



Hampshire Police and Crime Panel

'Domestic Abuse' Proactive Scrutiny Report

27 January 2017

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Executive Summary

In April 2015 the Panel produced its 'Victims and Witnesses' report, which considered the support and services made available to victims and witnesses and how the previous Commissioner was working with partner agencies to encourage a joined-up approach. The report, in considering evidence received from stakeholders, discussed the impact domestic abuse had on both those victimised by it and those witnessing it. Since the publication of the report, there has been both increased media and public interest in this topic, with the Commissioner highlighting tackling domestic abuse and protecting its victims as one of his initial priorities.

This first proactive scrutiny report for the 2016/17 municipal year explores and makes recommendations upon the topic of 'domestic abuse', where Members reviewed the actions of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire in his intention to tackle domestic abuse and enhance protection for its victims. Additionally, this report considers how the Commissioner is engaging partners across the two counties in delivering this agenda, as well as increasing awareness and engagement from the wider community.

Domestic abuse can affect anyone, regardless of their age, gender or sexual orientation. The Hampshire Policing Area spans two counties, rural, urban and island communities, and benefits from an ethnically-diverse culture. Therefore engaging with all members of the community, identifying and supporting victims and perpetrators and raising public awareness requires partners to work together to deliver a variety of approaches to reach the widest possible audience.

This report finds that the Commissioner and his office, through the use of their commissioning strategy and through active engagement in stakeholder meetings, have played an integral role in bringing partners together to form new alliances and deliver innovative and nationally recognised approaches to tackling domestic abuse. Key to delivery of both well established and innovate new approaches has been the availability of both grant funding and commissioning streams and this report makes recommendation to the Commissioner that he continues with this approach, with a view to ensuring that local needs and priorities are considered when funding decisions are made.

The Panel have identified, through this report, that increasing engagement with victims and survivors of domestic abuse and partners within Portsmouth and the IOW, should better inform and enhance the pan-Hampshire and the IOW approach to tackling, and supporting victims, of domestic abuse. The Panel have also suggested that consideration is given to the development of a Hampshire and IOW wide media strategy which, with the input of partner agencies, could seek to raise further awareness of all forms of domestic abuse.

Although outside of the original scope of this scrutiny, this review has also discussed the inter-generational effect of domestic abuse. The impact upon children witnessing or being victim of abuse within a familial setting can be devastating and the evidence received suggested that many of these children will become victims or perpetrators of domestic abuse in adulthood. In response to concerns raised regarding the lack of specific provision to identify and support these young people, suggestion has been made to the Commissioner that he uses his influence to encourage services to deliver a whole-family approach, which would seek to break the cyclical nature of domestic abuse and help young people to develop healthy relationships in the future.

Hampshire Police and Crime Panel Domestic Abuse

1. Background

- 1.1 The Hampshire Police and Crime Panel (hereafter referred to as 'the Panel') include proactive scrutiny sessions as an important part of their work-programme, enabling them to build on their 'statutory functions' by focusing on scrutinising core elements of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire's (hereafter referred to as 'the Commissioner') Police and Crime Plan.
- 1.2 The topics for review in 2016/17 were selected by the Panel's Police and Crime Plan Working Group and drafted into a work-programme for agreement at meeting of the Panel on 8 July 2016. The first topic for review in 2016/17 was agreed to be 'domestic abuse'.
- 1.3 The review group agreed that the scrutiny of this topic would be based upon oral and written evidence and background research. The evidence was gathered by means of invitations to stakeholders to contribute written views, and to attend the proactive scrutiny session of the Panel to present oral evidence.
- 1.4 The domestic abuse review considered the actions of the Commissioner in his intention to tackle domestic abuse and enhance protection for its victims. This review also considered how the Commissioner has engaged partners across the two counties in delivering this agenda, as well as increasing awareness from the wider community. It reviewed evidence relating to the Commissioner's intention, and aimed to formulate recommendations to the Commissioner which would support him and his work in this area.

2. Discussion and Conclusions

- 2.1 Four key areas were identified by the Working Group for review. These were:
 - How well have the OPCC worked with partners, to date, to tackle and support victims of domestic abuse?
 - How have the OPCC engaged with local communities within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight to raise awareness of domestic abuse and the support available?

- What are the key priorities which need to be considered by the PCC to support him in his intention to tackle domestic abuse?
- What best practice exists which could also be considered by the PCC in his approach to preventing and enhancing support to victims of domestic abuse within Hampshire and the IOW?

2.2 In order to receive evidence which answered the four key areas of the review, the Working Group sought responses from stakeholders to the following five questions:

- 1) How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?
- 2) How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?
- 3) What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?
- 4) Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?
- 5) Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?

2.3 Regarding how well the OPCC have worked with partners, to date, to tackle and support victims of domestic abuse:

2.3.1 It has been established through the evidence received that the OPCC has, recognising the importance of tackling domestic abuse, demonstrated an intention and drive to work with partners to deliver a quality service to victims, worked with perpetrators to reduce reoffending, and, raised awareness and recognition of domestic abuse within the communities of Hampshire and the Isle of Wight (IOW). Further, the Commissioner has been clear that tackling domestic abuse is a theme which will run through the priorities of his new Police and Crime Plan.

Commissioning

- 2.3.2 A key responsibility for the Commissioner in supporting efforts to tackle domestic abuse is the commissioning of domestic abuse services. Evidence received both orally and in writing to this review has, on the whole, praised the OPCC for their approach to commissioning.
- 2.3.3 Competitive tendering processes may see partner organisations set in opposition against one another to bid for the same funding and such competition, particularly during a period of austerity, can lead to a reduction in shared best practice, with organisations not wishing to lose their competitive edge over others. Evidence received suggested that the Commissioner's processes, although competitive in their nature, aimed to reduce this and encouraged innovation and joint working between organisations.
- 2.3.4 In particular, as heard in oral evidence, the OPCC's method of commissioning across three geographical areas within the Hampshire Policing Region and focus upon joint commissioning opportunities has created the need for organisations (who would not normally do so due to conflicting priorities) to come together to provide a stronger combined approach in tackling domestic abuse.
- 2.3.5 An example of how this approach has encouraged innovative working was provided by Aurora New Dawn, who stated that through jointly commissioned perpetrator services with Hampshire and Southampton Councils, the OPCC had enabled the forming of the Domestic Abuse Prevention Partnership (DAPP). This Partnership consists of Aurora New Dawn, the Hampton Trust and Baseline Consultancy, three organisations who had not worked together previously, and aims to provide a combined approach and single point of contact across the Hampshire County and Southampton areas, in order to better identify serial and priority perpetrators and signpost them to a enhanced range of support and interventions. The scheme went live in November 2015, and the evidence received has noted successes in identifying perpetrators and working with them to reduce risk; work which would have previously relied on police enforcement. Aurora New Dawn described the work of the DAPP partnership as 'truly ground breaking' and 'leading the way nationally'.

Pan-Hampshire Approach

- 2.3.6 In addition to the DAPP partnership, Southampton City Council commented upon the pro-active support received from the OPCC in funding re-commissioned victim services, and on their positive engagement with partners within the Southampton area, providing input on strategic developments such as the Southampton Domestic and Sexual Abuse Strategy.

- 2.3.7 However, this review has highlighted a need for greater engagement by the Commissioner and his office with partners in the Portsmouth area. Whilst noting that the OPCC had clearly recognised the importance of the impact of domestic abuse, evidence received from Portsmouth City Council and the Councillor responsible for Community Safety in the City indicated missed opportunities for the OPCC to engage with their strategy and local community safety plans around domestic abuse, and that this in turn had led to inconsistency in the delivery of domestic abuse services within Portsmouth. Recognising the potential to strengthen services in this area, the OPCC stated in their written evidence that they are ‘working closely with Portsmouth City Council to identify future opportunities to jointly commission services’.
- 2.3.8 On a similar theme, Aurora New Dawn comment in their evidence that opportunities exist for greater engagement with partners on the Isle of Wight. It was further acknowledged, through oral evidence, that the Isle of Wight, at the time of this report, had differing provision to the mainland divisions of the Hampshire Policing Area, and that service innovation on the island was not as advanced as it could be. The OPCC, having recognised this weakness prior to this proactive scrutiny review, explained that work was been undertaken with the Isle of Wight Council to consider options for joint commissioning of domestic abuse services from April 2017.
- 2.3.9 In terms of the wider pan-Hampshire approach, both oral and written evidence indicated that a ‘one-size-fits-all approach’ was unlikely to represent the best outcome for the populations of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth and Southampton. At the time of this report provision of domestic abuse service across the Hampshire Policing Area consisted of both the statutory police responsibility to victims, offenders and witness of domestic abuse, and a network of voluntary sector organisations providing an enhanced service. This meant that residents had similar access, pan-Hampshire, to statutory domestic abuse services, but providers and methods of delivery within localities differed to better meet local needs.
- 2.3.10 This approach to provision was driven, in part, by the OPCC offering providers an opportunity to bid to provide commissioned services, or to receive one-off grant funding. It was demonstrated in oral evidence provided to the Panel that the OPCC had provided assistance to smaller organisations to navigate the commissioning and grant bidding process, who may have otherwise been dissuaded from applying. The commissioning process required all organisations to highlight how they could meet local needs, through evaluations, and allocations for this grant funding were agreed in collaboration with local community safety partnerships, as appropriate, on a needs basis.

2.3.11 The evidence received raised concerns that should, in the future, a contract be offered to provide a generic approach to domestic abuse services across the Hampshire Policing Area, then this would likely attract interest from national providers who may not take into account local needs, potentially leading to a loss in local experience and knowledge and a reduction in delivery. It was also felt important that the OPCC continued to provide a mix of grant funding and commissioning streams for domestic abuse services, in order to encourage innovation and allow smaller organisation to access funding.

Communication with Partners

2.3.12 To enable the Commissioner to better understand local and countywide issues and needs, the OPCC evidenced active engagement in a broad range of meetings with local statutory partners. These include groups chaired by Hampshire Constabulary, such as the Domestic Abuse Silver Group, which ensures the development and delivery of the force's 'Domestic abuse action plan' and the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership Forum, which aims to bring partners together to share knowledge and best practice and identify any concerns which might prevent effective co-ordination between agencies. The OPCC are also represented on the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Strategy Group, a Hampshire County Council governance board attended by the unitary authorities, which operates at a strategic level and sets and agrees a county-wide domestic abuse strategy. The Commissioner is also a member of the Local Criminal Justice Board's (LCJB) domestic abuse partnership and victim and witnesses subgroup, where the OPCC's involvement is described as 'beneficial', by Southampton Youth Offending Service, and 'central to its work', by Hampshire Constabulary.

2.3.13 In addition to the OPCC's ongoing involvement in a range of strategic and operational meetings focused on the provision of domestic abuse services, a number of partners have highlighted examples of how the OPCC have engaged a wider range of partners in the evolution of domestic abuse provision and strategy. One such example is in the development of the Sexual Crime Strategy. Published in November 2015, the strategy sets out the intention of the OPCC to work with partners to ensure that all victims of sexual crime are supported and to promote confidence and awareness amongst victims and survivors of sexual crime. Both CIS'ters and Fareham Community Safety Partnership highlight the positive encouragement by the OPCC to engage partners in the development of this strategy.

2.3.14 Both YOU and Portsmouth City Council, whilst recognising the OPCC's engagement in and delivery of meetings and events focused around domestic abuse, have commented on a need for greater engagement on a one-to-one

basis with the Commissioner and his office, with Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust suggesting that individual agencies need greater awareness of the role of the OPCC in preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse.

2.3.15 However, voluntary sector partners who provided oral evidence felt the OPCC had engaged well with partners who were being commissioned to provide services or received grants, and that they sought for the relationship with the OPCC to be one of mutual information sharing and engagement. Further the Commissioner had demonstrated his commitment in engaging with partners, in his first few weeks in office, by meeting with the constabulary lead for domestic abuse, seeking views on the delivery of service in this area and identifying areas for challenge.

Operational approaches

2.3.16 A number of examples were provided demonstrating the OPCC's input in enhancing the operational approach to domestic abuse. One such example was provided by the OPCC, who at the time of this report were conducting a review of the process used for Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs). DHRs were established in statute under Section 9 of the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act (2004) and came into force in April 2011. The responsibility of Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), DHRs consider the circumstances that led to the death of a person aged 16 or over which is suspected to have been the result of domestic abuse. The review is aimed with identifying where responses by statutory and voluntary agencies might be improved in the future. In response to a number of concerns raised, including poor governance and confusion around involvement with the family of the victim, the OPCC set up a working group consisting of Community Safety Managers, Adult Services and Hampshire Constabulary staff to undertake the analysis to be presented back to the Commissioner's Community Safety Alliance.

2.3.17 The Commissioner explained in his evidence that he has also met with the Home Office with a view to helping inform amendments to their DHR policy, and has consulted with the Local Government Association (LGA) on the same theme. Southampton City Council, in their evidence, further suggest that the OPCC could help support greater sharing of the outcome and learnings from these reviews, both across the two counties and more broadly at a regional and national level.

2.3.18 Another example, highlighted by Hampshire Constabulary in their written evidence, is Project CARA. Jointly funded by the OPCC and Hampshire Constabulary, Project CARA seeks to reduce reoffending by those perpetrating domestic abuse. Following their initial arrest, if identified as being

eligible for a caution, an individual assigned to Project CARA is given a conditional caution and required to attend two one-day workshops, run by the Hampton Trust. These workshops focus on supporting the perpetrator to realise the impact of their behaviour. Alongside this, a member of the neighbourhood policing team will visit the victim/s and ensure that there has been no further incidents of offending. The evidence notes that Project CARA evaluation showed a significant reduction in reoffending.

