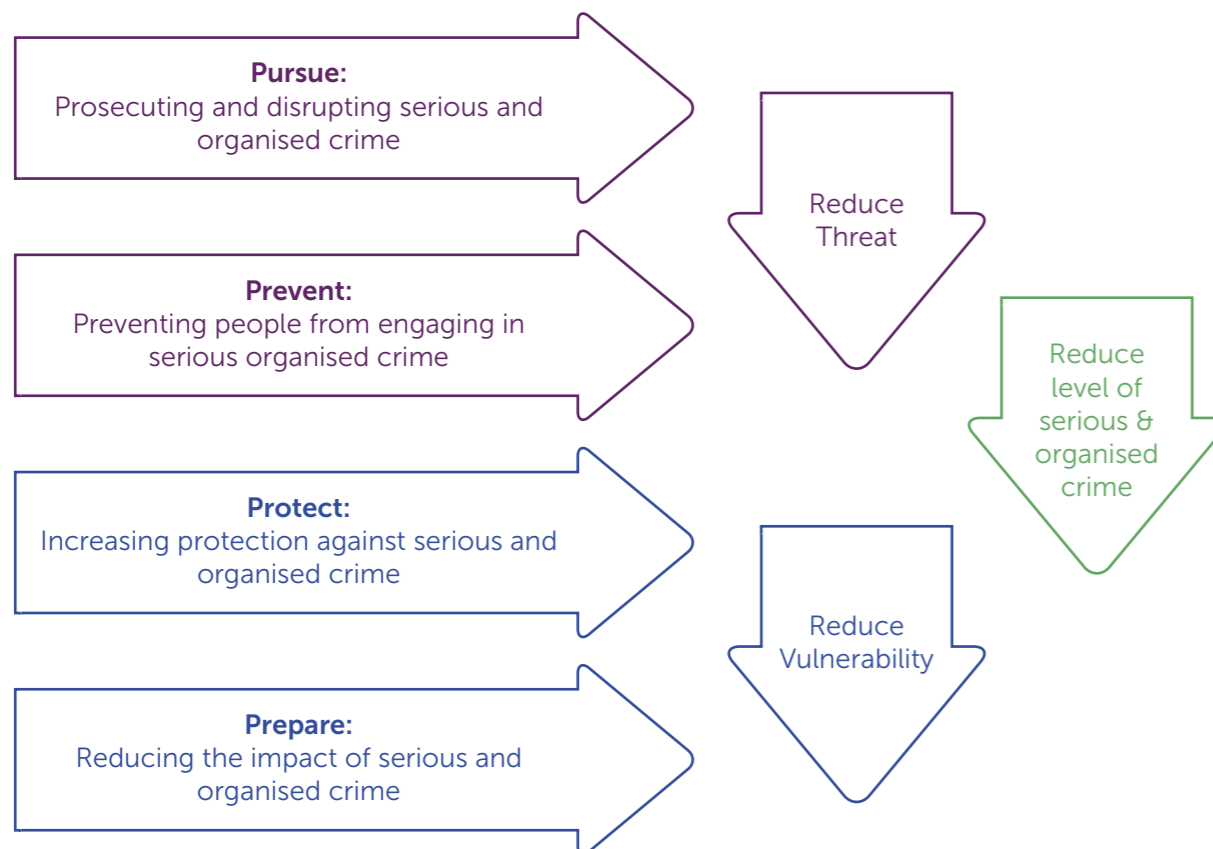
Debbie Addlestone (Senior Probation Officer) and Aimee Halls (Probation Officer) represent the North East in the National Serious Organised Crime Unit.

Serious Organised Crime Unit

We undermine and disrupt serious and organised crime in prisons and under probation supervision through effective collaboration to prioritise, target and robustly manage SOC nominals.

- Organised crime is a threat to our national security. It costs the United Kingdom at least £24 billion each year, leads to loss of life and can deprive people of their security and prosperity. Crime groups intimidate and corrupt and have a corrosive impact on some communities. Cyber-crime undermines confidence in our communications technology and online economy. Organised immigration crime threatens the security of our borders and human trafficking is a pernicious form of modern slavery. Financial crime can undermine the integrity and stability of our financial markets and institutions.

The Government published its Serious and Organised Crime Strategy in 2013. It uses the framework developed for counter terrorist work and has four main objectives:

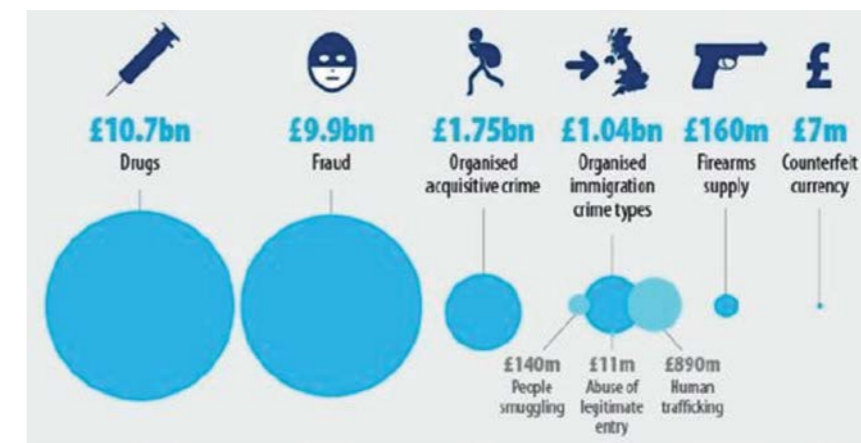


Who is a SOC nominal?

- SOC nominals are part of a group who are broadly understood to plan, coordinate and conduct criminal activity on a continual basis. The crimes include Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking, drug importation and supply, firearms, money laundering, links to counter terrorism, prostitution, violence and murder. Since 2017 there has been a 700% increase in referrals for Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Each Serious Organised Crime group is mapped by the ROCU (Regional Organised Crime Unit). When processed the individuals fall into 4 categories: -
 - Principal Subject (the main ringleader/head of the group)
 - Significant Group Member (members instrumental in the activities/sergeants)
 - Peripheral Subjects (nominals linked to the group but not key to the activity)
 - Not yet known

Everyone is mapped on a matrix that scores intent and capability against criminality that then bands the person from 1a to 5b.

Cost of Organised Crime



This illustration shows the estimated social and economic costs of different types of organised crime. While costs do vary across the different crime types, differences in how the various estimates were calculated means they are not comparable.



Serious Organised Crime in the North East

What do the SOC team offer?



