

AGENDA ITEM

REPORT TO HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

DATE 30/05/2018

REPORT OF DOMESTIC ABUSE CO-ORINATOR

STOCKTON-ON-TEES RESPONSE TO 'TRANSFORMING THE RESPONSE TO DOMESTIC ABUSE' GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION AND DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY/ ACTION PLAN UPDATE

SUMMARY

The Government released the 'Transforming the Response to Domestic Abuse' consultation on the 8th March 2018 with an end date of the 31st May 2018. The consultation has four main theme areas with the central aim of prevention running through them. The themes are promoting awareness; protect and support; pursue and deter and improve performance. This paper outlines how Stockton –on-Tees are responding to the consultation.

This paper also provides the Health and Wellbeing board with an update on the Domestic Abuse (DA) Strategy (2017-2022) referencing the DA Action plan for 2017/18 and the 2018/19 Action plan.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES RESPONSE TO THE DOMESTIC ABUSE CONSULTATION

- 1.1 The consultation contains a total of 65 questions covering the four main themes outlined in the summary section above. Key organisations and departments have contributed to the Stockton response including Cleveland Police, Harbour, Hart Gables and Children services.
- 1.2 A draft version of the response for Stockton-On-Tees was presented at Stockton Safer Partnership on the 15th May 2018 for comment. The same draft version is also being submitted to the Health and Wellbeing board (*Appendix 1*) and further comments are welcomed (please find contact details as per below).
- 1.3 The Home Office held a consultation event in Newcastle on the 16th May 2018 in which both Councillor Jim Beall and Rachel Batey (Domestic Abuse Co-ordinator) attended on behalf of Stockton.

DOMESTIC ABUSE ACTION PLAN 2017-18

- 1.1 The 2017-18 Action plan (*Appendix 2*) was the first produced plan that is in line with the recent DA Strategy. The action plan contained a total of 28 specific action points which were given a RAG rating; 15 action points of which were green, 10 were Amber, 1 was Red and 2 were Grey.

- 1.2 A key focus area for the initial action plan was in relation to the work delivered in schools re healthy relationships and domestic abuse. The DA Co-ordinator will support on a mapping exercise which is already in progress, to look at what is currently delivered and by whom in order provide a starting point to move towards a coordinated approach to the delivery of DA related education throughout schools. This work will be done in conjunction with Eve Conner- McGill (Sex and Relationship Education Co-ordinator, Stockton Borough Council). The Governments recent consultation around changes to Sex and Relationship Education (SRE) and Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) will also impact on the future delivery in schools around DA and healthy relationships. This work will be carried out as part of the 2018-19 action plan.
- 1.3 Another key area of focus is in relation to frontline Healthcare providers and pathways into the commissioned specialist DA service. The Steering group would like to further explore what barriers are present in respect of health professionals referring cases into the specialist DA commissioned service (A barrier already identified was the length and complexity of the referral form for Harbour. As a result of this, Harbour have agreed a smaller and more concise referral form to be used by health professionals). The need for DA awareness training throughout health including the possibility of targeted work with GP surgeries will also be explored. This work will also be carried over to the 2018-19 action plan.

DOMESTIC ABUSE ACTION PLAN 2018-19

- 1.4 The 2018-19 plan (*Appendix 3*) includes forwarding 12 actions from the previous plan and will include focusing on 8 additional commitments from the DA Strategy.
- 1.5 Some of the additional key themes that will potentially be included in the 2018-19 plan are: MATAC (Multi Agency Tasking and Coordination) and MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) implementation and review, Extension of the DA champion network to include Community Champions, Mapping and exploring accessibility of DA awareness training for frontline professionals; Exploration of new approaches to ensure effective risk assessment and consideration of DA within Early Help and Children's Social Care; Influencing the development of the Local Alcohol Strategy and Establishing the extent of Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage across the Borough.
- 1.6 The 2018-19 action plan was discussed and approved at the April DA Steering group.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

The current post of DA Co-ordinator is a temporary contract until December 2019.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

None

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References

1. National Drive Project <http://www.safelives.org.uk/drive>
2. Government consultation 'Changes to teaching of sex and relationship education and PSHE' <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/changes-to-teaching-of-sex-and-relationship-education-and-pshe>
3. Government consultation 'Transforming the Response to Domestic Abuse' <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/domestic-abuse-bill-consultation>

Appendix 1

Transforming the Response to Domestic Abuse: Government Consultation (full version)

Chapter 1: Promoting Awareness of Domestic Abuse

In this chapter of the consultation, Government:

- propose introducing a new statutory definition of domestic abuse which includes economic abuse as one example of the type of victim experience
- outline efforts to increase young people's awareness and understanding of healthy relationships and ask how we can ensure high quality relationship and sex education
- focus on improving the identification and response to domestic abuse by organisations and individuals.

1A: Introducing a new statutory definition of domestic abuse

The proposed statutory definition would therefore define domestic abuse as:

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

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Economic
- emotional

Controlling behaviour

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

Coercive behaviour

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

1: Question: Do you agree with the proposed approach to the statutory definition?

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Please give reasons [free text]

Don't know/no answer

We agree that the definition recognises domestic abuse in a much wider context as this reflects what frontline services are dealing with such as the increase in family violence. The extension of financial abuse into economic abuse reflects the varied level of abuse involved instead of the focus just being financial.

This is viewed as a positive change that more accurately reflects abuse relating to financial issues. Inclusion of economic abuse will ensure all partners are more aware of, and develop more robust responses to, the subtler methods of abuse and coercive control that entrap and subjugate victims of DA.

2: Question: Will the new definition change what your organisation does?

Yes, in a positive way

Explain how? (free text)

Yes, in a negative way

Explain how? (free text)

No, it won't change

Explain how? (Free text)

Don't know/no answer

It will assist with elaborating further on this aspect of abuse, and give clear examples of how coercive and controlling behaviour can be effected and thus detected. The new definition will require police officers and partners to have greater cognisance of the controlling aspect of DA, and how a pattern of behaviour might be manifested, for instance, deprivation of money, forced dependency for food and essential items, victims being forced to take out unaffordable loans or enter into credit agreements on behalf of the perpetrator.

3. Question: How can we ensure that the definition is embedded in frontline practice?

- *Update all DA literature with the current definition*
- *Ensure all staff are aware of changes through updates/ training*
- *Quality check DA reports*
- *All frontline services, whether specialist, adult or children's services for example, need to consider their assessment questions in relation to the changes in the definition. This may help in identifying domestic abuse now the definition has widened*
- *Work will need to be completed in terms of risk assessments whether this be additional questions or prompts to ensure the extended definition of economic abuse is taken into account as well as identifying single incidents of abuse (early intervention)*
- *Existing training packages will need to be amended to include the new definition to ensure the correct information is getting to professionals (suggestion to make it a mandatory requirement for all safeguarding agencies to complete training)*

In 2012 the Government consulted on the definition of domestic abuse and widened it to include 16 to 17 year olds. We want to review that decision in order to assess its impact.

4. Question: What impact do you think the changes to the age limit in the 2012 domestic abuse definition have had? Please select one.

Very Positive

Positive

None

Negative

Very Negative

Please give reasons [free text]

Don't know/no answer

Stockton-On-Tees have not seen a great impact on the lower age limit particularly regarding referrals/child protection plans where a child 16 plus has been violent however this may be due to lack of knowledge or cultural shift.

Agree that the age boundary to distinguish between child abuse and domestic abuse should be maintained at 16 in respect of victims, but that greater training must be made available to social worker, to understand the long term non incidental nature of DV and that there will be a need for transitional support for victims aged 15, nearly 16, so as to prevent a lack of service being offered by children's services with an expectation that adult services will pick them up. All services responding to child abuse incidents that are likely to be categorised as DA once they reach age 16 should also be required, between ages 14-19, to develop a joint assessment through local protocols (similar to that for homeless 16 and 17 year olds) to ensure a joined up seamless service is delivered in respect of this group. Further recommend that training must be undertaken so responding workers understood the impact on the victim. Specific training must also be developed to ensure a cohesive response where the perpetrator is aged under 16, but victim over 16. For instance in APVA, it is presently the practice of some social workers to threaten an adult victim parent with child abandonment proceedings if they state they cannot have the perpetrator back in their home. Finally, specific training must also be developed where both victim and perpetrator are under age 16 to ensure both groups an appropriate intervention that will limit the likelihood of further victimisation.

5. Question: We are proposing to maintain the current age limit of 16 years in the statutory definition – do you agree with this approach? Please select one.

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Please give reasons [free text]

Don't know/no answer

1B: Making domestic abuse everybody's business

Educating young people on relationships

6. Question: In addition to the changes being made to how relationship education will be taught in schools, what else can be done to help children and young people learn about positive relationships and educate them about abuse?

- *Schools would benefit from support from other partner agencies that they could access for free- the PCSO and Intervention Officer links are good and the Commissioned DV service offering a universal and proactive service would strengthen this further.*
- *Support in the curriculum could be strengthened through the provision of resources- such as the Risk taking Toolkit.*
- *Support for children's mental health and wellbeing could be improved through investing in staff training and capacity – co- locating CAMHS staff in schools, for*

example, and strengthening school nurse roles – would support this as well as sustainable funding for the FIM type programmes and school staff professional development.

