



Guildhall, Northampton

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Annual Report 2021/2022

Introduction

As Chair of the Strategic Management Board (SMB) and on behalf of the board members, I am pleased to present the 2021-2022 annual report of the Northamptonshire Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs).

Police, Probation and HM Prison are the 'Responsible Authorities' within the MAPPAs, also bringing together partners from across the county to ensure effective partnership working to protect the public. This report provides an outline of MAPPAs, including its purpose, how it works, MAPPAs statistics for Northamptonshire and commentary, as well as an outline of all those agencies involved and their contribution to the MAPPAs in 2021-2022.

The overall majority of MAPPAs eligible offenders continue to be managed at the lowest possible levels one and two, with the critical few presenting the highest risk managed strategically at level 3, to ensure a commitment from all statutory partners and duty to co-operate agencies to identify, source and implement resources to manage the risks.

This reporting year follows the COVID-19 pandemic, which presented new challenges to the MAPPAs. The early roll out of Microsoft Teams by statutory partners and duty to co-operate agencies, ensured that MAPPAs panel meetings took place virtually and there was no disruption to the sharing of information and risk management planning. The use of technology proved to be both effective and efficient in enabling excellent partnership working to reduce re-offending and to protect victims.

As Chair and representative of SMB, this report is presented to evidence the continued commitment and collaboration through the Northamptonshire Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements to protect the public from serious violence and sexual offending.

Kate North

Strategic Management Board Chair and Head of Northamptonshire Probation Delivery Unit

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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 or are ‘other’ dangerous offenders.
- **Category 4** – Terrorist Offenders and/or those convicted of a Terror related offence or have connections to terrorism.

There are four levels of management to ensure that resources are focused where they are most needed; generally, those presenting the higher risks of serious harm. Category 4 was created in 2022.

- **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. 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

The National Security Division

The National Security Division (NSD) has now been established for approaching 2 years and is a division within the Probation Service to provide enhanced case management and intervention for the highest risk, complex and high-profile adult offenders in the community. The division provides a centralised, dedicated capability within the Probation Service for the following cohorts of adult offenders:

- Convicted Terrorist Act/Terrorist Act connected
- Terrorist risk offenders who present a national security threat
- The Highest risk/high harm Serious Organised Criminals requiring enhanced management; and
- A number of registered CPPC cases who are the highest risk/highest profile sexual or violent offenders who present national interest.

NSD cases are managed in the areas where they are residing as that is in most cases where the risk lies. We will of course also involve other areas linked to the case in MAPPA discussions. Co-ordination between NSD and Probation Delivery Units ensures strong links to local stakeholders, including health, housing and local rehabilitative services. NSD units include dedicated forensic psychologists to support a

psychologically informed approach to risk management and also polygraph examiners, to provide enhanced monitoring of compliance with licence conditions.

The NSD continues to work with the national MAPPA team, CT police and with SMBs. We have embedded the recommendations made by the 2020 Jonathan Hall review of MAPPA for terrorist offenders. These include MAPPA panels to review extremist cases which include both police, probation and prison staff who specialise in CT work, but also, crucially, representation from key local agencies. The MAPPA panels will direct increased use of MAPPA core groups, ensuring that work with individual cases is co-ordinated and responsive.

The NSD is committed to working in partnership with Strategic Management Boards to ensure high quality MAPP arrangements. The specialist MAPPA Panels will provide information about key performance indicators to SMBs and will also take part in training, audit and observation activity. NSD units will report formally to SMBs regularly, a minimum of annually.

The NSD will work closely with key partners and stakeholders and ensure that our development is aligned with wider changes in the national security landscape.

MAPPA Statistics

Area: -Northamptonshire

| MAPPA eligible offenders on 31 March 2022 | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|---|-------|
| | Category 1: Registered sex offender | Category 2: Violent offenders | Category 3: Other dangerous offenders | Total |
| Level 1 | 853 | 199 | - | 1052 |
| Level 2 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 30 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 863 | 215 | 5 | 1083 |

| 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 | 23 | 27 | 11 | 61 |
| Level 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| Total | 27 | 29 | 13 | 69 |

| | |
|--|---|
| RSOs cautioned or convicted for breach of notification requirements | 8 |
|--|---|

| | |
|---|---|
| RSOs who have had their lifetime notification revoked on application | 4 |
|---|---|

| Restrictive orders for Category 1 offenders | |
|---|-----|
| SHPOs, SHPOs with foreign travel restriction & NOs imposed by courts | |
| SHPO | 102 |
| SHPO with foreign travel restriction | 0 |
| NOs | 5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach(es) of a Sexual Risk Order | 1 |
|---|---|

| 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 | 9 | 16 | 2 | 27 |
| Level 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 17 | 2 | 28 |
| Breach of SOPO | | | | |
| Level 2 | 5 | - | - | 5 |
| Level 3 | 0 | - | - | 0 |
| Total | 5 | - | - | 5 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population | 125 |
|---|-----|