Innovation

2.3.19 Whilst it is important to consider 'what works' in terms of traditional approaches to preventing Domestic Abuse, the evidence has demonstrated the fine balance between maintaining what is working, and providing opportunities to encourage innovation and creativity. Through oral evidence it was heard that Hampshire as a County was regarded as leading the way in terms of multi-agency approaches, and that working in this way had resulted in greater innovation in the approach to tackling domestic abuse.

2.3.20 The written evidence received by the Panel draws upon a number of examples of innovative solutions developed within Hampshire. One such example was provided by Aurora New Dawn, who with grant funding from the OPCC, launched their DVA (Domestic Violence and Abuse) Cars in East Hampshire. This innovative approach brings police officers and domestic abuse support workers together to improve engagement with victims, particularly victims who are at highest risk and are hardest to reach. The initial grant from the OPCC supported Aurora New Dawn in their successful application to the Big Lottery Fund for £254k of funding, enabling them to run the scheme across the entire East Hampshire area. Based on the success of the scheme, Hampshire Constabulary were holding conversations with the OPCC to consider funding to roll out the scheme pan-Hampshire.

2.3.21 Another partnership service which has received commissioning funding from the OPCC is the Domestic Violence Priority Perpetrator Scheme. This innovative scheme, launched in June 2016, has enabled serial perpetrators, for the first time, to be identified consistently across all partner agencies. This scheme has seen input from multiple agencies, with Aurora New Dawn placing a dedicated member of staff within Hampshire Constabulary's offender-management hub, and aims to bring priority perpetrators to a stable place where they are able to meaningfully engage with an intervention project run by the Hampton Trust. Initial reports demonstrate that the scheme, although in its early months, has already identified a number of significant high risk individuals to work with who would otherwise have required potential enforcement action by the police.

- 2.3.22 A further example, the inception of the Hampshire Stalking Clinic, has seen Hampshire Constabulary working with experts in psychology, psychiatry, and stalking advocacy, alongside criminal justice agencies, in order to identify and risk manage the most serious stalking cases across the county. This unique approach was made possible through the support and funding of the OPCC and has received national recognition as a best-practice approach.
- 2.3.23 Many of these innovative approaches were only made possible through the availability of grant funding. Evidence received has demonstrated the need for the OPCC to continue to offer a mix of grant funding and commissioning streams to continue to encourage innovation in this field. In particular, smaller organisations look to this funding to offer the sustainability required to continue to provide essential services. In oral evidence, the concern was raised that with the recent change in Commissioner and his intention to issue a new Police and Crime Plan, priorities and funding for these may change, which could create uncertainty for service providers.
- 2.3.24 It was highlighted through oral evidence that in trying new innovative practices, an evidence base must be built to demonstrate the effectiveness of a service. For example, Hampshire Constabulary highlighted their innovative approach to triage some initial reports of domestic abuse by telephone via its Resolution Centre. The PEEL (HMIC) Inspection of Police Effectiveness in 2015¹ identified a 'significant weakness in its practice of assessing the risk to some victims of domestic abuse over the telephone'. It was felt by the Constabulary that the viewpoint of the inspection erred to traditional policing styles, rather than embracing a more innovative approach. Noting the concerns of the inspection the Constabulary implemented a three-stage approach to ensure that calls being triaged through the Resolution Centre were being handled safely and appropriately, and included both internal and external scrutiny in their approach. It was hoped that the HMIC's previous determination would be re-reviewed as part of their next inspection, which was due to be undertaken in November 2016.
- 2.3.25 In November 2016 the Commissioner also launched a new Restorative Justice and Restorative Approaches Strategy with the intention that 'restorative justice will be accessible to every victim of crime and anti-social behaviour across Hampshire, Isle of Wight Portsmouth and Southampton'². The OPCC have stated their intention to look at how restorative justice (RJ) can be used in cases of domestic abuse, with the caveat that the use of RJ in

¹ <https://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/police-effectiveness-2015-hampshire.pdf>

² <http://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/restorative-justice-restorative-approaches-strategy>

such cases must be both carefully considered and risk assessed. It is hoped that the use of RJ, where successful, may have a significant impact in reducing reoffending.

Impact beyond the definition

- 2.3.26 Oral evidence supported the suggestion that a multi-focused approach was essential in seeking to reduce domestic abuse, and that innovative working requires working with perpetrators, victims and considering a whole-family approach.
- 2.3.27 Although those under 16 were not considered within the scope of this scrutiny, which focused upon the Home Office definition³, domestic abuse undoubtedly has an impact of children within a familial setting, whether through witnessing abuse or being abused concurrently with an adult within the family. In particular evidence received has raised concerns that children in such situations are often invisible, with the parent being seen as the only victim. Such concerns exist not only locally, but nationally, with the Childrens Commissioner highlighting in 2015, that seven out of eight child victims of familial sexual abuse are unknown to the authorities.
- 2.3.28 Of particular concern is the inter-generational effect, where Hampshire Constabulary and Southampton Youth Offending noted the cyclical nature of domestic abuse. Children will often mimic the behaviour they witness at home, and may either become abusers or abused as adults. CIS'ters reported that as many as 42% of adult survivors of interfamilial abuse had become victims of domestic abuse as adults. Oral discussion between witnesses noted that whilst girls witnessing domestic abuse were more likely to experience and accept domestic abuse as adults, boys were more likely to enter the criminal justice system when older. Therefore prevention of domestic abuse between adults would help to break the cycle and reduce the intergenerational impact on future abusive and criminal behaviours.
- 2.3.29 Another area of concern raised by the Youth Commission was the trend for young people to enter more serious relationships at a younger age, exposing them to the risk of entering an abusive relationship earlier. Through their work on behalf of the Commissioner, the Youth Commission had found that many young people were unaware of what domestic abuse was, how to identify it and seek help, and some considered abuse to be a normal part of a relationship. As a result of these findings they suggested a need for the Commissioner to focus on raising awareness of abusive relationships with

³ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse>

young people, and enabling them to spot the signs of abusive behaviour either by them or towards them.

2.3.30 It was felt, through discussion, that services for children and young people focused specifically around domestic abuse weren't ambitious enough and were effected by services often being dependant on one-off grant funding, rather than receiving sustained investment. It was also noted that a pan-Hampshire provision did not yet exist to identify and support those young people affected by domestic abuse.

2.4 With regards to how the OPCC have engaged with local communities within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight to raise awareness of domestic abuse and the support available:

2.4.1 Whilst this review brought forth wide-ranging examples demonstrating the commitment of the Commissioner and his office to engage and forge partnerships with partner agencies, less evidence was received regarding awareness-raising and communication with the public.

2.4.2 Many of those responding recognised the need to increase public awareness of domestic abuse across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, highlighting the role of the Commissioner and his office in doing so. The YOU trust, for example, suggested that the OPCC needed to be more visible in their engagement with the public and Southampton City Council, whilst noting that the Commissioner had undertaken visits within local communities, stated that raising awareness of domestic abuse in the city has been a local partnership priority which has not received pro-active involvement from the OPCC, a viewpoint shared by Southampton Youth Offending Service.

2.4.3 Aurora New Dawn, in their written evidence, suggested that the Commissioner holds a unique position with an opportunity to bring partners together to forge a strong message to the community and help victims and perpetrators to come forward and seek support. The evidence demonstrated a desire from a number of partners, including Aurora New Dawn, Community Safety Partnerships, Southampton City Council and Southern Domestic Abuse Service (SDAS), to engage with the Commissioner in the delivery of a pan-Hampshire and IOW media strategy to increase public awareness of Domestic Abuse. Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust support this approach by suggesting that the Commissioner should play a greater role in discussing and generating awareness of domestic abuse in the media and the public domain, with Solent NHS Trust recommending that further awareness raising for both the general public and staff working in the health services should be a priority for the Commissioner looking forward.

2.4.4 Hampshire Constabulary highlighted that the Integrated Domestic Abuse Service for Hampshire (IDASH) contract, a pan-Hampshire approach launched in April 2015 to provide support to victims which is jointly commissioned by the OPCC, the DAPP programme (see paragraph 2.3.5) and the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership Forum (see paragraph 2.3.12) all outline and make provision for engagement with communities and frontline staff with the intention of raising awareness of what constitutes domestic abuse, and how to access the support available.

Victim Engagement

2.4.5 In 2015 the OPCC commissioned One Community to engage and seek the views of survivors of domestic abuse, as well as to evaluate the impact of the police response on a 'victim's journey'. Hampshire Constabulary stated in their evidence that the subsequently produced report, 'Once Called-Twice Shy', was 'a valuable insight into the lived-experience' of victims of domestic abuse, and that it was later used to inform the Constabulary's domestic abuse action plan.

2.4.6 Additionally the OPCC have worked with the Constabulary to support the development of an appropriate method for surveying victims of domestic abuse. It was reported that these surveys would commence from August 2016, with the intention that the data gathered would allow a greater understanding of victim's perception of the service they had received. Evidence from Solent NHS Trust suggested that outcomes from such reviews should have an understanding that quantitative feedback may not provide a fully holistic view of the victim's perception, and therefore it was also crucial to seek qualitative feedback, working with partners where necessary.

2.4.7 SDAS and Fareham CSP also both considered that the OPCC could enhance their approach to engaging with victims and survivors, either through further engagement directly with specialist providers, such as through SDAS's service user group, SU Champions, or through the co-production of new services with partners which would allow them to engage directly with victims.

Engaging across Diverse Communities

2.4.8 Domestic abuse can affect anyone, regardless of their age, gender or sexual orientation. The Hampshire Policing Area spans two counties, rural, urban and island communities, and benefits from an ethnically-diverse culture. Therefore engaging with all members of the community and raising public awareness requires partners to work together to deliver a variety of innovative approaches to reach the widest possible audience.

2.4.9 Oral and written evidence highlighted in particular a need for further engagement with those communities who have historically not engaged well with the police and support services, and with those communities where domestic abuse is considered culturally acceptable as part of a 'normal' relationship. Southampton Women's Aid state that they offer an outreach service to help victims in such communities access services, and through oral evidence further suggestions were raised to increase engagement with these communities, including translating literature into other languages, improving access to services for those who do not speak English as their first language, and the use of targeted social media and press campaigns.

2.4.10 Across Hampshire and the IOW the Commissioner and partner agencies have supported the national 'White Ribbon Day'. Whilst primarily focused on ending violence against women and girls, it has become synonymous for raising awareness of domestic abuse in all forms and has created a positive opportunity for providers of support services to promote these widely to all members of the public.

2.5 With regards the key priorities which need to be considered by the PCC to support him in his intention to tackle domestic abuse:

2.5.1 In addition to those areas already discussed earlier in this report, evidence received to this scrutiny has suggested a number of further areas of priorities for the Commissioner's consideration in his intention tackle domestic abuse.

2.5.2 The evidence has highlighted the vital importance of early intervention in efforts to tackle domestic abuse, whether to prevent further abuse by a perpetrator or in seeking to reduce the devastating inter-generational impact of domestic abuse. In addition to those services focused at perpetrators who enter the criminal justice system, Southampton Women's Aid suggest a need for free, non-mandated, access to support services and programmes for those demonstrating offending behaviour to make behavioural changes before a need arises for formal criminal justice interventions.

2.5.3 Whilst a number of examples have been provided demonstrating efforts to deliver consistency in the provision of services pan-Hampshire and IOW, the evidence has also drawn examples of a need to better focus efforts in some areas to avoid a 'postcode lottery'. Southampton City Council and other contributors to this scrutiny suggest that a review should be undertaken of innovative projects focused in parts of the policing area to identify 'what works', and look to expand such schemes pan-Hampshire and the IOW, in order to deliver a more consistent application of such approaches across the two counties. Oral evidence further discusses a need for the Commissioner to foster and encourage an environment where ideas can be co-produced and

learning shared to ensure that best practise could be applied universally across the area. Additionally evidence from Southampton City Council suggests that LA funding for Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs), who support and seek to keep safe those victims of domestic abuse most at risk of serious harm, should be reviewed to enable a more consistent resource across both counties.

- 2.5.4 Concerns were raised regarding the ongoing provision of funding to support services, particularly in recent times of austerity. Fareham CSP and SDAS draw attention to the anxiety felt by some that funding may be potentially diverted from victim services, and called for transparency in any joint commissioning of victim and perpetrator services by the OPCC. The YOU Trust, recognising the need to fund perpetrator programmes, also stated the importance of the OPCC retaining a victim focus.
- 2.5.5 The Commissioner expressed within oral evidence the importance he placed upon ensuring that all agencies involved in the provision of domestic abuse services were able to signpost service users effectively to one another to ensure a seamless experience for victims, and to seek to reduce duplication of efforts. Solent NHS Trust also highlighted the importance of this, stating that all organisations should have a clear understanding of the role each agency plays within the victim’s journey. A number of organisations including Chrysalis, the Taking Steps Project and Southampton Women’s Aid noted the value multi-agency conferences can add to raising such awareness, but added that actions arising from such conferences need to be co-ordinated and followed through.
- 2.5.6 Another suggestion raised to support the signposting of service users was the development of a directory of help services for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, which was also highlighted in the Panel’s earlier report on Victims and Witnesses. Chrysalis, for example, noted that their wellbeing centre was not receiving many referrals from other agencies because of a lack of awareness that the facility existed, but that a directory of services might help to raise the centre’s profile.
- 2.5.7 In 2016 the government announced a new Joint Targeted Area Inspections (JTAI) of services for vulnerable children and young people (JTAI), which will ‘assess how local authorities, the police, health, probation and youth offending services are working together in an area to identify, support and protect vulnerable children and young people’⁴ in addition the government launched in 2016 a new Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy (VAGW) and it was heard through oral evidence that a review was being undertaken by the

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-targeted-area-inspections-to-be-launched-this-year>

Care Quality Commission, OFSTED, HMIC and HMI of Probation to review the impact of domestic abuse on children, due to report in May 2017. Southampton City Council and Southampton Youth Offending Service both note the role the Commissioner and his office will need to take in ensuring learnings are shared and to ensure that partners work together to deliver any outcomes and expectations from these reviews.