- Seamless conduit between partners sharing information and intelligence on behalf of the NPS. We are the single point of contact for NE NPS staff. We work within a national team with a national ethos.
- The National SOC Team is linked to various other units such as the National Intelligence Unit (NIU), Covert Human Intelligence Service (CHIS), Corruption Prevention Team (CP), Digital Investigation Unit (DIU), Security Risk Unit (SRU), Violence and Vulnerability Unit, Joint Extremism Unit (JEXU).
- We cover 22 prisons, 3 Regional Organised Crime Units, 8 police forces, 2 Regional Intelligence Units, 5 Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs), National Crime Agency (NCA), 13 North East Local Delivery Unit (LDU) clusters
- Humberside Police Force is linked to the Yorkshire and Humberside ROCU.
- We work seamlessly with prison colleagues whose role is to disrupt criminal activity within the prison estate.
- Offer guidance, training, upskilling and support to front line staff.
- Built a network across the region of SPOC managers.
- Manage pre-release meetings for high risk (non level 2/3) MAPPA cases approximately 8 months prior to release. The threat of SOC does not end after conviction, OCG Nominals continue to operate in custody and when they are under Probation supervision.
- Offer expertise in the management of SOC nominals, maintaining a disruption/intervention handbook.

What does the Threat look like in the NE?

High Priority Themes are Modern Day Slavery and Human Trafficking and Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.
 Priority Themes are Prisons and Lifetime Management, Economic Crime and Money Laundering and Cyber Crime.
 Significant Themes are Firearms, Drugs, Organised Acquisitive Crime.

No one crime type sits in isolation for example Modern Day Slavery often is linked to economic crimes, firearms, violence, drug crimes etc.

The growing threat is of what is known as County Lines. This is when gangs and organised crime networks exploit children to sell drugs outside of their usual operating area. Often these children are made to travel across counties using dedicated mobile phone lines to supply drugs.

Sally Adegbembo
 Head of Probation Doncaster & Rotherham
 National Probation Service – North East Division

Modern Day Slavery for MAPPA

We have probably all seen images of the trans-Atlantic slave trade that flourished for approximately 300 years and saw the transportation of more than 12 million people from Africa to the Americas before its abolition in the early part of the 19th century. Despite the efforts of the 19th century abolitionists, there are millions of people living in conditions that we would recognise as slavery all over the world today and it is estimated that there are more slaves than ever before. The Home Office has estimated that there are between 10,000 and 13,000 potential victims of modern slavery in the UK alone although it is generally accepted that this is a significant underestimate and the true figure is likely to be as much as ten times that number.

Modern Day Slavery (MDS) is defined by the Modern Slavery Act 2015 as slavery, servitude, forced and compulsory labour and human trafficking. Human trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of an adult or child by threat, use of force, abduction, fraud, or deception for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation includes sexual exploitation, forced labour, forced criminality, servitude or the removal of organs.

Traffickers and slave drivers coerce, deceive and force often vulnerable people against their will into a life of abuse, servitude and inhumane treatment. Victims are forced to work long hours for negligible wages in physically demanding and sometimes dangerous jobs. They are commonly seen working in car washes, nail bars, "pop up" brothels, warehouses, factories, agriculture, construction sites, recycling facilities or indeed anywhere where there is a demand for cheap, unregulated labour. Victims are accommodated in squalid and overcrowded conditions for which they are often forced to pay exorbitant rent. Every aspect of their lives is controlled and they have no freedoms. Many victims are regularly subjected to violence, sexual assault and rape. Vulnerability, lack of resources but most of all fear for themselves and their families are all factors that make it very difficult for victims to escape. Although many victims are trafficked from abroad, as many are UK nationals.

Perpetrators are usually motivated by financial gain and are often, though not always, members of organised crime groups some of whom have "diversified" from trafficking drugs and other commodities to trafficking people using their established routes and networks. The profits can be substantial.

Modern day slavery is a significant problem in the communities that make up the NPS North East Division. In the past 12 months we have seen an increasing number of cases in the media and in our courts, and in response we have worked hard to raise awareness about the issue to enable our staff to not only identify people who might be victims among their caseloads and in court, but also to take the appropriate steps, where they do identify them, to safeguard those victims. A well-attended conference in Hull – the home of William Wilberforce, the best known of the abolitionists – was the catalyst for the establishment of a network of MDS champions across the Division and an increasing number of our staff are involved in key local partnerships and initiatives targeted at combatting MDS in their communities. Activity around the issue in the North East was also one of the principle drivers behind the establishment of a national group tasked with identifying and developing best practice around MDS and placing the NPS at the forefront of the fight against an issue that has been described as "the greatest human rights issue of our time".

Paul Weatherstone
 Head of North of Tyne Cluster
 National Probation Service North East Division

Protecting Vulnerable People (Humberside Police)

Overview

The PVP Unit (PVPU) is part of crime services and comes under the leadership of the Detective Chief Superintendent - Head of Crime. A Detective Superintendent manages operations and partnerships for each of the North and South Bank, as well as taking the strategic lead for specific functional areas:

PVP NORTH – Hull & East Riding OPERATIONS/PARTNERSHIPS

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Missing, Management of Sexual Offenders & Violent Offenders (MOSOVO), Serious Sexual Offences (SSOs), Rape, Adults at Risk, Vulnerability, MAPPA, Intelligence

Detective Superintendent Matt Hutchinson

PVP SOUTH – North & North East Lincolnshire OPERATIONS/PARTNERSHIPS

Domestic Abuse, Modern Day Slavery (MDS) /Human Trafficking, Female Genital Mutilation, Honour Based Violence, Prostitution, Forced Marriage

Detective Superintendent Dave Wood

Each Detective Superintendent has two Detective Chief Inspectors (DCIs) working to them who take the tactical lead for the functional areas:

DCI - HULL CORE

Tactical Portfolios
Rape, SSO's, Intel

DCI – EAST RIDING

Force Portfolio Tactical
CSE, Missing,
MOSOVO (North)

DCI – NORTH EAST LINCOLNSHIRE

Force DA (Tactical), MSU
(Force), Stalking &
Harassment

DCI – NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE

Core, MASH Lead,
Missing, MDS (Force
Tactical), Prostitution

Day to day operational responsibility for the specific areas of business is managed by a cohort of Detective Inspectors. The North and South Bank core teams have responsibility for the majority of PVP crime investigations, including sexual offences which ensures consistency and high standards of investigation.

The PVPU is responsible for the investigation of offences committed against a vulnerable adult by a person in a position of trust/responsibility such as a carer or a family member with a recognised caring role. A similar responsibility sits with the team for vulnerable children but extends to include teachers and community group members. The PVPU also leads on any sexual offence investigation involving a child or with a vulnerable adult as the victim. Staff from the local policing commands manage other crimes and incidents involving vulnerable adults.

Within the PVPU we also have a number of small teams that lead on and support thematic areas of business e.g. Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), Management of Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders (MOSOVO), Missing Persons and Safeguarding (the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub – MASH).