This figure has been calculated using the 21 March 2021 census population estimate, published by the Office for National Statistics on 28 June 2022, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Previously, we have based this figure on the mid-year (30 June) population estimate. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2021 estimated resident population, which will be published by the Office for National Statistics later this year.

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2022 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2021 to 31 March 2022.

(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 2021 the Chair moved to Head of Northamptonshire Probation Kate North. 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:
- Northampton Probation Service
- 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. These have now been separated into two unitary councils: North and West Northants Council.
- Electronic Monitoring Companies
- Home Office Immigration Enforcement

In addition, MAPPA works closely with C2C Social Action.



Canoeing on the River Nene - Northampton

Northamptonshire Police

Northamptonshire Police continues to work hard towards its mission of fighting crime and protecting people, focusing on the identified matters of priority for Violence Against Women and Girls, Drugs Harm, Serious and Organised Crime and Serious Violence.

The MOSOVO (Management of Sexual Offenders and Violent Offenders) department have continued to prioritise those registered sex offenders assessed as most at risk of reoffending, creating bespoke risk management plans to mitigate and target any concerns identified. MOSOVO continue to work closely with Probation colleagues and partner agencies involved in joint managed cases to ensure those deemed at risk of harm are protected. MOSOVO have recruited some new members to the department over the past year which bring a breadth of experience from several policing areas which will only enhance the proactive policing opportunities within the team. Ongoing proactive work by our dedicated teams including the (OCAIU) Online Child Abuse Investigation Unit, Child Protection Team and SOLAR (bespoke sexual offences investigation unit) to target sexual offending, along with a back log of cases within the court system, will lead to an expected further rise in the number of Registered Sex Offenders in the county over the coming year.

The IOM (Integrated Offender Management) department have begun to take on the management of MAPPA 2 and 3 cases which do not fall under the sex offender management of MOSOVO. This has provided ownership, transparency, and accountability for these important cases, leading to an improvement in the risk management planning for these MAPPA cases.

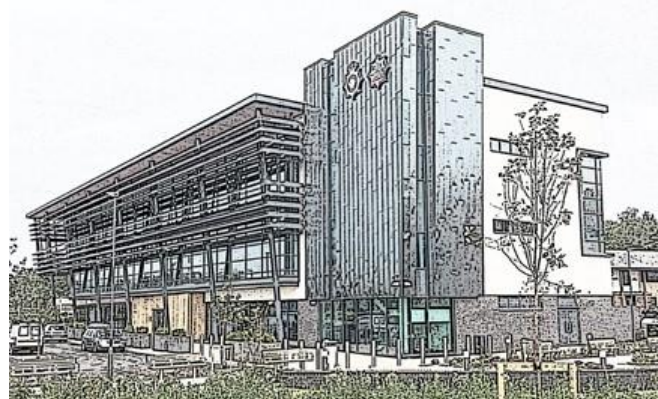
Work is underway to provide the required Offender management police system access to Northampton and Wellingborough Probation Offices. This will provide the ability for MOSOVO and IOM Officers to regularly work within Probation offices to target those jointly managed cases which require a co-ordinated partnership approach. This is a move which will benefit both agencies, enhancing the working relationship between Police and Probation, and improve the overall quality of the ongoing risk management planning for joint managed cases.

The Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit (DAIU) continue to deal with the highest risk of domestic abuse perpetrators. Where these cases are heard at MAPPA 2 and 3, a DAIU representative will attend these meetings alongside the IOM Offender Manager to provide expert oversight and involvement in the cases which require this high level of attention, and risk management planning.

