



Hampshire Domestic Abuse Strategy

2017-2022

(Covering the area within the County Boundary)

Version Control

CURRENT VERSION		
Version number	1.2	
Original author	Jude Ruddock-Atcherley	
Original publication date	May 2017	
Current publication date	May 2018	
AMENDMENTS		
Version 1.1		
12.06.17	Page 26	Adult Services updated to Adults' Health and Care.
12.06.17	Page 29	Appendix 4: updated to include Hampshire CAMHS information
12.06.17	Page 29	Appendix 4: updated to include information on Police LAGLOs and Police Link Officers for Deaf People (PLOD)
Version 1.2		
12.03.18	Page 16	Removed 'Troubled' from Supporting Troubled Families Programme
	Pages	Redrafted Chapter 3
15.05.18	Page 8	Update Hampshire statistics from the 2018 DA Needs Assessment.
15.05.18	Various	Removed outputs from each aim (see action plan)
16.05.18	Page 26	Victim Care Service added to membership list
16.05.18	Page 34	Summary of year one actions added

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Foreword



It is my pleasure to introduce the 2017-22 Domestic Abuse Strategy on behalf of the partners, survivors and those affected by domestic abuse across Hampshire. We have worked consistently together to develop services, reduce violence and improve outcomes for domestic abuse victims and their families, and to challenge unhealthy behaviour to prevent domestic abuse.

The strength of this strategy is the partnership approach. By setting out shared objectives and priorities, and identifying the areas that need further development, the strategy demonstrates the commitment that the partners have made to work together to tackle abuse, and to support victims of domestic abuse and their families. This strategy builds on many successes recently including the new service for victims with a Single Point of Contact, work in children's social care Family Intervention Teams and a new approach for perpetrators.

The complexity of domestic abuse and its far-reaching effects demand a broad response on many levels. There are still many challenges ahead; however this strategy provides us with a strong framework to make the most effective use of our current resources. With the strong commitment of partner agencies to work together, we believe we can deliver better outcomes for individuals and families across Hampshire.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Simon Bryant". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Simon Bryant

Chair of the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership Board
Associate Director of Public Health for Hampshire County Council

Executive Summary

Our vision

We aim to lead a co-ordinated effort to both prevent and reduce incidences of domestic abuse. It is recognised that domestic abuse affects men, women, children and communities across Hampshire. Everyone can contribute to helping protect those affected by domestic abuse, to raising awareness of the effects that domestic abuse has, and importantly, to challenging those who tolerate abuse.

What this strategy covers

This strategy covers the Hampshire local authority area and takes a holistic approach to the types of abuse, control and coercive behaviour that can have a serious effect on victims and survivors. Domestic abuse is a complex issue which can be experienced by women and men in heterosexual and same sex marriages and relationships.

This strategy is inclusive of all victims and perpetrators of violence, abuse and controlling behaviour, but acknowledges that the prevalence of physical assaults from a partner or adult family member is higher among females than among males. Irrespective of gender or sexual orientation women experience more repeated physical violence, more severe violence, much more sexual violence, more coercive control, more injuries and more fear of their partner¹. This strategy will also encompass the needs of children and young people and vulnerable adults who are affected by domestic abuse.

Definitions

A new criminal offence was introduced on the 29th December 2015 of 'Controlling or Coercive Behaviour in an intimate or family relationship', which complements existing legislation and closes the gap in law around patterns of controlling or coercive behaviour.

The cross Government definition is as follows:

Domestic abuse

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, 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' The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

Psychological; physical; sexual; financial and emotional

Controlling behaviour

¹ NICE public health guidance 50

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape, and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used by a person to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

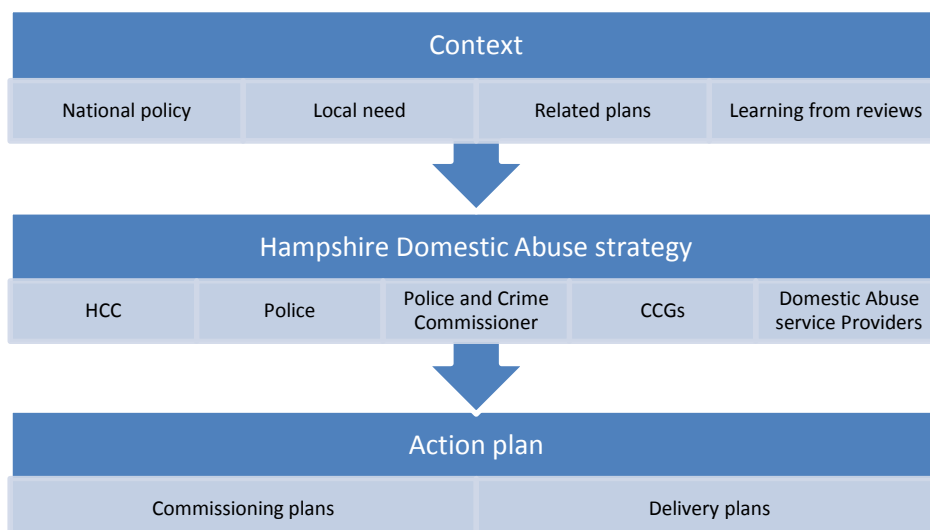
Strategy Aims

The aims of the strategy are:

1. Promoting healthy relationships and preventing domestic abuse from starting;
2. Ensuring victims are protected and supported;
3. Reducing the impact of abuse on children, adults at risk, families and communities; and
4. Reducing those who perpetrate abuse and reduce unhealthy behaviour.

These aims will form the basis of the strategy's structure and will be delivered through:

- Leadership of the domestic abuse agenda
- Continually listening to those affected by domestic abuse
- Understanding the need in relation to domestic abuse
- Holding partners to account for assurance that actions have been taken
- A joint approach to domestic abuse, identifying responsibilities and resources for actions
- Addressing the recommendations from reviews and serious case audits ensuring learning is embedded in practice
- Exploring the scope for collaborative and joint commissioning working across the wider Hampshire and Isle of Wight area
- Setting specific outcomes to measure the effectiveness and progress of delivery
- Reporting on progress of the Strategy and outcomes for victims.



What is the need in Hampshire?

Domestic Abuse Risk Factors

Domestic Abuse (DA) will affect one in four women and one in six men in their lifetime. Incidents of domestic abuse are hugely under reported, 40% of incidents are never reported² and of those reported there will have been on average 35 assaults before the victim calls the police. Whilst the legislation is gender neutral, statistics consistently show that women and girls are disproportionately affected by crimes of domestic violence and abuse. In 2014/15, 92.4% of defendants in Domestic Abuse flagged cases were male³.