Mathew Hutchinson

Detective Superintendent
Humberside Police



Hull Approved Premises: An Enabling Environment

Hull Approved Premises provides residential provision in order to provide enhanced levels of protection to the public and reduce the likelihood of further offending. We provide enhanced residential supervision by:

- Working closely with Offender Managers and Partner Agencies
- Providing 24hr staff oversight
- Monitoring curfews and ensuring compliance with rigorously enforced rules
- Undertaking ongoing observation and assessment of attitudes and behaviour
- Providing programmes of regular supervision, support and monitoring aimed at reducing offending behaviour and risk to the public

This year we have been undertaking the Royal College of Psychiatrists Enabling Environment Award. This aims to support the development of a healthy social environment which promotes the value of relationships in improving overall effectiveness and positive outcomes for residents and staff.

Ten simple standards break down what is seen as the critical elements of a healthy social environment. Each standard is then broken down into a criteria which supports this, as in the following examples;

1. Belonging – how do we support residents and staff to get involved with others
2. Boundaries – residents and staff can describe expectations and how they are maintained
3. Communication – the opportunity and support to communicate effectively
4. Development – support to understand risk and risky behaviours
5. Involvement – all are involved in planning and decision making
6. Safety – peer support and reflective supervision
7. Structure – consistent structure and daily routine
8. Empowerment – residents and staff able to have their ideas implemented
9. Leadership – Leaders are active in the environment
10. Openness – everyone is supported to participate in activities outside of the environment and open to evaluation and learning.

Undertaking the Enabling Environment Award has been a very positive experience. An Enabling Environment which improves outcomes for everyone involved is certainly going to contribute to public protection and rehabilitation.

Neil Catterson
Approved Premises Manager / Senior Probation Officer
National Probation Service NE Public Protection

Humber Offers a Progressive Regime = HOPE

HMP Humber is one of four prisons nationally that has set up a progressive regime to assist in the progression of Indeterminate Public Protection (IPP) prisoners, life sentenced prisoners and extended determinate sentenced prisoners. The aim of the progression regime is to work with long term sentenced prisoners who have failed to progress through the system or have been recalled to custody, resulting in them potentially remaining in custody for long periods of time. These prisoners often have complex needs and require additional support to ensure they are equipped with both the practical and psychological skills needed to manage in a range of situations. The HOPE unit achieves this through a multi-agency approach providing a safe and supportive environment that encourages a sense of community with the residents.

Having undertaken a major refurbishment, the HOPE unit was opened in May 2018 and currently has 22 residents. The residents are identified through a robust referral system or as a recommendation from the Parole Board. The residents are supported on the unit by prison staff (key workers) who have been specifically trained to work with the residents using cognitive approaches, such as pro-social modelling. Enhanced Behaviour Monitoring Boards (EBMs) monitor individual progress by working in collaboration with Probation, Psychology, Prison Department and the resident. During these sessions the resident provides evidence of the skills they have used to solve any particular issues that have arisen and demonstrate how they have achieved their goals. The setting of goals and objectives is an important aspect of EBMs and provides the resident the opportunity to demonstrate that they are consolidating learning from any previously completed interventions such as Enhanced Thinking Skills and RESOLVE. The residents can use this evidence at future Parole Hearings. A major aspect of the HOPE unit is the more relaxed regime, which can be initially difficult for some residents to manage, however with the support of other residents and staff this soon dissipates and they soon feel part of the unit.

Still in its infancy the HOPE unit has achieved so much in such a small space of time. It will continue to grow and develop and will continue to work with residents to reduce risk factors and develop more effective coping strategies they can use to move on to release into the community.

Darran Cook
Senior Probation Officer
HMP Humber



Offender Management in Custody (OMiC) Phase 1

Offender Management in Custody (OMiC) is a vital part of our work to make prisons safer. It will develop more rehabilitative prisons to deliver supportive environments for both prisoners and staff. HM Prison and Probation Service has received £100 million to recruit an additional 2,500 new prison officers. More officers on the landings will create safer prisons and will allow everyone in a closed prison to receive a core service of:

- basic screening, assessment and planning of sentence
- sentence co-ordination
- a Key Worker (prison officer)
- access to appropriate interventions

The new model transfers responsibility for Offender Management (OM) for those in custody, from the community and into prisons making Governors accountable for the quality and delivery of prison OM. Probation staff will work in the prison as part of the OM team and a Senior Probation Officer (SPO) will be Head of OM delivery, and will line manage the prison offender managers. They will report to the Governor, to ensure quality and professional practice. The aims of the OMiC project are that everyone should be able to rebuild and transform their lives during sentences in custody and the community. The model aims to:

- bring improvements to the quality of offender management for people in prison
- support the development of a rehabilitative culture which improves the experience of custody for people in prison
- build positive and productive relationships between people in prison and prison staff
- make prisons safer places to live and to work

HMPPS' commitment to transforming lives is to support people in building life skills that improve an individual's prospects of living a safe, law-abiding life and becoming an integrated and valuable member of society – and in so doing reduce reoffending and risk to the public.

The prisons in the Humberside MAPPA area (HMP Hull, HMP Humber and HMP Full Sutton) have all received additional prison officers to act as Key Workers who are there to guide, support and coach an individual through their custodial sentence. The focus of the Key Worker role is to reduce the negative effects of imprisonment. A Key Worker will meet regularly (weekly or fortnightly) with the people they have responsibility for. The Key Worker will encourage their men or women to take responsibility for their progression plan in custody. The progression plan

has been introduced to help a person in custody to progress and will be owned by them. Key Worker sessions will be a supportive meeting to review progress, identify any barriers or obstacles and agree/identify new goals. These regular meetings will help build supportive relationships.

The Key Worker will raise issues of consistent concern about anyone in their caseload with their Prison Offender Manager (when in post under Phase 2 of the OMiC project) or OM unit staff who will assess any additional need. The Key Worker will also provide updates which can be shared with the Community Offender Manager and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) providers (when required) to support home detention curfew (HDC), release on temporary licence (ROTL) and any MAPPA considerations, and to help plan release.

Rick Stuart, Governor HMP Hull, stated that;

"I believe the introduction of the Key Worker has given the staff at HMP Hull some much needed time to get to know the prisoners in their care properly. The role of the Prison Officer has become much more demanding and quite often staff are delivering so much, they don't always have the time they need to sit down and talk to prisoners in depth. This is especially true in an inner city local. The Key Worker resource has given them some of that time back, enabling them to work through lots of the daily frustrations prisoners face. It has helped prisoners to help themselves or signposted them to more specialist services. In time, I am convinced it will reduce violence, incidents and self-harm as many of the issues raised by prisoners to the Key Workers can be resolved quite quickly. It has enhanced the professional staff/prisoner relationship and had a positive effect on Dynamic Security, a term which seems to have been lost over time.

It is vital that I, as Governor, believe in the Key Worker Scheme so staff can believe in it, this is an opportunity which should not be missed, and it has given the staff at HMP Hull a new found confidence in dealing with difficult prisoners which has benefitted everyone who works in the establishment".

