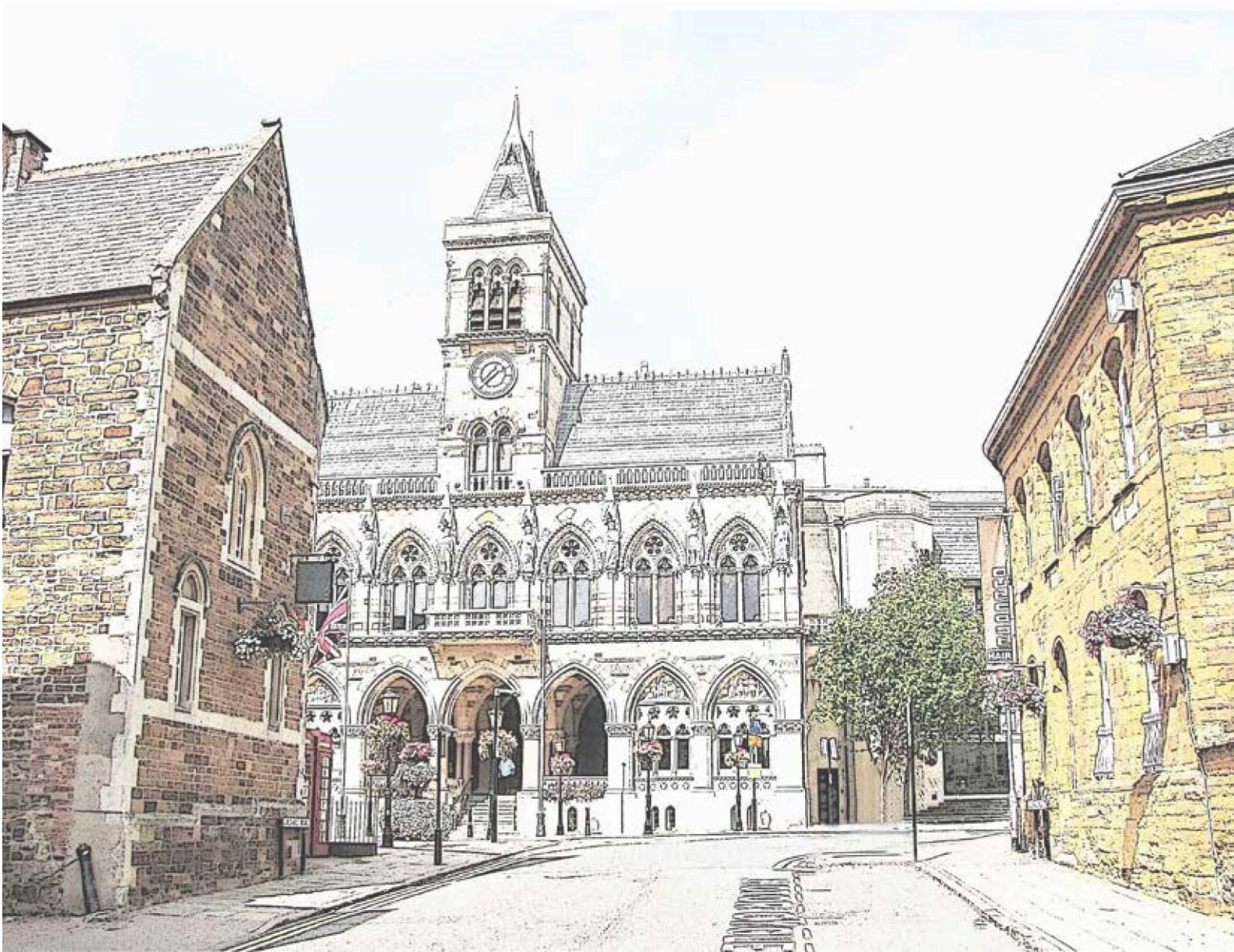




Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Guildhall Northampton



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Annual Report 2019/2020

Introduction

As Chair of the Strategic Management Board (SMB) and on behalf of lead officer partners, I am pleased to present the 2020-2021 annual report of the Northamptonshire Multi- agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

Police, Probation and HM Prison are the 'Responsible Authorities' within the MAPPA arena. MAPPA brings these responsible authorities together with partners from Youth Offending, Health, Social care, Immigration, Employment services and housing. The work of these agencies within MAPPA processes is included within this document.

The previous year has provided both a challenge and an opportunity for the MAPPA process. The use of technology has allowed the MAPPA process to continue and we have achieved an excellent level of engagement, which is demonstrated through the agencies input to this report.

The overall purpose of MAPPA is to bring agencies together to protect the public and ensure that the victims of the most serious crimes, have a voice and are supported via the multi-agency arrangements. To achieve this, we as a partnership are continually reviewing how we work together via the MAPPA SMB business plan, which this year will aim to improve the links between support services such as Adult Social care and dual diagnosis services.

