

# Havering Violence against Women & Girls Strategy

V0.3

# Document Control

## Document details

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## Version history

<b>Version</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Dissemination/Change</b>
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## Approval history

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## Equality Impact Assessment record

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## Foreword

Thank you for reading the Violence against Women and Girls Strategy for the London Borough of Havering.

This Violence against Women and Girls Strategy has been produced by the Community Safety Team on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership. It sets out the plans and actions that the partnership aspires to as a result of this year's Violence against Women and Girls problem profile and related Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapters for domestic violence and sexual violence. These documents are an analysis of the risk, prevalence and harm of violence against women and girls in Havering.

The partnerships local intelligence shows that this is a significant issue for Havering, with growing volumes of victims coming to our attention. This strategy is the result of the focused analysis which sets out actions and recommendations for various partnership groups in respect of prevention, provision and protection.

The Community Safety Partnership welcomes the support from the London Crime Reduction Board and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime (MOPAC), which sees tackling violence against women and girls as a key priority within the Police and Crime Plan launched in 2013.

We look forward to working in conjunction with the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime to ensure this strategy is achieved.

**Cheryl Coppel**  
**Chief Executive**  
**London Borough of Havering**  
**Chair of the HCSP**

**Jason Gwillim**  
**Borough Commander**  
**Havering Police**  
**Vice Chair of the HCSP**

## Executive summary

In the London Police and Crime plan, launched in March 2013, the Mayor set out his mission and priorities for policing and crime reduction in London over the next four years. Tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a key priority within that plan. The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) strategic assessment recommended that VAWG be one of three key strategic priorities locally.

VAWG accounts for the greatest socio-economic cost to community safety partnership services in Havering. Domestic violence also accounts for a third of all physical violence reported to agencies, even despite high levels of underreporting. Calls to police alone occur at a rate of 1 every 87 minutes in Havering. The last Crime Survey for England and Wales found that 31% of all women (*and 18% of all men*) had reported experiencing domestic abuse which means there are potentially 30,000 survivors of domestic abuse currently residing in Havering.

According to the 2011 British Crime Survey Havering responses, one in five residents worried about being attacked in the home, although the proportion is higher when considering females alone. This concern was consistent across all geographical areas of the borough and socio-economic groups.

Currently Havering delivers a number of initiatives and services to address VAWG using four strands – Prevention, Provision, Protection and Partnership. The strategic vision is to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls through the development of policies and procedures to address violence, develop programmes of preventative work, provide high quality service provision which responds to local needs, and ensure that robust enforcement action is taken against perpetrators.

Havering has aligned its aims with those set out in the Mayoral Violence against Women and Girls Strategy for London, and has set the following aims:

- Prevention and early identification of violence against women and girls
- Provide intervention services to support all those experiencing violence and abuse
- Protect and take enforcement action against perpetrators

The Violence against Women and Girls Strategy is to be delivered over a four-year period. The action plan will be refreshed annually. This strategy will be implemented and monitored by the VAWG Strategic Group which reports directly to the Havering Community Safety Partnership. The strategic group will also have oversight of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference.

## Introduction

In the London Police and Crime plan, launched in March 2013, the Mayor set out his mission and priorities for policing and crime reduction in London over the next four years. Tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) is a key priority within that plan. The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) strategic assessment recommended that VAWG be one of three key strategic priorities locally.

VAWG can include different types of abuse, including psychological, physical, sexual and emotional; and can take a number of forms, including domestic violence, female genital mutilation, forced marriage and honour based violence (please refer to **Appendix 3 – What do we mean by violence against women and girls?**).

VAWG accounts for the greatest socio-economic cost to community safety partnership services in Havering (*estimated at £24million per annum across all services, not including human and emotional costs to victims*<sup>1</sup>). Domestic violence accounts for a third of all physical violence reported to agencies, even despite high levels of underreporting. Calls to police alone occur at a rate of 1 every 87 minutes in Havering. The last Crime Survey for England and Wales found that 31% of all women (*and 18% of all men*) had reported experiencing domestic abuse which means there are potentially 30,000 survivors of domestic abuse currently residing in Havering.

