



Guildhall, Northampton

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Annual Report 2022/2023

Introduction

As Chair of the Strategic Management Board (SMB) and on behalf of the board members, I am pleased to present the 2022 - 2023 Annual Report of the Northamptonshire Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

Police, Probation and HM Prison are the ‘Responsible Authorities’ within the MAPPA, also bringing together partners from across the county to ensure effective partnership working to protect the public. This report provides an outline of MAPPA, including its purpose, how it works, MAPPA statistics for Northamptonshire and commentary, as well as an outline of all those agencies involved and their contribution to the MAPPA in 2022 – 2023.

The overall majority of MAPPA 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. There has been a focus on Quality Assurance including an audit of the Northamptonshire MAPPA Cohort and the effectiveness of the meetings.

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 4 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](http://www.gov.uk)

The National Security Division

The National Security Division (NSD) is now well established within HMPP and continues 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 2023**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Category 1:  Registered sex offender | Category 2:  Violent  offenders | Category 3:  Other dangerous  offenders | Total |
| Level 1 | 896 | 213 | - | 1109 |
| Level 2 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 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   
SHPO, SHPO’s with foreign travel restriction & NO’s 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 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 25 |
| Level 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 11 | 10 | 8 | 29 |
| **Breach of SOPO** |  |  |  |  |
| Level 2 | 0 | - | - |  |
| Level 3 | 1 | - | - |  |
| Total | 1 | - | - |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Total number of Registered Sexual Offenders per 100,000 population** | 130 |

This figure has been calculated using the mid-2021 estimated resident population, published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) on 21 December 2022, excluding those aged less than ten years of age.

Consistent with previous publications, this figure should be based on mid-2022 estimated resident population; however, the ONS has changed its publication schedule such that the mid-2022 estimates will be published later this year. As such, the current figure may differ from the corresponding figure based on the mid-2022 estimates.

Local MAPPA Picture

Within the last year there has been a consistent number of Category 3 cases referred and considered for Level 2 management within Northants. This was a key recommendation of the 2022 HMIP Thematic Inspection: “*MAPPA Category 3 should be considered for those who present a high risk of Domestic Abuse where the individual is not already eligible for management under MAPPA”.* There has also been an increase in Category 3 cases used for individuals with highly complex needs and a lack of resources available for them locally, due to persistent non-compliance with agencies and tending to receive short custodial sentences. As a result, there has been an increase in ensuring that we have the right people present at L2 and L3 meetings, to have efficient and resourceful meetings.

Domestic Abuse is a key theme in referrals received to the MAPPA Unit and is an area where we continue to review each case individually. Disclosures are reviewed for every MAPPA nominal in every meeting and in 2024 we should strive to have increased confidence from Core Panel Members in disclosure decisions. The resource from Northants Police IOM team for Category 2 and 3 nominals allows additional oversight and support to the lead agency, both for the pre-release actions and community management. This includes disclosure, implementation of trigger plans and monitoring nominals on budditrackers.

In 2023 there has been the introduction of the new MAPPA face to face all agency training delivery. This was a suggestion made by the SMB in January 2024 and there have been 4 training dates offered across the county. This has and will continue to be delivered by myself and Detective Inspector, Martin Treen (MOSOVO), once a quarter. Feedback from this training has been good across all agencies with people enjoying the MAPPA basics and reminders of the purpose and resources at MAPPA, as well as the training focusing on the risk assessment, risk management plan and disclosure discussions. Agencies should continue to encourage staff to attend this training throughout 2024. Similarly, requests for specific training are conducted as and when required, including Mental Health hospitals and Adult Social Care Providers.

In 2021 HMPPS published updated Level 1 Policy Guidance (for Probation lead cases), outlining that the Level 1 process is lead and owned by the Probation Delivery Unit, instead of the local MAPPA Unit. Liaison and handovers have been made with Northants PDU to lead on the Level 1’s with various processes and suggestions implemented in monitoring and managing Level 1 cases. There has been progress made, although this is not consistent across the county and therefore a recommendation for the PDU is to continue prioritising this area to ensure the Level 1 process is embedded and adopted consistently.

The monitoring of in-patients in Northamptonshire, including St Andrews, Berrywood and St Mary’s is work that requires further improvement for 2024, including creation of Visor records for MAPPA nominals in hospital, the administration for this cohort and supporting hospitals managing cases at Level 1. Meetings are held on a 6-weekly basis with the Northants MAPPA Unit and St Andrews to review leave arrangements and risk management plans for MAPPA nominals.