As outlined within this report each agency is not only committed to the protection of the public but also open to being held to account through our robust MAPPA SMB process. In this forum we recognise the best practice of individuals and agencies while ensuring that we learn as a partnership through specific cases that have come to light. This collective approach to improvement enables us to provide assurance that we are merging the combined skills agencies to protect people from harm.

As Chair and representative of SMB, I hope that this report provides an evidence base of the continued commitment to partnership working and strong alliances to provide sustainable protection for the public from violence and sexual offenders in Northamptonshire.



Douglas Charlton
Head of Northamptonshire LDU
National Probation Service & Chair of the Northamptonshire MAPPA SMB

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Kettering skyline

What is MAPPA?

MAPPA background

MAPPA 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 presenting the higher risks of serious harm.

- **Level 1** is where the offender is managed by the lead agency with information exchange and multi-agency support as required but without formal MAPPA meetings;
- **Level 2** is where formal MAPPA meetings are required to manage the offender.
- **Level 3** is where risk management plans require the attendance and commitment of resources at a senior level at MAPPA meetings.

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

MAPPA Statistics

Area: -Northamptonshire

MAPPA eligible offenders on 31 March 2020				
	Category 1: Registered sex offender	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	822	176	-	998
Level 2	25	6	1	32
Level 3	2	1	0	3
Total	849	183	1	1033

MAPPA eligible offenders in Levels 2 and 3 by category (yearly total)				
	Category 1: Registered sex offender	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 2	40	22	12	74
Level 3	9	3	1	13
Total	49	25	13	87

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	15
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RSOs who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application	3
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Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders	
SHPOs, SHPOs with foreign travel restriction & NOs imposed by courts	
SHPO	54
SHPO with foreign travel restriction	0
NOs	2

Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order	4
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Level 2 and 3 offenders returned to custody				
	Category 1: Registered sex offender	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Breach of licence				
Level 2	4	11	1	16
Level 3	0	1	0	1
Total	4	12	1	17
Breach of SOPO				
Level 2	0	-	-	0
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	0	-	-	0

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	130
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This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2019 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, 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 2019 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

(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 at Level 1 without formal 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.”) These offenders are assessed and managed by the police. They may also be managed by probation or health services if they are subject to licence or a hospital order. 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. These offenders are assessed and managed by the National Probation Service, Youth Offending Team or Mental Health Services.

(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.

These offenders are assessed and managed by whichever agency has the primary responsibility for them.

(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. They require 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 committed 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 an 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. Persons do not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders may submit an application to the police to review their indefinite notification requirements. The police review the application and decide whether to revoke the notification requirements. This decision is made at the rank of Superintendent. Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain on the register for life, if necessary.

Individuals 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 applied from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders.

Northamptonshire

MAPPA

Governance Arrangements for MAPPA

MAPPA is overseen and reviewed by senior representatives from each agency involved in MAPPA. This partnership is the Strategic Management Board (SMB) and is chaired by senior managers from the Responsible Authorities. In 2019 the Chair moved to ACC Simon Blatchly. Board members monitor arrangements, direct necessary improvements and support practitioners in overcoming barriers and accessing resources to implement Risk Management Plans.

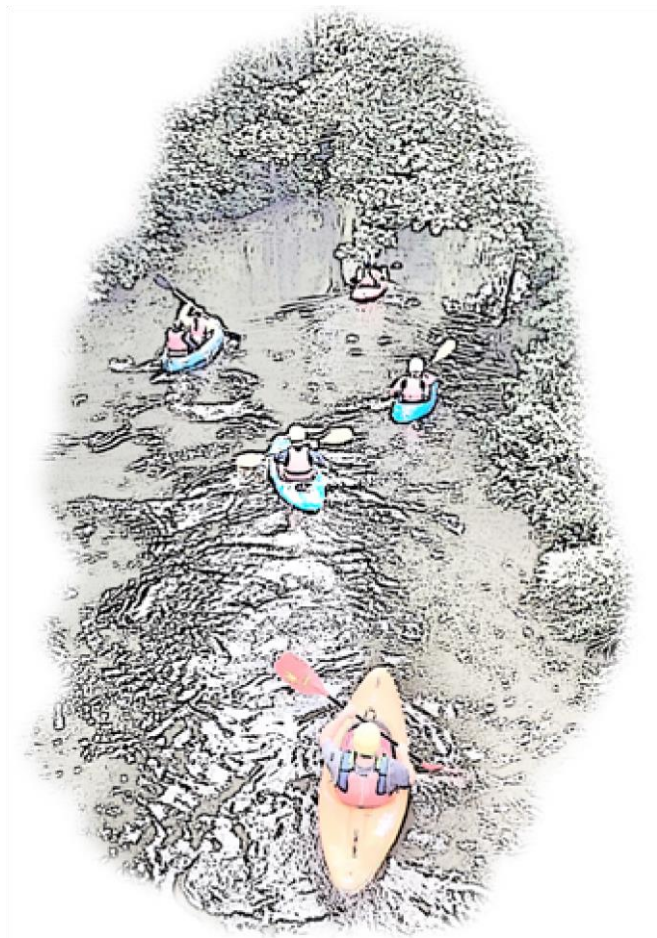
Members of the Responsible Authority are:

