

**Isle of Wight Community  
Safety Partnership**



# Welcome to the Reducing Reoffending Conference 2017

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**

This conference is sponsored by:



**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**



**Introduction  
Amanda Gregory  
Chair CSP  
and Cllr Hutchinson**

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**

# Why people offend

Nikki Shave Community Rehabilitation  
Company / Interserve

Mark Langford

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**

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## Why people offend and what we can do to intervene

Nikki Shave - Hampshire and the IOW  
Community Rehabilitation Company

Redefining the future  
for people and places





## Who are people who offend?



### CRC data

- As of 30<sup>th</sup> December 2017 the IOW CRC team managed 278 people. Of these 278, 45 are women.
- 199 people are serving community penalties, 23 are in custody and 57 are on licence.
- A further 27 are undertaking community payback only.

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## Who are people who offend? CRC data



### Age Profile of those who offend

18 – 24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
39	98	77	42	18	4



## CRC needs analysis

During 2016, 289 people were assessed and the needs identified were as follows:

Identified need	Number of Service users with assessed need
Accommodation	34
ETE	35
Financial management	69
Relationships	121
Lifestyle associates	107
Drugs	64
Alcohol	125
Emotional wellbeing	110
Thinking and behaviour	227
Attitudes	115



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## Seven pathways to offending

- Accommodation
- Employment, Training and Education
- Finance and debt
- Drugs and alcohol
- Attitudes, Thinking and Behaviour
- Health
- Children and families

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## What works?

- Risk
- Need
- Responsivity

## Also:

- Multi Modal
- Skills based
- Pro social Modelling

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## 8 key principles of Desistance



- Realism
- Individualisation
- Hope
- Relationships
- Strengths based
- Self determination
- Social and Human capital
- Recognition.

( McNeil and Weaver 2010)

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And finally.....



*“No one can integrate themselves into a community or social group; integration necessarily involves the receiving community as much as the immigrant – and the worker will need to engage with and support both”*

McNeil and Weaver 2010:17

## Videoing supervision sessions: messages for practice



**Rachel Goldhill ICJS, University of  
Portsmouth  
Isle of Wight CSP Conference  
10.01.2018**



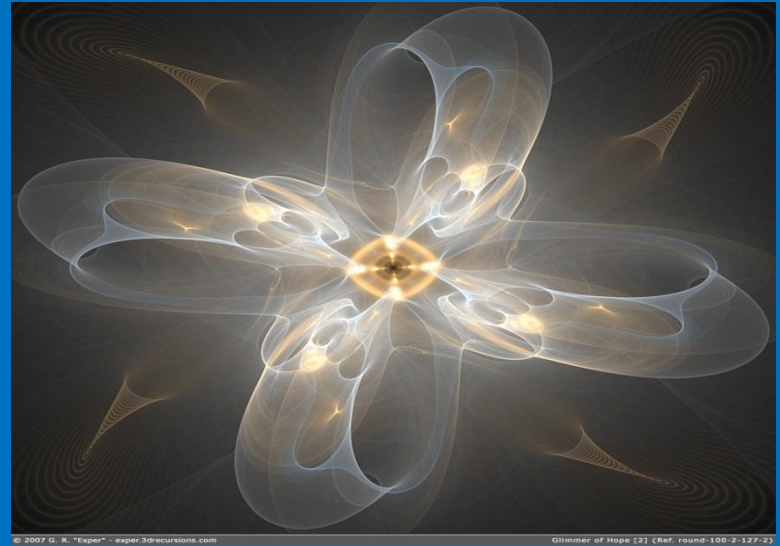
## The Plan for the Study (Goldhill, 2016)

- 1) **An ethnographic approach**; time was to be spent in a ‘natural setting’ - the probation office, on home visits or at meetings, observing the interactions and discussions focussing on probation officers (POs) and women service users (WSUs).
- 2) **The videoing of one-to-one supervision sessions** which involve the PO speaking with the WSU about the goals for their Community Order or Licence and how they can be achieved. A fixed camcorder was to be set up in the interview room, without the researcher present, and data processed after transcription through discourse analysis methods.
- 3) Further into the research **semi-structured interviews** were videoed with all participants of the PO/WSU pairings

## Pro-social modelling

(Cherry, 2005: 3)

‘a genuine concern for the person and, persistence and optimism about their capacity to change, clear explanations about values, roles and expectations and negotiating ways forward.’



## Service user engagement feedback (1)

Di's better than they were, like she understands. They [YOT] were just doing their job cos they had to sort of thing. I was telling them, this isn't helping me, I'm going to break things again and I did. They didn't really help a lot. Di listens to me and anything I say to her she'll try to sort it out for me.....she knows all about my life history' (Siobhan, APT)

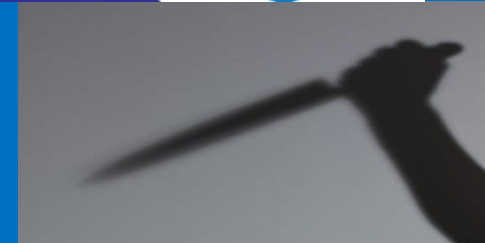




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## • Service user engagement feedback (2)



...she sat and listened intently, took down everything that I said without any discrimination, no judgement or anything. So I felt secure (Laura, WSU, about completing her PSR with Susan, PO)

I am still very ashamed of what I did and it really does upset me what I did because that's not me clearly and erm they turned it around and said it isn't all your fault. And I said he didn't mean to and he probably, he didn't mean to make me feel like that. But did he? And there was a sort of balance and they managed to turn my whole way of thinking – not, yes he deserved it but actually it was a build-up over years and years that affected me and I took to the bottle because there was no-one to help me.

