

**NORTH TYNESIDE
MULTI AGENCY RISK
ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE
(MARAC) PROCEDURES
PROTOCOL
2016**

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1 Introduction

- 1.1** The purpose of this document is to set clear guidelines for agencies in relation to the aims of a MARAC, when a MARAC will be called and the procedure for arranging a MARAC, including emergency MARACs.
- 1.2** The document gives a clear pathway of how MARAC and MAPPA work together in addressing the risk posed in cases.
- 1.3** The document also contains guidance on information sharing between agencies and gives details of the legislation that allows agencies to share information in certain circumstances.
- 1.4** There are a number of recognised structured processes in place to manage the risks to certain groups of the population. Child Protection Conferences are called when children have suffered or are likely to suffer significant harm. Adults at risk of harm from abuse who fall within the definition of Vulnerable Adults can also be subject to Vulnerable Adult Case Conferences. Some of the highest risk offenders are discussed at meetings called Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). The introduction of Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) will fill the existing void in relation to the victims/survivors of Domestic Abuse that are deemed to be High Risk.
- 1.5** The Domestic Violence Crimes and Victims Act 2004 includes a section relating to Domestic Homicide Reviews. The MARAC will provide auditable and robust evidence of actions taken by agencies in tackling the issue of domestic abuse.
- 1.6** Domestic Abuse accounts for nearly a quarter of all violent crime. Research suggests that 1 in 4 women and 1 in 10 men will suffer Domestic Abuse at some stage in their lives (BCS 2004) and that 2 persons a week are unlawfully killed by their partners or ex-partners in the UK. The MARAC process will provide a structured response to the high risk cases of domestic abuse and provide a foundation for a Domestic Violence Homicide Reduction/ Prevention Strategy within the Northumbria Police area.
- 1.7** It is well established that there is a clear link between Domestic Abuse and Child Abuse. All agencies must be aware of the impact that Domestic Abuse can have on children. In doing so, agencies must consider the need for a referral to Children's Social Care in accordance with Local Safeguarding Children's Boards Guidelines and Procedures. It is also important to recognise the dangers to vulnerable adults living within the family.
- 1.8** The introduction of MARAC's across the Northumbria region will allow all the statutory and voluntary agencies to give a consistent and structured response to managing the risk posed by perpetrators in cases of Domestic Abuse that are categorised as High Risk. To enable this, agencies must sign up to the MARAC process. (Appendix 14)

1.9 A MARAC will allow all the relevant agencies to share information and decide upon the most appropriate way to reduce or manage the identified risks around each case of Domestic Abuse that is the subject of a MARAC. The MARAC model fits into the ethos of multi-agency working. No single agency can solve all the problems but by sharing information and working together through the MARAC process the outcomes for the victims/survivors of Domestic Abuse incidents can be improved.

2 Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference

2.1 Why set up a MARAC?

2.1.1 MARAC's are recognised nationally as best practice for addressing cases of domestic abuse that are categorised as **High Risk**. Domestic Abuse is a very complex issue and one agency alone cannot solve all the related problems and manage the associated risks in all cases. A MARAC allows agencies to identify the high risk domestic abuse cases and for the identified risk to be managed through a multi-agency forum.

2.1.2 In a single meeting a MARAC combines up to date risk information with a comprehensive assessment of a victim's needs and links those directly to the provision of appropriate services for all those involved in a Domestic Abuse case: victim, children and perpetrator. By using the knowledge and expertise of different agencies the identified risks will be either reduced or managed in the most appropriate and effective way.

2.2 Aims of a MARAC

2.2.1 The aims of a MARAC are;

- To share information to increase the safety, health and well being of victims – adults and children;
- To determine whether the perpetrator poses a significant risk to any particular individual or to the general community;
- To construct jointly and implement a risk management plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that reduces the risk of harm;
- To reduce repeat victimisation;
- To improve agency accountability; and
- Improve support for staff involved in high risk domestic abuse cases.
- To identify those situations that indicate a need for the Local Safeguarding Children Board's Child and the safeguarding Adults Board Protection Procedures to be initiated
- To identify those who are identified as a 'An Adult at Risk' (as per the Care Act 2015 definition) and initiate appropriate steps as per Local Safeguarding Adult Board Procedures.

2.2.2 The responsibility to take appropriate actions rests with individual agencies; it is not transferred to the MARAC. The role of the MARAC is to facilitate, monitor and evaluate effective information sharing to enable appropriate actions to be taken to increase public safety.

2.3 Risk Assessment

2.3.1 In order for a MARAC process to work effectively there needs to be a common understanding of risk among the participants. A MARAC only applies to the cases of domestic abuse that are identified as being High Risk cases. There are many factors that will cause a case to be categorised as High Risk. On occasions these factors may be present in isolation and in other cases multiple factors may be present, but each case must be taken on an individual basis and its own context.

2.3.2 The risk factors can be divided into 5 main categories:

- a. Nature of the abuse e.g. emotional, physical, sexual
- b. Historical patterns of behaviour e.g. previous convictions or abusive behaviour
- c. Victim's perception of risk e.g. specific fears for themselves and children, pets
- d. Specific factors associated with an incident e.g. use of weapon, threats to kill
- e. Aggravating factors e.g. drugs, alcohol, financial problems

2.3.3 As practitioners, we have a duty of care to our clients since they have become our clients precisely because a propensity to harm exists. We need to make defensible rather than defensive decisions. In addition under the Children Act 2004, we have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

2.3.4 As practitioners, we also have the duty of care to adults at risk. In April 2015 The Care Act 2014 came into force. North Tyneside's Safeguarding Adults policies and procedures have been revised in response to the requirements of the Care Act. Three new abuse types have been added to the safeguarding guidance – modern slavery, self neglect and domestic abuse. A '10 Step Procedures' document has been developed in partnership between North Tyneside Safeguarding Adults Board and Northumberland's SAB. This breaks down the safeguarding process into ten steps which can be easily followed by anyone who is involved at any stage of this process. All of the updated policies and procedures are on: North Tyneside's Safeguarding Adults webpage which can be accessed via the Council's website.
http://www.northtyneside.gov.uk/browse-display.shtml?p_ID=533408&p_subjectCategory=421

3 MARAC Procedures

3.1 Definition of Domestic Violence and Abuse

Whilst accepting the existence of a number of definitions of domestic abuse used by MARAC member agencies, it is acknowledged that agency services will be provided according to the terms of their

definition. In order to achieve a common purpose, the following definition will be used:

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

psychological
physical
sexual
financial
emotional

3.2 Definition of Vulnerable Adults:

An adult at risk is defined by The Care Act 2014 as:

A person who

- a. has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs),
- b. is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect, and
- c. as a result of those needs is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

An adult at risk *may* therefore be a person who:

- is elderly and frail due to ill health, physical disability or cognitive impairment
- has a learning disability
- has a physical disability and/or a sensory impairment
- has mental health needs including dementia or a personality disorder
- has a long-term illness/condition
- misuses substances or alcohol
- is a carer such as a family member/friend who provides personal assistance and care to adults and is subject to abuse
- is unable to demonstrate the capacity to make a decision and is in need of care and support

This list is not exhaustive and being frail, elderly or having a disability does not mean therefore at risk, a person could for example, be making an informed choice which others may consider unwise – but it is their choice. Both capacitated and incapacitated people can be at risk from harm and at risk of duress, pressure or undue influence.

3.3 Designated Officers

3.3.1 Each agency must appoint a Primary Designated Officer (PDO) who will be the most senior member of the agency and have a coordinating and authorising role.