From national research, there are several factors which increase the risk of someone experiencing domestic violence or abuse. These include but are not limited to the following: (NICE Guidance PH50⁴)

- Both men and women may perpetrate or experience domestic violence and abuse. However, it is more commonly inflicted on women by men
- Age: Risk is highest in the younger age groups (16-19 and 20-24, for both men and women)⁵.
- Being divorced or separated: over 20% of women and 13% of men who were separated/had legally dissolved partnerships, and nearly 19% of divorced women and 13.2% of men, compared to 3.6% (women) and 2.9% (men) of married respondents had experienced domestic violence in the last year⁶. Risk also increases around the time of separation⁷.
- The risk is also increased if a woman is pregnant or has recently given birth. Although pregnancy appears to offer protection for some, for others it increases the risk. In addition, there is a strong correlation between postnatal depression and domestic violence and abuse. Around 14,500 births are registered to women normally resident in Hampshire each year.
- Having a long-term illness or disability – women with a long standing illness or disability were more than twice as likely to report having been a victim of domestic abuse (15.7% compared to 6.2% who had no long standing illness or disability. An increased risk is also seen for men (7.3% compared to 3.9%))⁸. In addition, someone with a mental health problem is at greater risk. More

² Povey et al (2009): Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2007/08 (Supplementary Volume 2 to Crime in England and Wales 2007/08).

³ Home Office 'Controlling or Coercive Behaviour in an Intimate or Family relationship' Statutory Guidance Framework document December 2015.

⁴ <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph50/chapter/Introduction>

⁵ ONS, Domestic abuse in England and Wales, year ending March 2016 – Bulletin Tables

⁶ ibid

⁷ Richards 2004 quoted in NICE PH50 accessible at <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph50>

⁸ ONS Focus on: Violent Crime and Sexual Offences, year ending March 2016 - Appendix Tables

than one in three people with mental illness have experienced domestic abuse in the past year⁹.

- Employment status: closely associated with long term illness/disability (above), 22.6% women classed as 'inactive: long term/temporary sick/ill' compared to 6.9 or women classed as 'employed' (men: 10%:3.8%).
- Sexuality/sexual identity: Research by Stonewall¹⁰ indicates that 1 in 4 lesbian or bisexual women and almost half of all gay or bisexual men report having experienced some form of domestic abuse. The extent of under-reporting may be higher than for people in heterosexual relationships, since coming forward will require the victim to disclose their sexuality to police or other authorities. Additionally, fear of being involuntarily 'outed' may in itself provide a means for an abuser to exert control. Although there is not a great deal of research into domestic abuse in the transgender community, there are indications that they may experience even higher levels of abuse within intimate partner relationships¹¹.
- For transgender people, around 80% will experience emotional, physical or sexual abuse from a partner or ex-partner.
- The role played by alcohol or drug misuse in domestic violence and abuse is poorly understood. Research has indicated that 21% of people experiencing partner abuse in the past year thought the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol and 8% under the influence of illicit drugs. Additionally, people are thought to be at increased risk of substance dependency as a **consequence** of being the victim of domestic violence.

British Crime Survey also reported factors which are independently associated with a higher risk of domestic abuse in addition to those mentioned above they include;

- Marital status – men or women cohabiting, single, separated or divorced.
- Housing tenure – living in private or social-rented accommodation
- Household type – women living in a single household with a child or children.
- Lifestyle factors – frequency of pub visits

⁹https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/480942/Disability_and_domestic_abuse_topic_overview_FINAL.pdf

¹⁰ From Stonewall, accessed at <https://www.stonewall.org.uk/help-advice/criminal-law/domestic-violence> 16 October 2017

¹¹ Tesch BP & Bekerian DA 'Hidden in the margins: A Qualitative Examination of what Professionals in the Domestic Violence Field know about Transgender Domestic Violence'. Journal of Gay and Lesbian Social Services 27:4, 391-411

Domestic Abuse Data - Key Messages for Hampshire

In Hampshire, we estimate that there are . . .

15,607 men and 30,083 women aged 16-59
734 men and 2,306 women aged 60-65
1,345 men and 5,615 women aged 66 and over

Including:

- at least 544 men and 705 women who identify as lesbian, gay or bisexual
 - 1000 women and 368 men of Asian origin
 - 481 women and 323 men of Black origin
- 13,296 women and 5,799 men with some degree of limiting disability or health problem

And over 40,000 children and young people under 18 who have been affected by DVA in the last year.

- The challenges of providing a comprehensive picture of the true extent of domestic violence in an area are recognised nationally. In Hampshire it is predicted that an estimated 38,000 women and over 17,000 men in Hampshire who are likely to have been victims of domestic abuse in the last year¹².
- Approximately half of all the domestic abuse incidents attended by the police are recorded as an offence.
- One in four domestic abuse offences attended by the police were assessed as high risk and referred to MARAC¹³.
- The majority of domestic abuse victims and perpetrators were aged 20 and 44 years.
- One in ten victims and offenders were aged between 16 and 19 years.

¹² These are figures derived from combining national statistics on crime rates or other known UK prevalence rates with population statistics specific to Hampshire.

¹³ 2014/15 to 2015/16 data

- Compared to national data and the most similar force group, Hampshire Constabulary has a higher percentage of male victims, this was particularly evident in Winchester and Test Valley.
- Half of all domestic abuse offences were recorded in four districts, Basingstoke, Havant, New Forest and Rushmoor¹⁴.
- In Hampshire there is a link between deprivation and domestic abuse however this relationship is not so clear with Basingstoke and Deane reporting the highest number of domestic abuse offences.
- The highest proportion of BME domestic abuse victims was recorded in Rushmoor.
- Havant and Waterlooville had the highest rate of MARAC cases across the district areas.
- Rushmoor & Hart had the highest proportion of BME, LGBT and disabled victims referred to MARAC compared to the other Hampshire areas¹⁵.
- Although domestic abuse awareness and recording is improving there are still local knowledge gaps particularly for key minority groups such as transgender, older people, people with learning disabilities and cultural practices.
- A greater comprehension is needed of how the information from different sources overlap; this will enable a better understanding of each case and their needs, ensuring they are receiving the appropriate support services.

¹⁴ 2015/16 data

¹⁵ 2015/16 data

Progress so far

The Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership (HDAP) has worked together to make significant progress in redesigning and reshaping services for victims and their dependants. We also developed an approach to working with perpetrators to protect victims better and reduce unhealthy behaviour. This has all been underpinned by a better understanding of the people affected by domestic abuse in Hampshire. There are of course many more domestic abuse services and interventions in place across Hampshire that have not been the direct work of the HDAP¹⁶. Some of the developments by HDAP and partners are detailed below to give a flavour of the work developing in Hampshire. In addition, there is a summary in the appendix of all the work achieved through this strategy year on year.