I think paramountly they have to make sure that I'm behaving myself which I'm now over-behaving myself I don't do anything wrong. Um but I think their goal was to, like Fi [PSO] said in the early days they were there to help me, don't worry you're not in any trouble, you're not going to prison. We're here to help you, that's what she said and I thought, like I said that POs were just there to rap you on the knuckles for being a bad person, sign the book and off you go till the next time. I didn't know that they spoke to you, I didn't know that they become almost, I know you shouldn't use that word emotionally attached because I could talk about my sons and they'd say - oh yeah, Laura. - so you build up a friendship. So I think their role was to keep me on the straight and narrow, to make sure I completed what the Judge given me but also to listen to me, to listen to how I was feeling and obviously they're trained to see whether I'm going to re-offend or whatever. They have to report back. I just thought I could be myself with them.

To me it's been very very positive in my road to recovery I think, totally. (Laura, CPT)



## Service user engagement (3)

‘ She doesn’t judge me for it ever..... She doesn’t push me.....it’s very hard for me to open up and go through the story of what happened that day and you know the weeks after and prison and everything and Chrissie (WCW) sort of, I said to her I’d like to deal with it but I’m finding it difficult and it was when I was ready we started to...dealt with it. But at probation they’re constantly pushing to deal with it. And that’s when you’re kind of backed into a corner saying ‘I don’t want to talk about it, I can’t cope with talking about it’, I’m just going to go into a mess and then I’ve got to get the bus back in a mess and deal with it my emotions afterwards....whereas with Chrissie I can cope with it and I leave the sessions and I don’t feel sort of upset. You know we have our time when we talk about something good. So, for me, here it’s been brilliant sort of getting stuff out and then dealing with it after’ (Carmen).

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## The place of the officer offender relationship

(Burnett & McNeill, 2005)

### What does it involve?

- 1) Desistance - prosocial modelling; showing respect; asking open questions about themselves and then listening to individuals' narratives/stories; explaining roles and boundaries; negotiating; contributing to an increase in social capital and an acknowledgement of social exclusion and poverty (McNeill and Weaver 2010; McNeill, 2006)
- 2) Attachment and the 'secure base' - 'the more disturbed the ....person, the more important it is for them to avoid having attachments ruptured' (Ansbro, 2008:240 cites Batmanghelidjh, 2007)

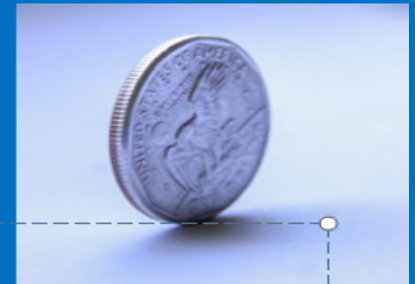


## Tensions between probation approaches –

- ❖ Correctionalist/punitive
  - ❖ Managerialist/target driven
- ‘Risk undermines rehabilitation, imposes a surveillance framework on people and services, draws resources away from therapeutic and rehabilitative programs’ (Sheehan, 2014: 63)



## Dual discourses within probation (1)



- Strength-based, constructive or rehabilitative with the focus on caring, and taking an individualised approach using emotional literacy skills (Knight, 2014) to achieve:-
- Legitimacy, compliance and loyalty (Bottoms, 2002)
- Desistance from offending
- Establishing a place in society
- An understanding of their position

**And the skills are also useful** between middle managers and main grade workers who aim for a productive , stimulated and fulfilled workforce

## Dual discourses within probation (2)

- Probation has been referred to recently as a feminised occupation (Mawby & Worrall, 2011)



Power and dominance within the organisation has been linked to practices and discourses such as punitiveness, managerialist, risk-focused and standardising practices, (Farrant, 2006) and this is in order to: -

- retain credibility with other CJS agencies where the emphasis is more on punishment - such as the Courts, Police and NOMS
- achieve promotion (Huppertz, 2012)
- manage risk of harm and reoffending amongst very chaotic, high risk and hostile individuals

## Micro-messages and masking messages

- Unintentional and often unnoticed communications  
In interactions with others –  
can make people feel diminished and raise  
resentment
- Hard to identify and challenge but the effect  
will be powerful  
and distracting



(Cherry, 2005: 127-8)

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## Pauline and Cassie



1. What sort of approach is Pauline taking?
2. Can you identify any micro-messages in this supervision session?
3. What do we learn about Cassie's drinking from these excerpts?
4. What approaches would you use with Cassie if you were her PO/women's centre/alcohol/mental health worker?



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‘A worker who is unable, for whatever reasons, to ‘hear’ such stories or to offer...emotional containment and safety, is likely to shut down the offender’s tentative steps towards self-disclosure and understanding’

(Gilbert, 2010, cited by Knight & Modi, 2014: 134)

## Final messages

- Good practice (PSM) should be at every level of every organisation
- Get to know your partners – put faces to the names
- Listen to concerns and try to understand their views
- And the last point is a way of remembering these messages! -

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wGGW4IezbC4>

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**Break**

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This conference is sponsored by:





**Lisa Morgan**  
**IOW Youth Offending Team**  
**Operational Team Manager**

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**

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## Who are we?

- A Multi-Agency Team- comprising representatives of Social Care, Police, Probation, Health and Education.
- Also include Prevention, Restorative Justice and Parenting Officers as part of the wider team- supported by a range of volunteers from the local community.
- Overseen by a local Partnership Management Board and monitored by the national Youth Justice Board (YJB) for England and Wales.

### Key aim:

“to prevent offending and reoffending by children young people under the age of 18”

### Key priorities:

- To reduce the rate of children entering the system
- To reduce the rate of children who reoffend
- To reduce the rate of custodial sentencing





## Who do we work with?

- Children aged 10 to 17 (or 18 in exceptional circumstances) who are risk of offending or have offended.
- Parents of those children who are in need of additional support or made subject to Parenting Orders.
- Victims of offences committed by those children, where they wish to engage.
- Other agencies to support effective information sharing and joint working.