- Developing peer mentors and leadership roles for children who have experienced abuse would be helpful and the co-ordination of access to such services.*
- Ofsted would need to reflect in its framework a greater emphasis on the value of relationship education and include evaluation of it in inspections*
- There is a need to hold schools to account locally for the value they place on quality PSHCE and the mechanism for this now is unclear? Will Local Authorities get funding to enable this to happen? If it were a statutory duty of a council to monitor it would be very helpful. Will it be within the Relationship and Sex Coordinator's role? The ability to test out the value through observations of practice and pupil surveys needs to be possible and sustainable funding needs to be sought to enable it to happen (such as the Growing Up in Stockton survey!)*
- Co-ordinated approaches in both universal and targeted youth groups to ensure that children and young people's workforce training and resources are aligned to ensure messages are consistent using evidence based quality assured resources*
- Good practice in Stockton on Tees in respect of a Sex and Relationship Education Coordinator post who is there to support schools, colleges and youth settings in terms of Relationship Sex Education*

Reporting domestic abuse to statutory agencies

7. Question: Which statutory agencies or groups do you think the UK Government should focus its efforts on in order to improve the identification of domestic abuse? Please tick the top 3 from the list.

Armed forces

Children's services

Court staff

Education professionals (for example teachers, school staff)

Fire brigade

Health professionals

Housing staff

Jobcentre staff

Judges/magistrates

Police

Probation/Criminal Rehabilitation Company staff

Prosecutors

Providers of adult social care

Commissioners of adult social care services (local authorities and clinical commissioning groups)

Social workers

Other – please state

Don't know/no answer

8. Question: In addition to improving training programmes and introducing guidance, what more can the Government do to improve statutory agencies' understanding of domestic abuse?

- Domestic Abuse training should be mandatory for key frontline statutory roles and training should be applied to that particular agency to ensure staff gain an awareness*

of domestic abuse as well as the ability to explore how to put their learning into practice.

- *A streamlined way of communicating updates to services is important to ensure staff are aware of information that may impact on the way they deliver.*
- *Ensuring domestic abuse features as a key part in required assessment processes (and to include more than one question relating to domestic abuse) as this will ensure staff explore this in greater detail.*
- *Financial support to deliver training programmes locally.*

Alternative ways to report domestic abuse

9. Question: What further support can we provide to the public (employers, friends, family, community figures) so they can identify abuse and refer victims to help effectively?

- *Social media is a common tool used amongst the public- we need to increase awareness campaigns both locally and nationally.*
- *Financial support such as investing in “Community Domestic Abuse Champions” to ensure members of the public are knowledgeable of their local services*
- *Support groups for family and friends impacted by abuse*
- *Employers- need specific training and advice as to how managers can identify and support victims (such as investing in work place champions)*

Chapter 2: Protect and Support Victims

In this chapter of the consultation, Government:

- set out examples of the government’s current service provision and funding models – we ask about priorities for central government funding and how the government can encourage effective multi-agency working which delivers holistic support to victims
- recognise that many victims have specific and/or multiple needs and ask what more the Government can do to better support those victims who face barriers to support including amongst female offenders (page 33) who often have a history of domestic abuse. We also discuss the challenges for those victims who have no recourse to public funds and are therefore particularly vulnerable
- propose creating a new Domestic Abuse Protection Order which takes the strongest elements of existing order regimes to ensure that victims are protected and prevent further escalation of abuse outlining in detail the application process and possible conditions
- seek views on recent legislative changes that make it easier for victims to anonymously register to vote while keeping their personal details safe – this will ensure safety is not compromised in order to exercise their democratic right
- propose to put the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme into law to drive greater use and consistent application across the country – By strengthening the visibility of the scheme we hope more victims and prospective victims will be warned of the dangers their partner poses
- consider what can be done to help victims of economic abuse to escape and recover

- reflect on the role of technology in domestic abuse both in how it can be a tool used to abuse victims, and how it can be used to support and protect victims

2A: Improving support services for all victims of domestic abuse and their children

Government sets out information around the following:

- Refuges and safe accommodation
- Review of funding for domestic abuse services, including Refuges
- Access to social housing for victims of domestic abuse
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisors
- Protecting children
- Local needs
- Central government

10. Question: We are in the process of identifying priority areas for central Government funding on domestic abuse. Which of the following areas do you think the UK Government should prioritise? Please select up to 3.

Advocacy for victims to enable them to stay safely in their own home (Independent Domestic Violence Advisors or their equivalent)

Therapeutic services to help victims of domestic recover from their experience

Accommodation services

Helpline services for those affected by domestic abuse to call for advice and support

Interventions embedded in health

Perpetrator programmes which aim to change offenders' behaviour and stop reoffending

Rolling out of new multi-agency approaches

Other (free text)

Don't know/no answer

A focus on prevention strategies such as targeted work in schools. On the other end of the scale, a focus on intense interventions for victims and perpetrators with complex needs such as mental health and substance misuse issues.

The consultation goes down a familiar line of separating out child based, victim based and perpetrator based approaches. Whilst it remains controversial, there should be further research done into family based approaches (where the risk level is appropriate).

11. Question: What more can the Government do to encourage and support effective multi-agency working, in order to provide victims with full support and protection? Please select up to 3.

Guidance

Incentives through funding

Sharing effective practice

Training

Other (free text)

None of the above

Don't know/ No answer

2B: Supporting victims with specific needs

12. Question: What more can the Government do to better support victims who face multiple barriers to accessing support.

- *Continue funding such as Home Office Funding to allow specialist roles for complex needs which require more intense support and partnership working.*
- *With the rising profile and increasing attention given to domestic abuse, it is no longer just the domain of specialists and campaigners: politicians from across the political landscape have recognised the importance of state support for victims of abuse. Alongside this, Government and society need to ensure that the services are in place to empower victims to make the choices that are best for them and their families.*
- *Victims should have no barriers in accessing support, it should not only be offered to victims with recourse or access to public funding in regard to Legal Aid as this is an impossible obstacle to overcome which obliterates any chance of protection orders to secure a victim's safety with a power of arrest attached. Legal aid restrictions are blocking victims of domestic abuse seeking justice and exercising their rights.*
- *As universal credit rolls out more widely, the Government must monitor the impact the single payment policy has on domestic abuse cases. Paying all monthly household finances to one individual has inherent risks for people in abusive relationships, allowing perpetrators to take complete control of finances.*
- *Refuges for complex needs*

Supporting female offenders

13. Question: How can we work better with female offenders and vulnerable women at risk of offending to identify their domestic abuse earlier? Please select top 3.

Criminal justice agencies to adopt appropriate enquiries into history of abuse at each stage of the criminal justice process

Dedicated support and/or IDVAs in women's services

Encourage the use of schemes which divert vulnerable women out of the criminal justice system (where appropriate) and into services

Improve availability of support for domestic abuse victims in prisons

Support signposting into appropriate services for women who come into contact with the police

Other (free text)

Don't know/no answer

- *Fund the work that we do with the IOM service which targets female offenders*
- *The Prison Reform Trust operates only within prisons, once a female victim has already committed an offence due to Domestic Violence. Statistics show that many female offenders build up with minor crimes before being imprisoned, during this time, referrals from Police and specialist trained officers, using motivational interviewing, should be able to recognise the signs of a victim of Domestic Abuse and programs should be made available to these woman at this stage, rather than anticipating that the victim will offend again. This could for example be a female who has shoplifted, why have they shop lifted and what have they stole? Is it a necessity that she is unable to obtain via funds due to the abuser controlling finances or is alcohol to cope with the abuse she is enduring? These factors need to be identified with other first contact professionals, they need more awareness of Domestic Abuse and why Victims offend due to this, otherwise we cannot reduce the risk of a venerable woman offending in future. Many woman 'slip through the cracks' of the system due to the unrecognised signs by professionals, such as Police. Once it has been initially viewed, we can being work and programs sooner which could*

potentially save a victim from future abuse as well as offending.

- *Perhaps by making sure that they are assessed before being labelled a female offender. Identifying and providing correct tools to confirm that they are an offender.*
- *Education at the same level as the abusive men with professionals*
- *Take the shame away from somebody accessing support – i.e. giving the programmes a more positive title.*
- *More money put into domestic abuse training for all agencies working with this client group*

14. Question: How can we make greater use of women-specific services to deliver interventions in safe, women-only environments? Please select top 3.

Availability of a GP at women-only services

Availability of a nurse at women-only services

Child contact sessions so that women who are not living with their children can have supervised access to their child

Delivery of health interventions such as mental health and substance misuse treatment at women-only services

IDVAs located or linked to women-only services

Improving access to benefits, finance and accommodation advisors at women-only services

Provision of employer interventions at women-only services to help individuals become work ready, including offering work experience and/or mentoring

Other (free text)

Don't know/no answer

- *IDVA's based within hospitals*
- *Extensive training and promotion of joined up work with midwives and health visitors.*
- *Invest in Domestic Abuse Champions*

Those with no recourse to public funds

15. Question: In addition to reviewing who may be eligible for the Destitute Domestic Violence Concession, what other considerations could the Government make in respect of protecting domestic abuse victims with no recourse to public funds?