According to the 2011 British Crime Survey Havering responses, one in five residents worried about being attacked in the home, although the proportion is higher when considering females alone. This concern was consistent across all geographical areas of the borough and socio-economic groups.

VAWG is a public health and safeguarding issue. More than 50% of female mental health service users have experienced domestic violence<sup>2</sup> whilst more than 35% of abused women experience depression and anxiety disorders<sup>3</sup>. VAWG also commonly results in self-harm and attempted suicide. Locally the impact on young people is also significant with almost 50% of child protection plans currently in place affecting children in households suffering domestic abuse<sup>4</sup>. Whilst physical injuries from violence are the most obvious impact, other health related issues can include gynaecological disorders, cardiovascular disease, adverse pregnancy outcomes and sexually transmitted infections<sup>5</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Havering Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment 2013

<sup>2</sup> Department of Health 2003

<sup>3</sup> Astbury, 1999; O'Keane, 2000; Humphreys, 2003; Humphreys and Thiara, 2003; Vidgeon, 2003

<sup>4</sup> Havering Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Problem Profile 2013

<sup>5</sup> Adverse Health Conditions and Health Risk Behaviors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence, US Department of Health 2008

Violence can have direct consequences for health, and it can increase the risk of future ill health. Additionally, VAWG is a commonly cited precursor and contributory factor to offending by prisoners in the United Kingdom<sup>6</sup>. Almost 30% of men serving custodial sentences reported emotional, physical or sexual abuse and 41% observed domestic violence in the home, in their early years<sup>7</sup>.

Currently Havering delivers a number of initiatives and services to address VAWG using four strands – Prevention, Provision, Protection and Partnership.

- Campaigns and communications messages are used to prevent violence by challenging attitudes and behaviours and providing information on where to seek support sooner rather than later.
- Provision of support for those experiencing violence is delivered through a number of agencies including Victim Support London, Havering Women’s Aid, East London Rape Crisis Centre, Relate North East London and Women’s Trust East London.
- Action taken to reduce the risk to women includes provision refuge accommodation, independent domestic violence advocacy and the multi-agency risk assessment conference.
- Key stakeholders are involved in a local strategic group to monitor the work being done as well as identify and address problems or issues.

The Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Problem Profile 2013 (see **Appendix 2**), identifies key areas for development in Havering to continue to address VAWG and these are reflected in a comprehensive action plan.

Through this strategy we will work within the VAWG Strategic Group to ensure we deliver an effective co-ordinated multi-agency response to tackle violence against women and girls, which will be evidence based and measurable in its success.

## Vision

The strategic vision is to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls through the development of policies and procedures to address violence, develop programmes of preventative work, provide high quality service provision which responds to local needs, and ensure that robust enforcement action is taken against perpetrators.

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<sup>6</sup> Prisoners’ childhood and family backgrounds, results from the Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) longitudinal cohort study of prisoners, Ministry of Justice 2013

<sup>7</sup> Ibid

## Aims, objectives and outcome

Havering has aligned its aims with those set out in the Mayoral Violence against Women and Girls Strategy for London, and has set the following aims:

- Prevention and early identification of violence against women and girls
- Provide intervention services to support all those experiencing violence and abuse
- Protect and take enforcement action against perpetrators

Performance measures will be agreed annually by the Havering Community Safety Partnership.

## Timescales

The Violence against Women and Girls Strategy is to be delivered over a three-year period. The action plan will be refreshed annually.

## Related documents

Please refer to **Appendix 5** for key documents and strategies related to this document.

## Consultation

Development of this strategy has involved consultation with all member agencies of the Havering Community Safety Partnership. Representatives from all of these areas are present within the VAWG strategic group.



## Authorisation and communication

The strategy will be authorised by the Havering Community Safety Partnership.