3.3.2 The agency may also appoint further Designated Officers (DO) within the same body who will be of sufficient standing to process or initiate requests for personal information. North Tyneside has a nominated deputy chair (D/Sgt D/V within the PVP)

3.3.3 Only the DOs and PDOs of the agencies can make the formal requests and document agreements for the sharing of personal information. They decide, on a case by case basis, why a disclosure is necessary to support action under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. They will also decide why and when the public interest overrides the presumption of confidentiality. When making these decisions they will consider the following points in relation to the information:-

- Is it obtained, processed and disclosed fairly and lawfully.
- Kept securely.
- Processed in accordance with the rights of the data subjects.
- Accurate, relevant and held no longer than necessary.
- Disclosed only for a specified related purpose.
- Disclosed without the subject's knowledge and/or agreement only where failure to do so would prejudice the objective.

3.4 Referring Cases to a MARAC

3.4.1 Cases can be referred to a MARAC by **any** agency signed up to this Protocol. Any agency that identifies a victim as high risk should use the agreed MARAC factors and make a referral to the lead agency.

3.3.2 The referring agency must undertake an initial assessment and complete a Risk Indicator Checklist (**Appendix 2**). This checklist is replicated by Northumbria Police and used by frontline officers to assist in the assessment process. The risk indicator checklist is a practical tool that can help agencies to identify which victims should be referred to MARAC and where resources should be prioritised.

3.4.3 Risk Indication is more about balancing information with current practice, knowledge and previous experience and then making a judgement about whether there is a strong possibility that a person is at risk of serious harm taking into account all of the factors present.

3.4.4 The Risk Identification checklist establishes a starting point for the risk assessment process.

3.4.5 If, following this Risk Assessment, the case is graded as high, this should be brought to the attention of the Designated Officer (DO) within the referring agency who will in turn refer the case into the MARAC process via the lead agency using the MARAC Referral Form (**Appendix 3**).

3.5 Consent for information sharing

3.5.1 The referring agency MUST where appropriate, discuss their concerns with the victim and seek to obtain their consent to share information with other agencies represented on the MARAC.

3.6 Consent for information sharing refused

- 3.6.1** If the victim has refused consent for information sharing their refusal and reasons for refusal should be recorded by the referring agency.
- 3.6.2** The agency must then consider whether they can satisfy the requirements under Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, which allows information sharing to take place without the consent of the individual concerned, where the disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of any provision of this Act. Section 115 provides a power to disclose but does not impose a requirement to exchange information. Control over disclosure remains with the agency which holds the data and is controlled by the normal data protection regime, human rights legislation and the common law obligation of confidence. (For a list of lawful grounds for overriding consent see **Appendix 5**).
- 3.6.3** If a decision to override consent is taken then the referring agency must record that a decision has been made to share/disclose information without consent and identify what information has been given.
- 3.6.4** If the requirements for information sharing cannot be met, then the case cannot be referred to the MARAC, and the agency concerned is limited to providing intervention from its own resources. If the requirements can be met, a referral can be made to the MARAC. If the Designated Officer requires guidance on this issue, the advice of their respective legal department should be sought, and the Chair of the MARAC may be consulted but the agency will have the final say.

3.7.5 Referring repeat cases to a MARAC

3.7.6 In order for a case to be referred as a repeat case to MARAC it must meet the repeat criteria. The CAADA definition for a repeat is a case between the same victim and perpetrator(s), where the victim has been Identified as meeting the threshold and has been previously referred to MARAC and at the same point in the twelve months from the date of the Last referral a further incident is identified. Any agency may identify the incident (regardless of whether it is reported to the police). A further incident includes any one of the following types of behaviour, which, if reported to the police, would constitute criminal behaviour.

- Violence or threats of violence to the victim (including threats
- against property)
- A pattern of stalking or harassment
- Rape or sexual abuse is disclosed

3.7.7 When an agency identifies a repeat victim, that agency should refer the case back to MARAC regardless if the victim meets the threshold of “high risk”. Incidents that occur more than 12 months after the last MARAC do not constitute a repeat incident. The MARAC referral form should be completed (**Appendix - 3**) the case number can be recorded on the form indicating that the referral is for a repeat victim. The MARAC should be able to record repeat victimisation and should do so

using the CAADA MARAC Data form.

4 MARAC Meeting

- 4.1** Any agency signed up to the process can refer into the MARAC process. Northumbria Police will be the co-ordination and administration agency through the employment of a MARAC Coordinator and will usually chair the MARAC.
- 4.2** Meetings should be scheduled to take place on a fortnightly basis with dates, times and venues to be agreed by the MARAC partners. In urgent cases the signatories' party to these procedures will agree to ensure that a representative from their agency will be available to attend an urgent MARAC within 72 hours of the decision to hold a MARAC.
- 4.3** The MARAC Coordinator will collate all of the information for the meeting.
- 4.4** A strict time frame for information sharing needs to be adhered to in order that the MARAC process operates effectively. (See below)

Tuesday	MARAC Meeting
Wednesday	Minutes and agreed actions distributed by MARAC Co-ordinator to all agencies
Thursday	Submission of new referrals for next MARAC meeting (deadline 12 noon)
Friday	Agenda & List of cases circulated to agencies
Saturday	
Sunday	
Monday	
Tuesday	
Wednesday	
Thursday	
Friday	Research forms returned to MARAC Co-ordinator
Saturday	
Sunday	
Monday	
Tuesday	MARAC Meeting



- 4.5** New referrals must be received at least 9 days prior to the next scheduled meeting in order that the MARAC Coordinator can prepare the relevant documentation to send out to all agencies.
- 4.6** The MARAC Coordinator will contact the IDVA Service and arrange for the current MARAC information to be passed to this service before the other agency members receive this.
- 4.7** The MARAC Coordinator will compile an Agenda (**Appendix 6**) for the meeting and circulate this to the DOs for each agency represented on the MARAC.
- 4.8** Attached to the agenda will be a list of cases that are to be heard at the forthcoming MARAC (**Appendix 7**).
- 4.9** The documentation will be sent by secure email where possible or by a mail system that requires the package to be signed for, or by hand of courier– two envelopes should be used, the inner envelope should have the full address details and the GPMS value displayed, the outer envelope should contain the full address details **no GPMS value should be displayed on the outer envelope.**

- 4.10** The Police Domestic Violence Officer will contact the victim from the information received from the MARAC Coordinator prior to the current MARAC Meeting offering support/services. The information gained from this visit/telephone call will be passed back to the MARAC Coordinator for their attention.
- 4.11** On receipt of the agenda and list of cases to be reviewed, DOs will establish what information is held on any of the cases concerned. Consideration must be given to the sensitive nature of some information, e.g. if the victim or perpetrator is an employee of the agency concerned.
- 4.12** The MARAC Research Form (**Appendix 8**) should then be completed by each agency in relation to each case where they have identified relevant information and returned to the MARAC Coordinator no later than 2 days before the next scheduled MARAC. This form will help all the agencies to share information in a consistent and time efficient way as they are electronically mailed to all agencies.
- 4.13** Consideration should be given to certain actions being carried out by an agency prior to a MARAC. These should include referral to the IDVA Service, a marker being placed on the address within the police system, locks being changed etc. In cases where there are children or vulnerable adults involved, social services may also consider a need take some immediate precautionary measures ahead of the meeting.
- 4.14** PDOs or DOs should attend the MARAC meetings, or nominate a representative to attend in their absence, and share relevant information, proportionate to the need, on a confidential basis. Those attending the MARAC, including those who are not the PDO or DO must have the authority within their agencies to prioritise the actions that arise from the MARAC and to be able to make an immediate commitment of resources to those actions. It is important that all attendees are clear on what they are committing to do on behalf of their agency.
- 4.15** All agencies should be aware of the confidential nature of information discussed at the MARAC and ensure that all written information is stored securely in accordance with the relevant legislation.
- 4.16** All MARAC cases must be brought back to the next meeting to review what actions have not been taken. Any information shared and future recommendations will also be recorded on the minutes including flagging cases on the members systems.
- 4.17** Information sharing at MARAC conferences is strictly limited to the aims of the meeting and information gained cannot be used for other purposes without a request in writing to the chair of the MARAC.
- 4.18** All cases referred to a MARAC are to allow an agency to request assistance in the management and reduction of risk to the victim and any children. This does not preclude the need to consider a referral to Children and Young People's services if the child (ren) is considered at

risk of significant harm, and / or a referral to Adult Social Care in the case of a vulnerable adult.

