DOMESTIC ABUSE PARTNERSHIP PERPETRATOR APPROACH (DAPPA)

DAPPA is a multi-agency approach to addressing domestic abuse within Norfolk, managing perpetrators of domestic abuse and thereby protecting the most vulnerable victims. Police and key partners will work together in an innovative way to tackle behaviour and break the cycle of abuse.

Using evidential calculations generated by the Recency, Frequency, Gravity (RFG) matrix, we will identify perpetrators who present the most serious or repeated risk of harm

These cases will be discussed at monthly partnership meetings for ongoing management. DAPPA will also consider appropriate referrals from police and partner agencies for perpetrators not identified through the matrix but who present significant risk that would benefit from the active involvement of several agencies.

DAPPA will seek to develop robust multi-agency risk management plans around perpetrators using a problem-solving approach with a full menu of tactical options. It will feature two pathways – those that are adopted onto the diversion pathway, including intensive targeted support, and those that are adopted onto the pursue pathway.

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The monthly DAPPA meetings will be held on Microsoft Teams and will:

- Review progress of any live investigations involving the perpetrator
- Review recent intelligence
- Share partner agency information
- Assess the risk posed to the victim(s) using the RFG scoring matrix and refer for safeguarding support if required
- Develop actions to manage risk
- Assess any need for multiagency intervention and support
- Agree timescales for action
- Track outcome and compliance of actions agreed

Victim and child safety will be the overarching priority. Every domestic abuse victim (including children) must be safer through DAPPA intervention. Victims will continue to be safeguarded through the MARAC process and the DAPPA team will work closely with the MARAC team to maximise victim safeguarding. A whole systems approach is the key to the success of DAPPA– this is a system wide issue which cannot be resolved by a single agency working in isolation.

The success of the meeting is reliant on multi-agency information sharing, ongoing case management, risk assessments and robust risk management plans. Interventions are bespoke, in accordance with the risk level and circumstances of the perpetrator as well as their motivation to change.

Each perpetrator will be discussed in a separate hour slot and each agency attending the meeting will have a responsibility to respond to information, issues and actions for their respective areas of business and to ensure that matters are progressed before the next meeting.

The meeting will only discuss those currently adopted on the Perpetrator Cohort. This decision as to who features on the cohort will be the decision of the DAPPA Co-ordinator based on the RFG analysis and referrals.

The DAPPA team will meet a week before the formal DAPPA meeting. This will be referred to as the DAPPA monitoring meeting. This meeting will discuss those on the monitoring cohort as well as forthcoming prison releases, referrals from partners and any perpetrators identified as an emerging risk. The meeting will review the recent offending of those on the cohort and identify any where current safeguarding measures could be enhanced through the DAPPA review.

Where a decision is taken not to adopt a perpetrator, the chair will provide a rationale. The perpetrator will be placed onto the monitoring cohort for future observation and a safeguarding review will be allocated to the most appropriate agency.

Where a perpetrator is adopted, the chair will assign the DAPPA staff member responsible for co-ordinating or progressing actions agreed at the meeting and collating updates for future meetings.

Once adopted and within the meeting, the panel will agree a list of actions – these will include both diversionary actions and disruptive actions. If a perpetrator engages and works with services, the risk management plan will reflect that they are following the Diversion Pathway.

Where a perpetrator declines to engage, the risk management plan will follow the Disruption Pathway. Actions will include arresting for other offences, progression of intelligence opportunities, tactical options or any other tactical options open to agencies to mitigate and manage risk. Any partner of the perpetrator will also be contacted following this to assess support and any potential risk factors.

DAPPA PROCESS OVERVIEW

Is the perpetrator being adopted?

NO

- Chair provides rationale
- Perpetrator placed onto monitoring cohort for future observation.
- Safeguarding review allocated to most appropriate agency

YES

- Chair assigns a DAPPA staff member to coordinate or progress actions agreed at meetings.
- Panel agree list of actions, both diversionary and disruptive.

Is the perpetrator engaging with DAPPA process?

NO

- Risk management shows they are following the **Disruption Pathway**.
- Actions to look at options available to agencies to mitigate and manage risk.
- Contact partner of the perpetrator to assess support and potential risks.

YES

- Risk management plan reflects they are following the **Diversion Pathway**.
- Contact partner of the perpetrator to assess support and potential risks.

Minutes and actions will be circulated within seven days of each meeting to enable representatives to complete actions in advance of the next meeting. Each individual adopted onto the scheme will have an action plan which will be maintained by their appointed DAPPA staff member.