The stakeholders of this strategy are as follows:

- Havering Council
- Havering Local Safeguarding Children's Board
- Havering Safeguarding Adults Board
- Havering Women's Aid
- London Fire Brigade
- Havering Police
- Havering CCG
- National Probation Service
- Havering Community Rehabilitation Company
- Public Health
- Registered Social Landlords
- Voluntary Sector
- Victim Support

## Implementation and monitoring

This strategy will be implemented and monitored by the VAWG Strategic Group which reports directly to the Havering Community Safety Partnership. The strategic group will also have oversight of the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference.

### Action plan and performance measures

An Action Plan and performance measures are included at the end of this strategy document. The Action Plan will be delivered through the Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Group which meets quarterly.

## Evaluation and review

The VAWG strategic group will produce quarterly reports to the HCSP against progress and performance. The action plan will be refreshed annually. The strategy will be reviewed in January 2018.

## Further information

Please contact Community Safety on 01708 432927

## Appendix 1: Equality Impact Assessment



H CSP Equality  
Impact Assessment.p

## Appendix 2: Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Problem Profile



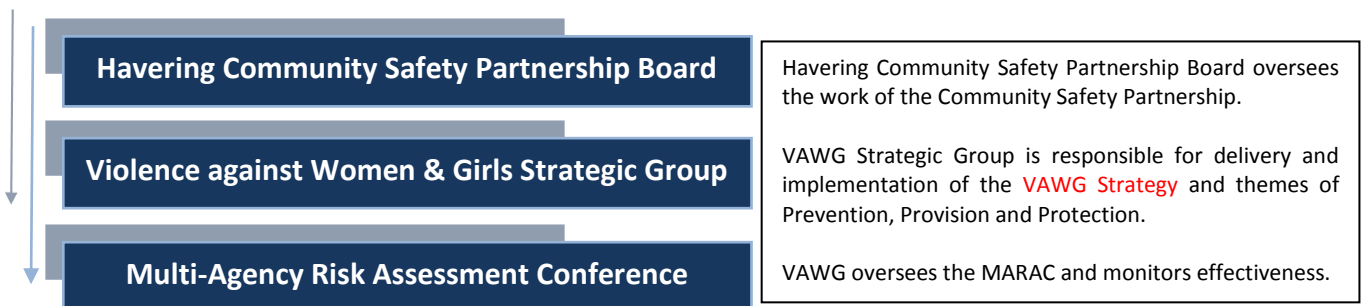
VAWG Strategic  
Problem Profile.pdf

## Appendix 3: What do we mean by violence against women and girls?



VAWG  
Definitions.pdf

## Appendix 4: Governance



## Appendix 5: Related documents and strategies

### Locally:

- Havering Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- London Borough of Havering Corporate Plan 2014-15
- London Borough of Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2014-17
- London Borough of Havering Health & Wellbeing Strategy
- London Borough of Havering Service Plans
  - Learning & Achievement
  - Children's Services
  - Homes & Housing

### Regionally:

- London Child Protection Procedures 2013
- London Crime Reduction Board Anti-Gangs Strategy
- Mayoral Strategy on Violence Against Women & Girls 2013-17
- Metropolitan Police Policy on Domestic Violence
- Metropolitan Police Child Sexual Exploitation Policy

### Nationally:

- Borders, Citizenship and Immigration Act 2009
- Child Abduction and Custody Act 1985
- Children Act 2004
- Children & Young Persons Act 2008
- Children, Schools, Families Act 2010
- Civil Partnership Act 2004
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
- Education Act 2011
- Equality Act 2010
- Every Child Matters 2003
- Family Law Act 1996
- Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003
- Forced Marriage (civil protection) Act 2007
- Health & Social Care Act 2012
- Housing Act 2004
- Modern Slavery Bill 2014
- National Action Plan to Tackle Child Abuse Linked to Faith or Belief 2012
- Policing & Crime Act 2009
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Safeguarding Vulnerable Groups Act 2006
- Serious Crime Act 2007
- Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005
- Sexual Offences Act 2003

### Globally:

- Human Rights Act 1998
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- United Nations Trafficking Protocol