Integrated Domestic Abuse Service for Hampshire (IDASH)

The Integrated Domestic Abuse Service (IDASH) for Hampshire has brought together domestic abuse victim services across Hampshire. IDASH is delivered over 3 lot areas by specialist domestic abuse service providers¹⁷.

The core objectives of the service are to:

- improve safety and reduce risk to those affected by domestic abuse
- improve the access to services and referral pathways for those requiring advice, guidance and support relating to domestic abuse
- improve outcomes for adult victims, their children and their families affected by domestic abuse.

The Integrated Domestic Abuse Service for Hampshire consists of evidence based service provision and the core elements are:

1. Community based floating support and outreach services
2. Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVA) support
3. Dedicated support services for children and families
4. Crisis accommodation (refuges)
5. Move on and resettlement services
6. Personal support networks and group work.

For more detail on the exact services delivered as part of IDASH and in addition to it, see Appendix 4.

¹⁶ Some of these services are listed in Appendix 4.

¹⁷ At the time of publication, the service providers are Southampton Domestic Abuse Services (SDAS) and the YOU Trust.

Domestic Abuse (DA) Perpetrator and Prevention Services

This area of work has brought together agencies and commissioners in a development programme to help transform the approach to reducing the incidence and risk of domestic abuse.

The core objectives of the service are to establish and deliver:

- A more effective system for collecting and sharing information and for identifying serial domestic abuse perpetrators and affected families;
- A more consistent approach to assessing risk and needs for domestic abuse perpetrators;
- Greater capacity to engage and work with domestic abuse perpetrators to achieve better outcomes;
- A clearer understanding of what support services and interventions works and a way of reviewing the process.

The Domestic Abuse Perpetrator and Prevention Services consist of four of main elements:

1. Identification - a single point contact (SPOC) for collating and recording DA perpetrator details
2. Management - deliver outcomes focused interventions and support in a tiered, flexible and needs-led approach
3. Support - the impact of specialist services and effectiveness of the wider system is evaluated to inform continual improvement
4. Review - working with Southampton University to establish best evidence led practice which will inform future commissioning arrangements.

This area of work has been commissioned as a developmental contract with an evaluation element built in to inform future commissioning arrangements. For more details on the actual service being delivered, see Appendix 4.

CARA

CARA offers nominated individuals the opportunity to have an insight into the impact of domestic abuse and to identify their own needs for the future. The use of conditional cautions for domestic abuse offences is the first of its type in the country. Project CARA is an exemplary model of statutory and third sector agencies bringing their expertise together with a willingness to trial new approaches.

Family Intervention Teams (FIT)

A significant project within the innovation fund has involved Children's social care working closely with partner organisations and agencies to develop the model of Family Intervention Teams (FIT's). This model adopts a whole family approach with specialist workers in domestic abuse, substance misuse and parental mental health

being co-located within Children in Need teams. These particular specialisms were focussed upon on given the high prevalence of these toxic trio issues being present in the families accessing services and support through Children's social care teams with the resulting negative impact they have on a parent's ability to safeguard their children appropriately. Thus, such a model is able to look to address the parental needs whilst maintaining a clear focus on the child.

This evaluated project has demonstrated some emerging positive outcomes and impacts, and describes the characteristics that contribute to this. First and foremost the FIT worker being able to engage with parents and build a trusting relationship is absolutely key and contributes to helping the family member develop and sustain their own motivation to change. In addition, engagement and progress of the plan developed to safeguard a child is further supported where there is:

- Clarity of workers roles so a family understand who is visiting them and why
- The case holding social worker working hard alongside the FIT worker (and often in advance of their involvement) to create a 'gripping' intervention including regular visits continuing alongside the FIT intervention
- FIT worker spending time at the start of the intervention to understand the issue in more depth, to hone the diagnosis and to support the family member to sign up to an agreed plan of work
- FIT worker acting as a specialist consultant to social workers about the likely impact of the toxic trio issue on individual parents
- Strongly structured evidence based interventions delivered through regular and consistent sessions
- Willingness to work with both parents, as indicated and if safe, in particular to develop better communication styles

In terms of impact on practice, and related outcomes for families, this model of working has evidenced:

- Improved multi-agency working and information sharing
- Improved social worker risk assessments as able to incorporate knowledge and information provided by the FIT
- Quicker response times addressing loss of momentum that otherwise sometimes occurs with the passage of time between referral and a service
- Capacity for Children's Services to act more quickly, where appropriate, to safeguard a child through their removal from the care of their parent

It is acknowledged that families experiencing issues related to the toxic trio are often complex situations with more than one issue at play. However, there are often other underlying, broader issues impacting on a parent's well being and family functioning that will also need addressing in order to facilitate change in the widest sense.

DCLG funding to strengthen accommodation based specialist domestic abuse service provision

This was a joint venture by the 11 districts to develop sustainable approaches to some housing related issues for people experiencing domestic abuse, mainly focussing on increasing community based accommodation and move-on options, and strategies to prevent violence via target hardening schemes. A second round of funding for this work has also been awarded.

DCLG funding to strengthen approaches with isolated communities and those with complex needs

This was a joint venture by Hampshire and the 3 unitary authorities: Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton. A specialist team will be established to work directly with refuges to strengthen support for survivors of domestic abuse. This will include targeted work to support those with diverse and complex needs, including those from isolated and marginalised communities, to increase access to refuge or alternative accommodation and to support them to move on. Localised approaches will be developed depending on local identified need, allowing the project to vary in its focus across the county.

Supporting Families Programme (SFP)

Supporting Families in Hampshire is particularly well targeted and responsive to the needs of families, with a good take up from those families most in need. Although this is a long term programme of transforming culture and practice, the early signs are that it is making a real difference for many families.

Domestic abuse has been a damaging and widespread problem for many of the families in the first programme (Phase 1). Its prioritisation in the expanded programme (Phase 2) responds to clear and strong feedback for local areas and is reinforced by compelling financial imperative; the consequences of domestic abuse are felt across all partners, reinforcing an approach that everyone has a responsibility to identify and protect those at risk.

The ethos of “one family, one plan, one coordinated approach” seeks to minimise the impact on families repeating their accounts to numerous professionals/partners.

Domestic Homicide Reviews

Where domestic homicides occur, the relevant Community Safety Partnership leads on undertaking a Domestic Homicide Review. Learning from these reviews is taken forward at all levels, be it strategic, in practice or via commissioning.

It should also be noted that where Serious Case Reviews involve domestic abuse, this information and learning is considered as above.