2.6 With regards what best practice exists which could also be considered by the PCC in his approach to preventing and enhancing support to victims of domestic abuse within Hampshire and the IOW?

- 2.6.1 Both oral and written evidence to this review highlighted Operation Encompass as a good example of child-focused domestic abuse support. Originally a pilot scheme launched by Devon and Cornwall Police, Operation Encompass is now operating in a number of local areas across England. Under Operation Encompass, following the occurrence of a domestic abuse incident affecting a child, the details of that incident are reported to a nominated Key Adult at the child's school prior to the start of the next school day, enabling appropriate support to be given. Hampshire Constabulary suggests that there are clear benefits to such an approach, but that it would require approval from all local authorities across the force area.
- 2.6.2 An example of a whole-family approach to domestic abuse was provided by Southampton City Council. In June 2016 their multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) and multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH) combined to become an integrated model. It was hoped that this new approach would deliver a more effective, joined-up approach to the assessment of risk to the whole family, a swifter response by partners, and apply a stronger focus on the perpetrator and wider risks posed. Southampton City Council report that in the first month of operation 62 cases were considered by MASH, and of those only seven were passed onto MARAC for further multi-agency review. This represented a 90% reduction in cases being considered by the MARAC.
- 2.6.3 Following the success of the DVA Cars Scheme (see paragraph 2.3.18) Councillor Robert New, Portsmouth City Council, suggests the potential use of City Council Pool Cars out of office hours to create additional capacity for similar immediate response services. Through the pooling of assets, costs can be shared and partners encouraged to work together to deliver innovative solutions.

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 Taking the above discussion and evidence together the Panel have noted that the OPCC have used their commissioning strategy in such a way as to

encourage partners to work together, forming new alliances and enabling delivery of innovative and nationally recognised approaches to tackle and support victims of domestic abuse. This report has also recognised that the active engagement by the Commissioner and his office in a number of key strategic and operational meetings has further enhanced efforts to tackle domestic abuse across Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

3.2 Additionally, the Panel suggests that the below recommendations are made to the Commissioner for consideration and response:

- a. That the Commissioner continues to offer a mix of grant funding and commissioning streams to enable service provision to offer both well established, evidence based, services as well as continuing to encourage innovation in efforts to tackle domestic abuse. Regard should be given to local area community safety plans and local needs to ensure that services are not planned with a 'one-sized fits all approach'.
- b. The Commissioner should further promote transparency in any plans to jointly commission victim and perpetrator services, ensuring that any services focused on perpetrator intervention apply a robust approach to assessing and managing the risks posed, to reduce future re-offending.
- c. The Commissioner should seek to enhance engagement with partners in Portsmouth and on the Isle of Wight to consider opportunities for joint commissioning and to strengthen services in those areas, taking into account local needs and priorities. The Commissioner should also look to continue to enhance the existing well establish relationships with expert partners, including those providing services across Southampton and Hampshire.
- d. That the Commissioner and his office undertake a review of the innovative provision which exists within certain localities across the Hampshire Policing area and, based on what works, considers rolling out such services pan-Hampshire and the IOW.
- e. That the Commissioner should identify opportunities for greater engagement with victims and survivors of domestic abuse, either directly or indirectly through partnership with specialist providers. The OPCC should seek to gain both qualitative and quantitative feedback on support provision, to ensure that commissioned and funded services are meeting victim's needs.
- f. That the Commissioner and his office, through active engagement and involvement in partnership meetings, ensure that all statutory and voluntary sector partners can clearly identify their role and responsibilities in efforts to prevent and tackle domestic abuse.

- g. That consideration is given to the development of a Hampshire and IOW wide media strategy/campaign, with the input of partner agencies, which would raise awareness of all types of domestic abuse as outlined under the Home Office definition.
- h. Although out of scope of the definition of this scrutiny, that the Commissioner uses his influence to encourage services to deliver a whole family approach to better identify and support children and young people who may be affected by or potential victims of domestic abuse. Such services should seek to break the cyclical nature of domestic abuse, through early intervention, and help young people to develop healthy relationships in the future.

Appendix One: Bibliography

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Appendix Two: Those Responding to the Reviews

Stakeholder group	Organisation	Page No.
Community Safety Partnerships	Fareham	29
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Appendix Three: Evidence from Those Responding to the Reviews

Aurora New Dawn

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

Thus far I think the focus and priority on DA from the OPCC has been well managed and well received. We have been encouraged by the fact that the OPCC has forged wider contracts with existing LA's including Southampton and Hampshire CC. The joint commissioning means that providers are encouraged to work together and this has brought about strong relationships between partners. We are particularly impressed with the partnership we have with the YOU trust, who run the IDASH contracts in the North and West and sub contract to us. They work well in partnership with other smaller organisations and the input from the OPCC on this relationship has been very welcome to us as a smaller charity. In addition a much more innovative partnership has come about following joint commissioning with the OPCC, Hants CC and S'oton CC, for the perpetrator contract. As a result three organisations who had never previously worked together before formed the DAPP partnership. This partnership is made up of ourselves (Aurora), the Hampton trust and Baseline Consultancy. The work the commission has enabled us to do is truly ground breaking and is leading the way nationally.

Opportunities for greater engagement is possible for IOW and Portsmouth LA's. The bench mark of the existing joint commissioning in Hants and S'ton with the OPCC should mean that the other LA's are keen to join wider partnerships. In addition I would love to see more cross border working with other OPCC areas.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

Aurora would be keen to be part of a Hampshire wide media strategy with the OPCC, LA's and Hants constabulary on raising awareness of DA. The OPCC have a unique opportunity to cross all borders within the two counties utilise the strong partnerships that have been built up since the inception of the OPCC to forge a strong message to the community on the issues of coercive control and the onus of the responsibility onto the perpetrator of DA.

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

Having worked in the sector for over 20 years the inception of the PCC was not always a popular one to some. However, my experience is that the OPCC have opened up debate and funding opportunities to the third sector and to the experts in this field of work. DA, Stalking and sexual violence need to be a priority for the OPCC and reflect the good work the constabulary are doing. It is a fine balance

between keeping and sustaining what is working and providing opportunities for creativity and innovation within the field.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

We are incredibly proud of our DVA car project which receives big lottery funding. We are happy to share this information with the panel if necessary. We were able to achieve the funding because of small pilots we ran on OPCC grant money at 3k per project. We used this as a catalyst for research to apply for 254K from the BIG lottery and are now able to run this project across the east hants area. The project works so well that it is now on the force wide strategy for Hants constabulary for funding to be sought for the rest of Hampshire.

I have already mentioned the stronger partnerships between some organisations as a result of joint commissioning. This cannot be underestimated, especially in an ever increasing competitive climate for charities. Hampshire have done very well to forge stronger relationships between expert providers as I know other areas where the relationships are much more tenuous.

- 5) *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

We would really like to see what the plan is for the new PCC. We have seen some very positive encouragement about DA being his priority, particularly in the run up to the election. I appreciate that it takes time to assess what the plan looks like. However, our OPCC funding for services that provides vital support to victims and survivors of domestic abuse and stalking runs out in March 2017. If we are not going to be receiving any further funding from the OPCC we will need time to plan for other funding bids and or provide clear exit strategies for these services and our clients. Obviously as a charity we are always applying for new funding and trying to sustain vital services, knowing what our funding landscape looks like is essential to our business plans and moreover to our clients who need consistent support and safety planning particularly when they are at risk of serious harm or murder. Our stalking clinic in Hampshire is nationally recognised as best practice, at a recent event I attended at Clarence House with the Duchess of Cornwall I had so many professionals mentioning how envious they were of our model and asking to come and visit us and work with us. This funding runs out in 7 months which is frustrating when we are having such great results and national attention.

Chrysalis

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

This is a very difficult subject to explore; so many people hide the fact of abuse rather than share it, even with their counsellors. Chrysalis has a venue for supporting the victims and witnesses of crime; it is only used by our own beneficiaries however it is open to all from the protected strands of Gender Reassignment and Sexual Orientation.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

Chrysalis would be happy to take referrals from other agencies however I do not think that our wellbeing centre has a very high profile due to the precautions we take to protect our client base. Has the OPCC considered a directory of the help agencies that are supported by them?

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

Who are the front line support agencies? Who is there with follow on support? How do they find out about each other? Who is willing to accept referrals from other agencies?

How can we all help each other to support these very vulnerable people who are trusting us to provide them with an appropriate safety net? Could the OPCC have a conference with time to hear from organisations and agencies?

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

Chrysalis works with those who are transitioning and their families. It can take parents and partners a long time to understand the pathway that their loved one is taking. Partners in particular can be very angry with the process and this often leads to an abusive situation. Support for both partners provides a more enlightened journey.

- 5) *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

There are so many types of abuse within our client base. We often have young adults held prisoner or threatened with rejection by their parents. This usually

affects those still in college or at university. Partners who feel rejected and betrayed by the person they have lived with as a husband or wife who is now transitioning. We have older clients who lose their whole family and are blackmailed into having to be their pre-transition persona to see children and grandchildren.

Where do they go for support when the violence at home gets too much? There are a few refuges that now have individual secure accommodation. Our beneficiaries have felt as threatened in a hostel as they have in their own home. The woman's refuge group are now trying to address this situation. Chrysalis would love to be able to provide a 'safe house' for our beneficiaries, so many are thrown out of their family homes.

CIS'ters

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

As the Counties and OPCC currently limit the opportunities to undertake meaningful prevention and detection by using the Home Office definition – in that it excludes children who are victims of domestic abuse. Many where the same perpetrator is involved, and in other cases where a second member of the family is the abuser. In many cases the abuse includes sexual abuse.

In 2015 the Childrens Commissioner highlighted that 7 out of 8 child victims of familial sexual abuse are unknown to the authorities and it is disappointing that the OPCC and the Counties have yet to engage with this issue with CIS'ters – within the context of domestic abuse.

Research undertaken within our service (adult survivors of intrafamilial sexual abuse as children) highlighted that 62% were victims of sexual abuse as a child concurrently with domestic abuse; and 58% had also been exploited as children outside of the home (as well as inside). By not considering individuals under the age of 16 to be victims (in that the definition excludes them), authorities fail to recognise the likelihood of child victims and they remain invisible. 42% of adult survivors of childhood intrafamilial sexual abuse had become victims of domestic abuse as adults.

The continued denial by the authorities to view children as victims of domestic abuse, denies them the opportunity to have their own experience of domestic abuse (and other forms of abuse concurrently).

Currently the government and statutory authorities highlight CSE and DV as priorities – but given the scenario above – it is incredibly important that the subject of CSA be viewed as relevant to DV.

We have yet to see the two counties and the OPCC to fully appreciate this – and therefore children continue to slip through the gaps.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

In light of above – the fact that any awareness campaign continues to ignore the plight of child victims of domestic abuse (often viewing them as mere bystanders/witnesses) – we would suggest that the communication is inadequate and ignores the plight of children who are daily experiencing domestic abuse, and many of them concurrent victims of other forms of abuse within the home, and outside of the home.

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

The children. Although unable to identify the stats, verbally many workers from the refuge services highlight that often the women who are accessing safe houses today, attended them as children with their mothers. As children they were invisible (the mother being seen as the victim, the children as mere witnesses); and opportunities to act to identify the nature of the child's total experience were missed. It is our understanding that not much has changed, and children are still seen as the witness, and the mother the victim.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*
- 5) *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

Although we have sought a linking between sexual abuse and domestic abuse – we continue to think it imperative that as issues, they remain separate in terms of strategies. This is because although there are links, 1000s of victims of sexual crimes do NOT take place within a domestic setting – and the approach is different when considering prevention, detection and recovery.

For years statutory authorities have sought to see sexual crimes only as a subset of domestic violence – and this has been a huge mistake. We were pleased, therefore, to work with the OPCC during 2014-15 to develop the sexual violence strategy – and would wish this work to continue.