Tony Oliver, Deputy Governor HMP Hull, stated that;

"We will continue to implement and embed OMiC policy and practice and to support, in particular, the Key Worker scheme to better inform the work of all partners involved across the MAPPA community in order maintain safety and public confidence".

Tony Oliver
Deputy Governor, HMP HULL

Humberside Indeterminate Public Protection Sentence Project

There has been a significant scrutiny on a National level around the Indeterminate Public Protection sentence and issues relating to the progression through the system, of this cohort of service users.

The Humberside Indeterminate Public Protection sentenced prisoner (HIPP) Project is delivered in partnership between the Humberside area of the North-East Division of the National Probation Service (NPS) and Leeds and York Partnership Foundation Trust (LYPFT).

The remit of the HIPP Project is to work with male and female offenders subject to an Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection (IPP) who also have difficulties with personality disorder traits. Prior learning and knowledge in this area suggests the specific challenges with this client group may involve working with individuals for whom traditional risk management strategies appear less effective and who, consequently, may have pathways which appear 'stuck', ineffective, obstructed and are constantly failing. It is likely that this is related to complex and damaged attachment systems that lead to interpersonal difficulties.

An intensive case management model is utilised to develop a better understanding of the psychological risk and needs of the individual. So, to develop more meaningful risk management plans and pathways for progression. Traditional risk management strategies can often base assessments of risk around relational aspects of engagement; are they turning up to appointments, are they answering my questions and are they telling me the truth? Understanding how errors of logic in thinking can occur within a personality disorder service user population is key to understanding the task of assessing and managing risk in the community; because if we can't accurately assess the risk, how can we effectively manage it?

Offender Managers work with the psychologist to undertake Case formulation with a focus on understanding each offender's journey and looks to articulate some of the systemic responses to the case. This is done collaboratively with others involved in the case, for example Prison Offender Supervisors, Prison Psychologist, Approved Premises staff and the individual. IPP progression panels are held monthly, attended by those involved in the case. This facilitates space for thinking and discussion about the barriers to progression. The service user is also encouraged to contribute to this. Actions agreed range from advice on overcoming practical barriers, such as accessing interventions; to thinking about psychological barriers and support to develop psychologically informed risk management plans.

Wendy Sefton
Senior Probation Officer
National Probation Service



National Changes to Sexual Offending Treatment Programmes (SOTP)

Since March 2018, programme provisions for men who have committed sexual offences have changed significantly. New programmes, 'Horizon' and 'i-Horizon' have been developed using a psychoeducational approach and replace the legacy programmes delivered in the community.

Why the changes?

The changes to SOTP are based upon the 'One Programme Principle' targeting level of risk and primary level of clinical need; the need to continue to strive for continuous improvement and build in solid evaluation methods.

Research has highlighted Risk, Need, Responsivity (RNR) (Andrew and Bonta's 2013) is the most strongly evidenced approach to reducing recidivism and this applies to individuals who have committed sexual offences (Hanson et al 2009). In the past we have focused on areas that are not empirically established risk factors connected to sexual offending; for example, a heavy emphasis on getting the individual to 'take responsibility' by giving full offence disclosure and encouraging them to develop victim empathy. New programmes are forward thinking, employ a reduced focus on analysing what participants have done in the past and focus on the development of positive personal identity, building social capital and future planning.

The new suite of treatment programmes is built on the Bio-Psycho-Social Model of Change. Within this model, recognition is given to biological causes of offending (dispositions which are present at birth or damage the functioning of the brain including brain trauma and childhood adversity); psychological factors (sexual interests, self-regulation developed through experience of attachment and relationships to others) and social factors (the impact of other people in the development of vulnerabilities to offend and promoting desistance).

What are the new programmes?

Horizon is a moderate intensity programme designed to provide an evidence-informed response to men who have been convicted of a sexual offence, aged 18+ and are assessed as medium or above using RM2000 or the OASys Sexual Predictor (OSP). It aims to equip them with skills which will lead to offence-free lives and to address criminogenic needs common to many individuals who commit criminal offences. The programme targets offence-related sexual interests, including managing sexual thoughts and skills including self-management; relationship and problem solving.

'i-Horizon' is a version of 'Horizon' aimed at meeting the needs of men who have been convicted of internet based sexual offences including possession, downloading and/or distributing indecent images of children where there is no direct or indirect contact with victims. Offences whereby the offender has participated in live streaming by directing the perpetrator or manufacturing indecent images of children would not be considered suitable. Those who have a current conviction for internet offences, but previous conviction for other sexual offences would be considered suitable for Horizon not for i-Horizon.

Karen Butterfield

Senior Probation Officer (SOTP Hull, Grimsby & Scunthorpe) North East Region



MAPPA Statistical Tables 2017/18

Area: Humberside MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2018

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	1294	276	-	1570
Level 2	9	3	3	15
Level 3	0	1	0	1
Total	1303	280	3	1586

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

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	27	24	14	65
Level 3	3	5	0	8
Total	30	29	14	73

Registered Sexual Offenders

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	49
RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	2

Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders SHPOs & NOs imposed by the courts

SHPOs	65
SHPOs with Foreign Travel Restriction	0
NOs	0
People subject to notification requirements for breach of an SRO	1

Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody Breach of licence

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	3	2	1	6
Level 3	0	1	0	1
Total	3	3	1	7

Breach of SOPO/SHPO

	Category 1: Registered sex offenders	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	3	-	-	3
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	3	-	-	3

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	159
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This figure has been calculated using the mid-2017 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics on 28 June 2018, 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 2018 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018.

(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 are actually managed under ordinary agency (Level 1) arrangements rather than via MAPPA meetings. These figures only include those MAPPA eligible offenders living in the community. They do not include those in prison or detained under the Mental Health Act.

(b) Registered Sexual Offenders (RSOs) – those who are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details and to notify of any subsequent changes (this is known as the “notification requirement.”) Failure to comply with the notification requirement is a criminal offence that 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.

(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 MAPPA meetings.

(e) Breach of licence – offenders released into the community following a period of imprisonment 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 Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) (including any additional foreign travel restriction) – Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and interim SHPOs replaced Sexual Offence Prevention Orders. They are intended to protect the public from offenders convicted of a sexual or violent offence who pose a risk of sexual harm to the public by placing restrictions on their behaviour. It requires the offender to notify their details to the police (as set out in Part 2 of the 2003 Act) for the duration of the order.

The court must be satisfied that an order is necessary to protect the public (or any particular members of the public) in the UK, or children or vulnerable adults (or any particular children or vulnerable adults) abroad, from sexual harm from the offender. In the case of an order made on a free standing application by a chief officer or the National Crime Agency (NCA), the chief officer/NCA must be able to show that the offender has acted in such a way since their conviction as to make the order necessary.