# Action plan

Corporate goal and strategic outcome	Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead Agency / Individual	Impact on other Services and Organisation
1 – 1.2	Prevention and early identification	Co-ordination of the Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Group.  1) To implement the VAWG Strategy Action Plan.  2) To monitor progress and hold the group to account.	Improved multi-agency response to violence against women and girls.	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership	Increased awareness of the prevalence of VAWG in Havering.
1 – 1.2 3 – 3.1 5 – 5.1, 5.5		Increase awareness of VAWG among agencies and residents through communications.  1) Develop and deliver a VAWG communications plan.  2) Publication of VAWG resource guide and information cards.  3) Develop a web-page one stop shop.  4) Ensure work includes targeting of under-represented groups (BME, LGBT, and Disability).	Improved awareness amongst professionals and public of all forms of VAWG (inc. stalking, HBV, FGM, trafficking, CSE and prostitution).  Improved confidence amongst victims who are encouraged to report abuse to services.  Improved access to information about services available.  Increased reporting to and uptake of VAWG services within the borough.  Support delivery and implementation using annual conference, regular social media messages, newsletter and workshops.	Staff	April 2015 onwards	Community Safety Partnership  Corporate Communications	Increased awareness of the prevalence of VAWG in Havering and improved referral pathways for victims will lead to increase in victims accessing multi-agency services (statutory and non-statutory).
1 – 1.2 2 – 2.2 4 – 4.1,		Safeguard the needs of young people and vulnerable adults.	Early identification to ensure that victims and their children are supported and	LSCB	April 2015 onwards	LSCB Training Officer	Early identification will lead to improved service provision and

4.2, 4.4, 4.5 5 – 5.5		1) Delivery of VAWG training through the Local Safeguarding Children's Board.  2) Delivery of VAWG training through the Safeguarding Adults Board.	safeguarded appropriately.  Increase in staff confidence when responding to disclosures of VAWG.				better outcomes for victims.  Increased and confident use of safeguarding procedures to protect adults and children.
1 – 1.2 2 – 2.2 4 – 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 5 – 5.5		Ensure effective interventions at the earliest opportunity.  1) Provision of education workshops in primary and secondary schools to raise awareness of VAWG.	Young people are better informed about VAWG.  Young people are aware of services available for their families.  Negative attitudes to women and girls are challenged.	Staff	April 2015 onwards	Education  Mary Pattinson	Increased uptake of services by 16-18 year olds.  Increased numbers of victims identified.
1 – 1.2 4 – 4.1, 4.4 5 – 5.5		Integrate VAWG into all relevant service areas and ensure effective inter-agency co-ordination.  1) Training of Domestic Abuse Champions based in local authority departments, statutory partnership agencies and local private/voluntary sector services.	Professionals have improved access to advice via a single point of contact within their agency.  Improved multi-agency response.  Victims have fewer contacts before accessing meaningful support.	Staff  MOPAC funding	March 2015	Community Safety Partnership  Jasbir Kaur	Early identification will lead to improved service provision and better outcomes for victims.  Increased and confident use of referral procedures.
1 – 1.2 4 – 4.1, 4.4 5 – 5.5	Provision of intervention services	Continue to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the MARAC.  1) Develop an extended Information Sharing Protocol for the MARAC so that police are able to share domestic abuse crime reports and DASH risk assessments (HMIC Recommendation for MPS).  2) Ensure referral routes into the MARAC are understood and promoted across all agencies (include in communications plan).	High risk and repeat victims of domestic violence identified will receive a multi-agency response that involves safeguarding, whole family interventions and addressing perpetrator behaviour.  Reduction in repeat victimisation.  Reduced risk of domestic homicide.  Increased confidence in reporting crime.	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership, LCSB  MPS MARAC Lead (TBC)  Jasbir Kaur, Alice Peatling	Increased number of referrals and increased uptake of services.