Moving forward

Having identified and adopted the four themes that shape this strategy, we will focus on these as our key areas for work. We aim to move forward over the next 5 years with a wide variety of actions and responses to the identified local needs of people experiencing domestic abuse in Hampshire.

Increased joint commissioning at a local level has enabled us to start reshaping our services, and we will continue to ensure that this strong partnership framework continues and future needs are assessed and addressed with a multi-agency focus and where possible, with joint commissioning arrangements. We will seek to identify new opportunities to encourage targeted attention and support where it is most needed.

To ensure we do this, we are focused on delivering ongoing actions between now and the end of March 2022. We will develop actions to tackle emerging challenges and address local need, with the view to making a real difference.

We also recognise the need to ensure that all of our work considers and provides options to both women and men as victims or as perpetrators of domestic abuse, and considers the needs and accessibility issues of vulnerable groups.

Aim 1: Promote healthy relationships and prevent domestic abuse from starting

Guiding principle: To prevent domestic abuse from happening in the first place by challenging the attitudes and behaviours which foster it, and intervening early to prevent it taking place.

We need to move to a culture where domestic abuse is culturally unacceptable and intervene before abuse starts. Prevention of abuse is central to improving lives, reducing the needs for services and protecting people from harm. We want to develop an effective preventative model for domestic abuse, with a robust approach to domestic abuse and healthy relationships as part of education in schools and colleges. There is limited evidence on prevention programmes outside of the interventions in educational settings. We need to work together to further understand what works to prevent abuse.

The NICE guidance (PH50) highlights the need for training to provide a universal response so staff have a basic understanding of the dynamics of domestic abuse and its links to mental health and alcohol and drug misuse, along with their legal duties

Identification of domestic abuse needs to be up scaled and systematic so that people at risk of abuse are able to get the help they need. This includes in health, social care settings and education settings

Outcomes

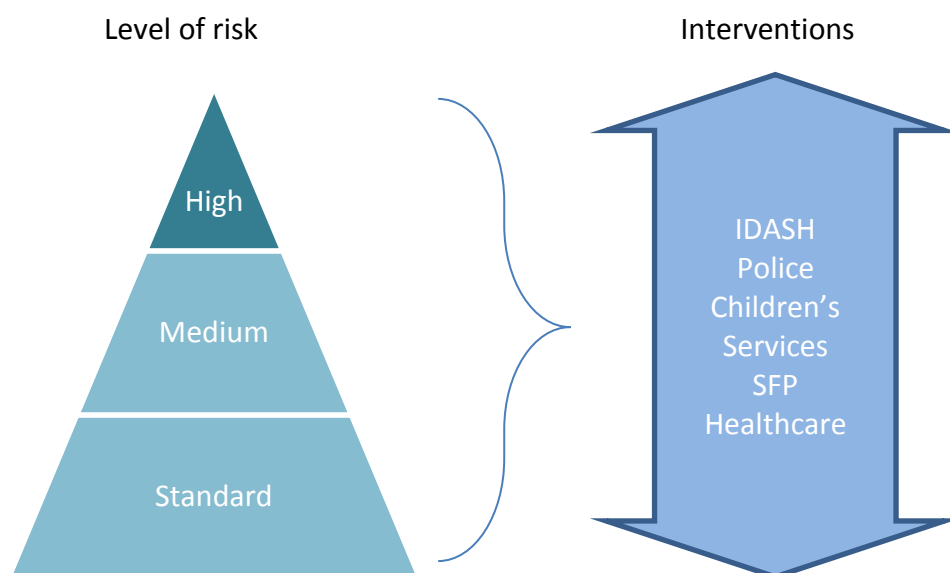
1. Increased knowledge of abuse in population.
2. Increased common understanding and identification of risk in key agencies.
3. Reduction in second generation violence.
4. A culture where domestic abuse is unacceptable
5. Re-victimisation is addressed to prevent further violence and abuse.

Aim 2: Ensuring victims are protected and supported

Guiding principle: To protect victims and their children from abuse and provide adequate levels of support where violence occurs.

Those affected by abuse need to have the appropriate level of support to ensure their safety and reduce their level of risk. We need to take an approach which is relevant to the level and type of need. Many interventions and services are relevant across the spectrum of risk and should be tailored to the individual, delivering a person centred approach to the support. The IDASH service commission in April 2015 has ensured victims have a comprehensive service of support.

Typically, levels of risk are determined using the DASH risk assessment and services will work across those levels as appropriate for the individual/family.



A focus on those people who are more vulnerable to abuse or who may find domestic abuse services inaccessible or difficult to use, through identifying any barriers people from these groups may face when trying to get help and finding ways to tackle the barriers.

Outcomes

1. Families receive the most appropriate level of support through the IDASH service, to achieve the following outcomes in particular:
 - a) Significant improvement in:
 - safety
 - empowerment & self-esteem
 - confidence & self-worth

- ensuring children are safe & able to thrive
 - b) Increased number of people who feel safe
 - c) Increased number of clients who move on from domestic abuse services free from abuse
 - d) Reduced violence of those identified in other services through effective domestic abuse practices
 - e) Improved criminal justice experience and outcomes for victims of domestic abuse.
2. Families are housed in the most appropriate and safe place.
 3. Improved safety and reduced risk to those affected by domestic abuse.

Aim 3: Reducing the impact of abuse on children, adults at risk, families and communities.

Guiding principle: We need to achieve the best outcomes for children, adults at risk, families and communities to protect those most vulnerable to the impact of abuse and to reduce the cycle of abuse through a whole family approach.

In order to be successful in this aim there needs to be close collaboration and joined-up working across services which support the adult and those which support the children. Without this close partnership working, positive outcomes for those experiencing domestic abuse are likely to be harder to achieve.

When working directly with any member of the family, our workforces must consider all members involved and their needs. This should include making the appropriate contact with other relevant agencies. Adults and children should never be considered in isolation, but in the context of their wider family.

Children

Witnessing domestic abuse is distressing and frightening for children, and can cause them serious harm. Children living in a home where domestic abuse is happening are at risk of other types of abuse too and there is increasing evidence of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) affecting health and well-being later in life¹⁸. Children can experience domestic violence and abuse in lots of different ways. They might:

- see the abuse
- hear the abuse from another room
- see a parent's injuries or distress afterwards
- be hurt by being nearby or trying to stop the abuse.

Domestic abuse can happen in any relationship – this includes young people who may not realise that what is happening is abuse. One in five teenagers has been physically abused by their boyfriends or girlfriends¹⁹.