## How do we work?

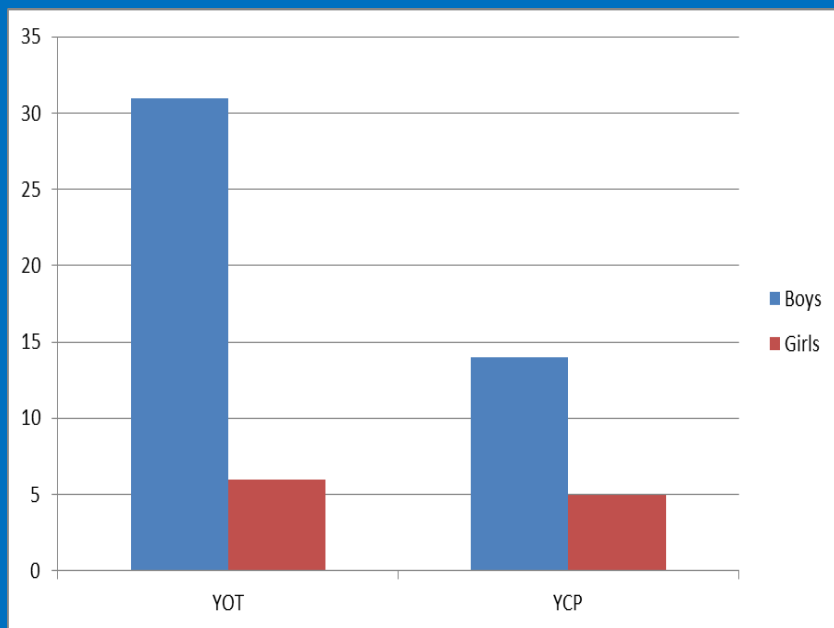
- 'Referrals' from Police and the Courts (\*YCP).
- Case Manager allocated for each child.
- Assessment completed at the outset of every intervention.
- Individualised plans to reduce reoffending and harm to others whilst supporting safety and wellbeing.
- Drawing on inter-agency working both inside and outside the team.

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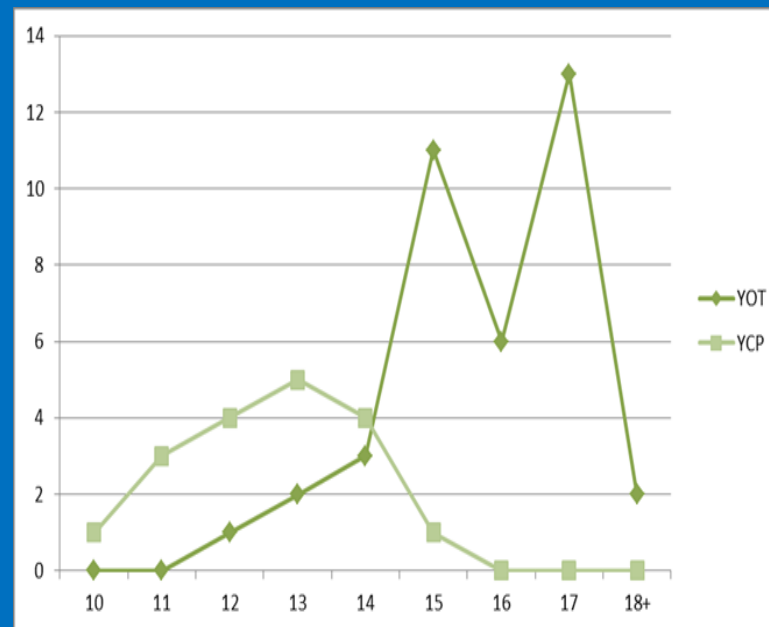


## IOW YOT/YCP Caseload- Jan 2017

### By Gender:



### By Age:



## Why do children offend?

- Stages of adolescent development
- Theories of youth crime
- Child's voice
- Unmet (or undiagnosed) need



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## Caseload Snapshot (2016)

- At least **35%** had experienced some form of abuse.
- **38%** were assessed as presenting with concerns in relation to emotional wellbeing and/or mental health (some of whom were already known to CCAMHS).
- At least **44%** had parents who had experienced difficulties with substance misuse, mental health and/or domestic abuse.
- **56%** were currently, or had previously, been known to Children's Social Care as CIN, CP, LAC or Care Leaver.
- **63%** were noted as having additional needs which would impact on their access to ETE (and some were not accessing ETE at all).



## Why might help them stop?

- Desistance Theory
- Good Lives Model
- Restorative Justice
- Quality of relationships and attachments



## Local Initiatives- A few examples

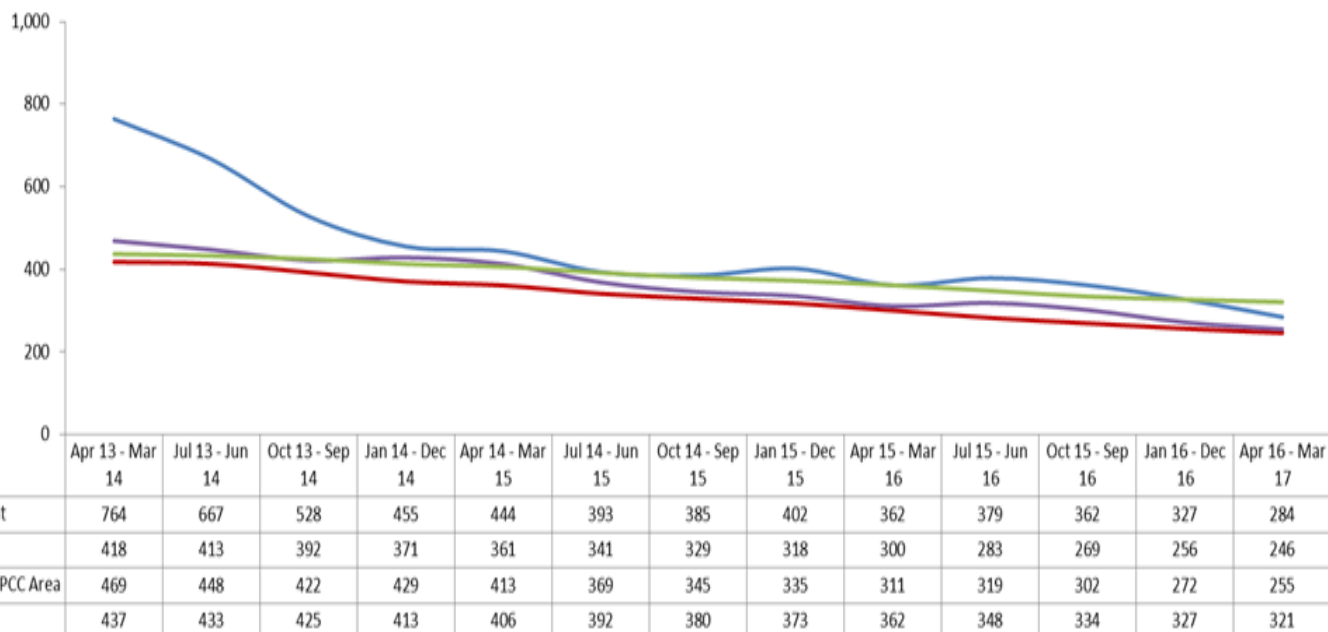
- Youth Crime Prevention (YCP) Service
- 'Triage' – Joint Decision Making Panel
- Programme development in response to local need.
- Reducing Criminalisation of Children in Care
- Youth to Adult Transitions (Y2A)