- 4.19** Only cases that fall within the High Risk category will be referred to a MARAC. PDO or DOs and Police Domestic Abuse Sergeants must adopt a robust approach in order to ensure only appropriate cases that are identified as being High Risk and capable of delivering the aims of a MARAC are progressed past the initial assessment.
- 4.20** Without proper management of the MARAC case load there is a danger of the process becoming overloaded. This will place an unnecessary strain on the MARAC Agencies and result in a failure to achieve the MARAC Aims, failure to reduce the number of calls for service and more importantly fail victim's needs. It is therefore paramount that a robust review process is established and adhered to. Cases must be removed from the MARAC process once the agencies are satisfied that everything is done that can be done to reduce or manage the identified risks. All original MARAC documentation will be retained by Northumbria Police; all requirements for retaining this material will be met.
- 4.21** The MARAC Coordinator or designated minute taker, will take the minutes. The minutes should normally be prepared the same day as the meeting and include a list of all the agreed actions plus any amendments to the basic information. Information shared and any recommendations or decisions made will be recorded in the minutes (**Appendix 9**). These papers will also include a list of actions using the 'SMART' action planning guidelines and also the individual risks for each case.
- 4.22** Following the meeting, it should be the most appropriate person not necessarily the agency responsible for making the initial referral to the MARAC to make contact with the victim and update them on any relevant information and any recommendations made by the MARAC. This procedure will take place regardless of whether the victim consented to information being shared.
- 4.23** A MARAC Procedural flowchart is attached at **Appendix 10**.
- 4.24** If a case needs to be transferred internally within Northumbria police the MARAC coordinator will liaise with the relevant MARAC coordinator who will transfer the victim to the relevant Domestic Abuse Investigation Unit in order for a safety plan to be implemented. If the victim transfers outside the force area then the Marac coordinator will liaise with the appropriate area and transfer the file and relevant details.
- 4.25** A MARAC transfer form is attached at **Appendix 11**.

5 Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements

- 5.1** MAPPA is the statutory arrangements for managing sexual and violent 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.

5.2 The Responsible Authority (RA) consists of the Police, Prison and Probation Services. They are charged with the duty and responsibility to ensure that MAPPA is established in their area and for the assessment and management of risk of all identified MAPPA offenders.

5.3 Other agencies under section 325(3) of the Criminal Justice Act (2003) have a “duty to co-operate” with the RA. They are:

- Local Authority Social Care Services;
- Primary Care Trusts, other NHS Trusts and Strategic Health Authorities;
- Jobcentre Plus;
- Youth Offending Teams;
- Registered Social Landlords which accommodate MAPPA offenders;
- Local Housing Authorities;
- Local Education Authorities; and
- Electronic Monitoring Providers.

5.4 The effectiveness of MAPPA depends largely on close working relationships between the Responsible Authority (RA), that is, the Police, Prison and Probation Services and their relationship with their local Duty to Co-operate (DTC) Agencies. It is also vitally important that the RA has made links with other local multi-agency forums including the Criminal Justice Board, Children’s Services and Safeguarding Children Board.

5.5 RAs must ensure that the core functions of MAPPA are established across the agencies and procedures are in place to:

- Identify all MAPPA offenders;
- Share information safely and securely;
- Risk assess offenders; and
- Risk manage offenders with the most suitable risk management plans.

5.6 Three categories of offenders are defined as falling within the remit of MAPPA.

1. **Category 1 offenders** (registered sexual offenders);
2. **Category 2 offenders** (violent offenders sentenced to 12 months custody or more and other sexual offenders and those subject to hospital orders with restrictions);
3. **Category 3 offenders** (other dangerous offenders). This could be offenders who have been previously managed at MAPPA level 2 or 3 under Category 1 or 2 and still pose a risk of harm or other persons who, by reason of offences committed by them (wherever committed), are considered by the RA to be persons who may cause serious harm to the public.

5.7 The MAPPA framework identifies three levels at which cases are managed:

- Level 1: Ordinary Agency Management;
- Level 2: Multi-Agency Public Protection (MAPP) Meeting;
and
- Level 3: Multi-Agency Public Protection (MAPP) Meeting.

5.8 Determining the MAPP Management Level

The three different levels enable resources to be deployed to manage identified risk in the most efficient and effective manner. Whilst there is a *correlation* between level of risk and level of MAPP management (the higher the risk, the higher the level), the levels of risk do not equate directly to the levels of MAPP management. The central question in determining the correct MAPP level is:

“What is the lowest level that a case can be managed at which provides a defensible risk management plan?”

This means that not all high-risk cases will need to be managed at level 2 or 3. Similarly, the complexities of managing a low/medium risk case might, in exceptional circumstances, justify it being managed at level 2 or 3, especially where notoriety is an issue.

5.9 Level 1: Ordinary Agency Management

Level 1 management is the level used in cases where the risks posed by the offender can be managed by the agency responsible for supervision/case management of the offender. This does not mean that other agencies will not be involved; only that it is not considered necessary to refer the case to a level 2 or 3 MAPP meeting. It is essential that good information sharing takes place and there are multi-agency case management meetings where necessary.

5.10 Level 2: Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting

5.11 Cases should be managed at level 2 where the offender:-

- Is assessed under OASys (or ASSET) as being high risk of causing serious harm;
- Requires active involvement and co-ordination of interventions from other agencies to manage the presenting risks of harm; and
- Has been previously managed at level 3 and the seriousness of risk has diminished, and/or the complexity of the multi-agency management of the risks have been brokered, and a RMP for level 2 has been firmly established.

5.11 Level 3: Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting

- Is assessed under OASys (or ASSET) as being a high or very high risk of causing serious harm; AND

- Presents risks that can only be managed by a plan which required close co-operation at a senior level due to the complexity of the case and/or because of the unusual resource commitments it requires; OR
- Although not assessed as a high or very high risk, there is a high likelihood of media scrutiny and/or public interest in the management of the case and there is a need to ensure that public confidence in the criminal justice system is maintained.

6 The Link between the MARAC and the MAPPA Process

Introduction

- 6.1** As already outlined MARAC is not a formal part of the MAPPA although it should be complementary to and have links with the local MAPPA. The MARAC ensures identified high risk Domestic Abuse cases are dealt with in a public protection framework. Exceptionally, offenders will meet the criteria for both MAPPA and MARAC management.
- 6.2** All MARAC minutes should document that a referral into MAPPA has been considered.
- 6.3** The key areas to consider are:
- Communication
There needs to be clear communication between both MARAC and MAPPA to ensure all cases identified as high risk are managed effectively.
 - Expertise and skills.
It should be acknowledged that MARAC and MAPPA have specific skills regarding work with both victim and offender.
 - Manage risk.
Both the MARAC and MAPPA's function is to manage the risk of harm from the offender and risk of further harm to the victim.
- 6.4 Communication between MARAC and MAPPA**

It will be the responsibility of the Area Command MARAC Coordinator, to forward the list of domestic abuse offenders, that will form the subject of the MARAC, to the Area Command PPU MAPPA Unit at least 72 hours before the MARAC is due to be held in order to ascertain if the offender is subject of the MAPPA process.