Research by Radford found that around one in five children has been exposed to domestic abuse²⁰. This research also highlighted that a third of children witnessing domestic abuse also experienced another form of abuse. Analysis of serious case reviews confirms that domestic abuse is a factor in over half of the reviews undertaken by Local Safeguarding Children Boards²¹.

¹⁸ Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. www.cdc.gov/ace/index.htm

¹⁹ Barter et al (2009) [Partner exploitation and violence in teenage intimate relationships](#). NSPCC and Bristol University

²⁰ Radford L et al (2011) Child abuse and neglect in the UK today.

²¹ Sidebotham, P et al (2016) [Pathways to harm, pathways to protection: a triennial analysis of serious case reviews 2011 to 2014: final](#)

Children exposed to domestic abuse are more likely to have behavioural and emotional problems. A review of the evidence²² found that children who are exposed to the domestic abuse of a parent often have greater behavioural and emotional problems compared to other children. This included both internal problems (such as depression and anxiety) and external problems (such as aggression or anti-social behaviour).

Hampshire Children's Services are actively implementing a whole family approach to identify and address the needs of all family members where domestic abuse is present. Such an approach reinforces the recognition that all family members are impacted by incidents of domestic abuse. The vehicle for delivery of this approach is through the development of multi-disciplinary teams. This approach, underpinned by effective partnership working and co-location supports achieving better outcomes for families through targeted, evidenced based interventions being delivered by specialist workers within a social care setting.

Adults at risk and vulnerable adults

It is also important to recognise the effects of domestic abuse on adults at risk, adults with care and support needs and veterans from the armed forces. 'Domestic violence' is a category of abuse which was added to the existing list of categories following consultation on the draft Care Act guidance. From this, it is clear that a significant proportion of people who need safeguarding support do so because they are experiencing domestic abuse.

The recent Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment conducted in Hampshire (January 2018) estimates that approximately 38,000 women and 17,000 men in Hampshire have been affected by domestic abuse in the last year, and this is thought to include 13,296 women and 5,799 men with some degree of limiting disability or health problem. However, only a small proportion of these people either report an incident of access services.

There is a significant body of research which clearly indicates ways in which the impact of domestic abuse may result in the 'victim' becoming an 'adult at risk' (particularly in the context of mental health). Given that this is true it is clear that significant numbers of domestic abuse victims are adults at risk and vice versa. This demonstrates the importance of joined up thinking and practice across the two disciplines of domestic abuse and safeguarding adults.

We must ensure that work with these groups helps them to remain safe and to access specialist domestic abuse services, and that our services are inclusive of these groups.

²² Humphreys (2006)

Families and communities

Families and communities play an important role in addressing domestic abuse. We need to ensure that we include them in our strategic plan, particularly in relation to:

- raising awareness of the issues around domestic abuse;
- knowing how to access services and seek advice or support;
- building resilience to challenge and address domestic abuse (including changing public attitudes to domestic abuse);
- linking effectively with other services provided at a community level and support development of community responses and capacity building;
- increasing visibility of services in community venues; and
- recognising and promoting the role of family, friends and communities in supporting and maintaining safety of victims of domestic abuse.

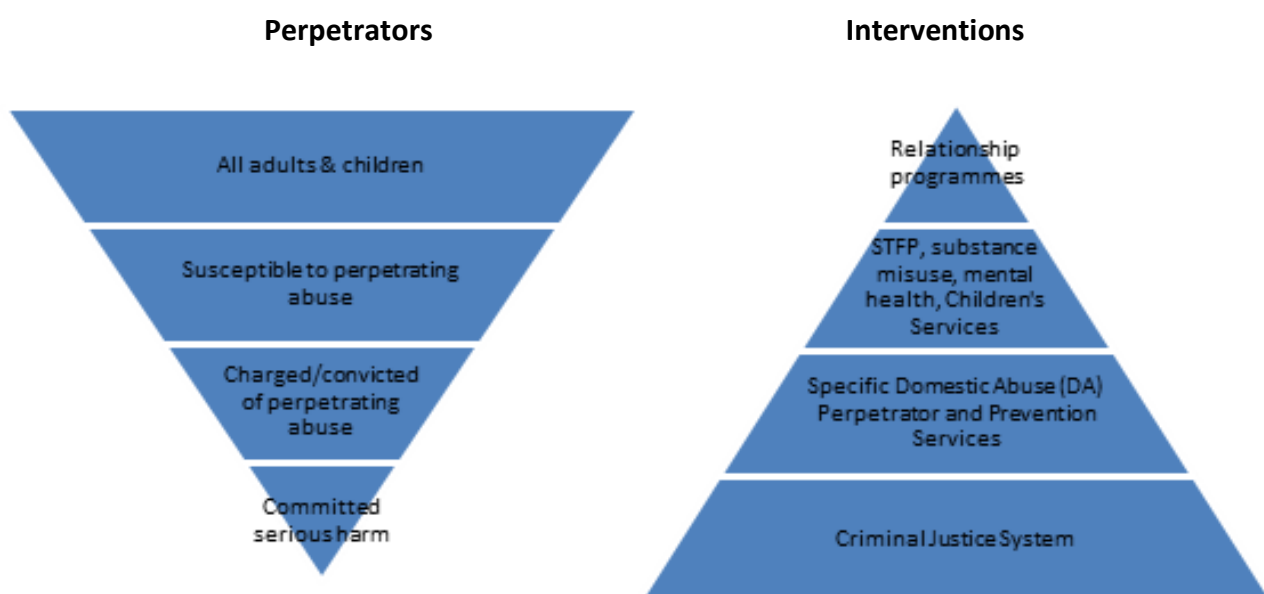
Outcomes

1. Reduce exposure to DA by children, young people and adults at risk – improving safety for individuals and families.
2. Improved attitudes of young people towards healthy relationships.
3. Professionals are competent and confident in identifying and responding to domestic abuse.
4. A stronger community approach to tackling and reducing domestic abuse
5. Greater identification of adults at risk and increase in numbers of referrals to specialist support.

Aim 4: Reducing those who perpetrate abuse

Guiding principle: Take action to ensure that perpetrators are identified, supported to change behaviour and brought to justice where appropriate.

To reduce domestic abuse, we need to ensure that perpetrators' behaviour is changed through relevant behaviour change and criminal justice interventions. Without this the cycle of abuse will continue. There are a number of interventions in Hampshire to tackle perpetrator behaviour. We need to build on this to develop a clear strategic, organised and sustainable approach to dealing with perpetrators of domestic abuse is essential to reducing abuse.



Taking forward the Domestic Abuse Perpetrator and Prevention Services strand of work, we need to review the evaluation of current services and make stronger links with existing initiatives that work with people who perpetrate domestic abuse.