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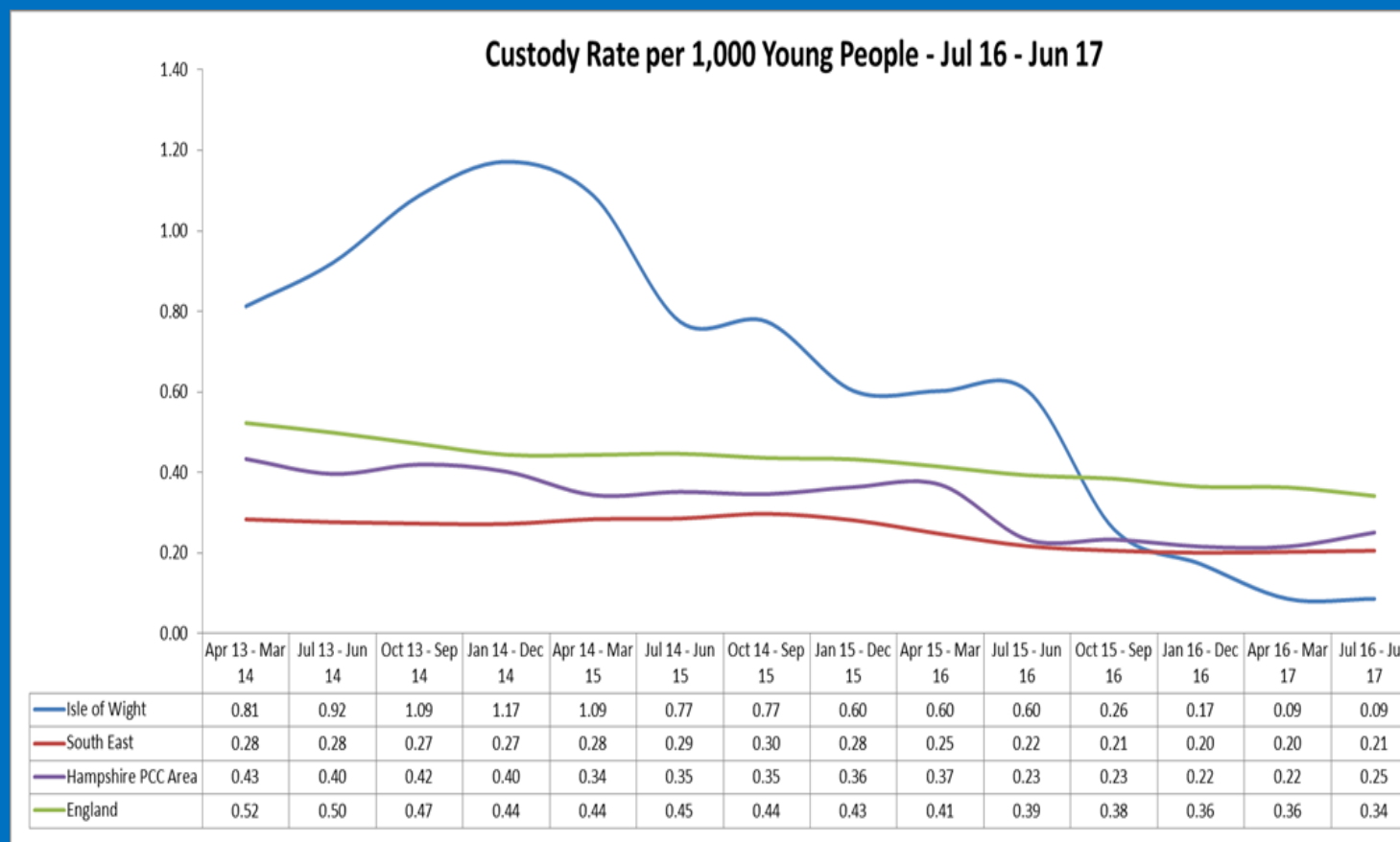