Our local Neighbourhood Policing Teams have continued to support those MAPPA managed cases connected to their policing areas. This has included attending meetings where they can provide relevant updates for the panel and meeting to assist in the risk management planning of the case, completing briefing to local Officers for awareness of specific cases, targeted area patrols, and urgent arrests and enforcement when required to protect our communities from those who present a risk of serious harm.

The integration of IOM and MOSOVO into the Proactive Crime and Intelligence team has allowed specialised support from Proactive capabilities. This in turn has resulted in the swift apprehension of sex offenders and high-risk individuals who are tasked and located in a timely manner with specialist teams able to process the offenders resulting in positive outcomes.

The development of internal data monitoring analytical programmes will allow the Police and Partners to display a consistent approach to Offender Management. Via these digital platforms, it will shape and provide visual representations which display positive outcomes and interventions.



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

His Majesty's Prison and Probation Service

The Probation Service is a statutory Criminal Justice service that supervises people on probation (subject to community supervision or released into the community following a period in custody) while protecting the public.

On 26 June 2021, the Probation Services unified, and we are now implementing the reforms to our probation services set out in our Target Operating Model, published in February 2021. These reforms will deliver a stronger, more stable probation system that will reduce reoffending, support victims of crime, and keep the public safe, while helping people on probation to make positive change to their lives.

We are responsible for sentence management, along with Accredited Programmes, Unpaid Work, and Structured Interventions.

In Sentence Management our focus is on strengthening the probation practitioner's relationship with people on probation, using the right key skills, activities, and behaviours to achieve the most effective outcomes and enable people on probation to make positive changes to their lives. This includes more consistent management and delivery of sentence plans, better assessment and management of risk.

For Unpaid Work, Accredited Programmes and Structured Interventions we aim to make placements and programmes available locally, with a thorough assessment and induction process, regular reviews of active cases and ongoing professional development for staff delivering interventions.

Other interventions that meet rehabilitative and resettlement needs are delivered by Commissioned Rehabilitative Service providers with cases managed according to the risk, need and sentence type. In May 2021 the government [announced an initial investment of £195 million](#), awarded to 26 organisations across England and Wales to provide vital support services in Employment, Training & Education, Accommodation and Personal Wellbeing and Women's Services, that help reduce reoffending, such as employment and housing advice.

For resettlement, we have an enhanced pre-release system. A community responsible officer leads on all the pre-release activities, undertaking a comprehensive assessment and developing a sentence plan aligned to need, risk, and victim issues. This applies to people on probation prior to release during the final phase of prison, through to transition, and post-release.

Our probation staff are critical to the delivery of the new probation services model. We are continuing to invest in the skills, capabilities and ways of working they need to do their jobs to the highest standard.

Our priority is to protect the public by the effective rehabilitation of people on probation, by reducing the causes which contribute to offending and enabling people on probation to turn their lives around.

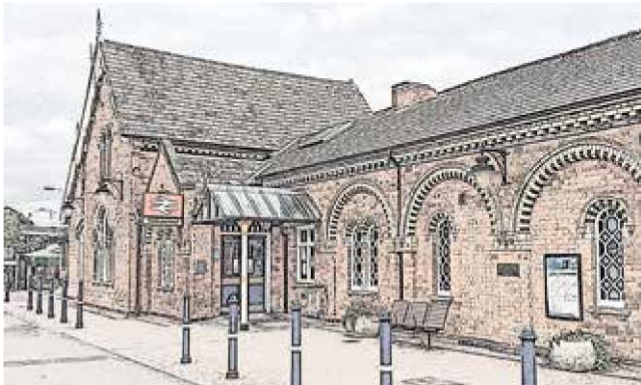
The Victim Contact Scheme and Victim Liaison

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 Probation Service, make contact with the victims via letter. If victims choose to opt into the Victims Charter, these specially trained officers 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.



Bridge Street, Northampton Probation Service



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), 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 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 on 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.



*Partners in
Arson
Reduction*



Youth Offending Service

Originally set up following the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Youth Offending Service (YOS) is a statutory partnership. Northamptonshire Youth Offending Service (NYOS) is a statutory multi-agency partnership between Northamptonshire County Council, Northamptonshire Police Service, the National Probation Service (Northamptonshire), and Health. The YOS is funded by contributions from all statutory partners financially and in kind. Other agencies and partners contribute to the work of the YOS including the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner, and volunteers.