- Northamptonshire Police
- HMPPS National Probation Service Northamptonshire
- HMPPS - HM Prison Service (East of England)

Duty to Co-operate Partners are:

- Children & Young People's Directorate
- Adult Social Care Directorate
- Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Trust
- Northamptonshire Youth Offending Service
- Job Centre Plus
- Northamptonshire's Local Authority Housing providers and the Registered Social Landlords who work with them.
- Electronic Monitoring Companies
- Home Office Immigration Enforcement
- The Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company (BeNCH)

In addition, MAPPA works closely with C2C Social Action.



Canoeing on the River Nene - Northampton

Northamptonshire Police

Over the last 12 months Northamptonshire Police has continued to focus on 'Fighting crime and protecting people', our mission statement from the Chief Constable and theme throughout the Police and Crime Plan.

The Service is focused on targeting the most dangerous offenders and those who endanger and exploit children and vulnerable adults. We continue to make gains in apprehending offenders that target the vulnerable and Organised Crime Groups that treat the vulnerable as a commodity with the criminal and sexual exploitation of children.

Our Paedophile on line investigation team (POLIT) continues to proactively target and convict offenders distributing indecent images of children. This provided the stimulus for a further significant increase in the number of registered sex offenders in our county (those subject to notification requirements under the sexual offences act 2003).

Increased convictions for sex offences is welcome in terms of public protection but this success has increased the pressure on Police to effectively monitor and manage growing numbers of sex offenders within our communities, in a trend that is reflected nationally.

Northamptonshire Police is increasing the number of officers working in the 'Management of sexual and violent offender's team' (MOSOVO). A new ViSOR registrar position has been funded to ease the administrative burden, allowing risk management officers to focus on their cohort. This has led to significantly improved performance of the MOSOVO in relation to processes, partnership working, backlogs and case management.

From January 2021 MOSOVO will be part of a new "Prevention and intervention" Command which will focus on improving partnership working to maximise opportunities for early intervention and prevention work.

The Command will also oversee officers working for 'Community Initiative to Reduce Violence' (CIRV) who have supported MAPPAs by bringing an understanding of gang activities to MAPP Panels and in providing intensive support for and management of young men involved in gang violence.

The 'Domestic Abuse Prevention and Investigation' (DAPIT) Team continue to make a significant contribution to MAPPAs providing a lead in the protection of victims from further victimisation by domestic abuse perpetrators. They are focussed on investigating high risk cases and bringing offenders to justice. This team demonstrates a high level of skill in working with traumatised families that is an invaluable asset to MAPPAs.

The Multi Agency Daily Risk Assessment Conference (MADRA) has been set up this with year with funding from the OPFCC. This is a partnership meeting that reviews reports of domestic abuse with a view to providing support to families and children at risk of Domestic Abuse with a view to providing supporting and preventing escalation.

Force Intelligence have made an invaluable contribution to MAPPAs both by providing offending profiles to assist on the management of complex offenders and in supporting the management of offenders involved in serious organised crime, street violence and serial robberies.

Sector Teams have supported MAPPAs in dealing with specific locality issues both in supporting MAPPAs offenders who are vulnerable and in addressing the impact of MAPPAs offenders on their community.

Northamptonshire Police host the MAPPAs Unit and respond promptly to requests for information and support. They provide core representation to all levels of MAPPAs Meetings and support the management of offenders at MAPPAs Level 1. Overall, good MAPPAs practice is embedded in the policing culture of Northants thus contributing significantly to "fighting crime and protecting people".



Joint-headquarters for Northamptonshire Police and Northamptonshire Fire and Rescue Service - Kettering

National Probation Service

The Probation Service has a long and distinguished history of working with offenders in England and Wales. It has an international reputation for quality but at its heart Probation is about working with local partners to protect the public and prevent victims. The national probation service (NPS) does this by serving the courts and securing the confidence of sentencers, working with community and custodial partners to manage the risks presented by offenders and ultimately to impact positively on reducing re-offending. All NPS staff are civil servants, and part of Her Majesty's Prison and Probation Service which signals an alignment of our delivery and purpose. We are directly accountable to Ministers and Parliament for the work we do and provide monthly reports to evidence delivery taking place in Northamptonshire.