The minimum duration for a full order is five years. The lower age limit is 10, which is the age of criminal responsibility, but where the defendant is under the age of 18 an application for an order should only be considered exceptionally.

(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) Sexual Risk Order (including any additional foreign travel restriction). – The Sexual Risk Order (SRO) replaced the Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RoSHO) and may be made in relation to a person without a conviction for a sexual or violent offence (or any other offence), but who poses a risk of sexual harm.

The SRO may be made at the magistrates’ court on application by the police or NCA where an individual has done an act of a sexual nature and the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk of harm to the public in the UK or children or vulnerable adults overseas.

A SRO may prohibit the person from doing anything described in it, including travel overseas. Any prohibition must be necessary to protect the public in the UK from sexual harm or, in relation to foreign travel, protecting children or vulnerable adults from sexual harm.

An individual subject to an SRO is required to notify the police of their name and home address within three days of the order being made and also to notify any changes to this information within three days.

A SRO can last for a minimum of two years and has no maximum duration, with the exception of any foreign travel restrictions which, if applicable, last for a maximum of five years (but may be renewed).

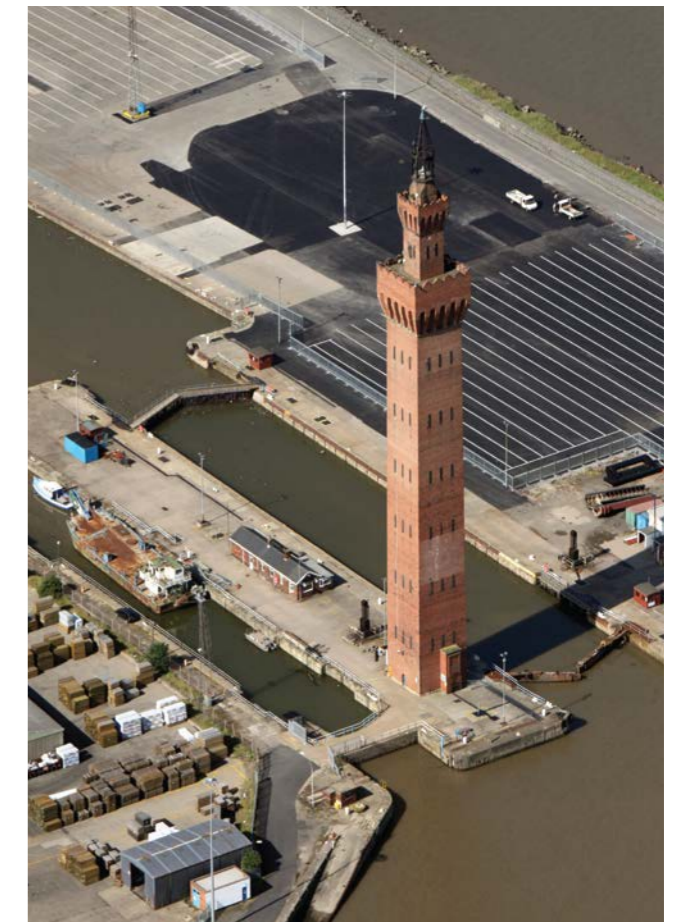
The criminal standard of proof continues to apply. The person concerned is able to appeal against the making of the order and the police or the person concerned are able to apply for the order to be varied, renewed or discharged.

A breach of a SRO is a criminal offence punishable by a maximum of five years’ imprisonment. Where an individual breaches their SRO, they will become subject to full notification requirements.

Individuals made subject of a SRO are now recorded on VISOR as a Potentially Dangerous Person (PDP).

(i) Lifetime notification requirements revoked on application. – A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is now a mechanism in place that allows qualifying sex offenders to apply for a review of their notification requirements.

Individuals subject to indefinite notification will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 years for juveniles. This applies from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders.



On 21 April 2010, in the case of R (on the application of F and Angus Aubrey Thompson) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2010] UKSC 17, the Supreme Court upheld an earlier decision of the Court of Appeal and made a declaration of incompatibility under s. 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998 in respect of notification requirements for an indefinite period under section 82 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

This has been remedied by virtue of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) Order 2012 which has introduced the opportunity for offenders subject to indefinite notification to seek a review; this was enacted on 30th July 2012.

Persons will not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders will be required to submit an application to the police seeking a review of their indefinite notification requirements. This will only be once they have completed a minimum period of time subject to the notification requirements (15 years from the point of first notification following release from custody for the index offence for adults and 8 years for juveniles).

Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain on the register for life, if necessary. In the event that an offender is subject to a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)/Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO) the order must be discharged under section 108 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 prior to an application for a review of their indefinite notification requirements.

For more information, see the Home Office section of the gov.uk website:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-offences-act-2003-remedial-order-2012>



Key Achievements for Humberside MAPPA Team 2017/18

The 2017/18 business year has continued to build on the robust Multi-Agency arrangements in place in the Humberside area to protect members of the public. The MAPPA Team have worked hard to maintain its collaborative working relationships with the Responsible Authority, Duty to Cooperate agencies and other partners across the region.

The number of offenders across Humberside who have been managed by a Level 2 or Level 3 Multi Agency Public Protection Panel has remained consistent throughout this period. A comprehensive MAPPA referral is crucial in helping to determine whether a MAPPA qualifying offender meets the criteria to be managed by a MAPPA Panel. Clear guidance on how to complete a MAPPA referral is provided with each referral and regular MAPPA briefings and training events have been held across the region during 2017/18. The MAPPA team work closely with partner agencies to improve the quality of MAPPA referrals. Regular audits are undertaken by the MAPPA Team to ensure that practices and processes are maintained to a high standard.

During this period Humberside MAPPA has conducted an independent Audit of MAPPA Level 2 and 3 minutes using the newly developed national MAPPA Quality Assurance Tool Kit. The audit highlighted good practice, particularly in respect of risk identification, risk assessment, robust risk management, good attendance and participation from appropriate agencies at each MAPPA meeting. However, the audit did identify that MAPPA referrals varied in quality. The 2018/19 business year will continue to work with partners on improving the quality of MAPPA referrals through briefings, training events and one to one consultations. On the 1st April 2017, the Humberside MAPPA SMB endorsed the implementation of the new national MAPPA referral and MAPPA minute dataset for all new cases. The MAPPA minute audit identified that the introduction of the new dataset improved the information being shared between agencies; a crucial part of the work that Humberside MAPPA undertake to protect the public from serious harm.

A further audit was completed during this period to determine whether MAPPA Form Js were being completed to Jobcentre Plus and joint home visits to Registered Sex Offenders with the Lead Agency and Humberside Police MOSOVO unit (Management of Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders). The audit concluded that further guidance and briefings were required to promote and reinforce the importance of collaborative working.