It will be the responsibility of the Probation Service representative attending the MARAC meeting to bring to the attention of the MARAC Chair any MARAC actions which replicate actions already agreed in the MAPPA risk management plan.

MAPPA risk management plans will not be shared at a MARAC meeting.

6.5 Expertise and Skills

Unlike MAPPA's, MARAC's only have one level of management. As already outlined the representatives from the various agencies must have sufficient standing to make decisions.

6.6 Decision making

If a MARAC case meets the criteria for a MAPPA the Chair of the MARAC will obtain the consent of the referring agency before forwarding the MAPPA Referral form

- 6.7** If it is proposed to discuss a perpetrator within the MARAC process, and that perpetrator is already subject of MAPPA management, then it will be the responsibility of the MARAC Coordinator and the Area Command PPU Detective Inspector, after consultation, to determine if the case should run concurrent at both the MARAC and MAPPA processes.

7 Information Sharing Protocol for MARAC Conference

- 7.1** The MARAC is a formal conference to facilitate the risk assessment process. The purpose is for all agencies to share information with a view to identifying those at a 'high' level of risk.
- 7.2** All partner agencies must sign the Information Sharing Agreement in order to facilitate the exchange of information between partners in pursuant of the principles of the 'interest of the child' as contained within the Children Act 1989 and the power contained in Section 115 of the Crime & Disorder Act 1988.

8 Audit

The MARAC procedures will be reviewed annually, in order to amend it and assure it remains fully effective. It will be the responsibility of Northumbria Police, Crime Dept (PPU), in consultation with partner agencies signed up to the MARAC process to conduct this audit.

9 Emergency MARAC's

As previously discussed meetings should be scheduled to take place on a fortnightly basis with dates, times and venues to be agreed by the MARAC partners. In urgent cases the signatories' party to these procedures will agree to ensure that a representative from their agency will be available to attend an urgent MARAC within 72 hours of the decision to hold the MARAC.

10 Complaints

Any complaints regarding the MARAC process will be referred to the relevant single agency complaints procedure and also brought to the attention of the chair.

11 Equality and Diversity

North Tyneside operates a policy of equality and diversity and does provide a high quality service to all high risk victims of domestic abuse regardless of age, gender, sexuality, ethnic origin disability and marital status.

Supporting membership is also provided by agencies that provide bespoke services is also provided by agencies on an individual basis

GLOSSARY TO THE PROCEDURES

TERM	MEANING
Agencies	Those signatories party to this Protocol which for the time being are prescribed by order of the Secretary of State under a duty to formulate and implement crime and disorder strategies in compliance with the Crime and Disorder Act 1998
Anti-Social Behaviour	Conduct that has caused, or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to any person.
Audit Trail	A process of collating data for the purpose of identifying and refining internal procedures of partner agencies, by means of examination of all documentation kept on the information exchange.
Common Law Duty of Confidentiality	The principle underlying all criminal-related work is the common law duty of confidentiality owed to the public. This requires that personal information given for one purpose cannot be used for another, and places restrictions on the disclosure of that information. This duty can only be broken if the public interest requires it. Statutory provision on disclosure overrides common law provisions.
Consent	Agreement, either expressed or implied, to an action based on knowledge of what that action involves, its likely consequences and the option of saying no.
Express Consent	Consent which is expressed orally, or in writing, (except where patients cannot write or speak, when other forms of communication would need to be considered).
Crime	Any act, default, or conduct prejudicial to the community, the commission of which by law, renders the person responsible liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment or other penalty.
Crime and Disorder Act 1998	The purpose of the Act is to tackle crime and disorder and help create safer communities. It requires the police and local authorities in partnership with the community, to establish a local partnership to cut crime. This partnership must conduct an audit to identify the types of crime in the area and develop a strategy for tackling them.
Data	Essentially the same as “information”, but tends to be information recorded in a form, which can be processed by equipment automatically (usually electronically although manual records may also be kept), in response to specific instructions.
Data in the Public Domain	Any information, which is publicly available, whether, it relates to a living individual or not. For example, information found on the internet, television or local authority records.
Data Controller	This is the individual or partner who is responsible for complying with the eight Data Protection principles, as set out in the Data Protection Act 1998. It is the owner’s responsibility to ensure that the data is securely stored.
Data Processing	This term is used to describe the collecting, handling, sanitizing, transferring and storing of all types of data.
Data Protection Act	A major piece of legislation, which regulates the processing of

1998	personal data. It embodies the eight basic principles of data processing, and gives guidance on data sharing.
Data Protection principles	<p>The Data Protection Act sets out 8 principles governing the use of personal information with which the Force must comply unless an exemption applies.</p> <p>The principles are in essence a code of good practice for processing personal data. Expanded information on each of the principles is available in Schedule 1 part 2 of the Act.</p> <p>1. FIRST PRINCIPLE (Fairly and lawfully processed) Personal data shall be processed fairly and lawfully and, in particular, shall not be processed unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least one of the conditions in Schedule 2 is met; • and in the case of sensitive personal data, at least one of the conditions in Schedule 3 is also met. <p>2. SECOND PRINCIPLE (Processed for limited purposes) Personal data shall be obtained only for one or more specified and lawful purposes, and shall not be further processed in any manner incompatible with that purpose or those purposes.</p> <p>3. THIRD PRINCIPLE (Adequate, relevant and not excessive) Personal data shall be adequate, relevant and not excessive in relation to the purpose or purposes for which they are processed.</p> <p>4. FOURTH PRINCIPLE (Accurate) Personal data shall be accurate and, where necessary, kept up to date.</p> <p>5. FIFTH PRINCIPLE (Not kept for longer than is necessary) Personal data processed for any purpose or purposes shall not be kept for longer than is necessary for that purpose or those purposes.</p> <p>6. SIXTH PRINCIPLE (Processed in line with your rights) Personal data shall be processed in accordance with the rights of data subjects under this Act.</p> <p>7. SEVENTH PRINCIPLE (Secure) Appropriate technical and organisational measures shall be taken against unauthorised or unlawful processing of personal data and against accidental loss or destruction of, or damage to, personal data.</p> <p>8. EIGHTH PRINCIPLE (Not transferred to countries without adequate protection) Personal data shall not be transferred to a country or territory outside the European Economic Area, unless that country or territory ensures an adequate level of protection for the rights and freedoms of data subjects in relation to the processing of personal data.</p>
Data Sharing (Exchange)	The physical exchange of data between one or more individuals or agencies; this is data recorded in an electronic or processing form. For example, this usually involves the transfer of a data set to a partner agency.