Our unified goal is to **'Prevent Victims by Changing Lives'**. The NPS adopts an 'evidence based' approach to our core interventions with offenders and this is critical to our operating model, which is scrutinised for quality and rigorous performance. We consider the professional approach rightly demanded by the NPS is critical for the MAPPA arena. As a national service we have made significant progress developing the consistency of our work across the country, whilst maintaining a clear commitment to local partnerships and responding to local issues. We are proud to work with key and valued partners to manage the risks presented by offenders to support keeping our communities safe.

The NPS provides advice to Courts and the Parole Board, manages people assessed as high risk of harm, MAPPA eligible offenders and registered sex offenders, delivers the sexual offending treatment programme,

Horizon and iHorizon, manages the Approved Premises, and delivers the statutory victim service. The CRCs manage people assessed as low and medium risk of harm, deliver resettlement services, rehabilitative services, accredited programmes, and the community payback schemes (unpaid work).

Going forwards there will significant changes following the Government's announcement in May 2019, to terminate early the contracts with the CRCs and re-unify the 'offender management' element of work back to the NPS. There will be a plan to create 12 probation regions with the aim 'to build a probation system that delivers stable and quality services that will reduce reoffending, support victims of crime and keep the public safe'. Locally, we are committed to supporting the changes and further improving the probation service.



National Probation Service and BENCH - Wellingborough

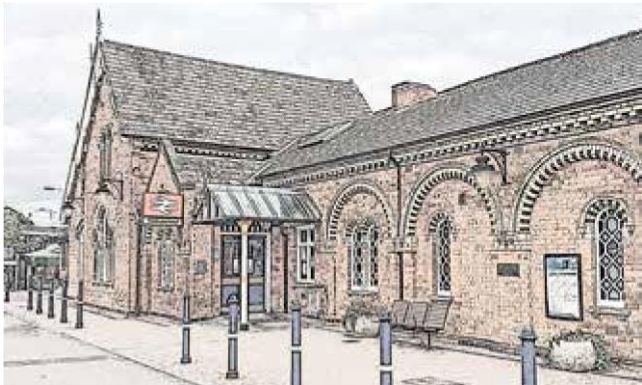
The Victim Contact Scheme and Victim Liaison

MAPPA assesses and manages the risks posed by dangerous offenders to reduce the chances of anyone becoming a victim of crime. In many cases the perpetrator who commits a violent or a sexual offence will have been known to the victim in that, sadly the perpetrator can be a partner, parent or trusted family member.

In cases where a serious offence has been committed and an offender is sentenced to a minimum of 12 months in prison. Victim Liaison Officers, who are employed by the National Probation Service, make contact with the victims via letter. If victims choose to opt into the Victims Charter, these specially trained officer present information on behalf of the individual victims to the MAPPA meetings. This is an opportunity for victims to give their views in regard to the threat the offender may continue to pose. This is a dynamic process. The Victim Liaison Officer forms a vital link between the MAPPA and the victim, updating MAPPA on changes and developments and enabling the MAPPA agencies to respond to changes in risk by reviewing and updating their risk management strategies.



National Probation Service - Northampton



Mainline Station - Wellingborough

The Prison Service

Our purpose is to protect the public from serious harm that is caused by offenders, to rehabilitate them whilst in our care so as to reduce the likelihood of further victims being created when they are released. We do this through collaborative work with each Partner Agency who has input into MAPP, but primarily the information we provide from the offenders' time in custody starts a chain reaction affecting a variety of agencies and bridging the information gap between time spent in custody and eventual release.

Each prison will have a number of offenders who have been identified as falling under the MAPP when they are released. These are classed as 'MAPP nominals'. Prison staff and in particular Prison Offender Managers (POMS) formally known as Offender Supervisors, have an important role to play in sharing information with external agencies (e.g. police, probation, health, housing) about the risks that they pose, resettlement plans and relevant security intelligence. In addition, if a MAPP nominal is referred to a MAPP Level 2 or 3 meeting, the Prison Offender Manager will contribute to that meeting either in person, or via a formal report. The Prison will accommodate the MAPP Meetings by instigating additional monitoring of telephone & correspondence in certain situations either to protect potential victims or to provide information in respect of criminal activity. In addition we provide information on visits that identified nominals may be receiving.

By striking a balance between protective measures and rehabilitation, it is the aim of the Prison & Probation Service that the offender is released into the community posing a lower risk of serious harm than when they commenced their sentence and having skills (e.g. qualifications, educational attainment, and enhanced thinking skills) which will enable them to become contributing members of their community and lessen the likelihood of re-offending.