CSP – Fareham

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

Under SH tenure representatives of OPCC have visited SDAS services, spoken at AGM, engaged with staff strategically eg Sexual Crime Strategy. OPCC works with SDAS collaboratively on ground breaking projects e.g FGM. OPCC has commissioned innovative projects e.g Boy to Men. OPCC seeks specialist knowledge from SDAS in order to improve responses to victims of domestic abuse. The OPCC could engage better with victims and survivors. The OPCC could consider co-production of services. SDAS has an active Service User Group, SU Champions and holds an annual consultation and participation event – the OPCC would be welcome to attend (this year 40 victims and survivors attended the event)

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

OPCC has engaged with the media eg Body Worn Cameras. It would be great if the OPCC would engage with specialist providers such as SDAS and develop a media campaign for Hampshire. Fareham CSP and Chairman would be willing partners and advocates

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

They need to listen to specialist providers to understand what works and what victims and survivors want. External consultants and regional commissioners do not have the contact with real victims and survivors. In an increasingly difficult economic climate the OPCC needs to ensure that services for victims are not reduced. The OPCC also needs to ensure that diverting funding from victim services is not hidden by jointly commissioning victim and perpetrator services. OPCC needs to influence commissioners to protect services to children and young people affected by DVA – in order to ensure that they do not end up as victims, perpetrators or general offenders.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

SDAS delivering Who's in Charge – group work for non-abusive parents living with violent children

SDAS Boys to Men Project – working to break the cycle of abuse with boys and young men affected by domestic abuse
 Portsmouth City Council Up2U Perpetrator Programme
 Aurora New Dawn – DV Cars

SDAS engagement with the Fareham Supporting Families Programme, supporting families beyond their regular engagement.

SDAS involvement with local Partnership Action Group so that victims and perpetrators can have access to other agencies including mental health, substances misuse support services, police, fire service mentoring, housing, benefits etc

- 5) Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?

No thank you.

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Youth Offending Teams

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

OPCC has worked with partners including the third sector such as the Hampton Trust and Southern Domestic Abuse Service, as well as YOTs (by provision of resource to enable programmes to run).

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

Perhaps further details on the website with links for public and professionals with evidence of what works/good practice.

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

Prevention is important – stopping the pattern before it starts or grows into adult relationships. Adolescent/child to parent violence programmes target this.

Transitions to adulthood are also important in terms of ensuring services for both victims and perpetrators are seamless.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

Break4Change programme

Hampshire Constabulary

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

It is clear that within the OPCC there is a focus and drive around delivering a quality service to victims of domestic abuse which meets their needs, keeps them safe and which minimised the risk of reoffending. This has been a core element of the previous PCC's policing plan, priorities and commitments and has continued post-election as the new PCC develops his 100-day plan and police and crime plan. Outlined below are some of the practical ways this has been evidenced:

The Integrated Domestic Abuse Service for Hampshire (IDASH) contract:

Over the last 3 years the OPCC has worked closely with the constabulary and local authorities to commission a pan-Hampshire approach to providing support to victims of domestic abuse. This has tackled the post-code lottery that previously existed across the two counties and ensures a consistent level of support is available, based on the assessed risk to the victim. Importantly, through this service victims assessed as both medium and standard-risk still receive support and assistance, which would have previously been reserved for those assessed as being at high risk of serious harm. The contract also includes provision for community engagement/outreach and support to children who live in households affected by domestic abuse.

The Domestic Violence Priority Perpetrator Scheme: This is another partnership commissioned service which the OPCC has played a key role in making happen. The scheme for the first time sees serial and repeat perpetrators being identified consistently across all partner agencies (with a dedicated member of staff provided by Aurora New Dawn based in the constabulary's offender-management hub). The scheme then works with the perpetrators to help them reach a stable state in their lives where they are able to meaningfully engage with a perpetrator intervention programme run by the Hampton Trust. The scheme went-live in June and has already seem some significant risks identified and referred onto the programme which would otherwise have had nothing in place other than potential enforcement action by the police.

Project CARA: Project CARA is a jointly commissioned project between the OPCC and the constabulary designed to reduce reoffending for domestic abuse perpetrators who are arrested for the first time. It sees an offender who is arrested for the first time and is eligible for a caution, given a conditional caution to attend two 1-day workshops run by the Hampton Trust and aimed at making them aware of the impact of their behaviour. In between the workshops the victim is visited by a member of the constabulary's neighbourhood policing teams to ensure there have been no further incidents and to assess whether the risk-level has increased since the initial assessment. The workshops have been evaluated using a randomised-control

sample research programme and have been shown to significantly reduce reoffending.

Domestic Abuse Cars: The OPCC has been involved in the setting-up of Domestic Abuse Cars in the East of the county. This innovative arrangement sees police officers paired-up with trained domestic abuse support workers at key times. The scheme has now been funded by the Big Lottery, but further discussions are ongoing with the OPCC around rolling out funding for the project to run across the force area.

The Hampshire Stalking Clinic: This is a unique project of its kind which would not be possible without the support and funding of the OPCC. The scheme sees Police working with psychologists, psychiatrists, probation, CPS and a dedicated stalking-advocate to identify and manage the highest-risk stalking cases across the county each month. By the nature of stalking psychology, many of these cases will have previously been intimate partners and so would be classified as domestic abuse.

Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts: The OPCC has been central to the setting-up of specialist domestic abuse courts within the force-area ensuring that victims of domestic abuse have an enhanced response throughout the court process and that courts are fully aware of the unique nature of prosecuting domestic abuse offences and supporting victims and their families through the process.

Court 'Walkthrough' Films OPCC funding is being provided to create 'walkthrough' films of Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester and Salisbury Crown Courts. Salisbury is included although in Wiltshire as Hampshire cases are often heard in this location. Subject to the costs, it may be possible to include some or all of the Magistrate Court locations. Links to these films will be made available for all Criminal Justice partners to have on their website and will be used by police officers, witness care officers, court staff, Victim Support and Witness Service to help provide information to victims and witnesses who may be attending court. They can be used early in the process to help familiarise victims and witnesses with the court and what to expect. If a witness does not want to attend for a pre-trial visit they will be encouraged to view the films. In addition, there are times when a trial is moved to another court at very short notice and the victim or witness will not have time for a pre-trial visit – the film will help to provide visual information of the court and layout they will be attending.

Violent Offender Intervention Programme: For the last 3 years the OPCC has funded a pilot project in the North of Hampshire aimed at providing "assertive outreach" to violent offenders. Essentially this programme takes offenders who are too chaotic to engage with universal services, and intensively supports them to access the services they need so they can become more self-reliant. This in turn increases the effectiveness of their engagement with rehabilitative programmes such as IOM and helps the risks they pose to be better managed. A significant proportion of the violent

offenders worked with through this programme will be perpetrators of domestic abuse.

Alongside the support provided by commissioning relevant services, the OPCC are actively engaged in a broad range of domestic abuse governance arrangements across the county including:

Hampshire Constabulary Domestic Abuse Silver Group: This is an internal police coordination board with the remit of developing the force's domestic abuse Action Plan and ensuring its delivery. The OPCC victim and witnesses lead has been invited to be a part of this group and has been actively involved in its work.

Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership Forum: This group is chaired by Hampshire Constabulary, but is designed to bring practitioners together each quarter to identify any issues with coordination between agencies and ensure close working relationships. The OPCC are active participants in this group and have a standing agenda item to keep partners informed of their latest developments.

Hampshire Domestic Abuse Strategic Group: This is the Hampshire County Council governance board around domestic abuse, which is also attended by the unitary authorities. This board sets and agrees a county-wide domestic abuse strategy and coordinates strategic activity. The OPCC are a core member of this group and actively participate in its work.

Force Performance Group: Chaired by the Constabulary's Deputy Chief Constable and attended by senior leaders from across the Constabulary this group scrutinised performance in relation to key areas. In March 2016 domestic abuse was raised to be a force-priority, meaning that monthly updates are provided to the group around the constabulary's approach to domestic abuse. The OPCC are represented at this group and actively participate in its work.

Victims and Witnesses Group: This is a sub-group of the Local Criminal Justice Board and has a specific remit to oversee the arrangements for victims of domestic abuse. Until very recently this group was chaired by the Deputy PCC, and the OPCC still attend and are central to its work.

In relation to opportunities for greater engagement, the only potential suggestion would be to consider OPCC representation at the four Local Safeguarding Childrens Board and the four Local Safeguarding Adult Boards if this is not already in place.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

Over the last year the OPCC has commissioned a specific piece of work aimed at listening to victims of domestic abuse and establishing their views on how the service they were provided could have been improved. The report

“Once Called-Twice Shy” has been used to inform the Constabulary’s domestic abuse action-plan and is a valuable insight into the lived-experience of victims of domestic abuse.

Alongside this the OPCC have been working with the Constabulary to develop a safe method of surveying victims of domestic abuse. The OPCC lead for victims and witnesses has been a core member of the steering-group for this work, which is due to commence in August. The data from this project will for the first time allow us to assess the quality of service provided to victims as they perceive it.

In addition the IDASH contract mentioned above contains extensive provision for supporting victims of domestic abuse and community engagement/outreach to raise awareness of what constitutes abuse and the support available. Community engagement and outreach is also explicitly included within the DVPP perpetrator programme, with the contract providers being commissioned to train frontline staff on the nature of abuse and the way the scheme works.

Finally the OPCC is an integral member of the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership which exists to raise awareness within the community about the impact of domestic abuse and the support measures that are available to people who have been affected by it.

3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

1 – Providing excellent services to victims of domestic abuse and their families.

2 – Providing robust approaches to domestic abuse perpetrator intervention which identify, assess and manage the risks posed to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

3 - Ensuring all agencies within the Public, Voluntary and Community Sectors know their part they need to play in tackling domestic abuse.

4 – Supporting all agencies to move from just assessing and managing risk in relation to domestic abuse towards assessing and addressing their needs.

4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

The constabulary lead for domestic abuse meets regularly with representatives from the OPCC to ensure current approaches are proving effective and to explore potential developments for the future. Some of the areas that have been discussed include:

Domestic Abuse Cars: As outlined above this is an excellent scheme which currently only operates in parts of the two counties. There is an opportunity to look to extend this across the force-area, to ensure all victims of domestic abuse have access to it during peak periods.

Operation Encompass: This is an approach adopted in other areas of the country whereby schools are informed the following day if one of their pupils has witnessed or been a victim of domestic abuse. There are clear benefits from this approach; however it would need to be approved across all local authority areas. The OPCC could be central in securing the necessary support to implement this within Hampshire.

Integrated Offender Management: There is a very successful IOM scheme within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, which will include a number of domestic abuse perpetrators; however there is not a specific domestic abuse cohort or approach. Strategically this could potentially allow all rehabilitative partners to work even more closely to help perpetrators reform their behaviour.

Child therapeutic support: There is a wide-range of research demonstrating that domestic abuse has an inter-generational effect, with children mimicking observed behaviour from their families. Work with children affected by domestic abuse is therefore critical to producing a long-term reduction in reoffending.

“Whole-system” approach to domestic abuse risk assessment: At present there are a number of risk-assessment partnership groups which might all be involved with the same family (MAPP/ IOM with the perpetrator, MARAC with the victim; Child Protection/Child In Need with the children and Troubled Families with the whole family). This potentially involves several different sets of meetings all discussing the same risks and needs, giving rise to the potential of creating an approach which combines elements from all the individual processes to reduce duplication and ensure all partners are privy to the same information.

Restorative Justice: The OPCC has invested heavily in RJ and the next logical step is to look if there are any situations where it would be suitable for use in cases of domestic abuse. Any such use would need to be carefully considered and risk-assessed, but could have a significant impact in reducing reoffending if successful.

- 5) *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

A copy of the constabulary’s published domestic abuse action plan can be found here:

<http://www.hampshire.police.uk/internet/asset/b19ce3af-e1fe-4107-ba76-132f592346bE/1689992%20Domestic%20Abuse%20Action%20Plan.pdf>

This clearly outlines the measures the constabulary is looking to focus on over the next 12 months in relation to domestic abuse. The OPCC has been heavily involved in helping to design the plan through the domestic abuse partnership forum and the silver group.

HMP IOW

“I think our arrangements work well in terms of local police liaison relating to our remand population and more broadly with offender managers in the community for our sentenced men, some of course having been convicted of domestic abuse. Key issues around MAPPA and resettlement usually come into play far later in sentence when the men have moved on from here.”

Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire and the IOW



RESPONSE TO

Hampshire Police and Crime Panel's

Proactive Scrutiny into Domestic Abuse

From

Mr Michael Lane

Police and Crime Commissioner

Response Compiled By	Ranjeev Kumar Pathak - Senior Performance and Policy Officer – Performance and Policy Team Karen Dawes – Commissioning and Contracts Manager Emma Robertson – Victim / Witness Contracts and Commissioning Manager – Commissioning and Partnership Team DCI Tim Rowlandson – Hampshire Constabulary
On	22 nd August 2016
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Q1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

It is clear that within the OPCC there is a focus and drive around delivering a quality service to victims of domestic abuse which meets their needs and reduces risk. This will continue to be a core element of the PCC's policing plan, priorities and commitments and will be important in his police and crime plan.

Outlined below are some of the practical ways this has been evidenced:

a) The Integrated Domestic Abuse Service for Hampshire (IDASH) contract:

IDASH commenced in April 2015 and the OPCC has worked closely with the constabulary and local authorities to commission a pan-Hampshire approach to providing support to victims of domestic abuse. There is one service specification covering the County Council area which ensures consistency in service regardless of where a victim lives.

The IDASH contract is jointly commissioned by Hampshire County Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner. The contract was awarded to 'YOU' and 'Southern Domestic Abuse Service'. The OPCC remains a key partner in ongoing contract management.