Outcomes

1. Reduction of repeat abuse in those perpetrating abuse
2. Reduction in multiple incidents of abuse
3. Increased common understanding and identification of risk
4. Improvement in the management and support of domestic abuse perpetrators
5. Reduction in the risk to victims and potential victims of domestic abuse
6. Improvement in the welfare and outcomes for children
7. Reduction in the abuse in the household
8. Reduction in the risk of learned abusive behaviours
9. Reduction in the cost of domestic abuse to society and public services.

Appendix 1: Other linked issues and areas of work, and related action plans

Domestic abuse is one part of the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) agenda and we are mindful that there are many other cross cutting issues and other agendas that link closely with, and have a huge impact on domestic abuse. Some of these areas are highlighted below (this list is not exhaustive).

Sexual crime

The Police and Crime Commissioner's team has led work on the Sexual Crime Strategy across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, which was published in November 2015. The Sexual Crime Strategy details the work currently undertaken across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight around sexual crime.

This strategy was produced following a lengthy consultation with victims and survivors, providers, commissioners and other key partners in the field of sexual crime. As a result, the strategy identified a number of aspirations which would improve services and also better help protect those affected by sexual crime. The strategy tells us what we need to do to reduce sexual crime and how we can best support victims of sexual crime from coping through to recovery. We will work together with survivors, providers, commissioners and other stakeholders to build a network of services that make a difference.

The ISVA tender has been awarded for a service commencing 1 April 2017 for three years. The contracts for the RASAC services in Hampshire (Rape and Sexual Abuse counselling and telephone helpline services) have been renewed in the short term and ongoing funding for these services remains an issue.

FRANKIE workers have also been introduced. They will give counselling to those aged under 18 who have been sexually abused or are victims of child sexual exploitation or female genital mutilation. FRANKIE workers will work across the Hampshire County Council area from April 2017 for at least 3 years.

Honour Based Violence (HBV), Forced Marriage (FM) and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) – Traditional Harmful Practices including Breast Ironing and Witchcraft Abuse

Hampshire Constabulary is committed to placing victims and witnesses at the heart of policing and the Criminal Justice system. Hampshire Constabulary is developing and currently delivering training on HBV, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation to frontline and specialist resources as well as raising awareness with partner agencies through presentations, working groups and community engagement to get our service delivery right first time.

Hampshire Constabulary also have dedicated safeguarding teams with trained staff who deal directly with HBV, FM & FGM, working to a specific policy and where appropriate, with other partner agencies.

Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board (HSCB) and Hampshire Safeguarding Adults Board (HSAB) have also developed a FGM strategy and reporting flowchart for both children and adults. They can be accessed here:

<http://www.hampshiresafeguardingchildrenboard.org.uk/procedures/resource-library/f/v>.

Safeguarding Adults

Living a life that is free from harm and abuse is a fundamental right of every person. When abuse or neglect does occur, it needs to be dealt with swiftly, effectively and in ways that are proportionate to the concerns raised. In addition, the person must be at the centre of any safeguarding response and must stay as much in control of decision making as possible. The right of the individual to be heard throughout the process is a critical element in the drive to ensure more personalised care and support. The Care Act 2014 introduced a new legal framework for how local authorities and partner agencies should be working together to protect adults with care and support needs who are at risk of abuse or neglect. This policy explicitly addresses the issue of domestic abuse and adults with care and support needs. This should be read in conjunction with the following guidance:

[Adult Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse \(Local Government Association, 2nd Edition, 2015\)](#)

For more information about the 4LSAB Multi-Agency Adult Safeguarding Policy and Guidance please use the following link:

[Hampshire and Isle of Wight Multi-Agency Safeguarding Adults Policy and Guidance 2015](#)

Safeguarding Children and Young People

Safeguarding children and young people means making sure that vulnerable children and young people are protected from abuse. Protecting and safeguarding children and young people is everybody's business. The Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board's business plan sets out its priorities to ensure vulnerable children across children are safe. A copy of their current business plan can be found here:

<http://www.hampshiresafeguardingchildrenboard.org.uk/about-us/key-documents/>

Multi agency safeguarding procedures are in place to meet the requirements of Working Together (2015), and to support good practice in safeguarding children and young people by all agencies.

<http://4lscb.proceduresonline.com/hampshire/index.html>

The Board can be contacted through the partnership support team via Email hscb@hants.gov.uk or by calling 01962 876230.

Mental Health

Mental health is one of a 'toxic trio' of issues together with substance misuse and domestic abuse that lead to poor outcomes of children and adults – this is now often referred to as *a cumulative and interacting risk of harm including domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse.*

The five Hampshire CCGs and Hampshire Adult Services are reviewing and refreshing the Adult Mental health services as part of the Sustainability and Transformation plan. This includes insuring increased community support and supporting people in crisis.

Substance Misuse

Substance misuse is another element in the 'toxic trio' of problems, which lead to poor outcomes for children and adults. The strategic drug and alcohol partnership is refreshing the strategy in 2017. This will include a transformation of services to support those with the greatest need and ensure that families are supported to reduce their drug or alcohol consumption.

Appendix 2: Domestic Abuse Steering Group Members

Organisational membership of the steering group includes:

- 5 Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs)
- Community Safety Partnerships – representation on behalf of all the districts and boroughs
- Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC)
- Contracted Service Provider representation – IDASH, DAPP
- Crown Prosecution Service
- Hampshire Constabulary
- Hampshire County Council
 - Adults’ Health and Care
 - Children’s Services
 - Public Health
 - Supporting Families Programme
- Hampshire Safeguarding Adults’ Board – HSAB
- Hampshire Safeguarding Children’s Board - HSCB
- Housing – representation on behalf of all the districts and boroughs
- Police and Crime Commissioner
- National Probation Service
- Victim Care Service
- Neighbouring Councils in Hampshire and Isle of Wight
 - Southampton City Council
 - Portsmouth City Council
 - Isle of Wight Council

The steering group is equally accountable to the two Safeguarding Boards (Adults and Children’s), with regular information and updates also being send to the Children’s Trust and the Health and Wellbeing Board.

Appendix 3: National Drivers

- National strategy to end violence against women and girls: 2016 to 2020: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/strategy-to-end-violence-against-women-and-girls-2016-to-2020>
- National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) Guidance: [PH50 Domestic violence and abuse – how health service, social care and the organisations they work with can respond effectively](http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH50) <http://guidance.nice.org.uk/PH50>
- The Care Act 2015 <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/care-and-support-whats-changing/care-and-support-whats-changing>
- Children Act 2004 and Children Act 1989 <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/31/contents>
- LGA: Adult safeguarding and domestic abuse - A guide to support practitioners and managers http://www.local.gov.uk/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=5928377b-8eb3-4518-84ac-61ea6e19a026&
- JTAI guidance https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/544747/Joint_targeted_area_inspections_inspection_framework_and_guidance.pdf
- DHR guidance <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/revised-statutory-guidance-for-the-conduct-of-domestic-homicide-reviews>

Appendix 4: Domestic abuse services in Hampshire

This appendix details a variety of domestic abuse services available in Hampshire. It is not an exhaustive list, but aims to give an overview of the types of services available to people experiencing domestic abuse in whatever form.