The Humberside MAPPA team has reviewed local practices in light of national updates to the MAPPA guidance with particular reference to the role of NHS Trusts in managing mentally disordered offenders. The role of Mental Health Trusts is outlined in chapter 26 of the Statutory MAPPA Guidance and is available on the MAPPA website at mappa.justice.gov.uk

The Humberside MAPPA team has completed annual MAPPA Foundation Training events across the North and South Bank which have been attended by professionals from the Responsible Authority and Duty to Cooperate Agencies. MAPPA training, with a focus on the importance of the MAPPA Form F at meetings has been delivered to HMP Hull and HMP Humber. MAPPA training has also been delivered to GPs in the 4 Local Authority areas within Humberside and has been well received.

Future priorities for 2018/19 for the Humberside MAPPA Team are as follows;

- Recruitment of a second Lay Adviser.
- Implementation of the findings from the MAPPA Minute Audit and Joint Visit Audit.
- Briefings and audits to be undertaken with key agencies to ensure the MAPPA Form J is submitted for relevant cases.
- Be-Spoke MAPPA Training to be delivered to newly appointed Social Workers within Adult Social Care in Hull.
- Delivery of the new ViSOR Business Model.
- MAPPA Foundation training to be delivered across Humberside

Chris Brookes
MAPPA Coordinator Humberside

The MAPPA Form J Process (Notification to Jobcentre Plus)

Humberside Police remain committed to supporting the MAPPA process to ensure that those that pose a risk to our communities are effectively managed. There are a number of different processes that occur as part of managing people who pose a risk and it is imperative that all those professionals involved in the management of offenders understand the reason why these processes are in place and why they need to be followed.

As part of the commitment to improving MAPPA performance, audits are conducted to identify any areas for improvement. During a recent audit of MAPPA managed cases, the Form J process was identified as an area requiring further improvement.

Employment provides offenders with a purpose and stability to their lives, thus preventing isolation and 'Idle' offending. They are assisted in this area by the local Jobcentre Plus office. The Jobcentre Plus staff will look to provide training for offenders and signpost suitable vacancies for which they can apply.

To ensure the safety of the public from serious harm, and to protect Jobcentre Plus staff, the Lead Agency is required to notify the Jobcentre Plus nominated SPOC of any restrictions on employment / training relating to that particular offender, due to their offending history and risks posed to elements of society. This is achieved by submitting a completed Form J. This enables staff to appropriately interact with the offender whilst providing support and advice regarding suitable training and employment that may be offered to them.

There will be activity in the coming months to address the use of the form J but the following quote from a Local Jobcentre Plus employee emphasises the importance of this key process;

"The issuing of the MAPPA form J is an extremely important part of the rehabilitation of an offender. Jobcentre Plus require the MAPPA form J due to the nature of the offences and restrictions which may apply. A work coach will undertake an interview to assess the customer needs as part of the customer journey. It is important we source suitable provision to improve the customer's chance of moving into sustainable employment. They will look at suitable provision to upskill the customer and also use digital methods to contact the customer. Our worry is, without a MAPPA form J stating the restrictions, we may inadvertently signpost a customer to a college which could break customer licence conditions. We also require a MAPPA form J as soon as the customer is released from Prison or moves into Humberside".

Julia Sergeant
ViSOR & MOSOVO (MAPPA) Manager
Humberside Police



Learning Disabilities

A learning disability is defined as:

A significantly reduced ability to understand new or complex information, to learn new skills (impaired intelligence) with a reduced ability to cope independently (impaired social functioning) which started before adulthood, with a lasting effect on development. (Department of Health 2001).

As a service for people with learning disabilities we are concerned about how this potentially vulnerable group navigate their way through the Criminal Justice System and how we can help.

This year colleagues across the network have joined together to conduct a piece of research to ask staff and most importantly service users about their experiences at different stages of the Criminal Justice Process. Focus groups have been conducted with staff and ethical approval is being sought to carry out another focus group with services users. The results of the staff group highlighted the consequences for learning disabled service users in being diverted to NHS services and the release package being an important aspect for any person involved in the Criminal Justice System at any level. Issues were raised with the Criminal Justice System not following through with prosecutions of learning disabled service users and the consequences of a lack of prosecution for criminal behaviour.

Problems with a lack of training in different services for working with those with learning disabilities and the role of preventative early interventions for those who may be vulnerable were also highlighted. Stigma was raised as a potential issue and the varying approaches that the police use when dealing with someone with a learning disability. Issues were discussed with the current processes failing the client due to a lack of consistency with other services, leading to care processes collapsing. This led to discussion about the cyclical involvement for some individuals through services, and individuals getting 'stuck' within services. Training was highlighted as an important area for improvement but it was noted that there is a systemic problem in terms of how society treats those with learning disabilities.

Locally, efforts have been made to ameliorate these problems by offering training and awareness sessions to both police and probation service workers. These have been really well received. In terms of individual cases, health worker attendance at MAPPA meetings has not only helped with the individual case, but also with raising the profile of the particular difficulties experienced by people with LD and suggesting simple changes which can be made in similar cases such as modifying written material to facilitate understanding of documents such as licences and warning letters. Simple changes can make a huge difference to outcomes.

It is hoped that in hearing the voices of our service users in the next part of the study we can make recommendations to improve these experiences. This may be with respect to a service user's own individual journey but also considering wider societal implications.

Dr Kate Yorke

Consultant Clinical Forensic Psychologist
Humber NHS Foundation Trust

Sarah Hodgkinson

Trainee Forensic Psychologist
Humber NHS Foundation Trust

Humber Transforming Care Partnership

Humber Transforming Care Partnership (TCP), across Hull, East Riding of Yorkshire and North East Lincolnshire, was established to transform the care and treatment of people with a learning disability, autism, or both, especially those who also have, or are at risk of developing, a mental health condition or behaviours described as challenging. This includes those with autism who do not also have a learning disability, as well as those people with a learning disability and/or autism whose behaviour can lead to contact with the criminal justice system

The three year transformation plan was based on Building the right support and the national service model published in October 2015, which set out a national vision for a radical shift in the delivery of care and support for people with learning disabilities and/or autism. This vision included nine key principles:

1. I have a good and meaningful everyday life
2. My care and support is person-centred, planned, proactive and coordinated
3. I have choice and control over how my health and care needs are met
4. My family and paid support and care staff get the help they need to support me to live in the community
5. I have a choice about where I live and who I live with
6. I get good care and support from mainstream health services
7. I can access specialist health and social care support in the community
8. If I need it, I get support to stay out of trouble
9. If I am admitted for treatment in a hospital setting it is high quality and I don't stay there longer than I need to

Achievements of the partnership so far include;

- The redesign of the local Assessment and Treatment unit reducing commissioned beds from 14 to 11 allowing the development of an Intensive Support Team to provide enhanced care at a time of crisis and complex case panels to coordinate care
- Significant development of care provider market

- Transfer of resources from NHS England to Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) to enable the development of Forensic Outreach Liaison Services (FOLS). FOLS is under development by Humber Teaching NHS Foundation Trust as lead provider, working in collaboration with south bank providers. It's key functions will be:
 - Forensic risk assessment and management
 - Delivery of offence-specific therapeutic interventions
 - Case management of the most complex cases
 - Support and training to other agencies
 - Consultancy and advice to system partners
 - In-reach support to ensure safe and timely discharge

To support principle 8 and the effective management of risk, the TCP Board has supported;

- A forensic discharge process which identified the key role of secure hospital providers to register people with MAPPA
- CCG case managers liaising with MAPPA to seek advice or provide assurance on discharge plans for people leaving secure hospitals
- Clear coordination between FOLS and local clinical teams (especially Intensive Support Teams - IST) to identify risk management and relapse plans.