Northamptonshire Youth Offending Service (NYOS) are committed to the principle of child first and whole family working as part of its service delivery, ensuring the Youth Justice Boards' (YJB) Child Four Tenants principles are at the heart of service delivery.

NYOS have made many service changes and delivered new initiatives to support the Child First principles. Evidence of these can be seen throughout day-to-day practice and embedded into all policies and procedures:

We see children as children

Developing prosocial identifiers of positive change

Collaboration with Children

The primary aim of the YOS is to prevent young people entering the criminal justice system, reduce offending and reoffending by children and young people. The YOS sits in both children's services within Northamptonshire Children's Trust 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.

There has been an increase in young people that meet the threshold for adoption by MAPPA. We have seen gang groups develop within Northamptonshire in the main towns of Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering, and Corby. The gang activity young people are involved in has led to serious incidents that have occurred and contribute to the level of violent crime that is seen across the region. Three of these crimes have been murder charges and have included multiple young people in one incident. It is also evident that Serious Youth Violence incidents are overrepresented by the Black and Mixed ethnicities in Northamptonshire.

The following have been implemented to decrease the numbers of violent crime within Northamptonshire:

- Ongoing work with Police systems (QLIK) to identify those suspect/ offender young people that may not come to the YOS's attention early enough. This has led to a large increase in referrals into our Prevention and Diversion teams who can then offer to work with young people earlier before they potentially become more entrenched.
- Prevent Partnership data and analysis subgroup has begun in 2022/23 to better understand if there are terrorist/ extremist links into the serious youth violence occurrences and identify vulnerability factors for this involvement. This is proposed to be taken over by Special Branch as they alone have access to some specific data that is required.
- Young People involved in serious youth violence have had their individual data analysed to identify key indicators (e.g.: Child in Care, Domestic Abuse experienced or witnessed, absent parent, pattern of offending, gang links, substance misuse, mental health factors). This will help us engage earlier on key desistance factors where we see potential similar circumstances to those committing serious violence offences.
- The Diversity and Over Representation Steering Group has been developed and the members meet to work on cultural identities and work with young people to address any cultural

influences affecting offending. This is a key component of our over representation strategy.

- Knife Crime intervention mandatory with all Young People known to NYOS.
- Resettlement specialist to assist post sentence for those in custodial outcomes to support reintegration into community with as many protective factors put in place to discourage reoffending.

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 2021/2 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 at MAPPA 2 and 3 is provided from across the Safeguarding Adults Team or relevant social care teams, for Level 2's. These arrangements appear to work well, with core panel representatives taking away relevant actions to the appropriate teams.

Northamptonshire Children's Trust

Northamptonshire's Children's Trust (NCT) has been in place since November 2020. The trust is jointly commissioned by North Northamptonshire & West Northamptonshire Councils to deliver statutory Children's Social Care and targeted Children & Family Support Services (CFSS) to children, young people and their families in the county.

NCT remains a key partner in local MAPPA arrangements. We are committed to work with all local and national agencies to make sure that children and young people in need of care, support or protection are appropriately safeguarded by agencies, supported through actions identified in MAPPA Conferences. NCT is committed to effective partnership working, alongside all partners engaged with MAPPA.

NCT is a core member of MAPPA and attends all level 2 and 3 conferences. NCT is also represented on the Strategic Management Board by the Strategic Manager for Safeguarding & Quality Assurance Services (SQAS). The SQAS Strategic 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. NCT attendees at MAPPA conferences will take away actions and alerts for all parts of our 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 their release dates.

NCT believes that close partner working relationships is integral to protecting all vulnerable parties, particularly children. Current MAPPA arrangements utilise effective information-sharing and encourage close network links; this has led to improved systemic protection of children, as well as numerous examples of securing protection / safeguarding at case-level.

Community Offender Mental Health Team

Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust provides 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 Service providing support, in Police Custody, for any detainee with a vulnerability, and having a presence in Youth, Magistrate and Crown Court to advise the judiciary and be a point of contact for defendants as well as allied professions. NHFT provide 24/7 Police custody healthcare cover in both custody suites in the county and our Liaison and Diversion service operates in the same premises 12 hours a day 7 days a week. Our Police Liaison Service, in conjunction with the OPFCC, now operates 7 days a week until 3am. Through recent NHSE commissioning agreements we have recruited a Learning Disability Nurse to work within our Liaison and Diversion Team, providing specialist interventions as required. The Team has recently been awarded the Seni Lewis Award for Positive Practice in Mental Health following the introduction of Trauma Informed Care in Custody. This work has been planned, and implemented, as a joint project with Northamptonshire Police.