## Outcomes and Impact (1):

Rate of FTEs per 100,000 under 18's - Apr 16 - Mar 17

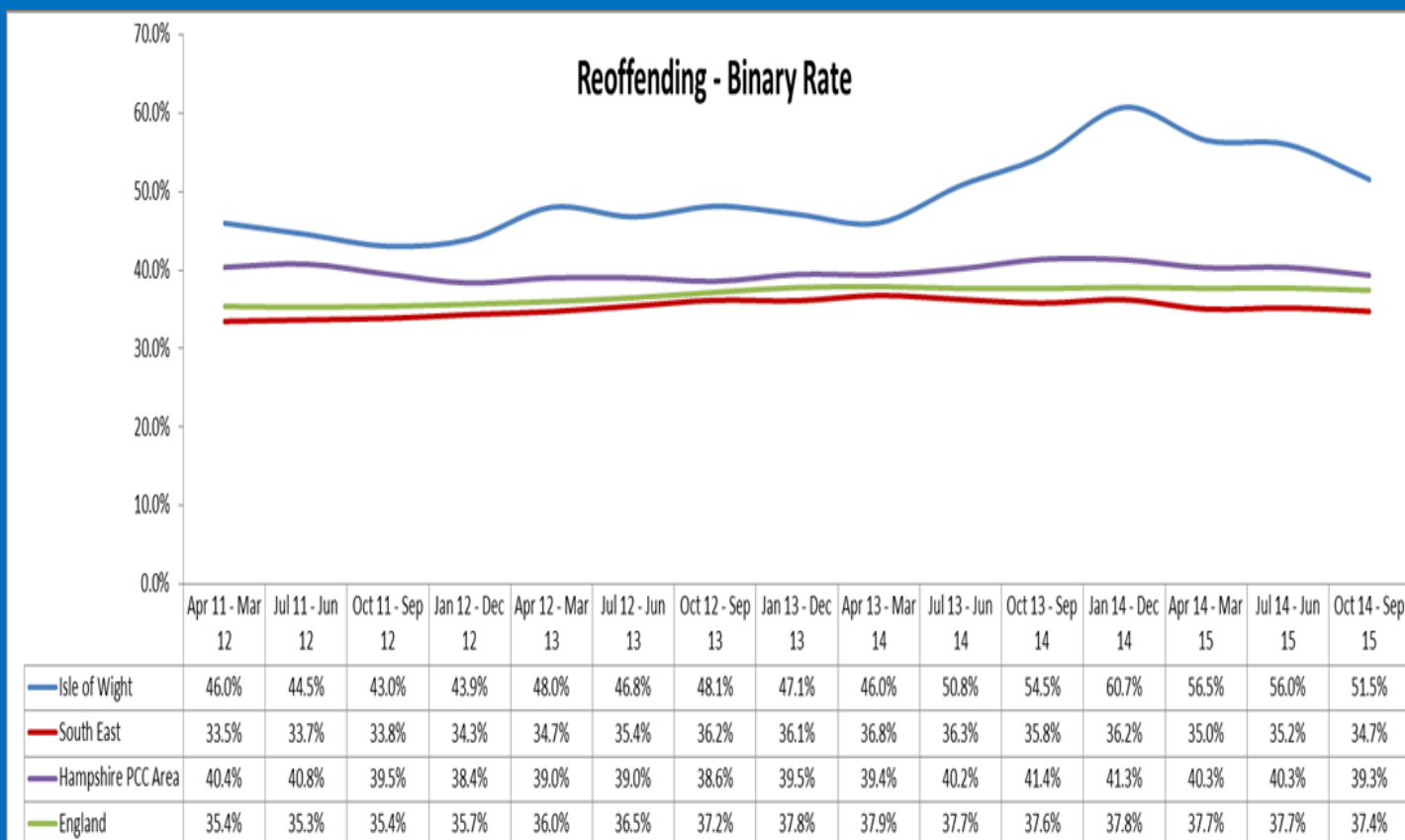


## Outcomes and Impact (2)





## Outcomes and Impact (3)



## What do we ask of you?

- Resource?
- Recognise
- Respect
- Reflect
- Respond





**Q Shillingford MBE  
Portsmouth Boxing Academy**

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## Reducing Reoffending Strategy

**Kim Thornden-Edwards**  
Chief Executive Hampshire and  
Isle of Wight Community  
Rehabilitation Company

Redefining the future  
for people and places



Presented by Stephen Czajewski

# Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership



## Hampshire and Isle of Wight Criminal Justice Board

### *Vision*

The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Criminal Justice Board's vision is to deliver, in partnership, a fair, effective and efficient Criminal Justice System, focusing on the service given to victims and witnesses of crime, prevention and rehabilitation of offenders in order to make Hampshire and the Isle of Wight a place where people feel safe to live, work and visit

### *Key purpose*

Developing positive relationships across the Criminal Justice System to add collective value and unblock perceived and real issues within the system.

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## Hampshire & IOW LCJB Priorities 2017/18



- Improve the service delivered to victims and witnesses
- Reduce re-offending & reduce crime (*promoting joint working approaches that support this ambition*)
- Deliver an effective and efficient criminal justice system

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## Reduce Reoffending and Reduce Crime