Data Subject	An individual who is the subject of personal data.
Designated Officer	A person nominated by the agency of sufficient standing, to process or initiate requests for personal information and data.
Disorder	Refers to the level or pattern of anti-social behaviour within a certain area.
Formal Request	A written request by the Designated Officer for personal information made to the information holder.
Harm	The Children Act 1989 defines harm as “ill-treatment or the impairment of health or development”. “Development” is defined as “physical, intellectual, emotional, social or behavioural development.” “Health” is defined as “physical or mental health” and “ill-treatment” is defined as including “sexual abuse and forms of ill-treatment which are not physical”.
Human Rights Act 1998	This Act requires the compliance to Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. This prohibits interference with the right to respect for private and family life except when it is in accordance with the law, and pursues a legitimate public interest in a proportionate manner.
Individual	A person not being covered by the definition of an agency, but who has assumed or has been invited by the agencies to assume a role in the project which is the object of this Protocol.
Information Exchange	This is essentially the passing of knowledge from one party to another in this Protocol.
Information Sharing (Exchange)	Involves a physical exchange of data between one or more individuals or agencies.
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA)	MAPPP and MAPPA refer to the statutory arrangements between agencies for the assessment and management of high risk offenders, following conviction or release from prison or special hospitals. The Police, Probation and Prison Services work with Social Services, Housing and Health providers, plus other statutory and voluntary organisations, to share information and resources and agree plans to minimise the risks to the public.
Multi Agency Public Protection Panel (MAPPP)	Please see MAPPA.
Personal Information	Information, which relates to a living individual who can be identified from the data or any other information which, is in the possession of the data holder. This is the most restricted type of information and should only be used where there is no reasonable alternative.
Primary Designated Officer	The most senior member of each Agency i.e. ISA signatory.
Project	A planned and co-operative activity undertaken by agencies and individuals to disrupt and negate criminal and anti-social behaviour according to the precepts of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998.
Protocol Co-ordination Folder	To be held by each partner agency giving an overview of its information sharing arrangements and all projects in which it is involved.
Relevant Authorities	Any of these bodies or persons referred to in Section 115(2) of

	the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, and described in detail in section 5(1), (2) and (3).
Review	Cases recommended to be brought back for an update.
Risk Assessment	Carried out to establish whether the subject is likely to be at risk of serious physical or psychological harm or is likely to commit serious physical or psychological harm to others.
Risk Management	A plan to reduce, manage or eliminate the risk. The components may include treatment, supervision incapacitation, and disclosure.

CAADA-DASH Risk Identification Checklist for use by IDVAs and other non-police agencies¹ for identification of risks when domestic abuse, ‘honour’-based violence and/or stalking are disclosed.

<p>Please explain that the purpose of asking these questions is for the safety and protection of the individual concerned. Tick the box if the factor is present <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>. Please use the comment box at the end of the form to expand on any answer. It is assumed that your main source of information is the victim. If this is <u>not the case</u> please indicate in the right hand column</p>	Yes (tick)	No	Don't Know	State source of info if not the victim e.g. police officer
1. Has the current incident resulted in injury? (Please state what and whether this is the first injury.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Are you very frightened? Comment:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3. What are you afraid of? Is it further injury or violence? (Please give an indication of what you think (name of abuser(s)...) might do and to whom, including children). Comment:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Do you feel isolated from family/friends i.e. does (name of abuser(s)) try to stop you from seeing friends/family/doctor or others? Comment:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Are you feeling depressed or having suicidal thoughts?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Have you separated or tried to separate from (name of abuser(s)...) within the past year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Is there conflict over child contact?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. Does (.....) constantly text, call, contact, follow, stalk or harass you? (Please expand to identify what and whether you believe that this is done deliberately to intimidate you? Consider the context and behaviour of what is being done.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Are you pregnant or have you recently had a baby (within the last 18 months)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Is the abuse happening more often?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

¹ Note: This checklist is consistent with the ACPO endorsed risk assessment model DASH 2009 for the police service.

11. Is the abuse getting worse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Does (.....) try to control everything you do and/or are they excessively jealous? (In terms of relationships, who you see, being 'policed at home', telling you what to wear for example. Consider 'honour'-based violence and specify behaviour.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Has (.....) ever used weapons or objects to hurt you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Tick box if factor is present. Please use the comment box at the end of the form to expand on any answer.	Yes (tick)	No	Don't Know	State source of info if not the victim
14. Has (.....) ever threatened to kill you or someone else and you believed them? (If yes, tick who.) You <input type="checkbox"/> Children <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Has (.....) ever attempted to strangle/choke/suffocate/drown you?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
16. Does (.....) do or say things of a sexual nature that make you feel bad or that physically hurt you or someone else? (If someone else, specify who.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
17. Is there any other person who has threatened you or who you are afraid of? (If yes, please specify whom and why. Consider extended family if HBV.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
18. Do you know if (.....) has hurt anyone else? (Please specify whom including the children, siblings or elderly relatives. Consider HBV.) Children <input type="checkbox"/> Another family member <input type="checkbox"/> Someone from a previous relationship <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
19. Has (.....) ever mistreated an animal or the family pet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
20. Are there any financial issues? For example, are you dependent on (.....) for money/have they recently lost their job/other financial issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
21. Has (.....) had problems in the past year with drugs (prescription or other), alcohol or mental health leading to problems in leading a normal life? (If yes, please specify which and give relevant details if known.) Drugs <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol <input type="checkbox"/> Mental Health <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

22. Has (.....) ever threatened or attempted suicide?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
23. Has (.....) ever broken bail/an injunction and/or formal agreement for when they can see you and/or the children? (You may wish to consider this in relation to an ex-partner of the perpetrator if relevant.) Bail conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Non Molestation/Occupation Order <input type="checkbox"/> Child Contact arrangements <input type="checkbox"/> Forced Marriage Protection Order <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
24. Do you know if (.....) has ever been in trouble with the police or has a criminal history? (If yes, please specify.) DV <input type="checkbox"/> Sexual violence <input type="checkbox"/> Other violence <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Total 'yes' responses				
<p>For consideration by professional: Is there any other relevant information (from victim or professional) which may increase risk levels? Consider victim's situation in relation to disability, substance misuse, mental health issues, cultural/language barriers, 'honour'- based systems and minimisation. Are they willing to engage with your service? Describe:.</p> <p>Consider abuser's occupation/interests - could this give them unique access to weapons? Describe:</p>				
What are the victim's greatest priorities to address their safety?				
<p>Do you believe that there are reasonable grounds for referring this case to MARAC? Yes / No If yes, have you made a referral? Yes/No</p> <p>Signed: Date:</p>				
<p>Do you believe that there are risks facing the children in the family? Yes If yes, please confirm if you have made a referral to safeguard the children: Yes / No Date referral made</p>				
Signed:			Date:	
Name:				

The referring agency is to complete this form with as much information as possible and forward the referral together with a copy of the completed risk indicator checklist to your agency MARAC point of contact – in order for the referral to be quality checked to confirm it has been completed correctly and meets the MARAC criteria.

If you do not know who your MARAC point of contact is then please contact the North Tyneside MARAC Coordinator on 0191 2957221 who can advise.

The referral is then to be forwarded by your agency's MARAC point of contact to north.tyneside.marac@northumbria.pnn.police.uk

Date of referral:	Agency:
Name of referring practitioner: Contact details: Telephone: Mobile: Email:	Address:
REFERRAL TO MARAC (please specify)	SCHEDULED / EMERGENCY
VICTIM	PERPETRATOR
Forename(s): Surname: Alias: DOB: Address: Safe Contact number (please state if there is not one)	Forename(s): Surname: Alias: DOB: Address:
Ethnic Origin:	Ethnic Origin:
Religion:	Religion:
Status of Relationship:	
If Refugee / Asylum seeker (victim only)	
Nationality:	Status:
GP details if known (victim only)	

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VICTIM RISK ASSESSMENT ON REFERRAL

STANDARD / MEDIUM / HIGH

CONSENT:	
Service User's Consent Obtained: YES / NO	If not can you satisfy the requirement to share information without consent? YES / NO

LIST ANY CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD:

1. Name:
Date of Birth:
Address:

School:

2. Name:
Date of Birth:
Address:

School:

3. Name:
Date of Birth:
Address:

School:

4. Name:
Date of Birth:
Address:

School:

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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EG. Why are you referring this case to MARAC and what do you want from the process?
(Additional information can attached on a separate piece of paper if required)

Background and risk issues:

Please Note: If there are less than 14 risk indicators checked on the Risk Identification Checklist, you must include full rationale as to why this victim is deemed high risk based on professional judgement.