Arson Task Force

Northamptonshire Arson Task Force (ATF) is a partnership between Northamptonshire Police and Northamptonshire Fire & Rescue Service. Founded in 2004 its aims and objectives are to tackle and reduce the incidence of deliberate fires in our community. We do this by: -

1. Prevention
2. Education
3. Investigation
4. Detection

We have a network of supporting partners. Our work with MAPP is paramount and allows us to deliver our own Prevention and Education community objectives which are also those of the current Police and Crime Commissioners Plan which is focussed on the vision of making Northamptonshire the safest place in the country.

The reintegrating of offenders back into the community is achieved by careful and strategic management under the MAPP umbrella.

When requested to carry out intervention with Arson offenders it is part of a well thought out programme to ensure that we maximise the potential of the offender to 'move on' and minimise the chance of reoffending by using fire as a weapon.

Much of the work is focussed around potential victims and ensuring their safety in the community, MAPP is ideally placed to coordinate this as it is the focal point for information management and strategic decision making. At the direction of MAPP, ATF and Crime Prevention Officers respond to threatened victims and install equipment to reduce potential risk.

Our close working relationships allow much of this targeted work to be carried out seamlessly and promptly by drawing on the skills of all professionals involved in the process.

Andy Evans and Shaun Johnson.



*Partners in
Arson
Reduction*



Youth Offending Service

Northamptonshire Youth Offending Service (NYOS) is a multi-agency partnership between Northamptonshire County Council, Northamptonshire Police Service, the National Probation Service (Northamptonshire), and Health. It is funded by these agencies through a pooled partnership arrangement and receives a direct grant from the Youth Justice Board. Originally set up following the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Youth Offending Service (YOS) is a statutory partnership. Other agencies and partners contribute to the work of the YOS including the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner, and volunteers.

The primary aim of the YOS is to reduce offending and reoffending by children and young people. The YOS sits in both children's services and the criminal justice system. It therefore also aims to improve the safety and wellbeing of children and young people, whilst seeking to reduce the harm to potential future victims through specific targeted work undertaken as part of diligently managed Court sentences and out of court disposals.

Having responsibilities in relation to Public Protection, NYOS continues to be actively involved in MAPPAs with a seat on the strategic Management Board. An Area Manager attends all MAPPAs level 3 meetings as a member of the Core Panel and level 2 meetings are attended by YOS staff when the YOS has a contribution to make or are the lead agency. We also ensure that relevant staff receive ongoing training in relation to this critical area of work.

Very few young people meet the threshold for adoption by MAPPAs. The vast majority of young people are not involved in the commission of serious sexual or violent offences, however we are seeing an increasing number of young people engaged in serious organised crime. We are therefore working closely with the Police Community Initiative Reducing Violence (CIRV) project to reduce violent crime and tackle the emerging concerns in relation to gang related offending. Increasingly, intelligence from the Police in relation to serious youth violence has assisted in identifying emerging issues at an earlier stage, allowing NYOS to respond without unnecessarily criminalising additional children and young people.

Those young people that do meet the criteria, and are adopted by MAPPAs, have often experienced traumatic life events, including having been the victims of

serious offences themselves, which may have had a significant impact on their behaviour. However, in such circumstances, the YOS and MAPPAs work together in order to protect the public from harm, while attempting to locate and secure the appropriate resources for the young person concerned. In the case of sexual offences, for example, this may involve specific work with colleagues in Children's Social Care to locate a suitable therapeutic environment. As patterns of behaviour are less likely to be fixed in young people, this can reduce the likelihood of those young people committing sex offences in adult hood.

Northamptonshire County Council Adult Social Care

Northamptonshire County Council Adult Services remains committed to working with partners to ensure that adults who are in need of care and support are safeguarded. This commitment ensures partnership working by Adult Social Care in key areas including MAPPAs. Representatives from Adult Social Care are a core member of MAPPAs level 2 and 3.

Ensuring that those offenders who are in need of social care support, have these needs considered either prior or post release, as part of their risk management plan. MAPPAs attendance as a core panel member continues to be prioritised. Currently representation for MAPPAs 3 is from the Safeguarding Adults Team Manager and MAPPAs 2 representation is provided from across the relevant social care teams. These arrangements appear to work well.

Northamptonshire Children's Trust

Northamptonshire's Children's Trust came into being on 02.11.2020, delivering children's Early Help and Social Care services on behalf of Northamptonshire County Council. Children's Early Help & Social Care services were previously part of Children First Northamptonshire and the Trust remains a partner in local MAPPA arrangements. The Children's Trust is committed to work with all local partners to make sure that parties identified through MAPPA Conferences as being in need of care and support are appropriately safeguarded by relevant agencies. This commitment requires evidence of effective partnership working by the Children's Trust, alongside all other partners involved with MAPPA.