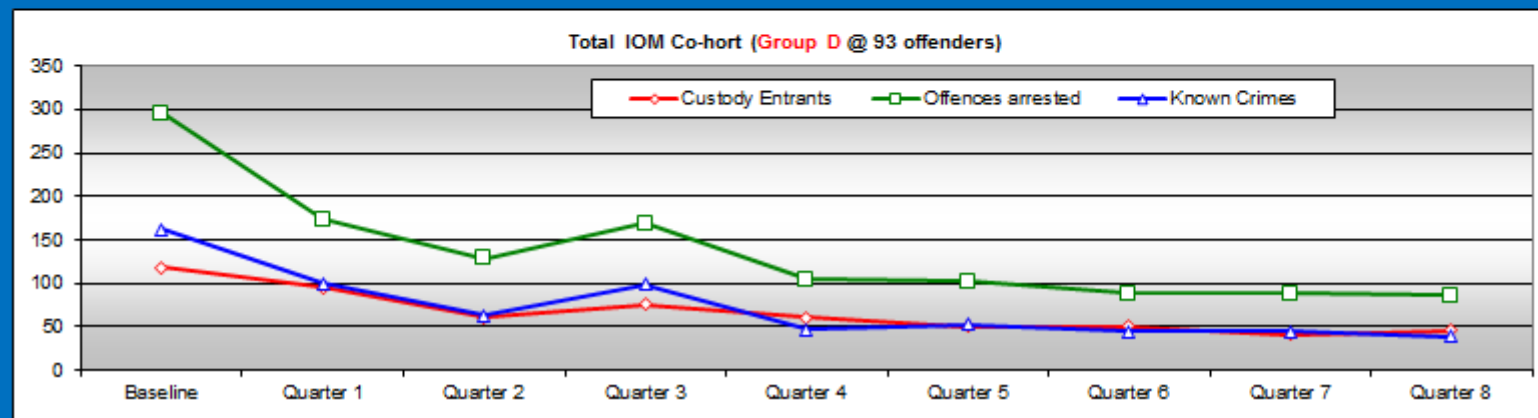
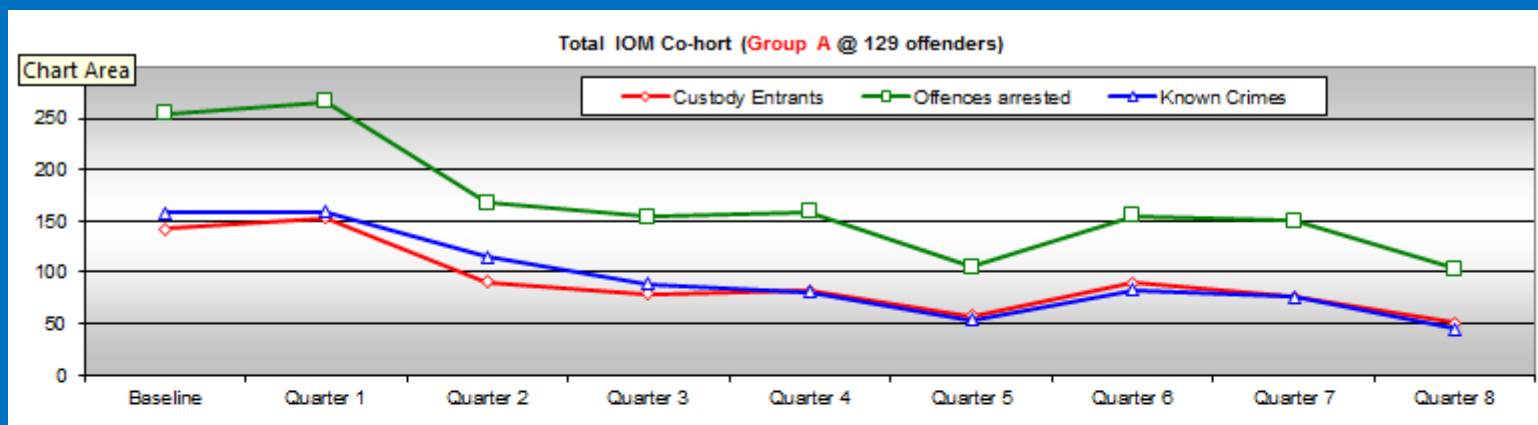


- Integrated Offender Management (IOM)
- Women
- Domestic Abuse Perpetrators
- Veterans

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## Reduce Reoffending and Reduce Crime Intergrated Offender Management (IOM)





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## Reduce Reoffending and Reduce Crime



### Female Cohort

- Identified no overarching approach to the issues around working with women offenders
- Recognising their offending can impact more widely than men
- Increasingly more likely to be recalled to prison
- T&F Group established Sept 2017
  - Agreeing ToR
  - How do agencies support female offenders?
  - 2 or 3 short term joint pieces of work to secure more women-focused approaches
  - One key outcome is to ensure community services offer enough to support women to reduce the need for the high number of recalls

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## Reduce Reoffending and Reduce Crime



### Domestic Abuse Perpetrators

- Representative from the PCC's team leads and ensures that updates on commissioned services are linked into the group
- Mapping all DA perpetrator services across Hampshire to provide benchmark to identify possible gaps in provision
- Exploring collaborative opportunities between PCC, LA and CRC

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## Reduce Reoffending and Reduce Crime



### Veterans

- Hampshire – significant and disproportionate number of nationally recorded population of Veterans
- Veterans Court Diversion Project
- Dip sample to ascertain reoffending following interventions
- No specific DA Veteran programme available

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Reduce Reoffending and Reduce Crime



## And what else.....

- Offender Management and Troubled Families
- HMP Winchester and Through the Gate
- Project Gateway
- Restorative Justice Strategy and Delivery Plan
- Youth Crime Strategy
- Offender Rehabilitation and Health Strategies

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## Vision



The Hampshire and Isle of Wight Criminal Justice Board's vision is to deliver, in partnership, a fair, effective and efficient Criminal Justice System, focusing on the service given to victims and witnesses of crime, prevention and rehabilitation of offenders in order to make Hampshire and the Isle of Wight a place where people feel safe to live, work and visit.



**Lunch**

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**

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This conference is sponsored by:





**Multi Agency Public Protection  
Arrangements (MAPPA)**

**Robbie Turkington MAPPA Co-ordinator  
Hampshire and IOW**

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**



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MAPPA and the Management of Dangerous Offenders

**OFFENDER MANAGEMENT**

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## MAPPA Purpose



The [Criminal Justice Act 2003](#) ("CJA 2003") provides for the establishment of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements ("MAPPA") in each of the 42 criminal justice areas in England and Wales. These are designed to protect the public, including previous victims of crime, from serious harm by sexual and violent offenders. They require the local criminal justice agencies and other bodies dealing with offenders to work together in partnership in dealing with these offenders.

MAPPA is not a statutory body in itself but is a mechanism through which agencies can better discharge their statutory responsibilities and protect the public in a co-ordinated manner. Agencies at all times retain their full statutory responsibilities and obligations.

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

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## MAPPA Governance



### Local Structure

- Strategic Management Board (currently chaired by NPS)
- Delivery and Quality subgroups.
- MAPPA Coordinator and Deputy MAPPA Coordinator.
  
- Delivery Group- responsible for implementation of SMB Business Plan, learning recommendations, changes to national guidance.
  
- Quality subgroup- responsible for managing serious case reviews, learning reviews, audits and inspections.

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## MAPPA Governance



### Local Structure

- **Responsible Authorities:**  
Hampshire Constabulary  
National Probation Service  
Her Majesty's Prison Service
- **Duty to Cooperate Agencies:**  
Childrens Services/ Adult Social Care/ Housing/  
Health (MH)/ DWP/ Electronic Monitoring/ HOIE.