Peter Choules

Commissioning Lead (Mental Health and Learning Disability)
East Riding of Yorkshire Clinical Commissioning Group

The Voice of Victim in MAPPA

Victim Contact Services in the National Probation Service continue to actively contribute to the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements through well established practice and procedures ensuring that the voice of the victim is represented and heard.

The purpose and function of the Victim Contact Scheme remains unchanged at this; providing a confidential information service to victims and their families of serious violent and sexual crime where the offender receives a custodial sentence of 12 months or more. The Victim Liaison Officer's (VLO) role is one of an information provider serving as a conduit between the victim and the National Probation Service. Every victim who takes up the offer of the Victim Contact Scheme is entitled to their own dedicated VLO who has the responsibility of ensuring that relevant information is shared with the victim in a timely manner. The victim is provided with an opportunity to share their concerns and to be consulted about measures that can be put in place to protect their safety and wellbeing. The work is highly sensitive and confidential, requiring VLOs to make qualitative judgments on information sharing, contributing to risk management, promoting the safety and wellbeing of victims and their families, and helping to contribute to a safer community.

During this 12 month period, the North Division of the NPS has undergone a restructuring of its victim service provisions and the former teams of Humberside, Lincolnshire and South Yorkshire have joined together. This has provided an opportunity to strengthen our services to victims, consolidate good practice across these three counties and build on existing collaborative working arrangements with our partner agencies. The Victim Unit teams provide a specialist service, with teams of VLOs and administrative staff, led by dedicated Team Managers.

Additionally, during this period, there have been changes to Parole Board practices which are enabling more information to be shared with victims engaged with the Victim Contact Scheme where release is a consideration by the Parole Board. VLOs have continued to work on a collaborative basis with Offender Managers providing advice on guidance in those cases where parties at risk have been identified through the MAPPA scrutiny, but they are not entitled to the Statutory Victim Contact Services. In these instances, the VLOs have sought guidance from the Victim Policy Unit at the MOJ on whether such cases can be accepted as discretionary and/or explored other options in respect of victim service provision for these individuals. In the latter, this has involved the VLOs supporting this work through information sharing and undertaking joint home visits with our partner agencies such as police, and other, locally based victim services.

VLOs actively contribute to all MAPPA Level 2 and Level 3 meetings on cases where they are actively engaged with the victim. However, VLOs and their Team Managers make themselves available for consultation where required. Team standards are subject to regular audit and scrutiny to ensure that our quality standards are maintained. Victim feedback is received through questionnaires from victims and their families who have used our provision to enable us to better understand how our service provision can be improved.

Pam Dent
 Victim Team Manager
 South Team, serving
 Lincolnshire, Humberside and South Yorkshire
 NE Division
 National Probation Service



Lay Adviser

The management of offenders with complex needs that require multi agency support to reintegrate into our community becomes ever more challenging.

These needs are being assessed and action plans implemented at a time of significant change within all statutory and non-statutory partners that continually ensure the effectiveness of MAPPA.

At the same time as considering the needs of offenders the short and long term impact of MAPPA offenders on victims provides additional demands on agencies that support those vulnerable members of our society.

In the past year I have seen all those in Humberside MAPPA invest time in understanding these complex needs.

The professionalism of those who contribute to the MAPPA processes within Humberside has always been of the highest level and from a lay perspective above that which could be reasonably expected.

The challenge for MAPPA is to maintain the current expertise and momentum in delivering significant change to the lives of victims and offenders.

Andrew Dyson
 Lay Adviser

Humercare

Humercare www.humercare.org.uk was established as a charity in 1989 by Humberside Probation Trust to: educate, rehabilitate/promote the mental/moral improvement of offenders, or any other persons in need and the rehabilitation of persons discharged from penal institutions. It is Humercare's belief that all people should have the opportunity to realise their full potential, improve skills, optimise their life chances and become responsible members of our communities. We possess 29 years of local expertise, in-house relevant technical abilities, an experienced skilled/resourced staff team of 140, and deliver significant added social value including 120 supported volunteers working across the Humber region. We are the local lead preferred provider in delivering housing advice and guidance and have local drop in facilities, housing related support contracts with offenders/those at risk of offending including mentoring and CQC regulated services for offenders.

Our continued partnerships and information sharing with MAPPA and self-enablement services for ex-offenders means that we are able to provide wraparound coordinated services for offenders. The self-enablement service was originally co-designed by Humercare and local strategic leads including the National Probation Service, Humber Trust and Adult Social Care. The service has now been operating for 5 years in which time we have co-produced successful outcomes with our MAPPA partners for ex-offenders who are vulnerable and possess complex health and support needs. We can evidence how service users have been removed from MAPPA oversight following our shared involvement and achievement of positive outcomes.

Humercare are regular attendees at MAPPA meetings with key probation staff, police and public protection and are involved with ongoing risk management and community supervision. We collaboratively work in conjunction with MAPPA, the National Probation Services and wider community partnerships in delivering person centred approaches for ex-offenders across key areas of community risk management, accommodation, resettlement, adult social care, health and wellbeing, mentoring and the work undertaken by Circles of Support & Accountability. We are the only local agency already adopting a housing first approach developed specifically for MAPPA offenders who are unable to access accommodation. We support offenders back into the community and perform more as a community prevention service to reduce the risk of reoffending and increasing service user desistance rates. Humercare is an organisation that is able to demonstrate how effective the practical support given to service users helps mitigate offender recidivism. We understand that helping to reduce reoffending builds upon the principles of localism and encourages local communities to take responsibility for their offenders.

Mike Mercer
Deputy Chief Executive Officer
Humercare





Re:shape

Based at Humbercare, Circles of Support and Accountability, as part of the re:shape initiatives, allows representatives of the community to support the criminal justice agencies in reducing the risk of re-offending by high risk sexual offenders.

Working as a group (known as a Circle), the four volunteers meet weekly with the core member (offender) for at least a year, possibly more, acting as a support and safety mechanism for both the core member and the community.