Northamptonshire is currently in the early stages of Reconnect which aims to provide transitional support to people being released from prison who may require low level interventions and support to enable them to reintegrate smoothly. An outcome of this will be further support to MAPPA with resettlement work into our communities.

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

OPD Pathway

The Offender Personality Difficulties (OPD) Pathway has marked a shift in systemic collaboration between Her Majesties Prison & Probation Service (HMPPS) and the National Health Service (NHS) to help meet the needs of a group of individuals who have complex intra and interpersonal needs, who pose a risk of harm to others. This pathway was established in collaboration between Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust and the National Probation Service in Northamptonshire. The Offender Personality Difficulties Pathway has the following objectives:

- To deliver improvements in psychological health and wellbeing for both clients and professionals working with People on Probation (PoP) on the pathway.
- A reduction in repeat serious sexual and/or violent offences and offences against children.
- Improved psychological health, well-being and pro-social behaviour.
- Develop the wider workforce in terms of improving competence, confidence and attitudes of staff working with PoPs with personality difficulties.

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.

The Intensive Intervention Risk Management Service (IIRMS)

Providing interventions within the community is one part of the OPD strategy, recognising that the population require adequate support and intervention to enable them to effectively achieve and maintain resettlement. The national

development of Intensive Intervention & Risk Management Services (IIRMS) was commissioned following the relative success of community provision from the London Pathways service. IIRMS was established in collaboration with Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Foundation Trust and the Probation Service in Northamptonshire in 2021.

IIRMS provides a service for people who have complex personality-related difficulties and have posed a high risk of harm to others. It is based on a partnership approach between health and justice and the provision of individualised interventions alongside the supervision provided by probation.

IIRMS has the following objectives:

- Work closely with these individuals and their offender manager to manage risk and reduce re-offending whilst supporting individuals to lead positive and fulfilling lives in the community.
- Embed a relational approach and maintained this in spite of setbacks, thus encouraging a longer-term perspective, investment and engagement towards desistance and recognition of the inevitability of hurdles in the context of discrimination, rejection and exclusion.
- The promotion of access to meaningful relationships and encouragement of a prosocial self-perspective with access to practical support are also necessary components.

The MAPPA, most particularly the police working within MAPPA, will have shared statutory responsibility for the high-risk people on probation, and who – post licence end date – may have sole statutory responsibility for their monitoring under MAPPA. Furthermore, the Local Authority is an important stakeholder in terms of safeguarding concerns that are likely to arise in the course of IIRMS delivery.

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. We have regular liaison with Northants Police, Northampton Probation Service and MAPPA in relation to individuals who are or intend on residing in a C2C property. This creates joint up multi-agency management and can support the individual as well as agencies in managing their Risks in the Community.

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.

Despite the continued recovery from the pressures faced during the Covid-19 pandemic and the seven District and Borough Council's forming two new unitary Council's of North and West Northamptonshire on 1 April 2021, both Council's and local accommodation providers have maintained their support for MAPPA and have provided suitable accommodation for most MAPPA managed offenders.

Following the creation of the two new unitary Council's, in recognition of the importance of accommodation in enabling the responsible authorities to manage risk and protect the public, both Council's refreshed their commitment with new procedures implemented in April 2021 detailing when and how both Council's will provide an 'undertaking to rehouse' and to provide additional support to

resettle offenders in each other's unitary area where appropriate, contributing to victims' physical safety and emotional wellbeing. In addition, both Council's provide Core Panel Members for meetings to contribute to the multi agency risk management process.

North Northamptonshire Council

Under Section 213B of Part 7, Housing Act 1996 (as amended) the public authorities specified in regulations are required to notify a housing authority of service users they consider may be homeless or threatened with homelessness. In 2021/22 NNC received 551 referrals from public authorities under the 'Duty to Refer', of which 288 (52%) were received from criminal justice partners including Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC's) and National Probation Service. NNC has received a similar number of referrals so far this year, having received 247 referrals by mid-September 2022 of which 122 (49%) were received from criminal justice partners evidencing a continued commitment to work together to meet the housing, wellbeing, and support needs of offenders.