Aurora New Dawn

Aurora New Dawn DVA Cars™ - Eastern area and pilots around the county.
An Independent Stalking Advocacy Caseworker (ISAC) – available for Hampshire and IOW.

Armed Forces Advocate – Multi advocacy post, Stalking, DA and SV – based at HMS Nelson. Available for county and beyond (for armed forces personnel and their families).

Bridges Project

Support for children who have experienced domestic abuse in the East Hampshire area. Each session is 1 to 1 and uses art therapy.

Domestic Abuse Prevention Partnership (DAPP)

The Domestic Abuse Prevention Partnership (DAPP) has been developed to better identify and assess perpetrators and introduce a wider range of support interventions. DAPP aims to achieve a sustainable county-wide response to engaging domestic abuse perpetrators, reducing risk to victims and thus improving long term outcomes for children. It includes the following elements:

- 1. Single Point of Contact (SPOC)** - a single point of contact to receive and record information on perpetrators:
 - To enable target hardening and closer tracking of serial perpetrators
 - To assess, plan and monitor risk in context of perpetrators

- 2. RADAR (Raising Awareness of Domestic Abuse in Relationships)**
RADAR is aimed at men and women aged 18+ who would like to stop their abusive behaviour towards their current, ex or future partners. Individuals will be encouraged to think about why they abuse, the impact of this and explore strategies and techniques to avoid using abusive behaviour.

It is made up of the following:

- An assessment interview which is required prior to joining our programmes
- RADAR offers a range of programme modules tailored to meet with individual needs; modules range from 6 to 26 weekly sessions within groups or individually

- Review meetings with Group Leaders throughout the programmes if required
- Access to a mentoring support scheme
- Domestic Abuse Safety Service aimed at supporting and advising partners, or ex partners of individuals engaged with the RADAR programmes

3. Assertive Outreach Individual Asset Building Module

This intervention is for individuals 18 years and older who are assessed as high risk, chaotic, domestic abuse perpetrators who require stabilisation. This module is delivered individually and considers multiple and complex factors in the client's world which are prohibiting behaviour change. Domestic abuse, mental health and substance misuse are addressed and the client is supported to access appropriate services. This module provides intense individual support and tackles dynamic risk factors. It consists of a minimum of 6 sessions with intensity and frequency being needs led. When appropriate the individual can be referred back to Hampton Trust for engagement in the perpetrator intervention programme.

4. Integrated victim safety service

This service is for all partners of individuals referred to all DAPP interventions. Pro-active engagement is made with current and ex partners of all perpetrators accessing RADAR. The victim service prioritises risk management and ensures that safeguarding functions are robust, outward facing, and sit within a wider community response.

This part of the service ensures robust risk management and information sharing (regarding the perpetrator) are prioritised for safeguarding purposes. Having an accurate understanding of the dynamics of the relationship and the perpetrator's behaviours allows for more informed and accurate decision making and report writing.

Hampshire CAHMS

Hampshire CAMHS recognise the significant impact that witnessing and living within domestically abusive households can have on children and young people. Children referred into CAMHS will be assessed and allocated to the most appropriate treatment pathway for support. Any child or young person referred into the service where it has been highlighted that domestic abuse is a concern will be routinely asked about their experience. Hampshire CAMHS actively engage with MARACS to ensure the robust exchange of information to inform all therapeutic work with children and young people affected by domestic abuse within the service.

Hampshire Constabulary

- LAGLOs (Lesbian and Gay Liaison Officers)

The police have a network of LAGLOs who work with people from the LGB&T community affected by domestic abuse to ensure that their specific concerns and risk factors are addressed

- **Police Link Officers for Deaf People (PLOD)**
Police officers and staff who have qualifications in British Sign Language and will use their skills to assist in enquiries and provide advice and information to people who are deaf or hard of hearing. They are also able to make use of professional Lipspeakers, subject to availability.

Invisible Walls Project

The Invisible Walls service at HMP/YOI Winchester supports fathers in prison and their families through a range of family interventions and support. This includes the prison Visitors Centre that is open every day and provides information and advice to families visiting. Inside the prison, the service works directly with fathers delivering parenting support through courses, casework and liaison with outside agencies. The integrated delivery model includes work with Probation, Childrens Services and Offender Managers and is seen as an integral part of resettlement planning. Fathers who engage with the service can also attend regular family day visits. The monthly Homework Club provides an opportunity for children bring in their schoolwork to complete with their father and build important links with local schools.

North Hampshire Community Safety Partnership

- 1. Nepali domestic and sexual abuse outreach project**
Support for serving and ex-serving members of the armed forces and their families who are affected by domestic abuse from the Nepali community who have communication or cultural barriers to accessing mainstreamed services.
- 2. North East Hampshire Domestic Abuse Forum – multi agency training**
Training to help practitioners best respond to disclosures or suspicions of domestic abuse.
- 3. Support for the Armed Forces**
Specialist website to provide accurate information for members of the armed forces and their families, managed through the NE Hants Domestic Abuse Forum military sub group with a separate website for veterans and their families – links www.gov.uk/mod/domestic-abuse-support-for-the-armed-forces and www.domesticabusearmedforces.co.uk/ (veterans site)

Radian

Radian offers advice for tenants who have experienced domestic abuse. They can assist with security works to homes, offer welfare benefits advice and put together requests for management moves to local authorities where required.

Southern Domestic Abuse Services (SDAS)

Southern Domestic Abuse Service (SDAS) is a local charity providing services to women, children, young people & men affected by domestic abuse in South East Hampshire with the majority of services delivered in Fareham, Gosport & Havant Boroughs, East Hampshire District & Portsmouth City. SDAS currently deliver HCC's commissioned service in Lot 2: Fareham, Gosport, Havant and East Hampshire. SDAS are a member of the Women's Aid (awarded Women's Aid National Quality Standards Kitemark December 2017) & the organisation is managed by a board of Trustees made up of women that have a wealth of experience & knowledge. SDAS is an innovative & unique provider of all services to those affected by domestic abuse. Services include:

- Refuge and crisis accommodation
- Adult Outreach & Resettlement Service (including Target hardening/Sanctuary Scheme)
- Young People & Children's Service
- Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) Service
- Telephone advice/24 hour support (including partnership with The You Trust on a single point of contact (SPOC) for Hampshire residents.
- Group work for young people & children
- Family support work (including the Supporting Families Programme)
- Women only group work
- Perpetrator Programme
- Group Work for non-abusive adults with violent & abusive children
- Holiday activities
- Specially provided workshops
- FGM Community Work/Development
- Domestic abuse preventative work/awareness raising/training services.