The core objectives of IDASH are to:

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

IDASH consists of:

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 based services
5. Move on and resettlement services
6. Personal support networks and group work

b) The Domestic Abuse Prevention Partnership (DAPP) Scheme:

The DAPP identifies serial and priority perpetrators across the Hampshire County Council and Southampton City Council area. Chaotic Perpetrators who do not engage with mainstream services work with the DAPP to stabilise behaviour before taking part in a structured programme. The scheme went-live

November 2015 and has already identified perpetrators and worked with them to reduce risk. This would previously have relied purely on police enforcement.

The DAPP contract is jointly commissioned by Hampshire County Council, Southampton City Council and the Police and Crime Commissioner. It focuses on domestic abuse perpetrators. The contract was awarded to the Hampton Trust, Aurora New Dawn and Baseline Consultancy.

The core objectives of the DAPP are:

1. To reduce the risk to victims and potential victims
2. To promote healthier relationships and lifestyles
3. To improve welfare and outcomes for children
4. To reduce the cost to public service

The 'DAPP' includes a single point of contact based within the Offender Management Hub who gains information and shares intelligence in relation to perpetrators who pose a public protection risk to multiple partners and/or children. The service includes a structured programme consisting of a variety of modules, and also a service to stabilise chaotic offenders who do not engage with main steam services. Once stabilised, they can take part in the structured programme.

c) Project CARA:

Project CARA is a jointly commissioned project between the OPCC and the constabulary designed to reduce reoffending for domestic abuse perpetrators who are arrested for the first time. It sees an offender, who is arrested for the first time and is eligible for a caution, given a conditional caution to attend two 1-day workshops run by the Hampton Trust. These workshops are aimed at making them aware of the impact of their behaviour. In between the workshops the victim is visited by a member of the constabulary's neighbourhood policing teams to ensure there have been no further incidents and to assess whether the risk-level has increased since the initial assessment. The workshops have been evaluated using a randomised-control sample research programme and have been shown to significantly reduce reoffending.

d) Domestic Abuse Cars:

The OPCC has been involved in the setting-up of Domestic Abuse Cars in the East of the county. This innovative arrangement sees police officers paired-up with trained domestic abuse support workers at key times. The scheme has now been funded by the Big Lottery, but further discussions are ongoing with the OPCC around rolling out funding for the project to run across the force area.

e) The Hampshire Stalking Clinic:

This is a unique project of its kind which would not be possible without the support and funding of the OPCC. The scheme sees Police working with psychologists, psychiatrists, probation, CPS and a dedicated stalking-advocate

to identify and manage the highest-risk stalking cases across the county each month. By the nature of stalking psychology, many of these cases will have previously been intimate partners and so would be classified as domestic abuse.

f) Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts:

The OPCC has been central to the setting-up of specialist domestic abuse courts within the force-area ensuring that victims of domestic abuse have an enhanced response throughout the court process and that courts are fully aware of the unique nature of prosecuting domestic abuse offences and supporting victims and their families through the process.

SDACs were created and established well before the time of the OPCC. However the OPCC has been involved in the review and re-evaluation of the SDACs and their current function and remit. One of the recommendations from the joint OPCC/LCJB Mapping the Victim Journey report was for there to be some standardisation across the SDACs. The new SDAC Steering Group had its first meeting on 13th July 2016. Terms of Reference and membership were agreed and a proposal was subsequently taken to the LCJB on 27th July that the newly formed group should merge with the long established LCJB V&W group. The LCJB V&W group agenda will have separate standing items on SDAC and will ensure high quality consistent practise across all SDACs with performance information being analysed using 5 key indicators

- 1) Conviction rates
- 2) Timeliness (charge to first hearing and first hearing to trial)
- 3) Cracked/ineffective and vacated hearings
- 4) Guilty plea at first hearing
- 5) Probation reports on the first day

The LCJB V&W group will focus on 3 components from the SDAC framework at each meeting on a rolling basis. The OPCC and CJS partners will work closely to monitor this.

g) Court ‘Walkthrough’ Films

OPCC funding is being provided to create ‘walkthrough’ films of Portsmouth, Southampton, Winchester and Salisbury Crown Courts. Salisbury is included although in Wiltshire as Hampshire cases are often heard in this location. Subject to the costs, it may be possible to include some or all of the Magistrate Court locations. Links to these films will be made available for all Criminal Justice partners to have on their website and will be used by police officers, witness care officers, court staff, Victim Support and Witness Service to help provide information to victims and witnesses who may be attending court. They can be used early in the process to help familiarise victims and witnesses with the court and what to expect. If a witness does not want to attend for a pre-trial visit they will be encouraged to view the films. In addition, there are times when a trial is moved to another court at very short notice and the victim or witness

will not have time for a pre-trial visit – the film will help to provide visual information of the court and layout they will be attending.

h) Violent Offender Intervention Programme:

For the last 2 years the OPCC has funded a pilot project in the North of Hampshire aimed at providing “assertive outreach” to violent offenders. Essentially this programme takes offenders who are too chaotic to engage with universal services, and intensively supports them to access the services they need so they can become more self-reliant. This in turn increases the effectiveness of their engagement with rehabilitative programmes such as MAPPA and helps the risks they pose to be better managed. A proportion of the violent offenders worked with through this programme will be perpetrators of domestic abuse.

Alongside the support provided by commissioning relevant services, the OPCC are actively engaged in a broad range of domestic abuse governance arrangements across the county including:

i) Hampshire Constabulary Domestic Abuse Silver Group:

This is an internal police coordination board with the remit of developing the force’s domestic abuse Action Plan and ensuring its delivery. The OPCC victim and witnesses lead has been invited to be a part of this group and has been actively involved in its work.

j) Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership Forum:

This group is chaired by Hampshire Constabulary, but is designed to bring practitioners together each quarter to identify any issues with coordination between agencies and ensure close working relationships. The OPCC are active participants in this group and have a standing agenda item to keep partners informed of their latest developments.

k) Hampshire Domestic Abuse Strategic Group:

This is the Hampshire County Council governance board around domestic abuse, which is also attended by the unitary authorities. This board sets and agrees a county-wide domestic abuse strategy and coordinates strategic activity. The OPCC are a core member of this group and actively participate in its work.

l) Force Performance Group:

Chaired by the Constabulary’s Deputy Chief Constable and attended by senior leaders from across the Constabulary this group scrutinised performance in relation to key areas. In March 2016 domestic abuse was raised to be a force-priority, meaning that monthly updates are provided to the group around the

constabulary's approach to domestic abuse. The OPCC are represented at this group and actively participate in its work.

m) Victims and Witnesses Group:

This is a sub-group of the Local Criminal Justice Board and has a specific remit to oversee the arrangements for victims of domestic abuse. Until very recently this group was chaired by the Deputy PCC, and the OPCC still attends and are central to its work.

In relation to opportunities for greater engagement, the only potential suggestion would be to consider OPCC representation at the four Local Safeguarding Children's Board and the four Local Safeguarding Adult Boards if this is not already in place.

n) Southampton City Council's integrated domestic abuse contract:

The Police and Crime Commissioner contribute funding towards Southampton City Council's integrated domestic abuse and sexual crime contract which was awarded to Southampton Rape Crisis Centre. This includes prevention and early intervention and also refuge provision. The prevention and early intervention forms part of Southampton City Council's 'PIPPA' delivery model (Prevention, Intervention, Public Protection and Alliance) which comprises Southampton City Council provided services, commissioned services and partnership arrangements and co-location of professionals.

The aims and objectives of prevention and early intervention are to provide a coordinated community and voluntary sector response whose core functions include education and public awareness, identification and access to advice and support, community development 'volunteering and support recovery' and group and therapeutic support and counselling.

o) Portsmouth City Council area domestic abuse services:

The Police and Crime Commissioner continue to support domestic abuse services in the Portsmouth City Council area through grants. For example, the Police and Crime Commissioner grant funds Up2U domestic abuse perpetrator's programme, Portsmouth Court IDVA, Portsmouth domestic abuse helpline, work with children and families to try and break the cycle of abuse, group work for victims and survivors, a male mentoring project, increased IDVA provision as part of the Early Intervention Project, and a counselling service for victims of domestic abuse and sexual crime. The OPCC is working closely with Portsmouth City Council to identify future opportunities to jointly commission services.

p) Isle of Wight domestic abuse services:

The OPCC is working closely with the Isle of Wight Local Authority to explore the possibility of jointly commissioning domestic abuse and sexual crime services from April 2017. This may include refuge, IDVA, ISVA, Freedom

Programme, group work, outreach and rape counselling. Currently domestic abuse services are grant funded by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

q) Domestic Homicide Review of process (DHRs):

The OPCC is undertaking a review of the 'process' of Domestic Homicide Reviews. DHRs are the responsibility of Community Safety Partnerships. There are concerns around quality of chairs, lack of funding, confusion around involvement with the family, poor governance and lateness of completion. The OPCC has met with the Home Office who are particularly interested as they are currently amending their DHR policy. A working group consisting of Community Safety Managers, Adult Services and Police has been set up to jointly review this work led by the OPCC. The Local Government Association has also been consulted. The review should be complete and presented to the next Community Safety Alliance in October.

r) Membership of domestic abuse partnerships

In addition to being represented at all top tier Local Authority domestic abuse partnerships, the OPCC is a member of the Domestic Abuse partnership and Victim and Witnesses sub group of the LCJB.

Q2) How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?

Over the last year the OPCC has commissioned a specific piece of work aimed at listening to victims of domestic abuse and establishing their views on how the service they were provided could have been improved. The report "Once Called-Twice Shy" has been used to inform the Constabulary's domestic abuse action-plan and is a valuable insight into the lived-experience of victims of domestic abuse.

Alongside this the OPCC have been working with the Constabulary to develop a safe method of surveying victims of domestic abuse. The OPCC lead for victims and witnesses has been a core member of the steering-group for this work, which is due to commence in August. The data from this project will for the first time allow us to gather and assess the quality of service provided to victims as they perceive it.

In addition the IDASH contract mentioned above contains extensive provision for supporting victims of domestic abuse and community engagement/outreach to raise awareness of what constitutes abuse and the support available. Community engagement and outreach is also explicitly included within the DAPP perpetrator programme, with the contract providers being commissioned to train frontline staff on the nature of abuse and the way the scheme works.

Finally the OPCC is an integral member of the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Partnership which exists to raise awareness within the community about the

impact of domestic abuse and the support measures that are available to people who have been affected by it.

Q3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

The PCC is currently consulting on his new Police and Crime Plan priorities, these can be viewed below. Domestic abuse is a theme that runs throughout these priorities.

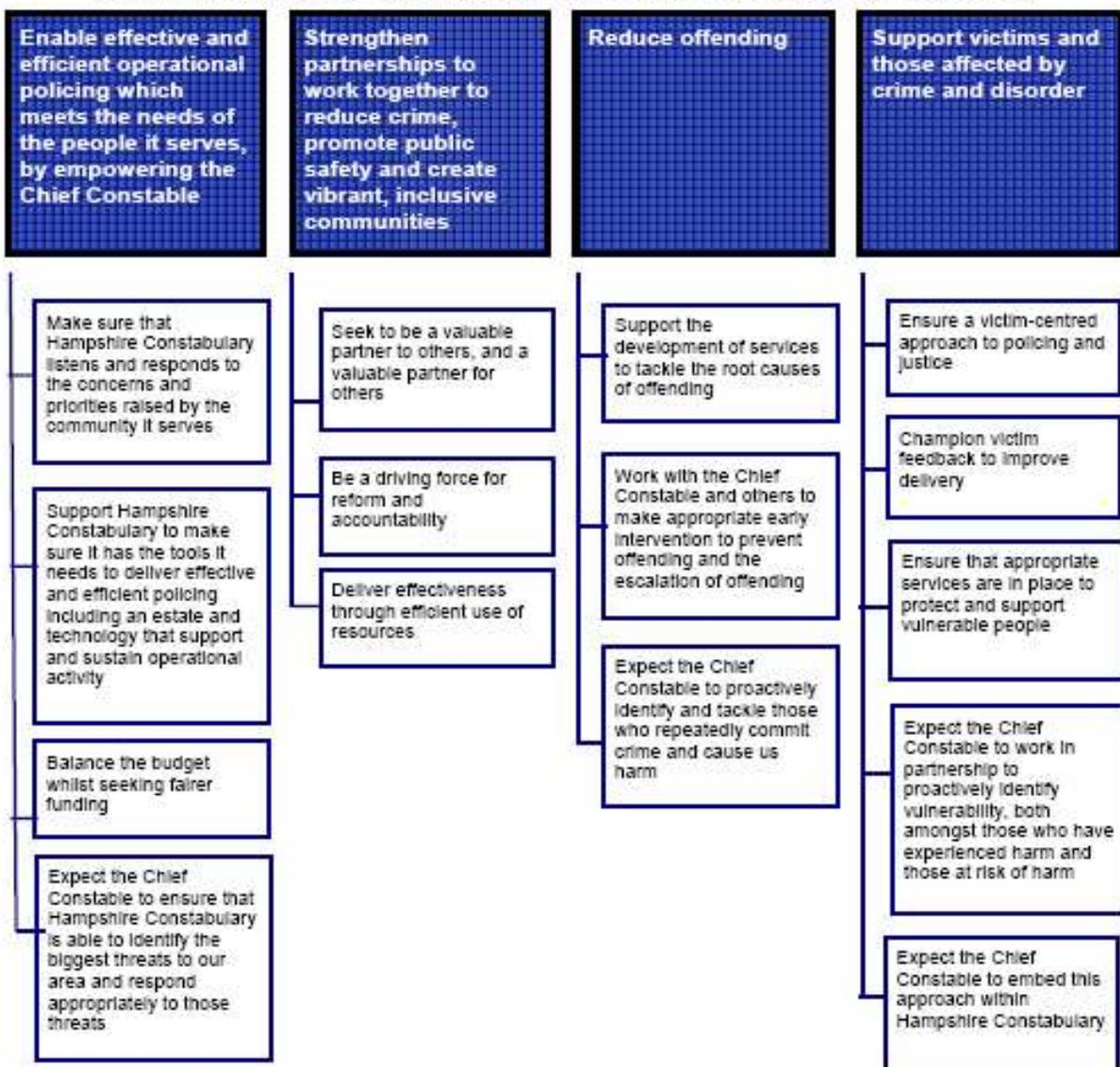
DRAFT for consultation

My Police and Crime Objectives

My proposals are deliberately broadly framed, designed to provide consistent strategic direction over the next five years. This will be supported by detailed delivery planning updated annually in the light of emerging opportunities, risks and priorities, and to reflect successes and projects delivered.