None- the process is a very good process as it is

2C: Proposals to keep victims safe

Creating a new Domestic Abuse Protection Order

Proposed new protection notice and order

We propose to create a new Domestic Abuse Protection Notice (DAPN), which could be made by the police, and a Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO), which could be made by the courts in a wide range of circumstances. These measures would bring together the strongest elements from existing protective orders used in domestic abuse cases, creating a single, flexible pathway for victims, police and other practitioners.

While we propose that the existing domestic violence protection notice and order be replaced by the new DAPN and DAPO regime, other existing orders, such as restraining orders, non-molestation orders and occupation orders, will continue to exist as these provide protection in situations other than domestic abuse.

16. Question: Do you agree that the proposed Domestic Abuse Protection Notice issued by the police should operate in broadly the same way as the existing notice (except that it would also be able to be issued in cases of abuse which do not involve violence or the threat of violence)?

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

It is positive that it has been recognised that these will have benefits for victims who have not been directly subject to threats of/violence.

However, magistrates and judiciary need training on DA, and there needs to be heavier tariffs included in sentencing guidelines for breaches of DAPNs.

17. Question: Which of the following individuals/organisations should be able to apply for a Domestic Abuse Protection Order? Please select all that apply:

The victim

Certain persons associated with the victim (for example certain family members) on behalf of the victim

The police (following the issue of a Domestic Abuse Protection Notice or at any other time)

Relevant third parties, who would be specified by regulations, on behalf of victims

(see Question 18 for further details)

With permission of the court, any other person or organisation

Other (free text)

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

This would need to be supported by guidance on determining and collating the evidence for such an order, to ensure such applications are not used maliciously and are backed by concerns having reached a particular and tangible threshold.

It's really important that the victim or a family member acting on their behalf can apply for a DAPO direct if this is to be the primary injunctive tool.

18. Question: Which persons or bodies should be specified by regulations as 'relevant third parties' who can apply for a Domestic Abuse Protection Order on a victim's behalf? Please select all that apply:

Local authority safeguarding or social care professionals

Providers of probation services

Specialist domestic abuse advisers/Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs)

Specialist non-statutory support services (for example refuge support staff)

Other (free text)

None of the above

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

OTHER: Housing

19. Question: We propose that there should be multiple routes via which an application for a Domestic Abuse Protection Order can be made, including:

- at a magistrates' court by the police following the issue of a Domestic Abuse Protection Notice or at any other time
- as a standalone application by, for example, the victim or a person or organisation on the victim's behalf to a family court
- by a party during the course of any family, civil or criminal proceedings

Do you agree? Please select one.

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

This should be done preferably with the victim's consent, but also in seriously concerning cases too.

20. Question: Do you agree that family, civil, and criminal courts should be able to make a Domestic Abuse Protection Order of their own volition during the course of any proceedings?

This would include where no application has been made by the victim or relevant third parties. In a criminal court this could include following a conviction or an acquittal. This should improve how different jurisdictions can respond to domestic abuse by giving all courts a clear pathway for protecting individuals who are identified as being at risk.

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

This would ensure greater connectivity between family and civil courts. The issue of a stand alone DAPO sounds simple but could become confusing – DVPO's were always intended as a short term measure with a fairly low evidential threshold. The threshold for restraining orders /NMO's was higher because they were much longer term in nature. Similarly sanctions for breaches reflected the level of order granted (or should have done). If a DAPO becomes the single injunctive measure, which can be granted by different judicial jurisdictions, there will need to be detailed guidance about the level of restriction that a DAPO can impose proportionate to the circumstances and length of the order, and about the sentencing powers for different types of breaches.

21. Question: Do you agree that courts should be able to impose positive requirements as well as prohibitions as part of the conditions attached to the proposed order? Please select

one.

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

Yes, although we would question how much enforcement this can have in terms of behaviour change, would it be BRR or voluntary programmes. If voluntary, what consequence if any is there for non-compliance

22. Question: Do you agree that courts should be able to require individuals subject to a Domestic Abuse Protection Order to notify personal details to the police?

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

This would potentially allow police to be proactive in using DVDS to vulnerable partners and preventing further abuse from taking place.

23. Question: If so, what personal details should the courts be able to require individuals to provide to the police? Select all that apply.

Name/change of name

Home address/change of home address

Formation of new relationship with an intimate partner

Change of circumstances relating to household – including where a new child is born or otherwise joins the household

Details of child arrangements orders for where and with whom a child is to live and with whom a child is to spend time or otherwise have contact

None of the above

Other (free text)

Don't know/no answer

24. Question: Do you agree that breach of the proposed order should be a criminal offence?

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

Please refer to Question 16 above

25. Question: If you do agree that breach of the proposed order should be a criminal offence, should it be possible for breach to alternatively be punished as a contempt of court?

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

Yes as it is imposed through the court

26. Question: Do you agree that courts should be given an express power to impose electronic monitoring as a condition of a Domestic Abuse Protection Order?

Yes

No

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

27. Question: Which particular statutory safeguards relating to the use of electronic monitoring with Domestic Abuse Protection Orders should be put in place?

It's not entirely clear what this question is asking. There are two general approaches – one is a retrospective approach where law enforcement agencies can ask for tagging information after an offence has been reported. The other is 'live time monitoring', where the police are notified if a tagged individual goes within a defined proximity of the victim's address. Having both available would be useful but the threshold for the latter would need to be higher and possibly just associated with MARAC cases.

Anonymous registration

28. Question: How much easier do you think it will be for domestic abuse victims to register to vote anonymously, once the changes summarised above happen?

Much easier

Easier

Somewhat easier

Slightly easier

Not easier

Don't know/no answer

29. Question: What further support could survivors receive to prove their safety would be at risk if their name and address appeared on the electoral register? Please put forward one suggestion.

For council workers to know where the refuges are located and not to send people out- this has happened a few times over the years- many people won't add their name due to debt more than safety

Police suggestion would be in extending this beyond those who have been in refuge or engaged with the police. Additional groups should be considered from survivors who have accessed therapeutic support services.

30. Question: Do you have any further comments or suggestions on how to make it easier for domestic abuse survivors to anonymously register to vote?

- *When I was in the forces abroad, my mother would provide my proxy vote. This was through a care of address. I'm not sure if this is currently used in domestic abuse cases.*
- *Proof from a domestic abuse support service, like the legal aid one currently in place i.e. a letter of support to confirm they are a victim/survivor of domestic abuse.*
- *Perhaps look at working with agencies to arrange a system of postal voting that allows them to remain anonymous*
- *Including other services on the list of who can certify, e.g. health services, housing, social services, DA support services.*

31. Aside from anonymous registration, how else can we keep victims' addresses safe?

- *The use of PO Box addresses for all benefit claims*
- *By forcing companies such as google to take refugees off their Maps- again, this has been an issue for Teesside*
- *Consideration to the police's power to take action under 'any other place they may reside' within non molestation orders. In our experience within the police, the difficulty is proving that the perpetrator knew the victim was at the address, however victims often say they do not want to amend the non-molestation order if they move address because they feel safer him not knowing the address*

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme

32. Question: Before reading this consultation, were you aware of the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law)?

Yes

No

33. Question: Do you agree the guidance underpinning the DVDS should be put into law? Please select one.

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Please give reasons (free text)

Don't know/no answer

This will prevent any future ambiguity around whether the police can share information and what information they can share.

34. Question: How do you think we can best promote awareness of the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme amongst the public?

Marketing materials (for example posters, leaflets)

Media (for example newspapers, magazines,)

Social media (for example Facebook, YouTube, WhatsApp, Twitter, Instagram)

Online through search engine

Other (free text)

Don't know/no answer

Please give reasons (free text)

- *Utilising Domestic Abuse Champions in particular Community Domestic Abuse champions to promote awareness.*
- *Marketing materials would need to be innovative to reach the right audience- such as the posters on the back of toilet doors*
- *These are commonly accepted to be tools that have high likelihood of broad reach and mass absorption.*

2D: Forms of domestic abuse

Economic abuse

35. Question: What practical barriers do domestic abuse victims face in escaping or recovering from economic abuse and how could these be overcome?

- *Victims who jointly own a property and are married do not have easy access to legal aid, this urgently needs addressing. There should be NO barriers to accessing legal advice when fleeing abuse.*
- *The barriers have increased with the austerity cuts by the government. The same problems of accessing priority housing remain. There is also limited, if any access to economical support due to the loans/grants being reduced.*
- *Maybe a way of addressing this is to provide more accommodation/economical support that can be accessed by people escaping domestic abuse. The accommodation should be short term and support in helping the person to move forward in their life.*
- *Waiting lists for welfare rights has increased which is a barrier in women being able to move on. Perhaps more training could be offered to other agencies so that better support could be provided*
- *Gaining evidence of Economic Abuse, for instance, through support worker testament, or securing information to evidence reported incidents/ convictions of DA could be gathered and used by such agencies in respect of debts unwillingly incurred by victims*

Police experience shows the following barriers are experienced by DA victims:

- *Effects on housing applications*
- *Debt management*
- *Opening bank accounts (if unsure of how to/no ID)*
- *Explaining gaps in employment to prospective employers*
- *Money management/budgeting*

Online threats and the role of technology in abuse

36. Question: What more can we do to tackle domestic abuse which is perpetrated online, or through control of technology?