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## MAPPA Governance



### Hampshire Constabulary

- Has a statutory responsibility to manage Category One offenders.
- Monitors sex offenders in the community via Sex Offender Registration requirements to ensure compliance
- Fulfil duty of care to the public to manage risk posed by offender
- Gather intelligence/ detect offences and identify changes in risk
- Manage and monitor Civil Orders such as SHPOs

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## MAPPA Governance



### National Probation Service

- Provide the courts with accurate and timely information to assist in all sentencing decisions
- Design and supervise community sentences for all offenders
- Provide risk assessment and other reports for the Parole Board and the Prison Service
- Prepare prisoners for release from custody and supervise them following their release
- Victim Contact Work

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## MAPPA Governance



### National Probation Service

- Total Caseload= 173
- Community cases 42% / Custody cases 58%
- Male/ Female Split- 93% / 7%
- MAPPA caseload 93% / IOM Caseload 6%

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## MAPPA Management



### Categories:

**Category 1** - Registered sexual offender as specified under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

### **Category 2** - Violent Offenders and Other Sexual Offenders:

- (a) An offender convicted (or found not guilty by reason of insanity or to be unfit to stand trial and to have done the act charged) of murder or an offence specified under Schedule 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (CJA 2003) who received a qualifying sentence or disposal for that offence (12m Custody/ Hospital Order)
- (b) An offender subject to a Disqualification Order for an offence listed under Schedule 4 of the Criminal Justice and Court Services Act 2000



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## MAPPA Management



### Categories cont.

**Category 3 - Other dangerous offenders:** a person who has been cautioned, reprimanded, warned or convicted of an offence which indicates that he or she is capable of causing serious harm and requires multi-agency management at level 2 or 3. The offence might not be one specified in Sch.15 of the CJA 2003.

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## MAPPA Management



### Levels of Management:

Level 1: ordinary agency management

Level 2: active multi-agency management

Level 3: active enhanced multi-agency management

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## MAPPA Management



### Hampshire and IOW

	Category 1 (registered sex offenders)	Category 2 (Violent offenders)	Category 3 (Other dangerous offenders)	Total
Level One	2020	440	-	2460
Level Two	106	75	17	198
Level Three	2	5	1	8
Total	2128	520	18	2666

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## MAPPA Management



### Lead Agencies:

- **National Probation Service-** Categories One, Two and Three whilst offender subject to statutory supervision.
- **Police-** Category One whilst offender subject to RSO status. Category Three- until de-registration.
- **Mental Health/ YOS-** Categories One and Two whilst subject to supervision (until Absolute Discharge from MH).

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## MAPPA Management



### Risk

Risk of serious harm is defined as:

**“An event, which is life-threatening and/or traumatic, from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible”.**

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## MAPPA Management



### Risk Levels:

**The level of risk of serious harm is the likelihood of this event happening.**

**Low: current evidence does not indicate a likelihood of causing serious harm.**

**Medium: there are identifiable indicators of serious harm. The offender has the potential to cause such harm, but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances, for example failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown, drug or alcohol misuse.**

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## MAPPA Management



### Risk Levels:

**The level of risk of serious harm is the likelihood of this event happening.**

**High: there are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious.**

**Very High: there is an imminent risk of serious harm. The potential event is more likely than not to happen imminently and the impact would be serious.**

## MAPPA Management



### Risk Assessments

Risk assessments must consider both static and dynamic risk factors in order to assess risk correctly.

- **OASys** - Offender Assessment System for offenders managed by NOMS
- **RM 2000** - Risk Matrix 2000 for all male sexual offenders aged 18 and over. Used by police / probation / prison
- **SARN** - Structured Assessment of Risk and Need for sexual offenders in NOMS treatment programmes
- **SARA** - Spousal Assault Risk Assessment for domestic abuse offenders used by NOMS
- **Asset** - Structured risk assessment for young offenders used by YOTs
- **ARMS**- Active Risk Management System- for adult male sex offenders. Used by NPS/ Police.





## MAPPA Management



# How does MAPPA manage dangerous offenders?



## MAPPA Management



**How does MAPPA manage dangerous offenders?**

**Restrictions/ Supervision/  
Interventions**

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## MAPPA Management



### Restrictions

- SONR
- Licence Conditions
- Civil Orders
- Other agency contact

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## MAPPA Management



### Supervision

- Registering Address
- NPS reporting
- Home visits
- Other agency contact

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## MAPPA Management



### Interventions

- Accredited Programmes
- Drug and Alcohol Interventions
- Mental Health (Inc. PD pathway)
- Employment
- Housing

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## MAPPA Management



### Risk Management Planning

- Critical element of MAPPA
- Lead agency responsible for producing RMP
- Must be multi-agency

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## MAPPA Management



### Risk Management Planning

- **MAPPA L2/3 RMP model developed by Hazel Kemshall, Professor of Community and Criminal Justice Studies, De Monfort University.**
- **Four Pillars model used as structure to develop Multi Agency Risk Management Plan.**

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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars Risk Management Planning

1. Supervision
2. Monitoring and Control
3. Interventions and Treatment
4. Victim Safety.



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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Supervision

Supervision is not limited to statutory supervision by the NPS and YOS but includes engagement with any other agency that has a role in helping offenders to lead law abiding lives. Actions build on strengths and protective factors.

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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Supervision

Office-based supervision.

Home visits (by police and probation) and other regular visits to the offender's premises.

Contact with healthcare professionals.

Interaction with staff in Approved Premises or Tenancy support.

Assistance from the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP) in finding work.

Actions to build on offenders' strengths and protective factors.

Education.

Involvement of Children's social care.

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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Monitoring and Control

Monitoring and control are strategies aimed at controlling and reducing opportunities for harmful behaviour.

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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Monitoring and Control

The use of licence conditions

A licence condition placing restrictions on residence, for example, residing at Approved Premises or living as directed.

Restrictions on associations, activities and movements.

Surveillance and electronic monitoring (Buddi tag).

Pro-active investigation.

Polygraph examinations.

Supervised Contact.

The use of Restrictive Civil Orders

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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Interventions and Treatment

Interventions and treatment are activities that focus more on developing the offender's own ability to avoid and manage risk situations and to build strengths and protective factors that enable desistance from offending. They may be mandatory, such as complying with a licence condition, or voluntary. They may include, but will not be limited to, accredited programmes.

