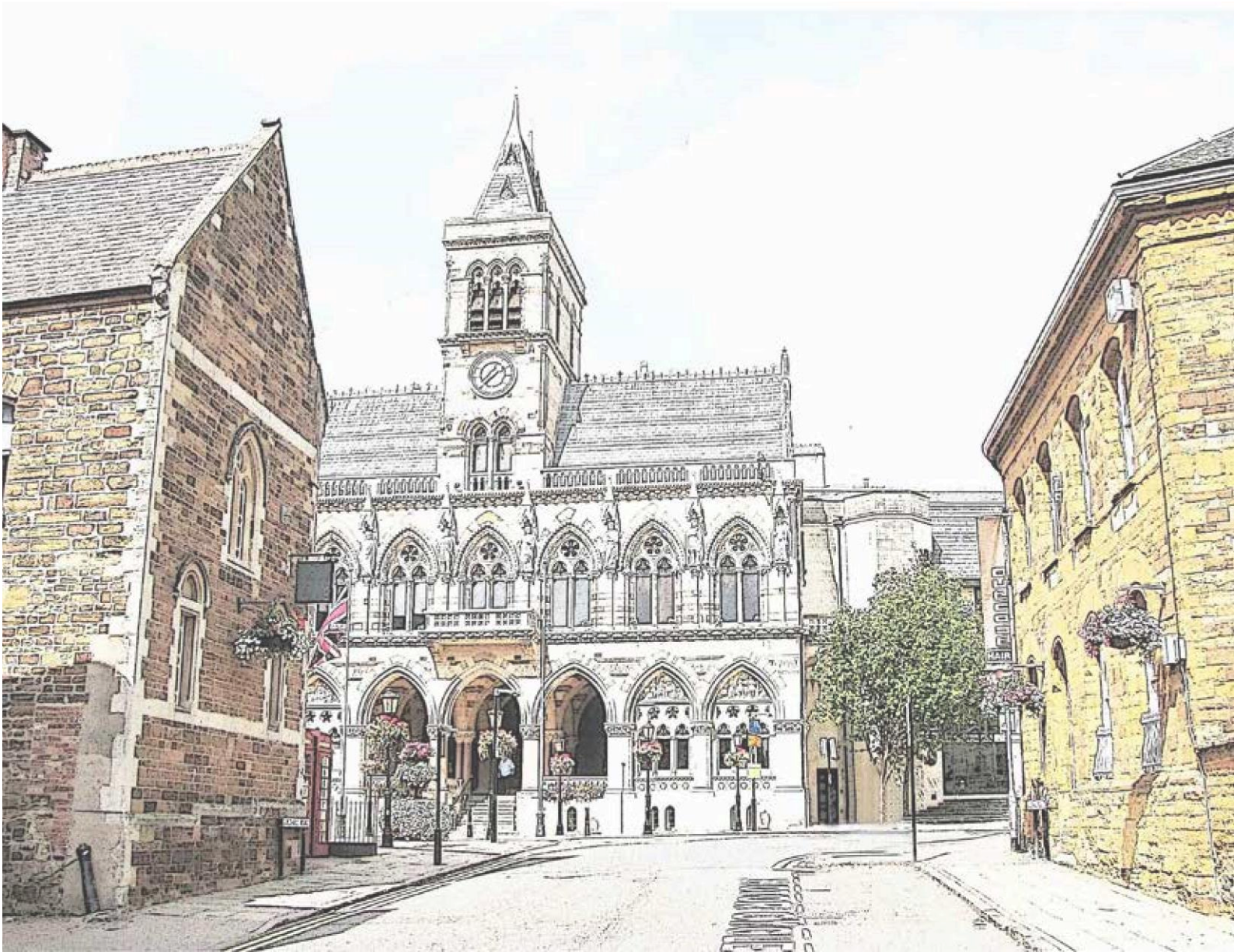




Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements

Guildhall Northampton



NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Annual Report 2020/2021

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 last 18 months while very challenging for all agencies not only attending MAPPA but also managing the most risky and often vulnerable in the community, it has allowed us to an opportunity to innovate and dare I say improve the MAPPA process. The use of technology has allowed agencies to continue to engage with MAPPA, where we have achieved an excellent level of attendance and output as demonstrated throughout 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.