NNC has a dedicated Landlord Liaison Officer and two full time Tenancy Support Workers funded through Department for Levelling Up Housing and Communities (DLUHC) Accommodation for Ex Offenders (AFEO) Scheme working closely with criminal justice partners in helping homeless prison leavers resettle into privately rented accommodation. The Scheme was mobilised in January 2022 and since, 23 prison leavers have been successfully supported into privately rented tenancies and the team is on track to meet its end of year target of 35. Having secured a funding extension for the posts, and a wide-ranging package of incentives for private landlords until end March 2025, NNC is currently finalising a further bid to ensure the full model can be continued throughout 2023/24 and 2024/25.

Building on the North Northants Homeless Forum which was established early in 2022, NNC held a Homelessness Conference in September 2022 to bring together key partners working across Northamptonshire who provide services and accommodation to support homeless households. The conference was attended by over 135 people

representing a wide range of services and organisations. The agenda included several presentations along with opportunities to consult all partners on the draft themes and structure for the North Northants Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy which is currently being drafted. The conference was a positive opportunity for partners to network, identify gaps within existing service provision and way in which we can all work together to meet the needs of homeless households and people with vulnerabilities and complex needs.

West Northamptonshire Council

WNC provide a specialist role within our Homeless Prevention Team “Housing Transition Officer -Approved Premises and Prisons” – which dedicates time to attend the MAPPA level 2 meetings and provide reports where necessary. This role ensures that our ALMO, Northampton Partnership Homes works well with good communication between agencies to house people direct in suitable properties and locations when needed. In 2021-22 WNC received 150 homeless approaches via Duty to Refer from Prison and Probations Services. Already between 1 April 2022 and 10 October 22 WNC have seen an increase with 196 homeless approaches via the Duty to Refer from Probation Services to date.

WNC receive a high number of referrals from NPS and regular operational meetings are in place with pathways developing through implementation of AfEO and CAS3. We are working with DLUHC to deliver a comprehensive service to meet local need and provide help for ex-offenders who are homeless, or at risk of homelessness and rough sleeping and need additional support to access the private rented sector - Accommodation for Ex-Offenders (AfEO) funded services. WNC seek to support a minimum of 40 ex-offenders into new PRS tenancies by 31st March 2023. Following initial issues mobilising due to high demand from those leaving prison and a gap in meeting the needs of those who are not yet ready for independent living, we have secured support from both KeyStage Housing and NAASH to provide access into PRS. Due to our successful request to DLUHC for a 6 month extension of the AfEO programme we have a further opportunity to apply for further funding in both 2023/24 and 2024/25. Keystage Housing, until 31st March will continue

to work with HMPPS and WNC to triage and assess those leaving prison or moving forward from CAS3. Rapid referral to NAASH for assessment and matching placements alongside any Probation requirements will provide collaborative work with WNC to prevent homelessness to support those into this pathway. PRS incentives provide rent in advance, rent insurance for the initial 12 weeks of placements to NAASH to assure the property owner of rent guarantee and further support for sustainment and/or resettlement for placements. 4 weekly meetings with partners in NNC and HM Prison & Probation Service will review progress of the scheme.

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 Senior Police representatives, where patients are discussed who are eligible to be managed under MAPPA.

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 a great deal of work has taken place by all panel members to ensure that the process in place is as robust as it possibly can be with public protection at the forefront of risk management. St Andrew’s has introduced new initiatives to increase knowledge and understanding such as an e-learning course to enable those with little knowledge and for new starters to understand the process of what is now referred to as the Internal Risk Screening Process (formerly Internal Risk Management Meeting) with the hope that this makes it clearer for all and appropriate referrals discussed. This programme of education has seen a vast increase in the number of referrals for discussion which is extremely encouraging. 40 referrals have been discussed since the beginning of 2022 compared to that of 21 for the previous period.

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 Internal Risk Screening 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 Risk Management Screening process ensures 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.

Their mission is to be a valued and integrated partner within the Criminal Justice System, delivering better outcomes by ensuring public safety and contributing to rehabilitative services and to use EM technology proactively, in collaboration with Multi-agency public protection agencies.

EMS provide a variety of tagging and monitoring services, including Location Monitoring, Alcohol Monitoring, Acquisitive Crime, Foreign National Offenders and Special Subjects (those who pose a high risk to the public). EM is often used as a cost-effective and socially valuable alternative to prison or to offer opportunities for early release to those having already served a custodial sentence.