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Is the person referred aware of the MARAC referral? YES / NO

If the person is aware of MARAC referral and it is safe to contact them please consider the following questions:

- Who is the victim afraid of?(to include all potential threats, and not just primary perpetrator)
- Who does the victim believe it is safe to talk to?
- Who does the victim believe it is not safe to talk to?

REFERRAL INTO MAPPA: YES / NO (to be completed by MARAC Co-ordinator)

Equality and Diversity information for survivor and perpetrator

We aim to support people from all communities and by completing this section, it helps us measure which communities we are supporting.

VICTIM

Gender: Male Female If you identify yourself as Transgender / Transsexual Prefer not to say

Ethnicity: White – British Irish Other

Mixed – White & Black Caribbean White & Black African

White & Asian Other

Asian or Asian British – Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other

Black or Black British – Caribbean African Other

Chinese or other Racial Group – Chinese Other

Religion / Belief: None Christianity Buddhism Hinduism Judaism Islam Sikhism Other Prefer not to say

Disability: Yes No Prefer not to say

Sexual Orientation: Lesbian / Gay Bi-sexual Heterosexual Prefer not to say

PERPETRATOR

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Gender: Male Female If you identify yourself as Transgender / Transsexual
Prefer not to say

Ethnicity: White – British Irish Other _____

Mixed – White & Black Caribbean White & Black African White & Asian
Other _____

Asian or Asian British – Indian Pakistani Bangladeshi Other _____

Black or Black British – Caribbean African Other _____

Chinese or other Racial Group – Chinese Other _____

Religion / Belief: None Christianity Buddhism Hinduism Judaism Islam
Sikhism Other _____ Prefer not to say

Disability: Yes _____ No Prefer not to say

Sexual Orientation: Lesbian / Gay Bi-sexual Heterosexual Prefer not to say

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Overview of legal provisions relating to information sharing

(NB – This is not a full statement of the law – please view this information as the least that you need to know. Readers are advised to seek further information and expert advice where necessary.)

Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA)

The DPA safeguards individual rights and regulates the processing of ‘data’ and ‘sensitive personal data’ in electronic and some manual forms, giving guidance on obtaining, storing and the use and disclosure of information about individuals.

- The Act details the rights of individuals to access data held about them (known as ‘subject access’) and the need for data controllers to notify the Information Commissioner (subject to exemptions), with penalties for failing to do so.
- Contains eight data protection principles (subject to exemptions, see below), which must be complied with by those who ‘control’ data.
- Section 29 (known as the ‘crime and taxation’ exemption) regards data processed for the prevention or detection of crime and/or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders. However, Section 29 does not exempt from the requirement to comply with schedules 2 and 3 concerning processing personal/sensitive data. The Information Commissioner has stated that where relying on these exemptions, there would need to be a substantial chance, rather than a mere risk that in the particular case the purposes (e.g. detection/prevention of crime, apprehension/prosecution of offenders) would be noticeably damaged by failure to process. Moreover, the exemptions should not be used for routine processing and should be considered on a ‘case by case’ basis. If challenged, the data controller must be prepared to defend their decision to act under the exemptions to the Commissioner or the Courts and that it is advisable for each decision to do so to be taken at a senior level, with reasons documented.

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (CDA)

The CDA aims to tackle crime and disorder and help create safer communities.

- Section 115 of the CDA provides a power (but not an obligation) for information sharing between ‘responsible’ public bodies (e.g. police, local authority, health authority) and with ‘co-operating’ bodies (e.g. DV support group, victim support group) participating in the formation and implementation of the local crime and disorder strategy. This must be to pursue a specific objective within the strategy and be subject to a written agreement.
- In addition, Section 115 stipulates that any person who would not have power to disclose information to a relevant authority or a person acting on behalf of such an authority, shall have power to do so in any case where the disclosure is necessary or expedient for the purposes of any provision of the Act.
- This power must be exercised in accordance with any other relevant legislation, including the HRA, common law of confidence and the DPA.

The Human Rights Act 1998 (HRA) (which gives force to the European Convention on Human Rights, ECHR)

The ECHR contains fundamental rights and freedoms such as the right to life, the right to a fair trial and freedom of thought, religion and speech and respect for private and family life.

- Article 2.1 stipulates that “Everyone’s right to life shall be protected by law”.
- Article 3 stipulates that “No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”.
- Article 6 stipulates the right to a fair trial.
- Article 8 stipulates that “Everyone shall have the right to respect for his private and family life, his home and correspondence.... There shall be no interference by a public authority with the exercise of this right except such as is in accordance with the law and is necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security, public safety or the economic well-being of the country, for the prevention of disorder or crime, for the protection of health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others”.

The Children Act 1989 (CA)

The CA redefined the law around child welfare and introduced new measures for working with children and families.

Key principles include:

- The child’s welfare is paramount.
- Professionals will work in partnership with the child, with other professionals and with the parents and significant others.
- Section 27 stipulates that where it appears to a local authority that any authority or other person mentioned in subsection (3) (see below) could, by taking any specified action, help in the exercise of any of their functions under this part, they may request the help of that other authority or person, specifying the action in question. An authority whose help is so requested shall comply with the request if it is compatible with their statutory or other duties and obligations and does not unduly prejudice the discharge of any of their functions.

Agencies listed in subsection (3) are:

- a) Any local authority
- b) Any local education authority
- c) Any local housing authority
- d) Any health authority, and
- e) Any person authorised by the Secretary of State for the purposes of this section.

Section 47 places a duty on the above authorities to assist with enquiries (in particular by providing relevant information and advice) if called upon by the authority conducting enquiries following reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering, or is likely to suffer, significant harm.

Adoption and Children Act 2002 (ACA)

The ACA modernises the law on adoption line with the Children Act 1989.

- Section 120 amends Section 31(9) of the Children Act 1989 to extend the definition of harm to include “impairment suffered from seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another”.
- The relevant provision of the ADC (Section 120) will be implemented from January 2005).

Common Law Relating to Confidentiality

The common law protects from disclosure of information (whether personal or not) given in ‘confidential’ contexts.

Breach of confidence may be demonstrated where the information:

- Has a ‘quality of confidence’ (i.e. should not already be in the public domain and has sensitivity and value);
- Is given in circumstances giving rise to an ‘obligation of confidence’ on the part of the person to whom the information has been given (e.g. nurse/patient);
- Is used in a way that was not authorised.

However, the duty of confidentiality is not absolute. Disclosure can be justified if:

- The information is not confidential in nature;
- The person to whom the duty is owed has consented to the disclosure;
- There is an over-riding public interest in disclosure;
- Disclosure is required by a court order or other legal obligation.

The Children Act 2004

This provided the legislative framework for the required reforms of children’s services, it established the following key change, a duty on Local Authorities to make arrangements to promote co-operation between agencies and other appropriate bodies (such as voluntary and community organisations) and a duty on key partners to take part in the co-operation arrangements in order to improve children’s well-being (where well-being is defined by reference to the five outcomes)

Background

As in the Children Acts 1989 and 2004, a child is anyone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday. ‘Children’ therefore means ‘children and young people’ throughout. The fact that a child has become sixteen years of age is living independently or is in Further Education, or is a member of the armed forces, or is in hospital, or in prison or a young offenders institution does not

change their status or their entitlement to services or protection under the Children Act 1989.

The Government's response to both the Laming Report and the first joint Chief Inspectors' report informed the green paper Every Child Matters and the Children Act 2004 and in particular plans for integration of services around the needs of children.