Mission: To make you, your family, and your community safer

Standing up for every resident: being visible, accessible and accountable to the people I represent, ensuring their concerns are heard and addressed.



Q4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

The constabulary lead for domestic abuse meets regularly with representatives from the OPCC to ensure current approaches are proving effective and to explore potential developments for the future. Some of the areas that have been discussed include:

a) Domestic Abuse Cars:

As outlined above this is an excellent scheme which currently only operates in parts of the two counties. There is an opportunity to look to extend this across the force-area, to ensure all victims of domestic abuse have access to it during peak periods.

b) Operation Encompass:

This is an approach adopted in other areas of the country whereby schools are informed the following day if one of their pupils has witnessed or been a victim of domestic abuse. There are clear benefits from this approach; however it would need to be approved across all local authority areas. The OPCC could be central in securing the necessary support to implement this within Hampshire.

c) Integrated Offender Management:

There is a very successful IOM scheme within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, which will include a number of domestic abuse perpetrators; however there is not a specific domestic abuse cohort or approach. Strategically this could potentially allow all rehabilitative partners to work even more closely to help perpetrators reform their behaviour.

d) Child therapeutic support:

There is a wide-range of research demonstrating that domestic abuse has an inter-generational effect, with children mimicking observed behaviour from their families. Work with children affected by domestic abuse is therefore critical to producing a long-term reduction in reoffending.

e) “Whole-system” approach to domestic abuse risk assessment:

At present there are a number of risk-assessment partnership groups which might all be involved with the same family (MAPPA/IOM with the perpetrator, MARAC with the victim; Child Protection/Child In Need with the children and Troubled Families with the whole family). This potentially involves several different sets of meetings all discussing the same risks and needs, giving rise to the potential of creating an approach which combines elements from all the individual processes to reduce duplication and ensure all partners are privy to the same information.

f) Restorative Justice:

The OPCC has invested heavily in RJ and the next logical step is to look if there are any situations where it would be suitable for use in cases of domestic abuse. Any such use would need to be carefully considered and risk-assessed, but could have a significant impact in reducing reoffending if successful.

Q5 *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

A copy of the constabulary's published domestic abuse action plan can be found here:

<http://www.hampshire.police.uk/internet/asset/b19ce3af-e1fe-4107-ba76-132f592346bE/1689992%20Domestic%20Abuse%20Action%20Plan.pdf>

This clearly outlines the measures the constabulary is looking to focus on over the next 12 months in relation to domestic abuse. The OPCC has been heavily involved in helping to design the plan through the domestic abuse partnership forum and the silver group.

Below is a list of domestic abuse victims and perpetrators projects funded by the PCC in 2016/17

Grant Reference	Organisation Name	Project Title	Project Summary	Funding Allocated for 2016/17
SCF0200	Aurora New Dawn	SDAC IDVA	Deliver specialist IDVA service for Portsmouth courts linked to the Portsmouth Specialist Domestic Abuse Court (SDAC). To focus on attrition rate.	£40,000
SCF0201	Aurora New Dawn	Portsmouth Helpline	To provide an out of hours domestic abuse helpline for Portsmouth which will run 24hrs at weekends and bank holidays.	£16,000
SCF0214	Southern Domestic Abuse Service	It's a RAPP	Work with children & young people on domestic violence & sexual exploitation to break the cycle of abuse as victim, perpetrator or general offender.	£20,500
SCF0216	Southern Domestic Abuse Service	The Freedom Programme - Portsmouth	The Freedom Programme - group work for women to learn about domestic abuse so that they can break the cycle of abuse for themselves & their children.	£2,050
SCF0217	Southern Domestic Abuse Service	Boys to Men: Male Mentoring Project	Work with young men to break the cycle of abuse as victim, perpetrator or general offender	£25,625
SCF0218	Early Intervention Project	EIP IDVA provision	Increased IDVA provision for those experiencing DA, developing safety plans for victims and children to reduce risk of significant harm or murder.	£40,852
SCF0224	Portsmouth Counselling Service	Counselling for Adult Witnesses and Survivors of Domestic Abuse	One-to-one counselling for adult witnesses and survivors of domestic abuse. A Counselling Assessment and 12 counselling sessions are offered.	£8,200
SCF0230	Island Women's Refuge	Children's Play Therapy	Delivery of play therapy and protective behaviours sessions to children who have experienced / witnessed domestic abuse. Parenting advice to carers.	£9,000
SCF0232	Island Women's Refuge	Freedom Programme	Freedom Programme - twelve week rolling programme aimed at helping victims to understand the dynamics of an abusive relationship.	£10,156
SCF0235	Island Women's Refuge	Generic Outreach	The outreach service provides support in the community to people (mainly women) in abusive relationships. Support is both practical and emotional.	£18,000
SCF0249	Age UKIW	Older Person domestic Abuse Support Project	Create a person centred service where older victims of domestic abuse feel more supported & confident in reporting incidents.	£21,000
SCF0269	Southampton City council	Southampton IDVA	A contribution to SCC commissioned integrated domestic and sexual abuse service to include early intervention/prevention via 1 IDVA 1 Court IDVA	£65,000

£276,383

Grant Reference	Organisation Name	Project Title	Project Summary	Funding Allocated for 2016/17
SCF0239	Portsmouth City Council	Up2U: Creating Healthy Relationships	Up2U is an intervention programme to work with people who use abusive and/or violent behaviours in their relationships, with partner support.	£20,000

Pompey in the Community

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

Unfortunately domestic abuse is not something we have much experience in with our young people in the last year. Our priorities are around young people and early intervention and prevention of anti-social behaviour and criminality in our local communities. We work on this issue if we have a safeguarding concern and a disclosure from a young person. We would make the necessary referrals to the right support agency within the city to make sure the concern is dealt by the correct professionals and the young person can access the right support for them and their family.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

We are aware of domestic abuse campaigns through the work of the Youth Commission and this continues to be the main area of communication in where we can support and obtain resources from. One of our lead members of staff is a member of the Hampshire & IOW Youth Commission and this is an invaluable link for us in the work we do. He has now encouraged and mentored one of our challenging young people to also become a member of the Youth Commission. They feedback useful information on the work of the OPCC, Youth Commission and local partners and Louis in particular has attended further training and development around these priority themes.

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

As our area of work is not directly involved that much with the domestic abuse, it is difficult to say what priorities should be. Our role would be around how the issue of domestic abuse may affect our young people from a safeguarding perspective especially if we had a disclosure or a concern about a young person in particular and what they were being exposed to at home.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

Not that we are aware of currently.

- 5) *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

Nothing further to add.

Portsmouth City Council

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

We are pleased to see that the OPCC recognised from an early stage the importance of domestic abuse as a driver of violent crime and of the needs of victims and perpetrators.

We have not been clear about the impact that the OPCC is seeking to achieve. We have been concerned that the work that Portsmouth had undertaken in developing a domestic abuse strategy did not appear to be reflected nor the concerns about particular models of delivery.

We do hope that we can be more involved in the development of future models - one size does not fit all. The requirement for the OPCC to take account of local area community safety plans could be improved in our view. The model of commissioning has led to inconsistent delivery in Portsmouth rather than a coordinated community response.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

The OPCCs office regularly attends professional networks to promote their support of addressing this issue. We are not aware of this happening within communities but may well be.

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

While the OPCC has worked to have consistent delivery across the whole county, this has not recognised the different levels of need for different areas. All CSP's have a legal duty to undertake a strategic assessment and this information is available to the OPCC to support targeting areas of highest need. The ensuing plan should then be taken into account by the police and crime commissioner

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

For as long as we can remember 2 women a week are killed due to domestic abuse and this figure hasn't changed so at some point we need to start considering alternative interventions. Portsmouth is in the process of undertaking a strategic review which has resulted in focusing on models of interventions as opposed to resource provision and is considering new

approaches to tackling domestic abuse. We would be interested to engage with the OPCC to trial new initiatives in Portsmouth which if successful could be rolled out across Hampshire.

Portsmouth City Council – Councillor Robert New

1) How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?

The short answer, not very. The previous PCC was quite dangerous in my opinion in terms that his office set to make Domestic Abuse a priority, yet in Portsmouth the PCC rarely engaged, provided minimal funding and then withdrew a portion of the funding for the Safer Portsmouth Partnership (SPP) in the past 12 months, all the while criticising the local authority as an organisation, but withdrew money quietly. Now, the Police are the only partner of the SPP that doesn't pay into it, yet is the main beneficiary of this statutory duty. Also, the way that money is now distributed centrally from the OPCC means that the local operations Superintendent aren't able to make decisions locally that affect Portsmouth regarding small amounts of funding for items such as the Portsmouth SPP. The Superintendent has no money to be able to fund or even oil the wheels of Community Safety initiatives that the OPCC was funding, and that has a direct impact onto the work that the local Police have to carry out. Partners such as the CCG, Probation and Fire Authority continue to pay into the SPP and I seek to request that the OPCC funding is reinstated, even if it is at a reduced level.

2) How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?

I can only speak for the past two years while holding the Portfolio for Community Safety, and in that time, only once did the OPCC actively engage with us, and that was after an ill thought out campaign surrounding the Prevent agenda and political point scoring locally, as I believe that the former PCC believed that the Leader of the City Council would challenge him for the OPCC, which she had no interest in doing, but he took aim at the City of Portsmouth anyway, and it had a negative impact on the reputation of the OPCC locally and obviously wasn't conducive for the local people.

To directly answer the question with regards to Domestic Abuse and positive engagement, there has been none from the OPCC. Until I reached out to the OPCC to try and work together, through sheer desperation and a desire to work together for a positive outcome for both the OPCC and my own city, regrettably, this came to nothing other than words of agreement from the former PCC, there was no contact from the OPCC to myself and it was commenced from my side through my officers and then directly by myself.

To make a positive suggestion, I would recommend (and have recommended directly to the OPCC only earlier this year) a quarterly 'round table' with Political Leads and their lead officers / partners. It is my opinion that the way that the OPCC setup and awarded contracts hasn't been in the interest of the end use, or the victim needing to access Domestic Abuse services and support.

The current setup / contracts actually puts our specialist service providers against each other as competitors, making it difficult for them to share best practice beyond agreed tokenism, meaning an agreement or a uniformed best way forward to tackle local DV needs is never truly found. I say this because now that service providers are potential competitors seeking to bid for a contract awarded by the OPCC, they can't truly share best practice, as it'll do two things under the current setup: 1, give away the bidding parties USP and 2, these service providers are often small, with job salaries directly linked to the award of contracts, meaning the bidding party is constantly mindful of the size of their organisation, whether they can keep their staff in employment and not wanting to give their bidding competitor any form of edge to put their staff in such a position where they might be unemployed, meaning they're operating in a more business like fashion rather than as a charity or service provision with the long term outcomes of victims at the core of everything that they do, which is what is needed in order to truly share best practice. Cliques are formed and power bases are established as a result. This can't be helpful or right for victim outcomes.

I've personally spent the past 18 months immersed in Hampshire and the wider area Domestic Abuse service provision and the current models, contracts and awards raise concern with myself. Least of all because of some of the reckless and questionable people running these services (as has been seen on a wider scale in Manchester recently, and a very sad outcome that I predicted would happen after engaging with the organisation on a fact finding mission) and that there are few checks and balances to monitor outcomes for service users, and whether the service provision is actually working for victims, despite the individual needs of each victim potentially being vastly different in each case.

Communication and sharing of best practice and monitoring of positive and tangible outcomes for victims must be key for the OPCC in my opinion and appropriate funding. The Hampshire unitary authorities and district authorities / Hampshire CC are all tackling this terrible issue and we must remain mindful that while this is a non-statutory duty, that doesn't have appropriate funding from gov or the OPCC in many cases and as a local authority, as is the case of Portsmouth, we are funding and running these services and they do alleviate pressures on the Police Constabulary, yet the funding and buy in from the OPCC is minimal. We sincerely hope that this can change through better communication, information sharing and appropriate funding of new services. Now that a new PCC is in place, I look forward to working together on these matters.

What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?

To organise key dates, quarterly perhaps for a round table specifically for DV with political leads, officers and service providers in a neutral setting.