This is my last report as Chair and Probation representative of SMB and so 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. I would like to introduce and welcome Kate North (Head of Northamptonshire Probation) as the new Chair and Probation representative of the Northampton SMB, who will I am sure continue to drive the excellent work that is already underway.



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 (Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements) are a set of arrangements to manage the risk posed by the most serious sexual, violent and terrorist 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.

Local Strategic Management Boards comprising senior representatives from each of the Responsible Authority and DTC agencies are responsible for delivering MAPPA with their respective areas. The Responsible Authority is also required to appoint two Lay Advisers to sit on each MAPPA area Strategic Management Board (SMB).

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 more senior oversight and 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 enables 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.

MAPPA and Terrorism

In response to the terrorist attack committed by Usman Khan at Fishmongers' Hall on 29 November 2019, the Home Secretary and the Lord Chancellor commissioned Jonathan Hall QC, who is the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation, to undertake a review of MAPPA and the management of known terrorists and other extremist offenders (TACT Offenders). The terrorist attack committed by Sudesh Amman in Streatham High Road on 2 February 2020 served to reinforce the need for the review, since both Khan and Amman had been managed under MAPPA. The government published the report on 2 September 2020 and published a response to it on 9 December. Both documents are available at <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-review>. The report made a number of recommendations, several of which have been or are being implemented via the Counter-Terrorism and Sentencing Act 2021 and the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Bill. Others have

already been introduced by the creation of the National Security Division (NSD) in the Probation Service to manage terrorist offenders. The Secretary of State has also revised the statutory MAPPA Guidance on terrorist offenders.

The Probation Service, via the NSD, has created a specialist dedicated and highly skilled workforce, which provides an enhanced level of management and intervention for the most high-risk, complex and high-profile offenders in the community. This will include the management of terrorist connected and terrorist risk offenders. Five Probation Service national security units have been established across England & Wales during 2020/21. The NSD and Counter-Terrorism Policing will be working closely with local Strategic Management Boards to ensure the robust management of terrorism cases. The NSD also manages serious organised crime and the most high risk and high profile public protection cases.

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

MAPPA Statistics

Area: -Northamptonshire

MAPPA eligible offenders on 31 March 2021				
	Category 1: Registered sex offender	Category 2: Violent offenders	Category 3: Other dangerous offenders	Total
Level 1	841	196	-	1037
Level 2	11	13	3	27
Level 3	3	0	2	5
Total	855	209	5	1069

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	26	28	14	68
Level 3	6	2	4	12
Total	32	30	18	80

RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements	10
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RSOs who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application	5
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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	3

Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order	3
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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	8	8	3	19
Level 3	2	1	3	6
Total	12	9	6	25
Breach of SOPO				
Level 2	0	-	-	0
Level 3	0	-	-	0
Total	0	-	-	0

Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population	129
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This figure has been calculated using the Mid-2020 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 2021 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2021.

(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 2020 the Chair moved to Head of Northamptonshire Probation Douglas Charlton. 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 fight crime and protect people despite the significant challenges we have all faced throughout the pandemic.

Vulnerability has been at the forefront of our work and identifying and dealing with risk to those who are unable to protect themselves has been a priority. This can be seen in the way we have been tackling missing children and those vulnerable to criminal exploitation whether that be via child sexual exploitation or county lines activity.

Ongoing proactive work by our dedicated teams including Paedophile Online Investigation Team, Child Protection Team and SOLAR – our bespoke sexual offences unit, along with a back log of cases within the court system, mean that we are expecting a further rise in the number of Registered Sex Offenders in the county. These will all be subject to notification requirements and a high number will be subject to restrictive orders over and above standard requirements.