Appropriate reporting categories on social media platforms and signposting victims to off-

platform support, such as helplines

Clear guidance from social media companies on privacy settings for users at risk or victims of domestic abuse on online domestic abuse

Effective use and handling of evidence from social media within the investigation and prosecution processes

Government /charities and others promoting awareness of online and technology risks in relation to domestic abuse , such as through advertising

Government raising awareness of the use of spyware or GPS locators on phone or computers by perpetrators

Retailers, applications and the wider technology industry raising awareness of the use of spyware or GPS locators on phone or computers by perpetrators

Other – please state

Don't know/no answer

- *Recently an investigator informed a high risk MARAC client “we can't do anything because he will not give us the passcode to his mobile device”. In 2018, when technology is in the prime of its evolution, a Police officer cannot gain access to a mobile phone without a passcode or authorisation from the Abuser? The findings on the device potentially could evidence sexual assault allegations among many other factors. It is pointless having Domestic Violence and Sexually based offences Laws if no convictions are processed due to 'lack of evidence' not being obtained in a more forceful manor. Assuming this is based on funding issues, the government need to provide further funding to Police districts for technological labs to gain access to mobile phones and devices. If this occurs more regularly, it will overturn further and more prominent convictions within court, ultimately resulting in reduced technological abuse due to further awareness and fear of repercussions for these actions in line with a criminal conviction. As a specialist service, we can guide victims on data protection and create a safety plan based on cyber dictations such as stalking, abuse and harassment.*
- *Provide adequate punishment for any offences committed*
- *Run advertisements online that warn about abuse perpetrated online*
- *Early awareness through school / youth centres to highlight the growing issues associated with online control/abuse.*
- *Involve internet providers in designing software/apps to protect from this abuse.*
- *More education surrounding the law on this- adverts/ posters on social media etc*
- *These will make it easier for victims to recognise and highlight tangible evidence of abuse, and it will make it easier for social media companies to support victims and prevent abuse or re-victimisation.*
- *I tend to disagree that the solution to people not providing passwords for phones is to invest in more technology. This is part of the solution but new technology will always be one step ahead of law enforcement. Another way of dealing with this is, in addition to the offence of not providing the password, legislation is introduced to allow an adverse inference to be drawn when a suspect of an offence refuses access to a digital media device.*

Chapter 3: Pursue and Deter Perpetrators

3A: Improving the police response

37. Question: How can we continue to encourage and support improvements in the policing response to domestic abuse across all forces and improve outcomes for victims?

By ensuring all forces adopt a whole system approach to DA, that ensure the response is both cross command areas in force, and that it is as partnership based as possible.

3B: Improving victims' experience of the justice system
Special measures in criminal proceedings

38. Question: Do you think creating a legislative assumption that all domestic abuse victims are to be treated as eligible for assistance on the grounds of fear and distress (if the victim wants such assistance), will support more victims to give evidence? Please select one.

Yes, please give reasons

Our experience shows that victims usually suffer trauma, however it is manifested. More commonly, this may present as a victim showing increased levels of stress, anxiety etc. To offer special measures as more of an 'opt out' will benefit cases in which a victim hasn't requested it, but later recognises they require special measures, it will give them more confidence in knowing that it is available and therefore less likely to withdraw support. Facing the perpetrator is often a victims largest concern in supporting prosecution; to know that they are eligible for special measures without condition, is likely to alleviate stress and re enforce to them that services are supporting them

39. Question: Is there more this government could do to explain the range and remit of existing measures for victims to help support them in the criminal justice process? Please select one.

Yes, please describe

There should be more emphasis on remote evidence link availability and usage; in our experience, a lot of victims have assumed that the only option was a screen or that the video would be located in the court, meaning they would still have to go to court and risk seeing the perpetrator/his family and friends. It is hugely beneficial, in the Cleveland area, in having a remote evidence link located away from the court.

Cross-examination in criminal proceedings

40. Question: Do you know of instances in criminal proceedings when an application to prevent cross-examination of a victim by an unrepresented defendant has been denied in a domestic abuse case? Please select one.

Where possible, please provide evidence or details of the experience to support your answer.

No, not in our experience.

41. Question: Do you think extending the prohibition on cross-examination in criminal proceedings would support more domestic abuse victims to give evidence? Please select one.

Yes, please give reasons

Sexual offences and domestic abuse cases can cause a range of similar emotions/have similar elements for the (fear, control, anxiety). In our experience, there is often an element of sexual abuse in domestic abuse relationships; this may not be the crime that is at trial, but

can cause a further re-traumatising impact on the victim, and impede their ability to give their evidence effectively in court. We believe that extending this prohibition would encourage more victims to have the ability to give evidence with more confidence and strength

Prosecution without victim's evidence Improving Provisions

42. Question: Do you have suggestions for how we can better support prosecutions through to conclusion, including providing better support for witnesses who currently disengage from the process. Please select one.

Where possible, please provide evidence or details of the experience to support your answer.

Yes, please describe

IDVA based within police/courts in Cleveland and Durham had a significantly positive effect on both ensuring early victim engagement, and early criminal justice resolution in DA cases. In our experience, it has reinforced to victims that although the IDVA is there to support the victim in the way they choose, they are also seen as part of the police/courts. Though all IDVA have close links and liaise with police/courts, we feel that having them based within these arenas has a positive impact in reinforcing to the victim that all these services are working coherently, in a coordinated community response model, to support and listen to them.

43. Question: What more can police, witness care units and the Crown Prosecution Service do to support victims through the justice process from the point of report onwards?

Where possible, please provide evidence or details of the experience to support your answer.

If the police and CPs had more resources to support victims, this would allow a better response and criminal justice service to be given from the point of victim reporting. There are not enough police and CPS to ensure that victims are given the time needed to engage.

Protections in the family court

44. Question: Are there other aspects of the criminal court treatment of vulnerable people which the family court could learn from? Please select one.

Yes, please describe

No

Don't know/no answer

If considerations are in place for the assumption that all DA victims should be eligible for special measures in the criminal court (Q38), can this not be amended to incorporate the family/civil court also? Also in the case of prohibition of cross examination by perpetrators, this was amended years ago within the criminal court yet continues within some family courts.

It is likely that the effects of family/civil proceeding may have as much detrimental effect of victims as in criminal proceedings, both in and out of the court arena. To be biased between the courts is an injustice to victims of domestic abuse and may impact a case in the same way that it could in the criminal courts. Victims can come across hostile and uncooperative within family courts, we know that this can be an effect of trauma therefore the same

provisions should be in place to protect victims of DA from further abuse and for their physical/mental wellbeing. The stress caused due to a case and their fears of facing the perpetrator in family court can subsequently impact on other areas of their lives including the children seeing their parent upset/stressed. To not consider allowing the same provisions across all courts can make victims feel as though they aren't believed, their abuse isn't 'as bad' as it has not reached criminal proceedings, or that the abuse isn't taken as seriously.

If it is assumed that all DA victims are eligible for special measures be the norm within the criminal court, this should be extended to incorporate the family/civil court too. We would also suggest the same in respect of prohibition of cross examination by perpetrators. It is likely that the effects of family/civil proceeding may have as much detrimental effect of victims as in criminal proceedings, both in and out of the court arena. Victims may come across hostile and truculent, as a result of the stress caused by the proceedings, and their fears of facing the perpetrator can subsequently impact on other areas of their lives including the children seeing their parent upset/stressed. Allowing the same provisions across all courts could help to make victims feel as they are believed, and that the abuse is being taken seriously.

3C: Prosecuting domestic abuse Controlling or Coercive behaviour offence

45. Question: Do you think there is further action the government could take to strengthen the effectiveness of the controlling or coercive behaviour offence? Please select one.

Yes

No

Don't know/no answer

Please give further detail

Further training and funding for that training, to clarify what constitutes coercive control and how best to gather evidence to prosecute this should be made available to the police, CPS and witness and victim services. Further training should also be mandated for magistrates on CCB and its harmful impact.

Aggravating factors in sentencing

46. Question: Do you think the current approach of using sentencing guidelines, as per guidelines issued in February 2018 is effective in ensuring sentences imposed reflect the seriousness of domestic abuse when it involves children? Please select one.

Yes

No

Don't know/no answer

The guidelines highlight the need to consider the impact of the offence on children (by direct or indirect exposure to domestic violence) or where contact arrangements with children as used to instigate an offence.

However we need to be able to measure this.

47. Question: Is a statutory aggravating factor needed in order for the court to reflect the seriousness of offences involving domestic abuse and children in sentencing? Please select

one.

Yes

No

Don't know/no answer

Free text to explain answer

48. Question: Please share any other views on how to ensure domestic abuse and its impact on children are taken into account in sentencing?

There needs to be clear pathway for ensuring the impact on children has been assessed and the voice of the child is known.

Reports including 'voice of the child/ through the eyes of a child' from police response, social workers, school, and therapeutic services should all be considered. Additionally, if a child has disclosed the impact following on from an Operation Encompass notification, this should be made available to the court.

The Istanbul Convention

The Convention requires domestic law to be able to prosecute relevant offences when committed outside the UK. As with all criminal offences, however, the decision to prosecute would be a matter for the Crown Prosecution Service.