The Children's Trust is a core member of MAPPA and attends all level 2 and 3 conferences. The Children's Trust is also represented on the Strategic Management Board by the Strategic Manager for Safeguarding & Quality Assurance Services (SQAS). The Strategic Manager for SQAS attends MAPPA 3 Conferences and 3 identified Child Protection Conference Chairs attend MAPPA 2 Conferences.

It is the responsibility of these practitioners to research cases relevant to the agenda and to provide feedback and Children's Social Care expertise to the MAPPA conference, as well as to make sure that any identified risk to children is managed systemically and effectively. SQAS attendees at MAPPA conferences will take away actions and alerts for the Children's Trust whenever children are linked to individuals discussed in MAPPA Conferences or are resident at addresses identified in MAPPA cases.

The Children's Trust is committed to making pro-active plans to manage release of MAPPA offenders into the community and will seek, whenever possible, to assess risk to children in advance of prisoner release dates.

Community Offender Mental Health Team

The Community Offender Mental Health Team provides core panel representation at MAPPA Level 2 and 3. The representative brings an understanding of the complexities of MAPPA offenders who are mentally unwell or have a mental disorder or leaning difficulty/disability.

The team advise the MAPP Panel how mental disorder impacts on risk and support MAPPA by identifying pathways to assessment, treatment and support for MAPPA offenders.

Community Offender Mental Health Team Mentally Disordered Offenders and the work of the Community Offender Personality Disorder Pathway Project

This pathway was established in collaboration between Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust and the National Probation Service in Northamptonshire.

The Pathway has the following objectives:

- A reduction in repeat serious sexual and/or violent offending
 - Improved psychological health, wellbeing and pro social behaviour
 - Improved competence, confidence and attitudes of staff working with complex offenders who are likely to have traits of personality disorder
- In order to meet these objectives the service works closely with the MAPPA panel and Offender Managers in providing consultation and advice on managing MAPPA offenders.

Jobcentre Plus

Jobcentre Plus is part of the Department for Work and Pensions.

In relation to managing MAPPA offenders, we have two primary functions:

- To assist offenders into suitable employment or to access suitable training as this reduces their risk of reoffending and thus protects the public.
- To restrict the types of employment and training when this applies to certain offenders.

This will result in:

- Giving offenders of working age the help and support to which they are entitled to enable them to work.
- Benefitting offenders as appropriate employment and training can reduce reoffending rates by between a third and a half. Employment provides stability and gives purpose to what are often chaotic lives.
- Giving offenders the opportunity to contribute positively to their local community, to society in general and to lead law-abiding lives.
- Offenders being prevented from accessing unsuitable employment and training which could put themselves and the public at risk of serious harm.

Receipt of form MAPPA J is the official sharing mechanism between the Responsible Authority and Jobcentre Plus. Without form MAPPA J, Jobcentre Plus is unable to place appropriate restrictions on MAPPA cases when considering employment and training opportunities.

C2C Social Action

C2C works in Northamptonshire to reduce re-offending, support vulnerable people, and have a special focus on women and on mental health and wellbeing. C2C supports any individual at any stage of the criminal justice system by inspiring and

motivating them to take personal responsibility for their behaviour, in order to reduce re-offending.

This has a huge impact on their lives, their children, wider families & local communities creating a safer, stronger Northamptonshire. Whilst our charity is motivated by our Christian faith, we are proud to provide our service to people regardless of faith, or none, and regardless of their crimes, age, ethnic or cultural background, gender, sexuality or disability.

Our services are accessible to young people, men and women, and we work closely with key statutory organisations in the criminal justice system in Northamptonshire, as well as with other local third sector organisations, including The Good Loaf, the social enterprise we created. We have supported accommodation for men and women with the aim of actively supporting and encouraging residence to take control of their lives and break the cycle of offending.

Northamptonshire Local Authorities and Accommodation Providers

Suitable accommodation is the keystone to effective risk management as it allows MAPPA partner agencies to effectively monitor offenders and it improves the likelihood of successful rehabilitation.

The Northants Local Authorities and Housing Associations have maintained their support for MAPPA and have provided suitable accommodation for the majority of MAPPA managed offenders. Housing partners have also provided vital support to offenders to acquire the life skills needed to maintain their tenancies.

Uniquely in Northamptonshire the seven Local Authorities have an agreement with MAPPA that supports the resettlement of offenders into locations away from the victim. This provides a very important service to victims; contributing both to their physical safety and their emotional wellbeing.