In January 2021 the sex offender management team (MOSOVO), became part of the Northants Police Prevention and Intervention Command which works closely with key partners in order to prevent crime and tackle vulnerability. Since this time an uplift of four officers has been implemented and as a result the previous backlog in outstanding RSO visits has been tackled, offenders are visited in a timely manner, risks identified and robust plans being implemented to deal accordingly.

Our next step is to increase administrative support in order that all risk management work can be accurately recorded and kept up to date on Visor, the national database that allows forces to share important information about sex the sex offenders in our communities.

The 'Domestic Abuse Prevention and Investigation Team (DAPIT) Team continue to deal with the most high risk of domestic abuse perpetrators. As such DAPIT officers continue to support MAPPA by working with partners to reduce the risk presented by the most violent offenders and safeguard victims effectively.

This work is now complimented by our new Integrated Offender Management Team (IOM) who manage DA offenders who present a lower identified risk but

frequently come to our attention – in this manner we aim to intervene at a stage that will prevent escalations in gravity of offending.

The new IOM team has been set up by the Prevention and Intervention command in line with Home Office guidance. There is a national “go live” date of October 2021, however we have been ahead of the curve and have been fully operational since June. In the spirit of crime prevention and working with partners both external and internal our IOM officers have been trained in sex offender management making them omni-competent and able to officer some extra resilience to our MOSOVO team.

Our local neighbourhood officers have also been working in support of MAPPA throughout the year. Specific cases of high-risk violent offenders have received the attention of local officers who have attended MAPPA meetings and working hand in glove with probation to manage the risk in their local communities including bespoke briefings, patrols and rapid arrests/enforcement when required.



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).

During 2021, further change is occurring with the ending of CRC contracts and the formation of the 'Probation Service'. Reunification brings with it the opportunities to use innovation and best practice from both organisations in order to continue to protect the public and change lives.



National Probation Service - 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

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 MAPPA 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 MAPPA 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, MAPPA is ideally placed to coordinate this as it is the focal point for information management and strategic decision making. At the direction of MAPPA, 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.



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 MAPPA, 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 MAPPA when they are released. These are classed as 'MAPPA 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 MAPPA 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 MAPPA 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



*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 MAPPA with a seat on the strategic Management Board. An Area Manager attends all MAPPA 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 MAPPA. 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 MAPPA, 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 MAPPA 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 remained committed to working with partners to ensure that adults who are in need of care and support are safeguarded. During 2020/1 this commitment ensured partnership working by Adult Social Care in key areas including MAPPA. Representatives from Adult Social Care were a core member of MAPPA level 2 and 3.

Ensuring that those offenders who were in need of social care support, have these needs considered either prior or post release, as part of their risk management plan. MAPPA attendance as a core panel member continued to be prioritised.

From 1st April 2021 Northamptonshire County Council ceased to exist replaced by West Northamptonshire and North Northamptonshire unitary councils. The commitment to MAPPA by the two new councils remains and the current arrangements for support at MAPPA 2 and 3 will be replicated. Representation for MAPPA 3 is from the Safeguarding Adults Team Manager and MAPPA 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 (NCT) came into being on 02.11.2020, delivering Children's Social Care and targeted Children & Family Support Services on behalf of Northamptonshire County Council (now North Northamptonshire & West Northamptonshire). Children & Family Support Services & Children's Social Care services were previously part of Children First Northamptonshire and the Trust remains a key partner in local MAPPA arrangements. NCT is committed to work with all local partners to make sure that children and young people identified through MAPPA Conferences to be in need of care, support or protection are appropriately safeguarded by relevant agencies. This commitment requires evidence of effective partnership working by NCT, alongside all partners engaged with MAPPA.