I am confident that our local arrangements have the appropriate attendees, there is a robust system for reviewing referrals and giving support and actions for lead agencies outside of Level 2/3 management and our local SMB have implemented and reviewed the Business Plan for objectives and outcomes across the next two years.

**Helina Donnelly, MAPPA Coordinator Northamptonshire**

Explanation commentary on statistical tables

# MAPPA background

The totals of MAPPA-eligible offenders, broken down by category, reflect the picture on 31 March 2023 (i.e. they are a snapshot). The rest of the data covers the period 1 April 2022 to 31 March 2023.

**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.

1. **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.
2. **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.
3. **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.
4. **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.

## **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

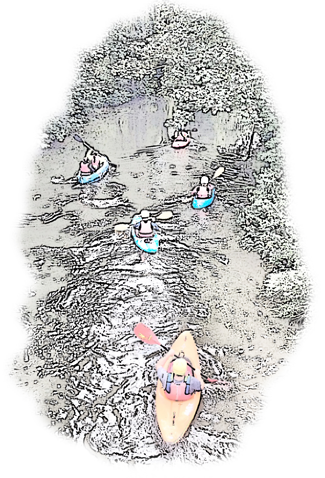
MAPPA is overseen and reviewed by senior representatives from each agency involved in MAPPA. This partnership is the Strategic Management Board (SMB) and is chaired by senior managers from the Responsible Authorities. In 2021 the Chair moved to Head of Northamptonshire Probation Kate North. Board members 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:**

* Northamptonshire Children’s Trust including Youth Offending Service
* Adult Social Care Directorate – West and North Northamptonshire
* Northamptonshire Healthcare NHS Trust
* Mental Health services under NHFT
* Job Centre Plus
* Northamptonshire’s Local Authority Housing providers and the Registered Social Landlords who work with them. North and West Northants Council.
* Electronic Monitoring Companies
* Home Office Immigration Enforcement
* Arson Task Force, Northants Police & Fire

 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. The MOSOVO team have introduced Operation Lofty which is an Operation to manage the Potentially Dangerous Persons within the county.  Operation Lofty will provide a greater degree of intrusive management of those persons within our county that have do not have any form of active Police management but have been identified as presenting an ongoing risk of committing offences which could cause serious harm to the public.  The MOSOVO team have worked hard this year to promote and expand the use of Sexual Harm Prevention Orders, and Sexual Risk Orders throughout all teams and departments in force.  This has led to an increase in the amount of these orders being granted in the county and now managed within the MOSOVO team.

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. MAPPA are seeing a higher number of referrals resulting from DA cases. The DI from DAIU has been invited to attend and identify what further contribution can be made to particularly address DA Perpetrators.

Our local Neighbourhood Policing Teams (NPT) have continued to support those MAPPA managed cases connected to their policing areas. Future planning is looking at strengthening partnerships, releasing capacity increase staffing for Op Revive who will continue to protect our communities, tackle serious violence from those who present a risk of serious harm.  The Neighbourhood Policing Team’s have been on weekly attachments with the MOSOVO team to enhance their knowledge of the management of Sex Offenders, and the risk within their policing area.

The Youth Violence Intervention Unit which is a change to the current CIRV are currently increasing their staffing levels to include Targeted Intervention alongside Voluntary Engagement, the adaption of the Early Intervention Team. The Intervention police officers will work together with IOM and YOS to develop disruption plans around MAPPA cases.

The IOM (Integrated Offender Management) department are now into their second year of the management of Category 2 and 3 offenders who are being manged at MAPPA 2 and 3 cases which do not fall under the sex offender management of MOSOVO. They continue to provide ownership, transparency, and accountability for these important cases, leading to an improvement in the risk management planning for these MAPPA cases which continue to show benefits of joint working.

IOM are now responsible for the management of SCPO (Serious Crime Prevention Orders). They have increased their skill level around MOSOVO offender management and are now working in partnership with the MOSOVO team to increase resilience for this area of risk.



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](https://www.gov.uk/government/news/200-million-investment-in-rehab-services-to-cut-crime), 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.

National Probation Service - Wellingborough

# The Victim Contact Scheme and Victim Liaison

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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 were 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 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.

The MAPPA Unit have also introduced a local Victim Liaison Officer in attending St Andrews Hospital local Internal Risk Screening (IRS) meetings. This ensures that any VLO oversight is captured within the meeting, including informing and updating victim’s of a change in their leave arrangements or possible discharge.