The government proposes to take extraterritorial jurisdiction over each of the offences listed in the table below when the offence is committed outside the UK by a UK national or a UK resident; and (except for the offences marked with a *) there is dual criminality

- Putting people in fear of violence*: section 4 of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate of family relationship*: section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015
- Stalking involving fear of violence or serious alarm or distress*: section 4A of the Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Actual bodily harm: section 47 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861
- Grievous bodily harm: section 20 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861
- Grievous bodily harm with intent: section 18 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861
- Rape: section 1 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Assault by penetration: section 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Sexual assault: section 3 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003
- Causing a person to engage in sexual activity without consent: section 4 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003

We believe these offences are of a sufficient level of seriousness to be in keeping both with the intention of the Convention and the UK's general position on extraterritorial jurisdiction.

49. Question: Do you agree that taking extraterritorial jurisdiction over these offences is sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Convention?

Yes

No
Don't know/no answer

50. Question: If not, what additional offences do you think we should take extraterritorial jurisdiction over and why?

Free text

Sexual harassment: The Convention also requires that sexual harassment is subject to criminal or other (for example, civil) legal sanctions.

51. Question: Do you agree that relying on the civil law remedy in the Protection from Harassment Act 1997 is sufficient to satisfy the sexual harassment requirements of the Convention?

Yes
No
Don't know/no answer

52. Question: If not, what do you think is necessary to satisfy those requirements?

Free text

3D: Preventing reoffending Conditional Cautions

53. Question: Do you agree we should explore (with the Crown Prosecution Service) further controlled and monitored use of conditional cautions with rehabilitation programmes than is currently permitted for lower-level, normally first time domestic abuse incidents? Please select one.

Yes, please describe
No
Don't know/no answer

If yes, please explain your answer, suggesting what procedures should be in place to ensure a conditional caution would only be given in appropriate cases with appropriate conditions attached.

This would be a good way of increasing numbers of referrals to early intervention behaviour change programmes, but would need to be robustly supported by enforcements if the perpetrator did not engage.

Considerations should be given to the fact that though this may be the first incident reported to the police, is it the first incident the victim discloses, so there may other services that may have more information. If this is not the first incident the victim has disclosed, considerations could then be given to whether diversion is appropriate.

54. Question: Do you have any additional evidence on current conditional caution practice which we should consider in relation to this issue? Please select one.

Yes, please describe

No

Don't know/no answer

Managing serial and repeat offenders

55. Question: What changes to current policies or procedures would help police and other agencies to better manage serial and repeat abusers, in particular those who are not subject to a sentence of the court. This can include how best to:

- risk assess an abuser and plan for risk reduction
- engage an abuser in order to encourage compliance with control measures

Implementation of multi-agency tasking and coordination (MATAC) process for perpetrators throughout the regional Whole System Approach police forces has proven effective. This should be a standard in all areas.

There should also be a single risk assessment tool for all agencies to use such as the Priority Perpetrator Intervention Tool (PPIT). If there were one single assessment it would ensure comparability and prioritisation of different agencies perceptions of the perpetrators' risk.

Working with perpetrators to change their behaviour

56. Question: What more could be done to work with perpetrators in prisons, particularly offenders who receive a sentence of less than 12 months and do not have sufficient time to complete a domestic abuse programme in custody? We are interested to hear of particular examples of practice which have been successful.

- *Specialist services to be funded to go in to prisons to deliver services on 1:1 or group basis depending on sentence time*
- *Utilising the 'key worker' prison officer role to signpost and deliver brief intervention around their offending behaviour*
- *Ensuring the victims have a voice back in the prisons and receive a 'contact point' to report any issues they experience from the perpetrator whilst they are in prison. It can be difficult for victims to know how and who to approach within the prison (that's if they are aware of which prison the perpetrator is in!). The prison to then follow up to ensure the perpetrator is sanctioned for their continued behaviour whilst in custody*
- *Ensuring a streamlined support from custody to release- work to be mirrored and continued on the outside to ensure a consistent approach*
- *It's a great idea to have sanction in prison for those who continue abusive / controlling behaviour whilst in custody. Governor powers to impose sanctions must be meaningful, however.*

57. Question: What more could be done to work with perpetrators in the community (convicted or non-convicted) to change their behaviour? We are interested to hear of particular examples of practice which have been successful.

- *Respect accredited programmes to ensure safety*
- *Giving a variety of sessions- day time and evening, so that all people have the opportunity of attending*

Chapter 4: Improve Performance

4A: Improving performance using data

58. Question: Please select which of the following you believe should be priorities for improving data collection. Please choose up to 3.

Improving the collection and reporting of data on when domestic abuse is a feature of a case/intervention

Improving collection and reporting of data relating to the gender and relationship of the perpetrator and victim

Improving data to enable better tracking of outcomes in domestic abuse cases/intervention

Linking data to enable better tracking of interventions and reoffending

Linking data to enable better understanding of the interactions/ relationships between domestic abuse and other types of offending

Other (free text)

None of the above

Don't know/ No answer

It's really important to capture the prevalence of domestic abuse across all services such as health, schools, housing etc in order to help influence commissioning and targeted interventions. Locally at present, data is collected in different forms and we do not gather data from every relevant partner/ agency in regards to DA.

4B: Establish a Domestic Abuse Commissioner in law

The Domestic Abuse Commissioner could have the powers and resources to:

- map and monitor provision of domestic abuse services against the National Statement of Expectations, and publish information to showcase and share best practice, as well as to highlight where local provision falls short of what is expected
- require local public bodies to cooperate and provide information
- oversee the Domestic Homicide Review Quality Assurance process (see section 4C), feeding lessons learned into their recommendations
- oversee compliance with the Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts Manual¹¹⁷
- publish findings in reports, which will be laid before Parliament
- provide recommendations to public bodies, including national and local government to improve the response to domestic abuse, accompanied with a duty on the responsible person/organisation to respond to these recommendations

It is important that we provide a balance between giving the Domestic Abuse Commissioner sufficient powers to improve services nationally, while avoiding duplicating existing inspection regimes and maintaining the independence of local areas to commission services.

59. Question: Do you agree with the proposed model for a Domestic Abuse Commissioner outlined above? Please select one.

Strongly agree

Agree

Neither agree nor disagree

Disagree

Strongly disagree

Please give reasons [free text]

Don't know/no answer

Domestic Abuse is a large scale issue and having a Domestic Abuse Commissioner in Law would mirror what local areas are doing in the main in terms of having DA co-ordinators to

ensure a co-ordinated approach to tackling domestic abuse.

60. Question: Of the proposed powers and resources, which do you consider to be the most important for a Domestic Abuse Commissioner? Please choose up to 3.

Map and monitor provision of domestic abuse services against the National Statement of Expectations, and publish this information to showcase and share best practice, as well as to highlight where local provision falls short of what is expected

Oversee compliance with the Specialist Domestic Abuse Courts Manual

Oversee the Domestic Homicide Review Quality Assurance process, including any potential changes implemented following this consultation, feeding lessons learned into their recommendations

Provide recommendations to both national and local government to improve the response to domestic abuse, accompanied with a duty on the responsible person/organisation to respond to these recommendations

Publish findings in reports, which will be laid before Parliament

Require local statutory agencies to cooperate and provide information

Other (please state other functions the commissioner should fulfil)

None of the above

Don't know/no answer

61. Question for public bodies only: What would be the practical implications of complying with the proposed Domestic Abuse Commissioner's powers?

- *Possibly repeating work that's already being done locally in respect of monitoring services and quality assurance)*
- *It is difficult to map information effectively (especially with the introduction of GDPR) to show the true prevalence of domestic abuse. Recording systems don't always recognise Domestic Abuse as a main issue so figures are skewed*
- *Potential implications when a Local Authority does not have a Domestic Abuse Coordinator- how would recommendations be effectively cascaded into the area and by whom?*
- *Funding implications when expecting areas to work towards national expectations (for example, contract specifications for specialist services already commissioned)*

4C: Learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews

We would like to increase awareness of the learning from DHRs, both at a local and national level. This could include making DHRs more accessible, routinely collating and sharing recommendations and providing updates, for example through regular newsletters. We would welcome ideas and proposals for ensuring DHR learning is understood and acted on.

62. Question: One proposal is that the Domestic Abuse Commissioner could routinely collate, quality assure and share lessons learnt from DHRs. What more could be done to increase awareness of the learning from DHRs?

- *Lessons learnt must be shared with the appropriate frontline services to ensure changes across the system.*
- *Faster turnaround time from the Home Office in order to receive feedback*
- *Lessons learned don't seem to be widely publicised enough*

63. Question: How can areas best hold their own local agencies to account in terms of monitoring delivery against DHR action plans?

Ensuring the Community Safety Partnerships hold agencies to account as the statutory body and this needs to be supported by the Home Office (DA Commissioner role).

4D: Sharing best practice across government

64. Question: How can the government better share and promote effective practice on domestic abuse across all public services both in regard to commissioning and delivery of services?