Roles and Responsibilities

The guidance within Working Together 2006 specifically states that **all** organisations that work with children share a commitment to safeguard and promote their welfare and for many organisations that is underpinned by a statutory duty or duties. This document outlines those responsibilities e.g., Local Authorities that are Children's Services Authorities have a number of specific duties to organise and plan services and to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Section 10 of the Children Act 2004 is the legislative basis for Children's Trust arrangements the key components of which are:

- to work together in more integrated front-line services, built around the needs of children and young people;
- common processes which are designed to create and underpin joint working;
- a planning and commissioning framework which brings together agencies planning, supported as appropriate by the pooling of resources and ensures key priorities are identified and addressed; and
- Strong inter-agency governance arrangements, in which shared ownership is coupled with clear accountability.

Section 11 requires a range of organisations to make arrangements for ensuring that the functions and services provided on their behalf are discharged, having regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.

Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI)

The FOI enables any member of the public to apply for access to information held by bodies across the public sector. The legislation will apply to a wide range of public authorities, local authorities, health trusts, doctors' surgeries and other public organizations. Comes into full force in 2005.

The Act provides a general right of access to information held by public authorities in the course of carrying out their public functions, subject to certain conditions and exemptions. Alongside other legal protections, the exemptions provide grounds for refusal to provide information. This could include a request made under the Act about DV survivors by alleged perpetrators. Sections 22-44 contain the exemptions, which include:

- Where held in the investigation, prevention, detection or prosecution of a crime or the apprehension of offenders or the administration of justice.
- Where held as court documentation.
- Where disclosure would constitute a breach of confidence.
- Where legal professional privilege exists.

Legal Grounds when considering sharing information without consent

Protection against Disclosure

Legal Issues	Source
Protection of personal data	Data Protection Act 1998
Duty of Confidentiality	Common law
Right to private and family life	Human Rights Act, Article 8

Main Lawful Grounds for Sharing Without Consent

Purpose	Legal Authority
Prevention and detection of crime	Crime and Disorder Act 1998
Prevention and detection of crime and/or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders	Section 29, Data Protection Act (DPA)
To protect vital interests of the data subject; serious harm or matter of life or death	Schedule 2 & 3, DPA
For the administration of justice (usually bringing perpetrators to justice)	Schedule 2 & 3, DPA
For the exercise of functions conferred on any person by or under any enactment (police/social services)	Schedule 2 & 3, DPA
In accordance with a court order	
Overriding public interest	Common law
Child protection – disclosure to social services or the police for the exercise of functions under the Children Act, where the public interest in safeguarding the child's welfare overrides the need to keep the information confidential	Schedule 2 & 3, DPA
Right to life Right to be free from torture or inhuman or degrading treatment	Human Rights Act, Articles 2 & 3

Balancing Principles

Proportionate response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respective risks to those affected • Pressing need • Need to know of other agencies 	
Public interest in disclosure	

SAMPLE MARAC AGENDA

Date:

Attendees:

- 1) Apologies:
- 2) Introduction of all attendees
- 3) Chair reads out MARAC confidentiality statement and statement signed by all attendees
- 4) Review of minutes from last meeting
- 5) Incomplete actions from last meeting recorded
- 6) Chair invites review of new cases to MARAC (cases with children involved are discussed first in order that the agencies providing services to children can leave once these have been discussed)
- 7) All agencies with information about a case share this at the meeting
- 8) Chair summarises action points after each case
- 9) Continue with cases involving adults only
- 10) Chair to summarise action points as above
- 11) Chair to close meeting

North Tyneside MARAC – Case Summary

To be held at Middle Engine Lane Police Station, 8th April 2014 at 9:30am

CASE NO	PERPETRATOR ADDRESS& DOB (INCLUDING ALIAS)	VICTIM ADDRESS & DOB (INCLUDING ALIAS)	CHILDREN & (AND ADDRESS IF DIFFERENT) DOB	NO OF RA*s IN 12 MONTHS	COMMENTS	INITIAL OR REVIEW MARAC

SAMPLE MINUTES for MARAC

HELD AT _____

ON _____

PRESENT:

Names and Agencies

OBSERVERS:

1. APOLOGIES:

2. Minutes and actions of previous meeting reviewed and agreed.

3. Review of actions from previous MARAC

4. Record of actions outstanding

5. Matters arising: Cases for consideration by the MARAC

1. [Victim / Perpetrator]
[Children and dates of birth]

Brief summary of recent incident and history

Actions: (these are listed with name of agency responsible and date by when they must be completed)

- ...

- ...

2. [Victim / Perpetrator]
[Children and dates of birth]

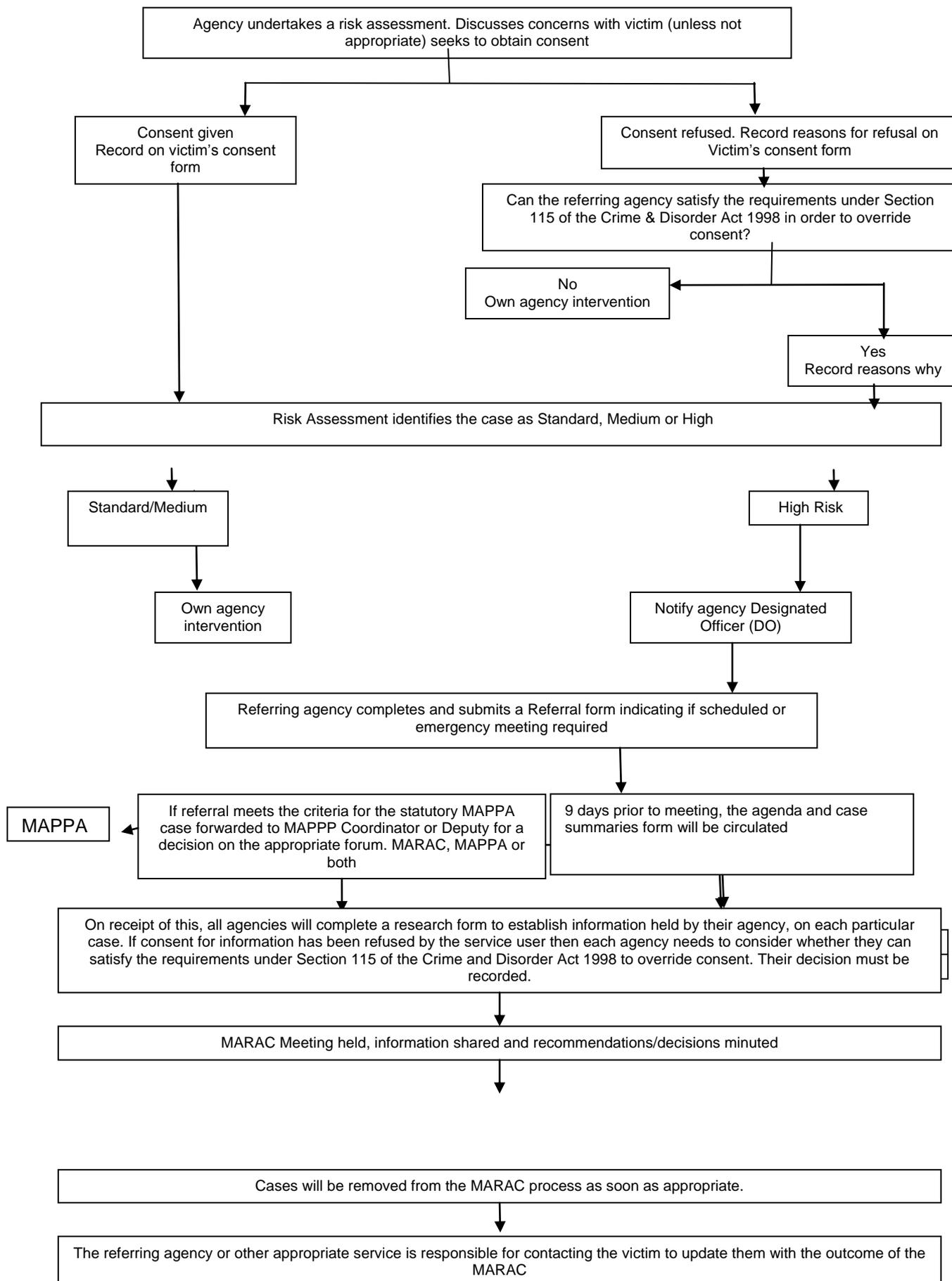
Brief summary of recent incident and history