It is rare for a core member to be reconvicted during their time with a Circle. There is solid evidence to show that Circles reduces re-offending and thus prevents further victims.

Case Study

Core member Garry, a single man in his 20's, joined the Circle project at the beginning of 2017. Isolated and emotionally lonely, despite living with his family, he spent his days walking the dog. Ashamed of his crimes, he avoided any contact with former friends and associates. Some years earlier he had been fortunate in obtaining secure and well paid employment; however, unexpected redundancy proved to be the excuse he gave for beginning his criminal activity.

Sixteen months later, Garry is in full time employment, engaging with the community, learning to live with his past and looking forward to the future.

In March, the final Circle Review was held. Present was Garry, the volunteers, and police. Garry's original MOSOVO officer had sadly died a few months earlier, however, the meeting ended with the comments of that officer from an earlier review:

"Remember the past to move forward with confidence for an offence free life".

As the planning for Humberside Circle number 26 begins, we acknowledge the vision of those whose support allows the work to continue – and of course to our priceless volunteers, without whom this vital part of the risk management strategy, would not exist.

The change of name for the regional project to re:shape (sexual harm awareness prevention and education) recognises new interventions that are currently being piloted in North Yorkshire and eventually will be available here. Re:shape will no longer focus solely on establishing circles for high risk offenders. We can look forward to 1:1 interventions, paired mentoring, training and consultancy, and a sexual misconduct and harassment membership tool.

Services will now be available for pre offence, and for low, medium and high risk interventions.

We have launched our first national campaign #PreventSexualHarm in partnership with NSPCC, NOTA, NCVA, Crimestoppers and Survive. Please consider taking a moment to pledge your support www.re-shape.org.uk/preventsexualharm and if you would consider asking friends/family/colleagues to pledge and share the message via twitter @reshapeOrg – the campaign is trying to empower people to realise they can change the landscape of sexual harm.

Circles was the beginning of the community playing an active and organised role within the criminal justice agencies to prevent sexual harm. The journey continues.

John McNally
Coordinator

Hull and East Riding Accommodation Project

The National Probation service works with service users who's risk and needs are often complex. Often service users have suffered social exclusion in many aspects of their lives. Having safe and secure accommodation is a basic human need and often a key protective factor in managing the risk of re offending and serious harm. In addition, the service users we are working with represent some of the most vulnerable in our community, often suffering mental health and psychological difficulties, which may manifest in behaviour that is challenging to systems and services. Many are managed by MAPPA and have no long-term accommodation available to them or family who can offer support.

The Homelessness Reduction Act was implemented on Tuesday 3rd April 2018. This brought into force new responsibilities for local authorities and statutory organisations to identify assess and produce plans for those that are homeless or who are at threat of becoming homeless.

The Hull and East Riding Accommodation project was set up to assist in sourcing, securing and supporting service users in accommodation. Working in partnership with Humbercare and closely with agencies from the public and voluntary sector, to provide safe, secure and stable accommodation for some of our most complex service users. The accommodation project began in January 2018 and has gone from strength to strength as the team have developed: local partnerships with housing providers, process to support practice and procedure to support offender management.

It is not enough to simply have a roof over one's head. The accommodation provided needs to be of a decent standard, recognising that to increase desistance people need to feel safe, and valued within the community. Support to manage and maintain a tenancy is an essential ingredient. The accommodation team work with service users to ensure they access benefits, health and other community support agencies. We have provided practical and emotional support to enable and empower service users to manage any difficulties they experience in their accommodation, for example in reporting repairs, accessing grants for furniture etc. This then helps the service user to begin to make a home. In turn they are then less likely to damage the property. Providers are developing confidence and we have seen a significant improvement in the standards of properties being offered.

To date the accommodation project has supported 93 people to gain a tenancy. 59 remain stable in the original accommodation. 34 have moved on to permanent accommodation (supported by the accommodation team, for a variety of reasons). In terms of the impact on reoffending early indications are that there has been a positive impact. Of the 93 people only 17, have a recorded further offence to date.

Wendy Sefton

Senior Probation Officer
National Probation Service



Humberside Strategic Management Board (2017/18 Representatives)

Effective Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements require close working relationships. During this year, the Humberside SMB has welcomed a number of new representatives. Humberside area is well represented in all locations by the following Strategic Management Board Members;

Kate Munson

Chair of the SMB,
Head of Humberside NPS (Hull and East Riding),
National Probation Service North East Division

Chris Noble

Vice Chair of SMB,
Assistant Chief Constable,
Humberside Police

Lisa Atkinson

Detective Chief Superintendent,
Humberside Police,
(Former rep: Judi Heaton)

Julia Sergeant

Detective Sergeant,
ViSOR / MAPPA Policy,
Humberside Police

Nick Hamilton-Rudd

Head of Humberside NPS (North and North East Lincolnshire),
National Probation Service North East Division

Chris Brookes

MAPPA Co-ordinator,
National Probation Service

Tony Oliver

Deputy Governor,
HMP Hull

Simon Parry

Head of Offender Management,
HMP Full Sutton,
(Former rep: Tim Bailey)

Mick Gibbs

Director of Children & Community Resilience North Lincolnshire Council

Fiona Fitzpatrick

City Children Safeguarding Manager,
Hull City Council,
(Former rep: Jon Plant)

Alison Barker

City Adult Social Care Manager,
Hull City Council

Angie Dyson

Service Lead Disability/Mental Health /Dementia,
North East Lincolnshire Council

Eoin Rush

Head of Children and Young People's Safeguarding and Support,
East Riding of Yorkshire Council,
(Former rep: Pam Allen)

Dr Tim Allison

Director of Public Health,
East Riding of Yorkshire Council

Lynn Parkinson

Chief Operating Officer,
Humber NHS Foundation Trust,
(Former rep: Teresa Cope)

Dr Kate Yorke

Associate Director of Psychology,
Humber NHS Foundation Trust

Melanie Bradbury

Strategic Lead - Mental Health and Vulnerable People,
NHS Hull - Clinical Commissioning Group

Victoria Amos

North East Liaison Officer,
Electronic Monitoring Service,
(Former rep: Chris Pilkington)

Liz Hutchinson

Senior Operations Manager,
Department for Work and Pensions,
(Former rep: Gill Dillon)

Tim Gallacher

HM Inspector,
Yorkshire and Humberside Immigration,
Compliance and Enforcement,
(Former rep: Christopher Payne)

Darren O' Neill

Targeted Support and Youth Justice,
Strategic Manager,
East Riding Youth Offending Service

Pam Dent

Victim Team Manager,
National Probation Service

Andrew Dyson

Lay Adviser,
C/o National Probation Service

For further queries,
please contact: Claire Cheesman,
01482 578302 or by email at
claire.cheesman@probation.gsi.gov.uk