- *Multi agency meetings held nationally and regionally to ensure sharing of good practice*
- *Regular newsletters for key staff in each local area in order to be updated and share practice*
- *A online network forum to be used to network with others in different areas*
- *Learning events looking at good and negative practice*

65. Question: What role should local areas play in sharing good practice?

In the North East Region, we have a regular regional Domestic Abuse Coordinators meeting in which good practice is shared and issues are discussed. There then needs to be an opportunity to meet nationally (such as yearly). The role of Domestic Abuse Coordinators in each local area are imperative to ensuring shared learning can then be cascaded into the local area.

<https://consult.justice.gov.uk/homeoffice-moj/domestic-abuse-consultation>

Appendix 2

Priority 1 Cultural Change We will use a combination of evidence-based approaches simultaneously and relentlessly in a variety of settings to change our culture and strengthen our efforts to prevent domestic abuse occurring, including a focus on healthy relationships				
What we will do..... Implement a whole school approach to Healthy Relationships				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.1 Implement the Welsh Government's Whole Education Approach to violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence	Education / Public Health	5% Primary schools engaged and participating	<p>The Risk Taking Toolkit is being updated and is on track to be ready later this term.</p> <p>Schools have been regularly updated on developments in the Domestic Abuse strategy including joint working with the new posts within Cleveland Police of PCSOs and Intervention Officer. These posts will augment proactive work with children as well as addressing individual referrals.</p> <p>Update Feb 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Primary Risk Taking Toolkit is nearly complete. The toolkit will be offered as part of the new traded services model so those that sign up will be able to access it. Public Health have been tasked to target 2-3 Primary schools in order to pilot the Welsh whole school approach model. However, there is no timeframe for this to occur. • The Secondary Risk Taking Toolkit is currently on hold due to adaptations and updates required on the materials as well as the Government Consultation taking place on "Changes to teaching of Sex and Relationship Education and PSHE" (Responses by February 12th 2018) • Theme 2 from the Whole System Approach to Domestic Abuse by the Police Transformation 	

			<p>Fund was removed- which included the development of School Safeguarding Liaison Officers who would address domestic abuse issues amongst children. There are three School Liaison Officers for Cleveland Police covering the whole of Cleveland however, they do not deliver specific sessions around Domestic Abuse.</p>
<p>1.2 Embed healthy relationships approaches in Sex and Relationships Education</p>	<p>Education/ Public Health</p>	<p>Materials are revised to incorporate a healthy relationships approach; 80% teachers understand the healthy relationships approach</p>	<p>The Public Health Team continues to work with schools to embed healthy relationships into sex and relationships education. The team are progressing with recruiting primary schools to engage in a broader whole schools approach to domestic abuse. This will include working with all school staff and the parent's/carer's of the schools' pupil populations.</p> <p><u>Update Feb 2018:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Materials are on hold whilst the Government hold a consultation around the changes to teaching of Sex and Relationship Education and PSHE” • Public Health in partnership with other services from both within and outside of the Authority are working on a mapping exercise to map out what is currently being delivered and by whom in schools under the Risk and Resilience theme with the aim to have a co-ordinated approach to delivery as well as a quality standards framework for the delivery across the schools. Police colleagues will be included in this process (Note: April deadline for this piece of work)

What we will do.....				
Train and raise awareness among key social role models				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.3 Explore approaches that will lead to opportunities to work with after school club providers, uniformed and sports groups	Public Health	6 groups are identified to explore approaches	<p>The Public Health Team is working with district commissioners of uniformed groups, colleagues in the Childcare Development Team and Sports Development to identify groups to pilot approaches.</p> <p><u>Update Feb 2018:</u></p> <p>Public Health have access to some groups in order to target but need direction as to whether the groups are to be approached in a targeted way. Also, a discussion needs to be had in terms of who best is placed to deliver the awareness raising sessions to the identified groups.</p>	
1.4 Continue to identify Domestic Abuse Champions within workplaces and community settings and facilitate the continued development of the DA	Harbour	Report on Domestic Abuse Champions to be presented to DA Steering Group in January 2018.	Domestic Abuse Champions report submitted and will be placed on a future steering group agenda.	

Champions network.				
What will we do... Maximise VCSE opportunities to work with				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.5 Catalyst to produce a plan of action.	Catalyst	Action Plan to be agreed by DA Steering Group July 2017	Catalyst have produced a VCSE Engagement plan for Domestic Abuse (received February 2018). To be circulated and placed on a future steering group agenda for discussion.	
Priority 2. Early Help We will intervene early, and respond efficiently and effectively, to support, protect and safeguard individuals and families who are affected by domestic abuse				
What we will do.... Ensure effective approaches to referral and assessment of risk				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.1 Review Early Help Approach regarding Domestic Abuse	Children's Services	Review completed by August 2017 and report regarding findings submitted to DA Steering Group	Wider review of early help being undertaken to ensure effective pathways in place, wider than a single focus on domestic abuse. Outline report produced and update will be provided at the next meeting of the Steering group. Harbour link worker is based in early help hub to support risk assessment. Chub Harbour worker and Early Help Harbour workers	

			work closely to ensure risk is identified and support offered when parents decline social care service.	
What we will do.... Develop approaches to relationship support for parents				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.2 Scope relationship support offer across the Borough, identifying areas for further action.	Children's Services	Articulation of relationship support offer by October 2017.	Parenting offer being reviewed as part of wider early help review proposals (to be included in 2018-19 action plan).	
Priority 3. Perpetrators We will seek to understand, and intervene to reduce, the cycle of repeat perpetration of domestic abuse				
What we will do.... Work with schools and the Youth Offending Team to identify and support teenagers with conduct issues				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
3.1 Strengthen the local knowledge base around young people who use aggressive or abusive behaviour in the family (particularly adolescent to parent violence) and those who are abusive in early intimate relationships in order to further develop prevention strategies	Youth Offending Team/Youth Services/CCG	Review of approaches to influence future commissioning complete by September 2017	The YOT is reviewing the learning from national research and other YOTs regarding perpetrator. <u>Update Feb 2018:</u> YOT have been exploring the feasibility of a Teen Abuse Programme but the review last year has interrupted some of the development work	

3.2 Commission interventions based on evidence of good practice for young people to tackle early onset of domestic abusive behaviours, this should include elements relating to coercion and control.	CCG/Public Health	Planning for service provision/commissioning to include this element by September 2017 for consideration by Commissioning Groups.	The commissioned Domestic Abuse service from April 2018 will increase the support provision for young people who are using aggressive behaviour within the family environment or in early intimate relationships. The RESPECT Young Peoples Programme (RYPP) will be provided which includes sessions with the young person and family members based on assessed risk and need. Provision of support for young people experiencing domestic violence and abuse in their own early intimate relationships will be provided in the Escape the Trap programme where appropriate. Papers taken to the AHWJCG & CYPHWJCG in July 2017 where the proposed model was considered and agreed.	
What we will do.... Introduce a tailored approach to specialist service perpetrator programmes				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG

3.3 Commission interventions based on evidence of good practice for standard, medium and high risk perpetrators	Public Health	Proposal for service design to be submitted to Commissioning Groups by September 2017.	Further investment in the Domestic Violence and Abuse service from April 2018 has allowed for a wider range of interventions to be offered for perpetrators dependant on risk assessment and need. The interventions include the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) Caring Dads programme, a Domestic Abuse 'Choices' programme based on similar national and local programmes which offers more flexibility and may be of a shorter duration, dependant on need and outcomes, alongside the RESPECT accredited long perpetrator programme. Papers taken to the AHWJCG & CYPHWJCG in July 2017 where the proposed model was considered and agreed.	
3.4 To continue to develop peer mentor programmes	Harbour	Report on progress of peer mentor programme to be submitted to DA Steering Group by November 2017.	4 peer mentors from Stockton are currently undertaking the accredited Peer mentor training. A further 2 have gone on to secure employment. 3 further peer mentors are waiting to start the next round of training. Report was submitted to the DA Steering group in December 2017.	
What we will do.... Understand the impact that changes to welfare benefits may have regarding financial abuse				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
3.5 Monitor changes to welfare system in relation to reported cases of financial abuse	Community Safety	Include tracking information on welfare changes in the DA strategic analysis report	The impact of welfare changes in relation to reported financial abuse/coercion and control to be picked up by the Domestic Abuse Tactical/ Operational group.	