SDAS work in partnership with many other agencies to ensure there is a co-ordinated community response model to domestic abuse. SDAS are key partners in local Domestic Abuse Fora & work very closely with local Community Safety Partnerships, other multi-agency groups include the Local Children's Partnerships, & the countywide Domestic Abuse Partnership Forum Group. SDAS also work in partnership with a variety of agencies to deliver jointly provided services to victims & survivors of domestic abuse. Examples of innovative/successful partnership working covering South East Hampshire include: a Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) Community Champions Project with support from The British Red Cross, a partnership with Hampshire County Council Children's Services to deliver a Family Intervention Project with SDAS workers seconded to three multi-disciplinary teams working to reduce the number of children going into care, and a partnership with Portsmouth City Council to deliver Up2U: Healthy Relationships.

Stonewater

Through the South Hampshire Women's Refuge, Stonewater deliver the Renew Programme (an acronym for Rehabilitate, Empower, Nurture and Energise Women)

and is for women fleeing DSVAs who also have complex needs (substance misuse and/or mental ill health). The 10 bed refuge offers short term temporary accommodation combined with specialist support staff. Alongside tailored support plans we will also offer the Sue Penna Recovery Toolkit – a 12 week intensive programme to enable women to develop positive lifestyle coping strategies. Our team are experienced in domestic abuse and the issues exacerbated by it and include an IDVA and a young persons' violence advisor.

The YOU Trust

You First delivers the Hampshire commissioned integrated domestic abuse service in the West and North of the county, and is committed to delivering a co-ordinated community response to tackling and addressing domestic violence and abuse. We work with people as individuals and listen to what they want, working in partnership discussing and developing robust safety and support plans. Working with safety as central we offer bespoke help and support including:-

- offering practical and emotional support and advocacy for female and male victims and survivors of domestic abuse
- risk assessments and risk management
- supporting people to develop independent living skills
- delivering groups in the community and in refuge - such as Pattern Changing, Freedom Programme and Recovery Toolkit
- delivering an innovative service for children and young people who have experienced domestic abuse
- support young instigators with specialist face to face sessions
- work with families to help develop great parenting skills

You First services include – Outreach, Refuge, Resettlement, 24/7 on-call service and IDVA and a number of specialist projects:-

- Bounty Project – working alongside the police and the Supporting Families Programme
- Workshops in schools and colleges
- Sanctuary – making homes a safe place to live following incidents of domestic abuse
- Community awareness
- DV Training

Yellow Door

Yellow Door offers support to adults, children, young people and families across Southampton City, Western Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, aiming to prevent and relieve distress resulting from abuse and interpersonal harm through a range of services and interventions.

- Our helpline is available for adults and young people affected by sexual abuse as well as family members, friends and professionals **Wednesday 4 – 7pm**

on tel: **02380 636313**.

- **Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVA)**
This service specialises in practical, non-judgmental and compassionate support for those engaging with the criminal justice system following experiences of assault. They work to ensure that service users receive the most appropriate help and support available throughout these processes.
- **Adult Therapeutic Services**
This service offers weekly individual counselling sessions to men and women who have at any time experienced sexual violence or abuse.
- **Safer Relationships Group**
This therapeutic group is for women who have experienced intimate partner abuse and would like to explore ways of developing healthier and safer relationships.
- **Emotional Coping Skills Group**
A psycho-educational group offering skills development to those who may be struggling to manage problematic thoughts & emotions resulting from abusive experiences.
- **Diversity & Inclusion Advocacy Service**
Offers tailored, needs-led help to those who may otherwise face language, communication, physical or financial barriers to accessing domestic or sexual abuse services.
- **Young People's Therapeutic Services**
Our Young People's service provides specialist therapeutic help to 11 – 18 year olds affected by sexual or domestic abuse.
- **Creative Arts Group**
Uses creative and art therapies to help young people who have experienced sexual abuse explore feelings and develop healthier coping mechanisms.
- **Bright Stars**
A psycho-educational group for young people who have experienced and/or witnessed domestic abuse that maintains a focus on managing emotions and staying safe in relationships.
- **Star Project**
An award winning Healthy Relationships education programme delivered to youth/community settings and colleges tackling topics such as cyberbullying, sexting, sexual exploitation, on-line risk & substance misuse.

Appendix 5: Strategy achievements

2017-2018

A summary of the main achievements from Year 1 of the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Strategy Action Plan.

1. Domestic abuse training working group established.
2. HSAB/HSCB joint commission for DA/substance misuse and mental health training course.
3. Delivery of the joint HSCB & HSAB annual conference for practitioners on 'Think Family' and domestic abuse.
4. Multi-agency referral pathway developed.
5. Health services pathway established.
6. IRIS business case developed.
7. Monitoring of DVPO/Ns and action plans established to increase their use.
8. White Ribbon Day awareness work undertaken across the county.
9. DAPP perpetrator service recommissioned by HCC Children's Services for one year to bring it in line with victim service contracts.
10. Integrated Domestic Abuse Service and Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Prevention Service have started the recommissioning process.
11. Better awareness and links established between DA and sexual violence and abuse areas of work, partially delivered via a county workshop.
12. Work commenced to introduce the High Risk Domestic Abuse (HRDA) meeting process into Hampshire to complement the MARAC process.
13. Audit completed and action plan created to improve the response to DA in the Adult Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). Bespoke training delivered to MASH staff by both victim and perpetrator experts.
14. Enhanced support for LGBT victims of DA through the Police LAGLOs (Lesbian and Gay Liaison Officer) use of newly developed LGBT specific risk identification form.
15. Implementation of Operation Encompass by the Police with schools in Hampshire. Funding secured by Public Health and delivery of an educational programme by YOU Trust and SDAS to train and upskill school staff in supporting Operation Encompass.
16. Delivery of the JTAI action plan.
17. Further funding secured to ensure the continued delivery of the Hampshire Making Safe Scheme, primarily focussing on supporting people to remain safely in their own homes. A brief evaluation exercise has demonstrated positive results from the intervention.
18. Funding secured for the delivery of the Hampshire Isolated Communities Advocacy Project (HICAP) working specifically with clients with particularly complex needs. The YOU Trust and SDAS have delivered on this project in partnership with Portsmouth, Southampton and the Isle of Wight.