Looking at the award of contract model, the use of best practice, finding out what assets each local authority has and could contribute towards DV services and to help other local authorities / service providers for example. For example, Portsmouth has many pool cars that are locked up in our carpark over night as they are not in use out of office hours. We could create additional immediate response

services for victims at a small cost etc to add to such a provision that might exist already but is based elsewhere, speeding up response time, providing a faster and potentially life saving intervention as well as improved service that is cheaper to run than that setup of an original service (buying of cars, costs of MOT/servicing etc). Had the OPCC sought to have regular meetings with us, things like this could currently be in place, where we currently can't afford to run such a service ourselves (no appropriate funding from the OPCC or Government), but we do have assets that could be pooled to create such a service. This is just one example of how we can better work together and innovate.

Additionally, seek to look at where there are pan Hampshire gaps in DV services and then fund / commission services appropriately as well as work with local authorities and service providers for priority DV services. It is unrealistic to say that DV should be stamped out. All the while that people have emotions, alcohol is sold and there are levels of poor education across the country, and people living in damaging violent generational cycles, it could never be a reality, but through the right model of service delivery and early intervention and innovative services, we can try to best help those in need.

3) Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?

Southern Domestic Abuse Service have a very good education programme that I personally felt had real added value, but like many things, it was something they funded directly and now have had to stop delivering. Yet, schools (early intervention) have raved about this approach. Also, here in Portsmouth, the Safer Portsmouth Partnership has run a series of successful campaigns to highlight Domestic Abuse awareness and where to find support as both an above-print (online) campaign and in-print campaign.

4) Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?

I could write a whole dossier on the struggles in dealing with the OPCC under the former PCC and the obstacles in our way, games played etc and whether this would be helpful is subjective and may further taint the reputation of the former PCC, which probably isn't helpful in terms of moving forward, however I am concerned that the PCC has inherited most of the staff of the former PCC, who setup the OPCC when it was created by Government, which I fear (and may be unfounded) could pose obstacles towards better service provision, scrutiny within the OPCC for Hampshire etc and taking the matter of DV as seriously as I do. I was due to meet with the PCC this week, but the OPCC cancelled the meeting, so was unable to meet and discuss much of the above in person, which I hope to do at our meeting that has been rescheduled for September, where I am hoping to lay the foundations of a positive and successful relationship between Portsmouth City Council and the OPCC, which regrettably wasn't enjoyed under the former PCC.

In my opinion, I can say that the organisation SDAS is doing incredible work across the area for DV victims and I believe that the leadership of SDAS has the right

approach to service delivery and helping victims. There is no political agenda, in fact the only agenda I have ever witnessed is to help victims, keep them and their families safe and to provide positive outcomes for those affected. It is a genuine pleasure to be able to work with this organisation, who put victims and their needs first before anything else.

Additionally, I have made calls to create a pan Hampshire 'federation' of political leaders led by the PCC to go to Government, Home Office, DCLG and LGA to lobby for appropriate DV service funding. Even the former PCC was in favour of this. Together we have a stronger voice, and with cross party support. It's one thing for the Treasury to provide flash funding to national charities to pilot services / commission services and idealistic processes, which doesn't account for whether they can be afforded at a grass roots level with no appropriate funding, and this simply doesn't work across the board. We've seen that in Hampshire with the Tampon tax. Local authorities didn't even get the chance to bid, and were excluded from even being informed of what was happening on that front. This issue is much wider than Hampshire of course, but in order to achieve improved Domestic Abuse services and outcomes, we must look at the bigger picture as well as our own patch

Solent NHS Trust

<p>1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? • What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OPCC appear to be engaged and supportive of the domestic abuse agenda. This level of engagement is considered effective by the Trust. • The police are active members of the Local Safeguarding adult and Children Boards that cover Solent’s area: Portsmouth and Southampton local authorities’ and Hampshire County Council, where they share their ‘Police and Crime Plan’ which sets out their overall strategy. They also report to the Boards on wider community safety issues. • The police also are partners of the local Domestic Abuse Forums across Hampshire and support a local coordinated response to domestic abuse, which includes provision of services and training. • The Police Lead the Missing and Explored and Trafficked (MET) Strategic Group and take part in the operational groups. This includes undertaking audits and developing cross agency action plans and policies. • Multiagency full day training for front line practitioners has been excellent. This could be developed further to include half day workshops.
<p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? • Can you identify further 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OPCC communicate with the Trust through membership of the LSAB/LSCB. • The OPCC supported a Victim Journey Day 4th November 2014 – Working Better Together. This was a mechanism for communicating with other agencies. • More of the above joint awareness sessions for both the public and services not usually engaged in Domestic abuse would be a clear way forward.

<p>examples of how the OPCC might enhance this communication?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SARC has its 10 year anniversary on 22nd November 2016 and would like to work with OPCC/Hampshire Police to present an awareness raising day/10 year journey around that time. • Multiagency road shows. • Use social media. • All organisations (even those not regally involved) need a clear understanding of each other's roles and remits and how they fit into the victim's journey
<p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the Domestic Abuse agenda is integrated within the mainstream safeguarding arrangements. In particular give an increased focus to awareness of the impact of sexual violence on victims. • Outcomes should be set with an understanding that quantative feedback doesn't always provide a holistic view of outcomes from the client perspective. Qualitative feedback and working together to collect this feedback is crucial. • Further awareness raising for the general public and NHS Staff. • Maintain the multiagency working with in the transformation programme of Health and Social Care • Ensure that the voice of both Adults and Children are heard within MARAC arrangements.
<p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there any examples of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Health Visitor and School Nurse services support victims and pastoral care

<p>successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?</p>	<p>in Schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking the Client 'What they think should be the priority for action to improve the experience of victims. • The use of mechanisms by agencies has been effective in understanding the individual's journey. This needs to be used to ensure resources are targeted effectively. • Approaches used by the following agencies are noteworthy: Portsmouth Aurora, New Dawn and Early intervention project, CIS'ters, Hampton Trust.
<p>5 Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater awareness of the 'Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner' would inform us to better support you.

Southampton City Council

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

The OPCC has worked well with Partners in Southampton to support strategic and commissioning developments that tackle DA. This includes engagement with and comments/feedback on strategic developments such as the new Southampton Domestic & Sexual Abuse Strategy and our re-commissioning of DSA services. OPCC has also facilitated joint commissioning opportunities including in particular the new Hants Perpetrator contract as well as supporting through funding, the re-commissioned victim services. OPCC has very clearly prioritised DA as an issue and has pro-actively supported joint multi-agency working in this area.

Engagement with partner agencies and strategic leads has included attendance of OPCC representative at key strategic meetings locally, but also engaging Southampton reps in Hampshire-wide meetings, conferences and workshops.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

I am aware of PCC visits to communities and groups within the City. However raising awareness of DA remains a local partnership priority that has not pro-actively involved the OPCC. In Southampton, Pippa, which is an alliance of DA specialist services provides DA training and a single point of contact for DA for multi-agency professionals (and more recently opened to the public). Pippa and more recently the development of an integrated MARAC and MASH (high risk DA referral process that brings together children's safeguarding and DA) has increased the profile of DA and encouraged multi-agency risk assessment. We also run various awareness raising campaigns throughout the year. The OPCC could be more actively involved in the local work within communities but also enhance this communication through perhaps facilitating county-wide campaigns or events.

There is also considerable learning to be gained from local Domestic Homicide Reviews and other statutory case reviews where DA is a significant factor. This is not often shared learning across Hampshire or indeed regionally/nationally and there must be some scope for

improving both the DHR process (for cross-area efficiencies) but also in sharing and disseminating learning and practice more.

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

Priorities should be to identify best and evidence-based practise and encouraging/enabling wider and consistent application of that Hampshire-wide. For example a more consistent IDVA resource across the County to avoid 'postcode' variations in response and support for high risk victims. Continuing joint-work to improve responses to perpetrators including piloting and embedding a wider range of options/interventions to challenge, change and disrupt behaviour.

Driving best practise and integration of MARAC and MASH – or at least ensuring whole family approaches to risk identification and response, closer working between DA and safeguarding (children and adults). Promoting and enabling more prevention and early interventions to reduce risk and harm, and to reduce service-demands e.g. on children's services. In this respect the OPCC could be supporting the new Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy and the anticipated national standards / expectations on LA's linked to that, so that Hampshire becomes a beacon of good practise in the UK.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

In Southampton the new integrated MARAC and MASH model was launched in late June. This effectively requires all high risk DA referrals to go to MASH where risks to the whole family are considered and a daily High Risk DA multi-agency discussion is held. Within MASH a risk identification and reduction plan is agreed. Only a small number c. 10% of referrals are then passed on to MARAC for further multi-agency review. The MARAC cases in this new model are subject to new criteria and are those cases which are particularly complex or where engagement or other factors suggest further partnership discussion is required (post-MASH). In the first month of operation 62 cases were considered in MASH and 7 went on to MARAC. This is a 90% reduction in cases to MARAC. The value of the new model is to be measured in effective and joined up family assessment of risk; swift risk identification and response and quality actions agreed that deliver risk reduction. The model also seeks to have a much stronger focus on perpetrators and on wider risks posed such as mental health risks e.g. self-harm or suicide. Greater multi-agency efficiencies are also an

outcome measure including reduced duplication of info gathered and less multi-agency meetings around the same family.

- 5) *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

OPCC should recognise the disparity in response for DA victims across the County (due to IDVA funding at LA level) and continue to support sustainable and joint responses to perpetrators. The impact of DA on children & young people living in violent homes should be recognised and addressed within the OPCC priorities, with a focus on developing more whole family responses to DA. OPCC should also consider and promote more work with individuals and families with complex needs of which DA is one of others e.g. substance misuse and mental health. All of these issues and priorities may result in system changes and approaches whereby DA is part of wider complex issues and risks – not an issue on its own.

Efficiencies across partner agencies includes duplication of risk assessments with multiple partner agencies including IDVA, Social Care and Police asking a victim – especially high risk victim – the same questions (for risk identification) multiple times in a short period of time. We calculate up to 8 but often 3 or 4 risk assessments being completed for one high risk victim within 72 hours of a police call-out. This is not victim-centred nor agency-efficient and should be addressed by all partners.

OPCC should clearly work with LAs and partners to continue to raise the profile and importance of DA and the resources required by all partners to respond to it. This is particularly important in the current economic climate.

OPCC and partner agencies, including the Police should be working closely together to meet expectations set by the new JTAI – Joint Targeted Area Inspections for DA – and the new VAWG national standards for DA. These standards and inspections will quality test multi-agency working on DA.

Southampton Women's Aid

Q1. How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?

Southampton Women's Aid are aware that the OPCC have engaged partners around preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse as well as running relevant conferences and information sharing opportunities.

Q2. How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?

Raising awareness within local communities needs to include a focus on those who are seldom heard and might find it harder to engage with services. Southampton Women's Aid offer outreach services which enables those who might not ordinarily be able to access services to engage. Some communities may be less aware of what constitutes domestic abuse or how to access services and these are the communities that need to be prioritized.

Q3. What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?

Southampton Women's Aid have been fortunate enough to receive support from the OPCC. This enabled the service to provide preventative and recovery work for women who have experienced domestic abuse. Southampton Women's Aid believe that priorities regarding domestic abuse should include prevention and recovery, as well as crisis intervention.

A focus on early intervention is critical. This entails a coordinated approach to civil and criminal processes. For example, Southampton Women's Aid welcome the change to legislation which hold more perpetrators to account e.g. breach of a non-molestation order becoming a criminal offence and the criminalisation of coercive control. However, we would like to understand the impact of this at a local level. We believe it would be helpful for the OPCC to share this information with partners to help understand the local picture.

The key to tackling domestic abuse needs to be focused on perpetrators. Southampton Women's Aid recognize the value of mandated programmes such as Building Better Relationships but would like to see these complemented by free non-mandated programmes to ensure that the large number of perpetrators who do not enter the criminal justice system have the opportunity for behavioural change.

Q4. Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?

The ability to engage with victims as swiftly as possible following an incident is key. Emotions are still heightened and the victim may be more responsive to support. This, coupled with newer approaches, such as DVPOs means a

victim receives a robust timely package of support. The approach relies on a coordinated, well-resourced approach.

Southampton Youth Offending Service

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

I'd raise OPCC involvement in the Victims and Witnesses subgroup of the Local Criminal Justice Board as beneficial in terms of: oversight of relevant delivery programmes (Project CARA), engagement with key providers, input of a local university regarding best practice and evidence based strategic development.

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

At a local level I think there would be benefit for greater engagement with the Safe City Partnership regarding this issue – which might then enhance the work of the OPCC and the local Domestic Violence and Abuse Plan.

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

Specifically regarding children and young people, I would wish to emphasise the issue of familial abuse (children and adolescents exhibiting violent behaviour in a family context). In Southampton the Youth Offending Service (and now the Families Matter (Troubled Families) Service) are working with the Hampton Trust to adopt and implement the LINX intervention programme which addresses young people's behaviour. But, the wider issue is the cyclical nature of domestic abuse and the understanding that robust intervention for children and young people affected is a key factor for strategic development and reduction of risk.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

I would raise the Southampton against Domestic Violence and Abuse Plan 2015 / 17 which can be accessed via the following link: <http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/Southampton-Against-DVA-Plan-2015-2017.pdf>. The multi-agency Plan outlines the core ambitions and proposed developments to improve the city-wide response to Domestic Violence & Abuse (DVA). The Plan reflects the very high priority given to DVA across Southampton Partnerships. It contributes to the City Strategy, Safe City Strategy, Prevention & Early Intervention

Strategy, Health & Well-being Strategy, Local Safeguarding Children & Adult Board priorities and more.

5) Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?

Domestic abuse is the current area of focus for the national Joint Targeted Area Inspection Programme; involving Ofsted, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation and the Care Quality Commission. There may be learning from this activity when the findings are published (this round of inspections will start in September 2016).

Southern Domestic Abuse Service

1) How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?

Under Simon Hayes' tenure representatives of OPCC have visited SDAS services, spoken at AGM, engaged with staff strategically eg Sexual Crime Strategy. OPCC works with SDAS collaboratively on ground-breaking projects e.g FGM. OPCC has commissioned innovative projects e.g Boy to Men. OPCC seeks specialist knowledge from SDAS in order to improve responses to victims of domestic abuse.

The OPCC could engage better with victims and survivors. The OPCC could consider co-production of services. SDAS has an active Service User Group, SU Champions and holds an annual consultation and participation event – the OPCC would be welcome to attend (this year 42 victims and survivors attended the event).

2) How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?

OPCC has engaged with the media eg Body Worn Cameras. It would be great if the OPCC would engage with specialist providers such as SDAS and develop a media campaign for Hampshire. Previously we have had newsletters and links to website. Since May we have been asked to comment on Michael Lane's Priorities.

3) What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?

They need to listen to specialist providers to understand what works and what victims and survivors want. External consultants and regional commissioners do not have the contact with real victims and survivors. In an increasingly difficult economic climate the OPCC needs to ensure that services for victims are not reduced. The OPCC also needs to ensure that diverting funding from victim services is not hidden by jointly commissioning victim and perpetrator services. OPCC needs to influence commissioners to protect services to children and young people affected by DVA – in order to ensure that they do not end up as victims, perpetrators or general offenders.

4) Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?

SDAS delivering Who's in Charge – group work for non-abusive parents living with violent children

SDAS Boys to Men Project – working to break the cycle of abuse with boys and young men affected by domestic abuse

Portsmouth City Council Up2U Perpetrator Programme

Aurora New Dawn – DV Cars

Southern Health NHS Foundation Trust

- 1) How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?

Response:

There is a significant amount of work that takes place in responding to victims of domestic violence and abuse. Much of this has been coordinated through the work of Hampshire Constabulary, including the Domestic Abuse Management Group. In addition to multi-agency processes (for example the MARAC) agencies have also worked together on Domestic Homicide Reviews, and through the work of the Local Safeguarding Adults Boards across the county/unitary authorities.

There could be more awareness of the role of the OPCC, including prevention of domestic abuse within relationships and support to victims. There are good opportunities to engage through the Domestic Abuse Management Group, and I am

sure individual agencies (such as ours) would welcome any actions or engagement that tackles the issue of domestic violence and abuse.

- 2) How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?

Response:

It would be useful to see the PCC:

- a) Providing some governance or support to the Domestic Abuse Management Group – which although chaired by the Constabulary has seemed to fall between the Health & Wellbeing Board or Safeguarding Adults Boards.
 - b) Take a greater profile in the media/public domain in talking about domestic violence and abuse.
 - c) Sponsoring or contributing to a Domestic Abuse alliance
- 3) What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?

Response:

Continued public awareness, prevention, multi-agency coordination of support to victims (and review of the effectiveness and size of the MARACs), interventions with perpetrators, emphasis on the Police public protection and supportive interventions – not just about arresting perpetrators, how do organisations help victims (and their referring agencies) to come forward?

- 4) Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?
- 5) Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?

Response:

There appears to be a growing awareness about the boundary-less nature of domestic abuse – that victims maybe perpetrators also, that individuals can be driven to retaliatory actions and aggression, and that domestic abuse relationships can happen at any age, or involve any aspect of abuse.

The change in definition to widen lower age limit, and type of relationship (not just intimate partners, also family members) may benefit from greater profile – people's views of what constitutes domestic violence and abuse can still seem too narrow.

YOU

Additional information originally provided here has been removed, at the request of YOU.

- 1) *How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?*

The OPCC have visited the domestic abuse service once when they were invited, we have not received any requests originated from the OPCC to visit services they are funding. They were due to come back again but cancelled and haven't requested another date. The OPCC facilitate very good meetings and events but I feel lack engagement on a 1:1 basis with organisations. Although we have a very good relationship with the lead for domestic abuse and she is a brilliant link, we have not been invited to meet the new PCC. There is a wider feeling amongst some of the team that the OPCC do not engage enough with partners - across all levels and a comment made by a couple of the team 'I don't really understand what the services really provide for victims' demonstrates a lack of engagement/knowledge for some people. Maybe the OPCC needs to be a little more proactive

- 2) *How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?*

There was little knowledge about any engagement on a community level from members of our teams, this was coupled with a lack of knowledge about how the OPCC works. It may be useful for the OPCC to remind people of their function, what they do, how they do it - what does engagement look like - our community engagement is getting out there and doing it - maybe the OPCC needs to be seen out and about more and publicise what they are doing? Showcase the services that the OPCC fund?

- 3) *What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?*

Engage providers in a whole county event regarding raising awareness of DVA and the support services available - maybe utilise white ribbon (with HCC) and 16 days of action this year. Although funding perpetrator programmes seems to be very popular, and a necessity, it is vital that the OPCC stays victim focussed and continues to champion the victims of domestic abuse and fund support services.

- 4) *Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or in other areas?*

YOU work with the police and supported troubled families across the north of the county with the Bounty project - accompanying police to domestic abuse call outs and engaging the family within the troubled families programme. We also offer school sessions and have specialist skilled children and young people worker who work with young instigators as well as victims of domestic abuse.

- 5) *Is there anything further that you can provide to the Panel that will assist us with our proactive scrutiny of this topic?*

The OPCC are very good at engaging with funding at a whole county level, they work together with other funders to ensure joined up services - it is vital that the OPCC stays working in co-operation with joint commissioned work - as well as give the opportunity for one off special projects.

Taking Steps Project

I decided what I would do is to ask 2 of my group facilitators to complete some of the task. I felt that it would be more objective as they have worked recently with victims first hand in the groups we run.

I thought it was interesting how they researched for some information and could not find it, they thought this rather strange and from a professional point of view I would be concerned how a victim trying to find information out, how difficult they would find it?

I also found from there response how much little knowledge they had about what opportunities there could be and how hesitant they were again about coming up with suggestions? How difficult this would be for someone seeking assistance or information?

I have personally attended conferences and have come away feeling uplifted and full of inspiration however over time felt disappointed when what was discussed at he conferenced are not followed through.

I alo remembered seeing the same faces being acknowledged for funding etc and no room for other agencies and charities who were doing the same if not more work. If it is seen that there is a reluctant to look outside the box then what hope is there for changing what goes on and on with no change. Making changes is what we need to be doing not blowing into the wind. I am not suggesting that is what is happening I am suggesting that is what could happen 'the same old'.

If we don't embrace change then how can we expect victims and perpetrators to change?

Hope this helps I enclose the work my staff did:

(1) How effective do you feel the OPCC have been in engaging partners in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse? What opportunities do you feel exist for greater engagement?

There have been conferences, training has been funded, but we still feel that much more needs to be done. There needs to be further conferences, strongly involving all parties who are involved in preventing and providing support to victims of domestic abuse, to encourage greater networking between these partners. Also their needs to be more public awareness about domestic abuse and the work of all agencies involved.

(2) How are the OPCC communicating with local communities within Hampshire and the IOW to raise awareness of domestic abuse? Can you identify further examples of how the PCC might enhance this communication?

We were unable to find any information on what has been done. To enhance communication, we suggest advertising, local newsletters, holding local

meetings/talks, holding an awareness day. Involvement of the local press is another consideration.

(3) What do you think should be the priorities for action for the PCC to consider in his approach to tackling domestic abuse?

There should be more focus on domestic abuse- press talks, conferences involving all agencies and getting their support. We suggest family support work - not dealing with just the victims and perpetrators, but with their children too as they will have witnessed the abuse. More work needs to be done on all parts, with the emphasis being of a preventative nature. Early intervention should be the focus of all partners/agencies.

(4) Are there any examples of successful approaches to preventing and supporting victims of domestic abuse which you or your organisation are aware of, either within Hampshire and the Isle of Wight or other areas?

Taking Steps Project 21 week programme

Youth Commission

One of the Youth Commission's priorities last year was 'Abusive Relationships', which turned out to be our overall most popular priority with those we consulted.

In order to gain views on the topic and to find out about the gaps in their knowledge we have spoken to young people, aged 14-25, in our 'Big Conversation' at community events such as Access All Areas, Totton and Eling Arts Festival, Fresher's Fayres and Fit-fest for schools and have attended organisations such as Princes Trust and YMCA Housing Association.

As well as this we have run workshops at youth groups and schools to educate young people about what abuse is and what the different types of abusive relationships are, the consequences of being in one and what support is available for victims. We have also supported the anti-bullying week campaign, 'Make a Noise about Bullying', on our social media pages to encourage young people to get help and support if they are being bullied or are in an abusive relationship.

When we spoke to young people we found out that they were having more serious relationships younger, which could possibly lead to getting into an abusive relationship at an earlier age. From our findings, we have discovered that many young people do not report abuse because they are not aware of what abuse is, they feel that abuse is normal, they do not know where to get help or they are scared to speak out about it.

Because of these findings, we think that the OPCC should focus on educating people about abuse at a young age, so that they are able to identify the signs of an abusive relationship and know how to get out of one before it gets too dangerous; if they are also aware of what constitutes abuse then they are less likely to be the abuser. Earlier in the year we were lucky enough to attend a meeting with the charity SafeDATE, who delivered their workshop on abusive relationships to a few members of the Youth Commission. We found the workshop to be very informative, yet also engaging and interactive, and believe that it would be brilliant if the OPCC could work with them to allow more schools and young people access to specialist workshops on the topic.

In our opinion the OPCC should also try to promote charities which offer support for victims of domestic abuse, because many are unaware of where to go for help. Social media is the easiest platform to reach a large audience, therefore we feel that the OPCC should increase their social media presence to both young and old people. The OPCC should post to encourage people to go and find help and emphasise that they are able to get help anonymously and that their case will be taken seriously.

Aside from our 'Big Conversation' findings, the Youth Commission believes that there should be more awareness of the abuse of men and people in same sex relationships. There should be more emphasis on the topic in abusive relationship education; it should particularly be incorporated into

workshops for young people. If possible a campaign could be also created to stress that it is not a weakness for these groups to be abused, that they should not feel embarrassed about reporting it and that they will receive the same support as any other abuse victim.

We would also like to comment on the issue of forced marriages. Whilst it was made illegal in 2014 and measures have been taken to prevent these from occurring, it is not unreasonable to suggest that it is still common in societies, especially when the victim is unaware of the circumstances that they are in.

There are many reasons behind forced marriages; financial incentives, to avoid 'shame' in families, but primarily because of tradition. One cause is religious pressure. A member of the youth commissioner grew up as a Muslim so the idea of an arranged marriage to them is seen as commonplace. There is the incentive to arrange a marriage abroad in order for parents to avoid their children behaving in what they interpret to be irreligious ways (e.g. dating etc).

Many of those who leave their faith are also put into such scenarios where they are at risk of abuse, or being forced out of their homes and ostracized if they don't go along with an arranged marriage. This member has met with organisations such as Faith to Faithless, who are involved in helping such people and thinks there should be greater collaboration with NGOs and charities in tackling these issues.

They also think there should be a more concerted effort in educating forced marriages as part of schools' and the PCC's wider role in tackling relationship and domestic abuse.

They believe the OPCC should look into the extent of which young people are aware of the laws surrounding forced marriages, the signs preceding forced marriages, as well as the services available for those seeking help. We believe that with the uncertainties of such a sensitive issue, there should be more effort to give young people a more discrete method of receiving help

Appendix Four: Abbreviations in the 'Domestic Abuse' report

CC	County Council / City Council
CCG	Clinical Commissioning Group
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CSA	Child Sexual Abuse
CSP	Community Safety Partnership
DA	Domestic Abuse
DAPP	Domestic Abuse Prevention Partnership
DCI	Detective Chief Inspector
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DHR	Domestic Homicide Review
DV	Domestic Violence
DVPP	Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
HC	Hampshire Constabulary
HMP	Her Majesty's Prison
IDASH	Integrated Domestic Abuse Service for Hampshire
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisers
IOM	Integrated Offender Management
IOW	Isle of Wight
ISVA	Independent Sexual Violence Advisers
LA	Local Authority
LCJB	Local Criminal Justice Board
LGA	Local Government Association
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children Board
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Adults Board
MAPPA	Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
MASH	Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub
MET	Missing, Exploited and Trafficked
MOT	Ministry of Transport (Test)
NHS	National Health Service
OPCC	Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
PCC	Police and Crime Commissioner
PIPPA	Prevention, Intervention, Public Protection and Alliance
RJ	Restorative Justice
SARC	Sexual Assault Referral Centre
SDAC	Special Domestic Abuse Court
SDAS	Southern Domestic Abuse Service

SH	Simon Hayes
SPP	Safer Portsmouth Partnership
SU	Service users
USP	Unique Selling Point
V&W	Victims and Witnesses
YOT	Youth Offending Team
DSA	Domestic Sexual Abuse
JTAI	Joint Targeted Area Inspections
VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
DVPO	Domestic Violence Protection Orders
AGM	Annual General Meeting
YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association