			<p>Update Feb 18: This is not due an update. We will review this at the end of the first year of the plan to see if any changes have occurred. Changes are still to take place and be implemented. Recommend it is moved to be monitored and updated within Y3 of the life of the plan.</p>	
<p>What we will do.... Work with colleagues across the system to ensure meaningful consequences for perpetrators.</p>				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
3.6 Implement an integrated offender management approach	Community Safety/Cleveland Police	Report describing approach to be presented to DA Steering Group July 2017.	<p>Update on Integrated Offender Management approach provided to Steering Group 4th October 2017.</p> <p>Update Feb 18: A further update to be scheduled for the August 2018 following analysis of at least a years' worth of data/evidence.</p>	
3.7 Maintain a watching brief on the national Drive programme	Public Health	Update report received by Steering Group September 2017.	<p>The Drive pilot is currently 18 months into the 3 year pilot and initial evaluation findings from the University of Bristol were released 24/11/17. The emerging findings from the project are reported as being encouraging although these relate to a small cohort of individuals who have completed the 10 month intervention so should be treated with caution. The Public Health team will continue to follow the updates regarding the programme which provides a multi-agency approach to dealing with high risk perpetrators of DA to support, challenge and disrupt behaviours in order to increase victim safety.</p> <p>http://driveproject.org.uk/evaluation-of-the-drive-project-year-1-feasibility-study/</p>	

Priority 4. Victims																																																											
We will seek to identify, understand, and support repeat victims of domestic abuse																																																											
What we will do....																																																											
Strengthen the role of local healthcare services in identifying victims of domestic abuse																																																											
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far		RAG																																																						
4.1 CCG to work with all health care providers to identify victims using the Ask and Act model	CCG	Implementation of systems that enable routine enquiry, identification and onward referral by December 2017.	NTHFT have increased mandatory training for Safeguarding adults from once only to 3 yearly, this includes domestic abuse. The Safeguarding face to face training plays a huge emphasis on Domestic abuse, this is supported by Harbour.																																																								
No further update received.																																																											
What we will do....																																																											
Improve referrals of victims for specialist support from within the healthcare setting																																																											
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far		RAG																																																						
4.2 Develop process with providers including risk assessment and Directory of services	CCG	Number of referrals from healthcare providers to specialist services to increase from 16/17 baseline.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Origin of referral</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Q2</th> <th>Q3</th> <th>Q4</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mental Health Service</td> <td>29</td> <td>33</td> <td>14</td> <td></td> <td>76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SARC</td> <td>10</td> <td>7</td> <td>13</td> <td></td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health Visitors</td> <td>4</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hospital</td> <td>9</td> <td>8</td> <td>4</td> <td></td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GP Practice</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community Midwives</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Origin of referral	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Mental Health Service	29	33	14		76	SARC	10	7	13		30	Health Visitors	4	4	5		13	Hospital	9	8	4		21	GP Practice	2	2	2		6	Community Midwives	1	1	1		3						14						9	
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Training for frontline healthcare staff to support the implementation and follow up to a routine inquiry																																																											
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far		RAG																																																						
4.3 To identify key staff who require bespoke training	CCG	Training plan submitted to DA Steering Group by	Update Feb 2018:																																																								

within healthcare providers		August 2017.	A total of 8 training dates have been delivered by Harbour since April 2017 and a total of 150 frontline staff from various organisations have attended the training.	
What we will do.... Make sure that female and male victims of domestic abuse find support easily				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
4.4 Ensure pathway of support is promoted to staff and public	Comms teams in partnership	Increase number of male victims accessing support from 16/17 baseline	No update received. To begin looking at this on an annual basis	
4.5 Perform an audit 'spot check' of individuals who have travelled our pathways; pathways to be informed by their lived experiences. Audit should ensure the voice of the victim is heard.	Harbour	Report on 'spot check' regarding pathways to be provided to DA Steering Group by September 2017.	Harbour have undertaken some deep dives on cases.	
What we will do.... Introduction of a Multi-Agency Task and Co-ordination (MATAC) group to jointly resolve issues for victims and/or the whole family				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
4.6 Review MARAC	Tees MARAC Review Task Group (Steve Hume)	Reduction of repeat rate of male and female domestic abuse victims from 16/17 baseline.	The MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference) Process across Teesside is currently being reviewed. A Steering Group is in place (Steven Hume is representative for Stockton) which is considering options for future MARAC operation including possibilities for a North Tees/ South Tees Conference arrangement and appointment of an independent MARAC Chair. Update Feb 2018: The MARAC review is in its final stages.	

			<p><i>Repeat rate table:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Current figures</th> <th>Comparable figures year previous</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q1</td> <td>40.1%</td> <td>50.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2</td> <td>45.5%</td> <td>48.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3</td> <td>47.7%</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Current figures	Comparable figures year previous	Q1	40.1%	50.5%	Q2	45.5%	48.2%	Q3	47.7%	47%	
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Priority 5. Children & Young People
We will reduce the impact of domestic abuse on children, young people and families by working restoratively with families

What we will do....
 Raise young people's, parents' and carers' awareness of online safety

How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
5.1 Continuation of community safety interventions within schools via risk taking behaviour sessions and work with Crucial Crew. Programme to be reviewed annually.	Community Safety/Public Health	Annual Review to take place January 2018 to inform 18/19 approach.	<p>Review of interventions in schools and annual programme needs to take place in conjunction with colleagues in Public Health. It is proposed that the new DA Co-ordinator would support this work once in post.</p> <p><u>Update Feb 2018:</u></p> <p>Public Health in partnership with other teams from both within and outside of the authority are working on a mapping exercise to map out what is currently being delivered and by whom in schools under the "risk taking" theme with the aim to have a co-ordinated approach to delivery as well as a quality standards agreement for the delivery across the schools.(see targets above on Item 1).</p>	

5.2 Develop a complementary programme of awareness raising for parents	Community Safety/Public Health	Awareness raising for parents to be in place by December 2017.	Public Health in partnership with other teams from both within and outside of the authority are working on a mapping exercise to map out what is currently being delivered and by whom in schools under the “risk taking” theme with the aim to have a co-ordinated approach to delivery as well as a quality standards agreement for the delivery across the schools.	
What we will do.... Further develop Operation Encompass in line with Early Help work.				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
5.3 Further develop pathways of support and information sharing as a consequence of Operation Encompass referrals. (Cross reference 1.1)	Children’s Services/ Cleveland Police	Review of 12 months of Operation Encompass in Stockton and options for future development by September 2017	<p>Initial meeting has been held with schools to review the Encompass process. Agreed for quarterly meetings. A Teeswide working group has been established to agree on a shared process and to action the findings from the review.</p> <p>Cleveland Police Operation Encompass development plan in place, implementation to start soon following funding from the Transformation bid which was received in early October, the Project Manager and Inspector are in place to take this work forward.</p> <p><u>Update Feb 18:</u> A meeting has been held with the schools and they have requested bi-annual meetings rather than quarterly meetings. The Police Transformation fund money was re-cut and in the second round, the funding to develop Encompass was removed from the regional funding. Therefore, any development of Encompass would need to come from existing resource or alternative partnership funding.</p>	

Priority 6. Working Together				
We will work together to educate, inform and challenge ourselves and our communities in the delivery of our vision.				
What we will do.....				
Work across and within our organisations to develop a unified and cohesive approach				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
6.1 Commit to participating in the DA Steering Group and the Operational Group	Steering Group member organisations	Actions within this plan are completed as they are owned and driven forward by members of the Steering Group.	NTHFT have incorporated think family in both adult and children's safeguarding training	
6.2 Appointment of a time-limited Officer post to support the robust implementation of the Strategy and further development of supporting action plans.	Adults & Health/Children's Services	Steering Group to approve outcomes required of the post and to support further development and implementation of actions with the post-holder when appointed.	An individual has been appointed to the new post of Domestic abuse Co-ordinator to support the robust implementation of the Strategy and further development of supporting action plans. The post will sit within the Community Safety team and is due to start early 2018. Update Feb 18: The Domestic Abuse Co-ordinator began in December 2017 and sits within the Community Safety team.	
What we will do....				
Promote our shared vision through all that we do as employers, service providers and employees.				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
6.3 Implementation of DA policy in all organisations and provider services	DA Steering Group members	Steering Group members to report on progress in January 2018.	Police: Adoption of the policy is being progressed with the Force's HR Stockton Council: A new Domestic Abuse policy was launched within the organisation in December 2017	
6.4 Implement training for all staff on domestic abuse	DA Steering		No Update received Agreement	

	Group members			
What we will do....				
Share the responsibility for delivering this strategy and monitoring our progress towards identified measures of success				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
6.5 Monitor through Quarterly Action Plan	DA Steering Group members		Updated February 2018	

Appendix 3

Priority 1	Cultural Change
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We will use a combination of evidence-based approaches simultaneously and relentlessly in a variety of settings to change our culture and strengthen our efforts to prevent domestic abuse occurring, including a focus on healthy relationships

What we will do.....