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

Northamptonshire Youth Offending Service (NYOS) is a multi-agency statutory partnership between the North and West Unitary Authorities, Northamptonshire Police Service, The 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 NYOS is to reduce offending and reoffending by children and young people from a child first and trauma informed perspective, operating within both Children’s Service 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 for Young people known to or open to NYOS are attended by a NYOS Operations Manager and the allocated case worker. NYOS also ensures that frontline staff and NYOS management are kept up to date with developments within MAPPA via attendance at training events.

Very few young people are referred into MAPPA level 2 meetings, due to multi-agency oversight being effective within the NYOS Risk, Safety and Wellbeing meetings. Consultation for young people eligible for MAPPA is completed with the MAPPA manager to decide if a referral is needed. MAPPA level 1 notifications are completed for all relevant young people, to ensure that we are consistent in our approach this has been added as part of the Risk, Safety and Wellbeing multi-agency meeting minutes.

Northamptonshire has seen a significant increase in young people involved in violent crim over the past few years and it is a NYOS priority to reduce incidence of serious youth violence. 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. This also means that NYOS has access to additional relevant information about the young people we work with meaning that those referred into MAPPA are done so with sufficient relevant information.

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.

NYOS has a strong partnership relationship with the Probation Service in Northamptonshire and transition arrangements for young people moving to Probation provide a clear and flexible approach with NYOS staff remaining in place to support relationship building and risk management oversight following transition, extended transition periods are put in place for young people open to MAPPA.

In July 2023 NYOS was subject to a HMIP inspection, overall achieving a rating of ‘Good’, which including in relation to multi-agency risk management, over the next 12 months in response to the inspection outcome NYOS has an action plan that will include further progressing our positive work with MAPPA.

# Adult Social Care: North

We are committed to working with the SMB to ensure that stakeholders are fully supported with contributions from Adult Social Care and Safeguarding. We have ensured the SMB partnership continues to promote the importance of multi-disciplinary working including the regular attendance at the MAPPA 2 and 3 process and meetings to reduce any risks to vulnerable adults as part of the process.

Due to the successful partnership between North Northamptonshire Council and MAPPA, we have sought assurance to ensure that robust transitional safeguarding arrangements are in place to support adults with care and support needs who are part of a MAPPA process. Also, adults transitioning from services, such as mental health and prison, continue to have their needs met once back in the community.

We have delivered a targeted, preventative approach based on data and intelligence to help recognise emerging safeguarding themes and raise awareness to partners and communities to support them to keep people safe from abuse and neglect. As well as ensure relevant agencies are supported fully in the process.

We have contributed to a multiagency audit of cases with the SMB to ensure that there is evidence of good practice and outcomes for people. North Northamptonshire Council will seek to continue to work together as a core member of the Board to provide local leadership to safeguard adults.

# Adult Social Care: West

Northamptonshire Adult Social Care West remain committed to working with partners to ensure that adults who are in need of care and support are safeguarded. Representatives from Adult Social Care West continue to attend Level 2 and 3 meetings as Core Panel reps.

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.

The arrangements between West and North Adult Social care teams appear to work well whereby the relevant area will pick up actions and follow up after meetings.

# Northamptonshire Children’s Trust

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

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, and 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). Currently, the Strategic Manager for SQAS attends MAPPA 3 conferences, and 3 identified Child Protection Conference Chairs attend MAPPA 2 conferences.

It is the responsibility of these practitioners to research cases relevant to the agenda and to provide feedback and Children’s Social Care expertise to the MAPPA conference, as well as to make sure that any identified risk to children is managed systemically and effectively. 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 has worked with MAPPA leads to implement an upskilling training programme for all Children’s Services staff, aimed at awareness-raising of MAPPA processes and, more specifically, to develop greater understanding for those workers who are required to attend MAPPA conferences.

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 has taken part in MAPPA audits to support in identifying any areas of improvement for NCT as well as contributing to the effectiveness of local MAPPA practice.

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

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***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 This has now been embedded for nearly 3 years.

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.

IIMRS 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 desistence 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.

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

With the development of its Housing Strategy and Homelessness and Rough Sleeping Strategy underway ready for implementation in 2024, NNC has been busy engaging its partners, considering its strategic aims and priorities, and how it will continue to support a wide range of people in need in the face of the challenges ahead.

NNC has seen increased levels of homelessness and demand for temporary accommodation and is grappling pressures arising from the rising cost of living and resettlement commitments, it is also planning how it can get ahead of the impact of the Renters Reform Bill expected to take effect next autumn.

Through a range of initiatives, NNC is working to increase accommodation solutions available in its area including various procurement projects, purchasing, and working with accommodation providers. It is also focused on prevention of homelessness through multi agency working, tenancy sustainment, and supporting those with multiple complex needs.