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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Interventions and Treatment

Accredited programmes, which address the causes of offending behaviour.

Supportive and integrative approaches where risk assessments indicate their usefulness, e.g. Circles of Support and Accountability.

Referral for medical or psychological interventions as required.

Drug and alcohol advisory services.

Involvement in other activities to divert the offender from offending, such as appropriate employment or voluntary work.

Identifying a role for family, parents and carers.

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

# Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership



## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Victim Safety

Victim safety strategies are designed to protect previous and *potential* victims from harm.

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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Victim Safety

The disclosure of information to third parties.

Relocation of the victim.

Action by Children's Services.

Exclusion zones and non-contact licence conditions

Restraining and other orders made by the Family Court



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## MAPPA Management



### Four Pillars- Contingency Planning

Contingency plans include rapid response arrangements to changing situations or a deterioration in circumstances or behaviours.

A change in situational risk- increased opportunity to offend  
Deterioration in lifestyle e.g. loss of accommodation, relapse into drug or alcohol use.

Psychological factors e.g. increased preoccupation with offending or deterioration in mental health.

Breakdown in supervision e.g. missing appointments, superficial compliance etc.

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RESTORATIVE  
SOLUTIONS

reducing harm, resolving conflict

## Isle of Wight Reducing Reoffending Conference

10<sup>th</sup> January 2018

Tony Walker,  
Director of Service Delivery



# Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership



## RESTORATIVE SOLUTIONS CIC

- We are a Community Interest Company (CIC) working on a not for profit basis founded 2004
- Dedicated to providing a range of Restorative Services and Approaches
- Pioneered & developed innovative RJ approaches for front line workers, professionals, volunteers, young people & other diverse sectors
- Working with Police & Crime Commissioners, MOJ, Prisons, CRC's, NPS, and the Home Office to deliver National RJ programmes





## NATIONAL RJ PROGRAMMES

- NOMS Capacity Building Programme
- Restorative Approaches with PPO's
- Neighbourhood RJ Programme
- Safer Schools Partnership Programme
- Pre Sentence RJ Pathfinders
- OPCC's scoping & delivery plans
- PCC Restorative Service Delivery
- Practitioners Accreditation

## A Definition of Restorative Justice

- Section 15 of the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014
- an activity is a restorative justice activity if —
  - (a) the participants consist of, or include, the offender and one or more of the victims,
  - (b) the aim of the activity is to maximise the offender's awareness of the impact of the offending concerned on the victims, and
  - (c) the activity gives a victim or victims an opportunity to talk about, or by other means express experience of, the offending and its impact.
- (9) In subsection (8) "victim" means a victim of, or other person affected by, the offending concerned.
- (10) Where compliance with an instruction would require the co-operation of a person other than the offender, the responsible officer may give the instruction only if that person agrees."
- The key thing being that the activity must involve the victim i.e. A victim awareness programme would not count as a restorative activity!!

## Challenge and the 3 “R’s”

- Acknowledge RESPONSIBILITY for the incident (not necessarily harm)
- Make REPARATION to victims
- To begin the process of REINTEGRATION back into the community

**(Changing Behaviour/Reducing Reoffending)**

## Why Restorative Justice (1)

- Restorative Justice is not an absolute answer for removing all ills, resolving all conflict or repairing all harm. It is not a naive alternative to punitive sanctions or an idealistic response to offending. It is not an easy option for the offender.

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## Restorative Justice (2)

- It primarily provides those who have been harmed with a forum to 'have their say and be heard', which is vital to the healing process.



## Why Restorative Justice (3)

- Secondly it presents the offender (harmer) with an onus of responsibility for their actions, an opportunity to make some form of retributive acknowledgement;

## Why Restorative Justice (4)

- and lastly it can form the basis of some kind of reintegration of the offender back into his/her community that might possibly prevent further offending.

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## Evidence

- Substantially reduced repeat offending (27%)
- Doubled the offence brought to justice
- Reduced victims' PTS symptoms
- Provided victims and offenders with more satisfaction
- Reduced victims' desire for revenge
- Reduced costs
- Reduced recidivism more than prison

(Sherman Strang 2007)



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## PPO Project Slough 2008/9

- Reduced Reoffending in PPO Cohort by 48%



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- “The Woolf Within” DVD



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**Thank you**

**Any Questions**

**[tonywalker@restorativesolutions.org.uk](mailto:tonywalker@restorativesolutions.org.uk)**

# Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership



CSP reducing reoffending strategy – table work

Nikki Shave, Lisa Morgan, Glen Stanford

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**



## Table Top Discussion

Working on your tables, and within your allocated 'key principle':

- 10 minutes to identify what is already in place under the 4 key themes
- 30 minutes to identify ways in which this could be developed further, or new initiatives required.



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## Developing the Strategy:

### Key Themes

#### **Women and girls**

recognising the need to develop services and sources of support which are accessible by women and girls and reduce discrimination.

#### **Young people**

recognising the need to prevent children from entering the youth justice system, and the impact that crime within their wider family may have.

#### **Restorative Justice**

recognising and repairing the harm caused by offending, supporting reintegration into the community and an opportunity for change.

#### **Improving Partnership Working**

making best use of existing connections, and developing new ones to expand on community capital.

### Key Principles

#### **All partners manage offenders together**

working collaboratively, sharing information effectively, problem solving and assigning responsibility.

#### **Delivering a local response to local problems**

local profiling, aligning with OPEC priorities, involving agencies, community and victims.

#### **All who offend are potentially in scope**

ensuring those identified do not fall through the gaps, that responses match level of risk, and additional support is provided.

#### **All who offend face up to their responsibility and the consequences of their actions**

the right interventions are offered, and are robust as well as responsive.

#### **Make best use of existing programmes and resource/governance**

add value, avoid duplication and make best possible use of resource.

#### **Support desistance from crime**

sequencing of interventions, support outside the criminal justice system, community approach.



Resources and next steps

Amanda Gregory

**#ReduceReoffendingIOW**



Thank you for attending

Please complete the feedback  
form in your pack before you  
leave