Use social marketing methods to engage local communities

How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.1 Map out key events during the year and create a plan to focus campaigns (link this with other campaigns delivered regionally) such as National Stalking Awareness week	Rachel Batey (SBC)/ Rachel Braithwaite (Comms-SBC)	Monitor the activity on social media relating to each campaign Referrals into specialist service quoting campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rachel Batey has met with Rachel Braithwaite to discuss campaigns over the up- coming months and agreed on approaches for SBC to support various campaigns and monitor the social media activity. Reports will be produced as and when to the steering group in relation to specific campaigns • Disrespect nobody campaign (April 2018)- The campaign is targeted at 12 to 18 year old boys and girls and aims to prevent them from becoming perpetrators and victims of abusive relationships • National Stalking Awareness week (16th- 20th April 2018) 	
1.2 Explore the feasibility of delivering a similar scheme to 'Ask me' - inspiring community members to become an 'Community DA champions'	Rachel Batey (SBC), Steve Rose (Catalyst)	Proposal to be submitted to Steering group in June 2018		

What we will do....				
Train and raise awareness among key social role models				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.3 The Community champion scheme (1.2) also meets this particular commitment	Rachel Batey (SBC), Mandy Mackinnon (Public Health) & Eve Conner-McGill (Public Health)	Cross reference 1.2	Cross reference 1.2	
What will we do...				
Implement a whole school approach to Healthy Relationships				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.4 Implement the Welsh Government's Whole Education Approach to violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence	Eve Conner-McGill (Public Health), Mandy Mackinnon (Public Health)	This is a pilot and consideration will be made as to whether this is viable following the completion of the mapping exercise. Report to be presented to June Steering group.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action carried over from 2017-18 Awaiting Government consultation "Changes to teaching of Sex and Relationship Education and PSHE" Mapping exercise led by Eve Conner- McGill 	
1.5 Embed healthy relationship approaches in Sex and Relationships Education	Eve Conner-McGill (Public Health),	Materials are revised to incorporate a healthy relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross reference 1.4 	

	Mandy Mackinnon (Public Health) & Kirsten Webber (Education Improvement Service)	approach; 80% of teachers understand the healthy relationships approach		
What will we do... Increase frontline staffs confidence, awareness and practice that is sensitive to the issues surrounding domestic abuse				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.6 A mapping exercise is to be completed in order to establish what domestic abuse related training is currently on offer within the Borough.	Rachel Batey (SBC)	Report to be submitted to June 2018 steering group including proposal of how to take the work forward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In progress of mapping exercise at present Possible cross reference to JSNA 	
Priority 2. Early Help We will intervene early, and respond efficiently and effectively, to support, protect and safeguard individuals and families who are affected by domestic abuse				
What we will do.... Consider options for a Multi- Agency Task and Co-ordination (MATAC) group to jointly resolve issues for victims and/or the whole family				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.7 Whole System Approach to Domestic Abuse' (Led by PCC office) includes MATAC development in Theme 3 of their model *	Sharon Caddell (PCC)	Report on progress of the MATAC to be submitted for October 2018 steering group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PCC Office have recruited a specific coordinator and analyst to develop the MATAC, and they will commence duties very shortly, and drive communications and development work around this activity more directly (March 2018) 	

What we will do.... Ensure effective approaches to referral and assessment of risk				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.8 Review Early help approach regarding Domestic Abuse	Steve Hume (SBC)	Review completed and report regarding findings submitted to August DA steering group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore new approaches to ensure effective risk assessment and consideration of Domestic Abuse within Early help and Children social care ('Safe and Together model'- Edinburgh) 	
What we will do.... Develop approaches to relationship support for parents				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
1.9 Scope relationship support offer across the Borough, identifying areas for further action.	Steve Hume (SBC)	Review completed and report regarding findings submitted to April DA steering group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parenting offer being reviewed as part of wider early help review proposals Cross reference 1.8 	
Priority 3. Perpetrators We will seek to understand, and intervene to reduce, the cycle of repeat perpetration of domestic abuse				
What we will do.... Ensure our frontline and specialist services are up-skilled to be able to identify; approach; engage and rehabilitate perpetrators of abuse				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.0 The mapping exercise (1.6) also meets this particular	Rachel Batey (SBC)	Report to be submitted to June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross reference 1.6- link to the gaps potentially 	

commitment		2018 steering group including proposal of how to take the work forward	identified via the mapping exercise	
2.1 New service specification includes a range of abuser programmes to support the rehabilitation of perpetrators of abuse	Lesley Gibson	<p>Target of 50% of those assessed who then engage in the structured abuser programmes</p> <p>Number of repeat police incidents</p> <p>Number of repeat referrals to MARAC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harbour have a new 'Domestic Abuse Prevention Service' which includes a wide range of interventions for abusers 	

What we will do....				
Work with schools and the Youth Offending Team to identify and support teenagers with conduct issues				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.2 Strengthen the local knowledge base around young people who use aggressive or abusive behaviour in the family (particularly adolescent to parent violence) and those who are abusive in early intimate relationships in order to further develop prevention strategies	Miriam Sigsworth (SBC), Rachelle Kipling (PCC), David Willingham (SBC) and Alison Peevor (CCG)	Baseline data in regards to adolescent to parent violence to inform approach to the development of prevention strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YOT have been exploring the feasibility of Teen Abuse Programme but the review last year has interrupted some of the development work [update required] • Cross reference 1.4 • Alison Peevor (CCG) is meeting with Trina Holcroft on 20/04/18 to get an update from CCG perspective. This will be verbally fed into the April steering group 	
What we will do....				
Influence the development and delivery of local Alcohol Strategy to ensure greater combined impact				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.3 Public health in conjunction with the Police and CCG to link in via the Steering group to influence the	Mandy MacKinnon (Public Health),	We will seek to better understand the extent and role of alcohol abuse in domestic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandy is meeting with CCG and Police about this work on 22/03/18 	

development of the local Alcohol Strategy	Andrew Copland (CCG)	abuse locally and ensure services meet the needs		
Priority 4. Victims				
We will seek to identify, understand, and support repeat victims of domestic abuse				
What we will do....				
Strive for a sensitive, consistent, cohesive approach to criminal and family court proceedings				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.4 'Whole System Approach to Domestic Abuse' (Led by PCC office) includes addressing the ongoing disconnect between criminal and family courts proceedings *	Sharon Caddell (PCC)	Review report to be submitted for October 2018 steering group		
What we will do....				
Improve referrals of victims for specialist support from within the healthcare setting				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.5 Explore new approaches to improve referrals into specialist services from within the healthcare setting	Lesley Gibson (Harbour), Rachel Batey (SBC), Alison Peevor (CCG)	Increase in referrals to specialist DA service from Healthcare settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the potential of replicating the IRIS model in relation to 'identifying and responding to Domestic Abuse and Violence in General Practice' (Alison Peevor- CCG) Harbour GP pilot to be considered across a small selection of surgeries (replication of their North Tyneside model) Linking in with the GP Federation to target work (Fiona Adamson) Rachel Batey shared a copy of the GP referral form for Harbour with CCG and Fiona Adamson (21/05/18) 	

What we will do.... Strengthen the role of local healthcare services in identifying victims of domestic abuse				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.6 CCG to work with all health care providers to identify victims using the Ask and Act model	Alison Peevor (CCG)	Implementation of systems that enable routine enquiry, identification and onward referral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandatory training for Safeguarding adults has been increased from once only to 3 yearly (this includes domestic abuse) Alison Peevor (CCG) will review good practice and explore the potential of replicating the IRIS model in relation to identifying and responding to Domestic Abuse and Violence in the General Practice'. A future aim to look at how the model could be replicated into other health care providers. 	
What we will do.... Make sure that female and male victims of domestic abuse find support easily				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.7 Ensure pathway of support is promoted to staff and public	Lesley Gibson (Harbour) & Rachel Braithwaite (Comms-SBC)	Increase number of male victims accessing support from 16/17 baseline	This was included on 2017-18 plan but no update was received	
Priority 5. Children & Young People We will reduce the impact of domestic abuse on children, young people and families by working restoratively with families				
What we will do.... Work with communities and colleagues in the voluntary sector to establish the extent of Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage across the borough				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.8 Gather information from key partners to find out what	Community Safety Analyst	Baseline data gathered and fed into		

the extent of HBV and Forced marriage is with the current available evidence	(SBC)	June steering group		
2.9 Develop innovative way of linking with communities and partner agencies to try and gauge whether the evidence available is a true reflection of the extent within the Borough	Steve Rose (Catalyst)			
What we will do.... Further develop Operation Encompass in line with Early Help work.				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
2.9 Monitor the development of the new Operation Encompass and ensure pathways for information sharing are agreed	Helen Barker (Police)	Update report to be submitted to October 2018 steering group		
What we will do.... Raise young peoples, parents and carers awareness of online safety				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
3.0 Continuation of community safety interventions within schools via risk taking behaviour sessions and work with Crucial crew. Programme to be reviewed annually	Dale Metcalfe (Community services) and Eve Conner-McGill (Public Health)		Cross reference 1.4	

3.1 Develop a complementary programme of awareness raising for parents	Dale Metcalfe (Community services) and Eve Conner-McGill (Public Health)		Cross reference 1.4	
What we will do.... Understand the impacts of Domestic Abuse on Children and Young People and provide better support				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
3.2 Explore new models and approaches to working with families to reduce the impact of domestic abuse on the whole family	Martin Gray (SBC)	Proposal to be submitted to June steering group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the Leeds Family Valued Programme (Family Group Conferencing) 	
Priority 6. Working Together We will work together to educate, inform and challenge ourselves and our communities in the delivery of our vision.				
What we will do.....				

Strengthen our role in prevention, as well as consistently striving to be innovative and exemplary in our provision of support and recovery to those affected by domestic violence and abuse				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
3.3 Exploring the Coordinated Community response model to Domestic Abuse- establishing what aspects of the model are already utilised and what areas of the model we could further develop within Stockton on Tees	Rachel Batey (SBC)			
What we will do..... Promote our shared vision through all that we do as employers, service providers and employees				
How we will do it	Lead	Target	Progress so far	RAG
3.4 Implementation of DA policy in all organisations and provider services	DA Steering group members	Report on progress to be discussed in April 2018		
3.5 Implement training for all staff on domestic abuse	DA Steering group members	Report on progress to be discussed in April 2018		