NCT is a core member of MAPPA and attends all level 2 and 3 conferences. The Trust is also represented on the Strategic Management Board by the Strategic Manager for Safeguarding & Quality Assurance Services (SQAS). The SQAS Strategic or Service Manager 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 all parts of the Children's Trust, whenever children are linked to individuals discussed in MAPPA Conferences or are resident at addresses identified in MAPPA cases.

NCT 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.

NCT believes that close partner working relationships is integral to protecting all vulnerable parties, particularly children. The processes in place, and close network links developed through MAPPA, alongside effective information-sharing, has led to improved systemic protection of children, as well as numerous examples of enacting protection / safeguarding at case-level.

Community Offender Mental Health Team

Northamptonshire Foundation Healthcare Trust provide a range of senior clinicians who attend and advise at MAPPA level 2 and 3 meetings as core panel members. This range of representation highlights the commitment of NHFT to support MAPPA with the provision or advice, assessment, management diagnostic uncertainty and access to appropriate pathways.

Offender and Liaison services continue to expand in Northamptonshire with Liaison and Diversion mental health nurses in custody and the courts 12 hours a day 7 days a week. With the OPFCC we have extended the provision of street triage. Through recent NHSE commissioning agreements will be recruiting into specialist Learning Disability nurse posts in to both our Criminal Justice and Liaison Teams. The intention being that we will be able to further support MAPPA with resettlement work into our communities by delivering early engagement into prisons.

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. During 2020/21 and despite the additional pressures on housing services resulting from Covid-19, the Northamptonshire 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 and develop the skills needed to maintain their tenancies. Uniquely in Northamptonshire the Housing Authorities have an agreement with MAPPA that enables 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. The ability to facilitate 'out of area' moves for MAPPA offenders within Northamptonshire will be further strengthened by Local Government Reform which saw the creation of two new Unitary Councils on the 1st April 2021. Whilst this represents significant structural change

and transformation in local government in the county, Housing teams from the newly created North Northamptonshire Council and West Northamptonshire Council have pledged continued support to their role in the Multi- agency Public Protection Arrangements and recognise the importance of accommodation in enabling the responsible authorities to manage risk and protect the public.

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 under 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 4 panels, as during the levels of restriction, these were put in hold. Slowly, things are starting to open up again and I hope to see more referrals and discharges in the coming year.

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.

The ongoing commitment to the Internal Panels assist in information sharing and risk management of our most dangerous offender-patients being treated in hospital and all are reassured that the processes in place protect the public from serious harm.



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.

MAPPA@northants.pnn.police.uk

MAPPA Lay Advisors

Greg and Dave, MAPPA's two Lay Advisors, have once again observed another year of effective operation of Northamptonshire's MAPPA. The arrangements put in place last year in response to the pandemic to allow MAPPA's important work to continue have continued to be used and to good effect, which is a testament to the effectiveness of relationships within MAPPA that have been built up over a number of years and continue to be sustained given how challenging meeting over video conferencing can be if the underlying relationships aren't already strong.

The move to unitary status, resulting in two new councils for MAPPA to work with (North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire) has also thrown challenges at our MAPPA arrangements as new stakeholders needed to be brought in to MAPPA, in particular where cases needed representation and insight from agencies in both areas. It was fantastic to see the degree to which MAPPA attendees such as Housing went the extra mile to ensure continuity of representation and insight during the inevitable turmoil associated with the change, again another sign of the underlying resilience and effectiveness of our MAPPA.

Over the last year we've continued to see some good challenge at the Senior Management Board meetings, and on occasion we've been the source of that

challenge. It's been good to see that such challenge has been constructive, welcomed, and enabled open discussion of topics.

Inevitably, and as always, there have been cases across the year that have really tested the agencies participating in MAPPA to find solutions; the most challenging 'Level 3' cases usually don't have easy answers, and often challenge the ways in which the participating agencies normally work. We've seen fantastic efforts and outcomes in terms of problem solving in these cases, something that is reflected in how well we have seen risk being managed on behalf of the community

CJC – Northampton



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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 MAPPA.



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