St Andrews Healthcare

St Andrews is a large independent psychiatric hospital where many offender-patients are treated, with several of them having committed very serious offences and who are therefore highly dangerous. It is one of only a few hospitals in the country who have wholeheartedly embraced the MAPPA processes and they hold monthly risk management panels, chaired by the MAPPA Co-ordinator and attended by Police representatives, where patients are discussed who are eligible to be managed by MAPPA on discharge. This has been helpful in making decisions about Section 17 leave (Mental Health Act 1983) and been invaluable in discharge planning for some very complex patients. This year has seen a slowing of admissions and discharges due to the pandemic and less patients have been able to access community leave, reducing the numbers of referrals to the panel. A total of just 21 offender-patients have been discussed under the MAPPA umbrella in the last twelve months and there have only been 3 panels, as during the highest levels of restriction, these were put in hold.

Sometimes, there are patients who are serious offenders who, because of mental health diversion schemes or the nature of their route into psychiatric services, are not convicted. These patients can continue to present with criminal risks that need careful management upon discharge. Through the MAPPA processes, individuals can be identified at an early stage as being a potential dangerous person and the Northampton MAPPA Chair can assist to ensure that the correct 'home' area is contacted and that professional meetings can be convened to manage identified risks, prior to discharge back into the community.



St Andrews - Northampton

EMS and Electronic Monitoring

EMS is contracted by the Ministry of Justice to provide the electronic monitoring (EM) service across England and Wales and has a duty to co-operate with MAPPA arrangements.

EM or 'tagging', is an established and key tool for criminal justice agencies, as it provides a robust and effective means of monitoring conditions and requirements imposed where subjects are serving community sentences, are on bail pending a court hearing, or who have been released from prison or youth custody and are subject to licence conditions. In terms of MAPPA cases, electronically monitored curfews can contribute to effective risk management strategies:

- Immediate application – once the order is received by EMS most subjects are fitted with a tag the same day
- Provides an effective method of monitoring the subject's compliance with the curfew condition
Curfew violations are notified swiftly by EMS to the responsible agency
- Curfew hours can be tailored to address specific offending patterns (please see the section on 'Targeted Curfews' below)

Should the supervising agencies require an EM curfew to be imposed on an offender, EMS will attend planning meetings to discuss the premises where the offender will be sleeping, the boundaries of the premises, potential risk to others at the address, and how the curfew hours can be best managed to fit around work, religious observations and other commitments. For the most serious cases, a bespoke curfew can be created covering the first day of curfew, what constitutes a curfew violation for the offender, and the timeframes and channels for reporting any breaches to the supervising agencies.

EM can be used in most types of accommodation including static caravans, static houseboats and hostels. A necessary requirement is a constant supply of mains electricity at the place of curfew. The equipment works on the mobile network but, in the

increasingly rare cases where there is no mobile reception, alternative arrangements may be possible.

- In case of MAPPA queries or information requests, the EMS monitoring centre can be contacted 24 hours a day, 7 days a week on **0800 137 291**.

Targeted Curfews

Most people tend to think of curfews as a standard 7pm - 7am requirement. In fact, 75% of curfews monitored by EMS are in force at night for 7 nights of the week, spanning a 12-hour period. However, curfews can and should be used far more creatively to help break offending patterns and behaviours or support other requirements.

Curfew hours and days can be broken up in any way to target offending behaviour. By varying the times, days and length of the curfew, it is possible to establish a more effective way of addressing the offender's behaviour.

The examples below briefly detail cases where electronically monitored curfews have been used in a targeted way:

Supporting Other Requirements

- A curfew the night before an unpaid work session or rehabilitation programme can aid compliance. If the subject is at home throughout the night, he/she is more likely to get a good night's sleep and attend the session the next day.

Supporting Victims

- In a harassment case, Marc was curfewed between 8am and 10am, between 11.30am and 1.30pm and again from 4pm until 6pm. This gave his victim some respite and allowed her to get to work, have her lunch and get home safely without being bothered by him.

Disrupting Offending

- As a prolific shoplifter, Mina's curfew reduced her opportunity to steal, but still allowed her to fulfil her family commitments. She was given a split curfew of 9am - 2pm and 4pm - 9pm. This kept her away from the shops but gave her time to take her children to and from school.

- For his football hooliganism offences, Lee was given a curfew that was only in operation on match days and at weekends.

Multiple Addresses

- 14-year-old Jake was given a curfew at two addresses on alternative weekdays and weekends to fit around his parents' custody arrangements.

Continuation of Employment or Study Commitments

- Iram is a shift worker. The days and hours of her curfew were varied according to her shift pattern so that she could continue to work throughout her sentence.

- Tony was working, but also attended night school twice a week. His curfew was tailored so that, on these two nights, his curfew started at 10pm instead of 7pm, thereby allowing him to continue his studies.

Curfews controlled by existing electronic monitoring technology, if used appropriately, can help bring much-needed stability, structure and supervision, whilst still serving as a method of punishment.