Updates on all actions are to be returned to the DAPPA coordinator at least seven days prior to the DAPPA monthly perpetrator meeting and it remains the individual agencies responsibility to ensure actions are completed and updated in a timely fashion.

Following the conclusion of the Monitoring Group meeting, the cohort will be circulated to all members for partner agency research ahead of the DA Perpetrator Panel meeting.

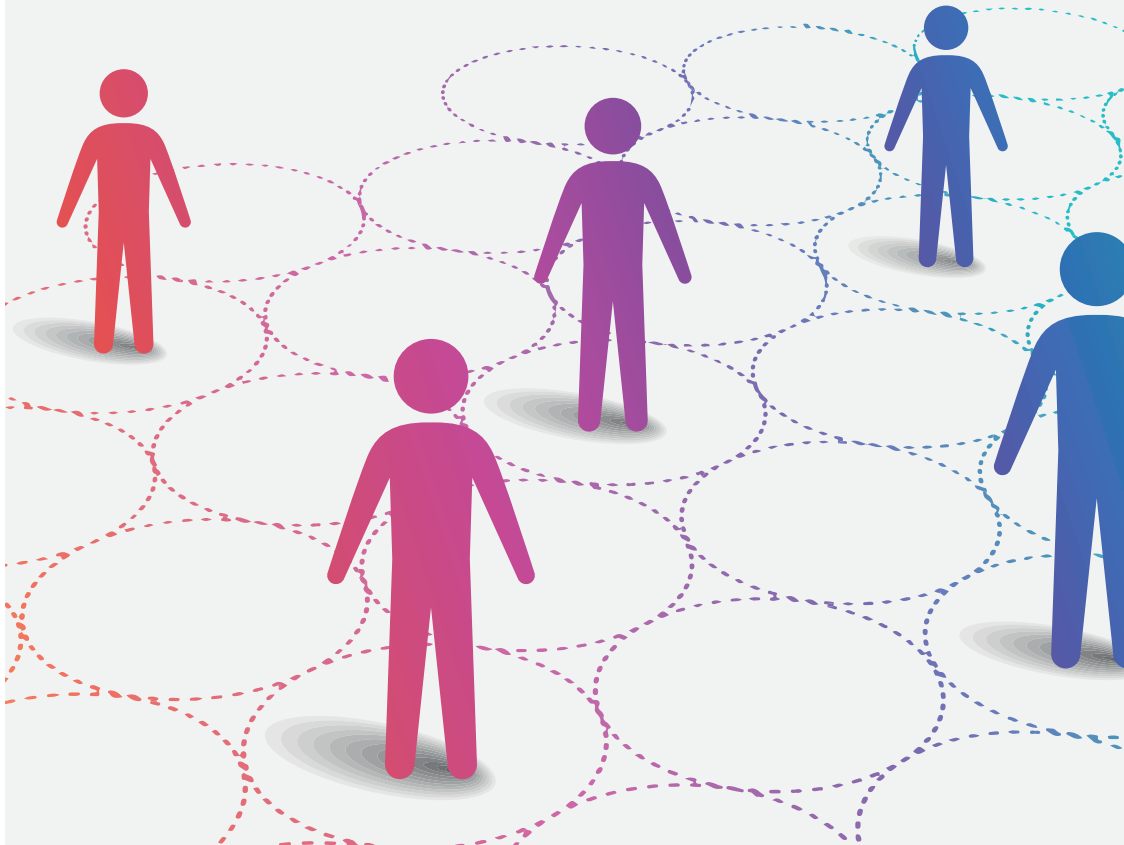
An escalation process is in place to resolve any professional differences. Governance will be through the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Group (DASVG) and the Domestic Abuse Delivery Group (DADG).

Perpetrators on the scheme will be reviewed monthly. A decision will then be taken whether to continue to maintain the perpetrator on the main cohort or to move them onto the Monitoring Cohort.

If they remain on the main cohort, new actions will be set – if they are moved to the Monitoring Cohort, a rationale will be provided by the chair and a safeguarding review will be allocated to the most appropriate agency.

Both meetings will be chaired by the DAPPA co-ordinator. If absent the meetings will be chaired by either another member of the DAPPA team or MASH supervisor depending on whom is most appropriate.

THE SUCCESS... IS RELIANT ON MULTI-AGENCY INFORMATION SHARING, ONGOING CASE MANAGEMENT, RISK ASSESSMENTS AND ROBUST RISK MANAGEMENT PLANS



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