Actions: (these are listed with name of agency responsible and date by when they must be completed)

Etc

6. Date of next meeting

DOMESTIC ABUSE MULTI AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE (MARAC) PROCEDURAL FLOWCHART



Appendix 10

Transfer of MARAC Victim/File

Case Number or SRN of Victim	
Victims Name/DOB	
Victims Address	
Offenders Name/DOB	
Offenders Address	
Details of children living with Victim	
Any further information	
Name of Agency/Area transferring into	
Date transferred file/information	

**Information Sharing Protocol for North Tyneside Domestic Abuse
MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference)**

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This agreement outlines the need for all partner agencies to work together within the MARAC framework and to share information in relation to those victims of domestic abuse who have been identified as being of 'high' level of risk and thereafter jointly constructing a management plan to provide professional support to all those at risk.
- 1.2 Where a victim's level of risk has been identified as being 'high' consideration will be given to discussing this victim at a MARAC.
- 1.3 The MARAC is a formal conference to facilitate the risk assessment process. The purpose is for agencies to share information with a view to identifying those at a 'high' level of risk and thereafter jointly constructing a management plan to provide professional support to all those at risk and to establish accountability, responsibility and reporting structures. Such meetings will be held on a fortnightly basis (or sooner if a case requires urgent attention).
- 1.4 The following agencies will always be invited to a MARAC meeting: Police, Children Services, Probation, Health, Education (where relevant), IDVA, Housing and Drug and Alcohol Services. Representatives of other statutory or voluntary agencies may also be invited to the meeting depending on whether those agencies have (or may have) any specific involvement with any of the subjects, for example: Youth Offending Teams, Women's Refuge.
- 1.5 All information shared should be proportionate and relevant and for the purpose of reducing the risk of harm for victim's and their families.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 The purpose of this agreement is to enable action to be taken to reduce crime and disorder and the protection of vulnerable persons, and to reduce the risk of serious harm and homicide.
- 2.2 It also seeks to increase confidence and encourage the flow of communication between all partner agencies, victims and witnesses.

3. Partners

- 3.1 This agreement is between the following partners:
AGENCY ADDRESS

Northumbria Police

HQ, Ponteland

Children's Services	Quadrant West Silverlink North
D.A. Coordinator	Quadrant West Silverlink North
Northumbria Healthcare Foundation Trust	North Tyneside District Hospital, Rake Lane North Shields
Northumbria Probation Trust	Lifton House, Eslington Road, Jesmond, Newcastle
Adult Services	Quadrant West Silverlink North
IDVA Service	NT Harbour Support Services North Shields
North Tyneside Homes	Quadrant East Silverlink North
North Tyne & Wear NHS (NTW Mental Health)	
Harbour NT DA Support Service	NT Harbour Support Services Northshields
Youth Offending Team	Hudson Street Northshields
Supporting Families	Quadrant West Silverlink North Cobalt
Tyne and Wear Fire Service	Preston Road North, Northshields
Education Welfare	Quadrant Silverlink North

4. Power(s)

4.1 This agreement fulfils one or more of the following requirements:

- The Children Act 1989
- The Protection from Harassment Act 1997;
- The Homelessness Act 2002;
- The Civil Evidence Act 1995;
- The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 (section 115);
- Common Law Powers of Disclosure;
- The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974;

- The Human Rights Act 1998 (article 8);
- The Data Protection Act 1998 (sections 29(3) & 35(2))
Section 29 (3) – personal data processed for any of the following purposes:-
 - (a) the prevention or detection of crime,
 - (b) the apprehension or prosecution of offenders, or
 - (c) the assessment or collection of any tax or duty or of any imposition of a similar nature,

Section 35(2) - Personal data are exempt from the non-disclosure provisions where the disclosure is necessary:

- (a) for the purpose of, or in connection with, any legal proceedings (including prospective legal proceedings), or
- (b) for the purpose of obtaining legal advice, or is otherwise necessary for the purposes of establishing, exercising or defending legal rights.

4.2 Where certain conditions are satisfied, Section 115 (Crime and Disorder Act) enables any person to disclose information for the purposes of any provision of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 to a relevant authority, or to a person acting on behalf of such an authority.

5. Process

5.1 This agreement has been formulated to facilitate the exchange of information between partners in pursuant of the principles of the 'interests of the child' as contained within the Children Act 1989 and the power contained in Section 115 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It is, however, incumbent on all partners to recognise that any information shared must be justified on the merits of each case.

6. Types Of Information To Be Shared

6.1 Northumbria Police will share:

- relevant information relating to previous domestic abuse incidents/offences involving the victim & perpetrator.
- relevant previous convictions
- previous call outs to the address
- breaches of bail
- any warning signals such as threats of suicide, drugs, weapons, assault on police etc.

6.2 Other agencies will share:-

- any relevant information relating to the victim/offender/children which will impact on the MARAC process and assist in the facilitation of a management plan to provide professional support to those victims and their family who are assessed as being 'High Risk'.

7. Constraints On The Use Of Information

7.1 The information shared must not be disclosed to any third party without the written consent of the agency that provided the information.

- 7.2 Information must be stored securely and deleted when it is no longer required for the purpose for which it is provided.

8. Roles and Responsibilities Under This Agreement

- 8.1 Each partner must appoint a single point of contact (SPoC) who will represent their agency at the MARAC meetings and provide relevant information in a timely manner.
- 8.2 Minutes from the MARAC meeting will be endorsed as 'Restricted' in accordance with the Government Protected Marking Scheme'.
- 8.3 A copy of the minutes will be sent via secure email or Registered Post to the identified person attending the MARAC meeting.

9. S7 Data Protection Act 1998 (DPA) (Subject Access)

Where a partner receives a request under s7 DPA, that partner will act in accordance with the DPA and with their respective policy/procedure in this regard. No partner will make a disclosure under section 7 of data over which they are not data controller under the Act. Should an individual wish to access data in relation to which the partner in receipt of the request is not the data controller, the individual making the request must be referred to the relevant partner to obtain this data. No disclosure should be made under section 7 of data in relation to which the partner in receipt of the request is not the data controller.

10. Review, Retention and Disposal

- 10.1 Partners to this agreement undertake that personal data shared will only be used for the specific purpose for which it is requested. The recipient of the information is required to keep it securely stored and will dispose of it when it is no longer required.
- 10.2 Partners will not release the information to any third party without obtaining the express written authority of the partner who provided the information

11 Review Of The Information Sharing Agreement

- 11.1 The ISA will be reviewed six months after its implementation and annually thereafter. The next scheduled review date is May 2013.
- 11.2 The nominated holder of this agreement is Northumbria Police. It is based on the national template for Information Sharing which forms part of the guidance issued on the Management of Police Information by ACPO and the Home Office

12. Signature

- 12.1 By signing this agreement, all signatories declare their commitment to the procedures it sets out and accept responsibility for its execution. They also

agree to ensure that staff are trained so that requests for information and the process of sharing itself is sufficient to meet the purpose of this agreement.

12.2 Signatories must also ensure that they comply with all relevant legislation.

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Rank/ Position
Date

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