EM or 'tagging' is an established tool for criminal justice agencies as it provides a robust and effective means of monitoring conditions and imposed requirements to those serving

community sentences, on court bail 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 – Most subjects are fitted with a tag on the same day as the order is received at EMS
- 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 'Targeted Curfews' below)

Should a supervising agency require an EM curfew to be imposed, EMS can attend planning meetings to discuss the application process, considerations of premises suitability or boundaries, risk assessments or how 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 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 fit this description. However curfews can, and should be, used more creatively to help break offending patterns and behaviours or support other requirements.

Both the hours and days of a curfew requirement can be varied 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 show how electronically monitored curfews can be used creatively and successfully:

Supporting Other Requirements

- A curfew on the eve of an unpaid work session or rehabilitation programme can aid compliance. If the subject is home throughout the evening, they are more likely to get restful sleep and attend the session the next day.

Supporting Victims

- Marc, convicted of harassment, was curfewed between 8am and 10am, 11.30am and 1.30pm and again from 4pm until 6pm. This gave his victim some reassurance and allowed her to commute, have her lunch break and travel home without fear of being stalked or harassed by him.

Disrupting Offending

- 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 disrupted her opportunity to enter shops but allowed her to take her children to and from school.
- For his football related public order 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 compliment his parents' custody arrangements.

Continuation of Employment or Study Commitments

- The days and hours of Imran's curfew were varied according to her work shift pattern so that she could continue to work throughout her sentence.
- Tony worked full-time but also attended night classes twice a week. His curfew was tailored so that on those evenings, his curfew commenced at 10pm. This allowed him to

continue his studies and continue to work throughout his order.

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.

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.cjsm.net

MAPPA Lay Advisor

I, Greg have been Northamptonshire MAPPA's solitary Lay Advisor for most of the last year, following Dave stepping down last Autumn, and my own tenure officially come to an end at the end of this calendar year.

The year just gone has seen a new MAPPA co-ordinator, Helina, step into the chair as Emma moved on to a new role, and from my perspective that transition has gone extremely well. I've observed case review meetings to be both well run and well prepared for, enabling a significant case load of complex cases to be co-ordinated well across the participating agencies and organisations involved.

I've continued to see good use of Internet video conferencing in formal MAPPA meetings, one of the positive legacies arising from the response to the COVID pandemic, and the move to two unitary authorities that was very new at the time of writing for last year's report has settled down well. MAPPA meetings are well attended by both North Northamptonshire and West Northamptonshire agencies as required, meaning that management of cases across the country has not been hampered by this change in local authority structure.

on my time as a Lay Advisor, I've gained an appreciation of how important it is that the different participating organisations, both public and private, have a forum like this to co-ordinate the management of risk to the community and how this co-ordination can't be expected to happen by magic given each organisation has been set up with different missions, mandates, ways of working, and scopes of interest. I also reflect that I've found myself being a lot quieter in MAPPA meetings than in my early years as a Lay Advisor; more listening and less speaking. Partly this reflects my familiarity with the people, processes, and nature of the cases typically encountered, but it

also reflects how constructive the meetings are. Indeed, on occasions where in the past where I might have felt the need to ask a question, I've usually found that one of the panel members has already raised the topic and in a better way than I could have because of their experience in the topic area. These reflections lead me to judge that we have we continue to have very effective arrangements and engagement in Northamptonshire's MAPPA.



St Andrews Hospital, Northampton



Criminal Justice Centre, Brackmills

MAPPA Training

The MAPPA Unit offers and will continue to offer training to all of its duty to cooperate agencies. The MAPPA Co-ordinator is able to create bespoke training for partners, tailored to agencies. In 2022, with the appointment of a new MAPPA Co-Ordinator in April 22, training remains a priority. This has included to Police staff; IOM and MOSOVO and this will be offered to other Police staff including Domestic Abuse Units and Victim Liaison Team.

The purpose of MAPPA training is to create a greater understanding of the importance of attending and supporting in MAPPA meetings and how the local agencies are pertinent in creating a Robust Risk Management Plan. The referral process is also discussed with case examples.

Across various partners, there is the increase in new staff who are encouraged to shadow and observe colleagues within MAPPA Meetings and this is always welcome.

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

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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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