NNC also remains focused on preventing rough sleeping and intervening quicky where rough sleeping does occur. The rough sleeping team continues to expand with recruitment pending for an adult social care worker, tenancy support worker, specialist health nurses and drug/alcohol workers so that people have immediate access to the specialist support that they require.

There is clear evidence of a continued commitment to work together to meet the housing, wellbeing, and support needs of offenders, with criminal justice partners referring 358 of 932 (38%) of the total referrals received by public authorities via ALERT (Duty to Refer) in 2023/23, and NNC has received the same level of referrals so far this year too.

NNC provides a Core Panel Member for North Northamptonshire’s fortnightly IOM meetings providing housing advice and casework to prevent offenders leaving prison with nowhere to live and establish any duties that may be owed under homelessness legislation. Assistance is also provided to support move on from CAS3 accommodation and approved premises.

The Keyways Housing Allocation Scheme makes provisions for NNC to be able to support criminal justice partners and MAPPA risk management planning to facilitate move on from approved premises, and from the specialist accommodation that NNC provides in partnership with C2C Social Action for MAPPA offenders in its area.

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, with funding extensions being secured to continue throughout 2023/24 and 2024/25.

Since its establishment, the scheme has supported 44 prison leavers to secure and sustain accommodation with four individuals ‘graduating’ from the scheme so far, having successfully held a tenancy for over 12 months. The team is aiming to establish links with local employers and employment agencies throughout 2023/24 and hope it will facilitate further tenancy opportunities for prison leavers across North Northamptonshire.

West Northamptonshire Council

There is a duty under Section 213B of Part 7, Housing Act 1996 (as amended) that public authorities specified in the regulations are required to notify a housing authority of service users they consider may be homeless or threatened with homelessness. In 2022/23 West Northamptonshire Council (WNC) received 776 referrals from public authorities under the ‘Duty to Refer’, of which 446 were received from criminal justice partners including Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRC’s) and the National Probation Service. Already between 1 April 2023 and 13 October 2023, WNC have received 212 Duty to Refers from the National Probation Service.

WNC has a specialist Housing Options Officer who provides detailed advice and assistance to this cohort, working together with the National Probation Service to provide a tailored plan around the housing and support needs of offenders. The role dedicates time to attend the MAPPA level 2 meetings and provides reports as required. This role works closely with Housing Partners to explore the accommodation options available to offenders.

The Accommodation for Ex Offenders (AFEO) Scheme provides accommodation for Ex Offenders. Since 2021, WNC has successfully housed a number of this cohort:

**AfEO 2021-23**

Target – accommodate 40 ex-offenders.  Achieved – 41 (102.5%).  Of these:

15 (36.6%) moved into longer term housing

15 (36.6%) left AfEO support but remained in their PRS tenancy

6 (14.6%) were recalled

2 (4.9%) were evicted

3 (7.3%) abandoned their tenancy

**AfEO 2023-25**

WNC successfully bid for additional funding to launch AfEO phase 2, working with NAASH towards an ambitious target to accommodate a further 60 ex-offenders.  To date (04/10/2023), 19 ex-offenders have been placed in AfEO accommodation (32% of target), of which:

3 (15.8%) have moved into longer term housing

2 (10.5%) have been recalled

1 (5.3%) abandoned their tenancy

# 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.

Bothe 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)

Criminal Justice Centre, Brackmills

# MAPPA Lay Advisor

Writing in last year's annual report, I was anticipating it being my last time as a Lay Advisor, but I get this one further opportunity before handing over to my successors. So, what kind of MAPPA are they inheriting?

In my view, the themes I was identifying last year are still very much true – namely:

- A really good collaborative culture between the participating organisations, both public and private. Across the MAPPA case review meetings I've sat in on, I continue to see well run meetings where professionals are actively working together to managing the risks of offenders in the community. I've also seen disagreement being voiced and resolved in these meetings, indicating that the collaboration is deep rather than superficial. This is vital as, without this being in place, in those more complex cases that need this, the risk of harm to the public would be significantly higher.

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- Really good use of Internet based video conferencing technology to enable more effective meetings and better use of professional's time across the participating organisations

My successors bring between them significant experience in fields relevant to managing the risk of offenders living in the community, both in this country and abroad. I'm optimistic that they will bring some fresh perspectives and experience to bear, particularly at the strategic level, that will help Northamptonshire's MAPPA arrangements go from strength to strength.

# Training

The MAPPA Unit delivers quarterly face to face training, accessible for all agencies who attend MAPPA meetings. Training requests can be made for bespoke and specific requirements, if available.

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

MAPPA@northants.police.uk



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