Through careful targeting of the curfew hours, and by varying the times and days, curfews can have an even greater impact.

Location Monitoring

The new capability is the most significant change in Electronic Monitoring (EM) since the launch of the National Service in 1999, and builds on the success of an 18-month pilot that was run in the Midlands and BeNCH (Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire) areas from October 2016. Location monitoring is run by the Ministry of Justice's supplier EMS, who are responsible for the current curfew monitoring service.

Location monitoring is live nationally for eligible post-custody cohorts (HDC and some Parole cases).

Service Users will be fitted with a satellite-enabled ankle tag by EMS. The tag is used to monitor the location of the service user 24 hours a day via satellite signal. A Home Monitoring Unit (HMU) will also be installed for easy communication with the Monitoring Centre and to extend the battery life of the tag.

Service users are required to charge the tag for at least an hour each day. They will receive a wall charger and a portable charger during the installation process. Support is in place to help users keep the tags charged. Location Monitoring can be used to monitor compliance with:

- An exclusion zone or zones
- An inclusion zone or zones, or a combination of both exclusion and inclusion zones
- To monitor a subject's attendance at a particular activity e.g. a work or education programme
- Trail Monitoring to review the service user's movements, or a combination of trail monitoring, exclusion/inclusion zones and curfew (different times can be used)

For all EMS Location Monitoring enquiries please email:

- GPSGeneralEnquiries@ems.co.uk.cjism.net

MAPPA Training

The MAPPA Unit offers a full day training event for practitioners. This covers all aspects of MAPPA work; including, how to refer, how to prepare for attendance at MAPPA and understanding how your agency supports the work of MAPPA.

In addition, the MAPPA Coordinator can provide bespoke training for partners, tailored to their agencies.

Please contact the MAPPA Unit via the MAPPA e mail for information about forthcoming training or to request training for your staff.

MAPPANorthants.pnn.police.uk

MAPPA Lay Advisors

Greg and Dave, the two Lay Advisors to MAPPA, have again observed another twelve months of effective operation of Northamptonshire MAPPA in trying and extraordinary times. It seems rather crass to state that the circumstances that MAPPA has been operating in have been unprecedented, but nevertheless this is the case.

There has been a heavy workload for MAPPA again this year, and the use of virtual meetings via Microsoft Teams have posed their challenges for the MAPPA Co-ordinator in particular, but overall, there has been an impressive response from both Co-ordinator, responsible agencies and duty to cooperate agencies while face to face meetings are not appropriate due to the pandemic.

This heavy workload has been compounded by a small number of cases that have again tested the resilience, creativity and goodwill of agencies involved in the risk management process. Housing individuals who pose a significant risk and providing services for adults who have complex needs remain a challenge for services, particularly where assessments are either ambiguous or do not point to the core service delivery of the agency concerned.

Despite this, the MAPPA team have continued to influence and urge both individual officers and agencies alike to consider these challenges in the context of the need to reduce the risk of harm posed by individuals identified by the process. The MAPPA Co-ordinator has again demonstrated her ability to

influence and create consensus around these difficult and challenging individuals and the MAPPA administrative support system has been both effective and efficient. We are also aware of improvements that are planned in this area.

The Senior Management Board continues to meet and under the Chair, appropriate challenging and support is offered to agency representatives in order to promote the importance of the work undertaken in this field. The number of changes that have occurred in the MAPPA organisation could have had a deleterious effect on the strategic direction and operation; it is to the credit of those now involved that this has not been the case, and all involved remain committed to performance improvement.

The principles of identification, risk assessment, risk management and contingency planning using the well-developed policies, continue to be effectively applied in Northamptonshire MAPPA under challenging and trying conditions.

CJC – Northampton



Contacts

Simon Blatchly OBE
Assistant Chief Constable Northamptonshire Police
Police Force Headquarters
Wootton Hall
Mereway
Northampton NN4 0JQ
Simon.blatchly@northants.police.pnn.uk
Tel 03000111222

Douglas Charlton
Head of Northamptonshire Local Delivery Unit
National Probation Service
South East and Eastern Division
Walter Tull House
43-47 Bridge Street Northampton NN1 1NS
douglas.charlton@justice.gov.uk

Tel 01604658000

Mathew Tilt
Governor
HMP Onley
Willoughby
Rugby CV23 8AP
TEL 01788 523400

Emma Cardwell
MAPP Coordinator
MAPP
CJC
700 Pavilion Drive, Brackmills Northampton, NN4 7FL
emma.cardwell@justice.gov.uk
Emma.cardwell@northants.police.pnn.uk
Tel 0300111222



The pictures of street scenes in this annual report have been used to give a pictorial representation of Northamptonshire and are not directly connected with the work of the MAPP.

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