		<p>3) Develop locally agreed threshold for automatic referral to MARAC of identifiable repeat victims to improve their access to services.</p> <p>4) Development of an induction pack to agencies coming to the MARAC. This should consider inclusion of details on information sharing, referral procedures, local thresholds and risk assessments, action and safety planning, monitoring of cases, pre-meeting research.</p> <p>5) Offer of MARAC training to front line services.</p> <p>6) Monitor core agency attendance.</p> <p>7) Improved referral to the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme.</p> <p>8) Audit of MARAC cases.</p>	<p>Better outcomes for victims and their children.</p> <p>Action point 7 - Victims and potential victims have a formal mechanism for making enquiries about a current partner to reduce harm and increase victim safety.</p>				
<p>1 – 1.2 3 – 3.1 4 – 4.1, 4.2, 4.4 5 – 5.5</p>		<p>Domestic Violence caseworker and Independent Domestic Violence Advocate to identify and support VAWG cases from early identification to the MARAC process.</p> <p>1) All agencies aware of DV caseworker and IDVA to sign post victims</p> <p>2) Expand IDVA support into key areas (i.e. considering within maternity and police CSU) pending allocation of resources outlined in the MOPAC Pan-London manifesto</p>	<p>Early intervention and support to reduce risk from escalating.</p>	<p>MOPAC £20,000 DV caseworker within in Early Help service</p> <p>MOPAC £20,000 for Victim Support caseworker</p>	<p>March 2015</p>	<p>Victim Support Jan Scott</p>	

		to maintaining domestic violence services across London.					
1 – 1.2 4 – 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 5 – 5.5		Phoenix Counselling to provide information on young people (boys, girls, pregnant clients) who are experiencing domestic abuse.	Early intervention and support to reduce risk from escalating.		From April 2015	Phoenix Counselling  Lesley Kelsey	Increased uptake of services and referrals.
1 – 1.2 4 – 4.4 5 – 5.5		Deliver an effective Criminal Justice System service for victims.  1) Support victims through the criminal justice process.  2) Monitor CPS conviction rates at Magistrate and Crown Courts.  3) Promote and encourage use of Victim Impact Statements in court to influence sentencing.  4) Work with CPS to ensure court is suitably resourced.  4) Consider potential for court observers panel to scrutinise trials locally	Independent Domestic Violence Advocate to work with victims to achieve the best possible outcomes at court.  Monitor court attrition rates to determine reasons for collapsed trials.  Make victims feel that they are part of the criminal justice process and not disempowered.	MOPAC £18,000	March 2015	Victim Support  Jan Scott	Reduction in repeat victims of abuse.
1 – 1.2 4 – 4.4 5 – 5.5		Commissioning of evidence led services for adults and children fleeing VAWG.  1) Review of JSNA to ensure service provision is adequate to need.  2) Commissioning of advocacy services, support groups and rape crisis interventions.	Victims and children have access to a wider variety of support services.  Services will reduce inequalities associated with VAWG.	Staff  MOPAC funding  £14,798 for advocacy £6,540 support groups £20,000 rape crisis funding top sliced by MOPAC	March 2016	Community Safety Partnership  Diane Egan	Increased uptake of services, and improved outcomes for service users.
1 – 1.2 3 – 3.3 4 – 4.2, 4.4		Offer safe and secure housing options for families affected by VAWG.  1) Review of refuge provision.	Reduction in further risk of harm and repeat victimisation.  Reduction in families	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership  Teresa Munro,	Improved outcomes for service users.  Demand greater than available resource.

		<p>2) Review of housing options for victims.</p> <p>3) Review provision of community alarms and target hardened properties.</p> <p>4) Consider potential options to house perpetrators to prevent them coming back to victim address.</p>	<p>presenting as homeless.</p> <p>Access to emergency refuge accommodation and floating support.</p> <p>Housing providers are able to support victims by evicting perpetrators.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Officers better able to identify tenants at-risk of homelessness resulting from VAWG.</p> <p>Vulnerable properties are secured.</p>			Michelle Brown	
<p>1 – 1.2 2 – 2.2 4 – 4.1, 4.2, 4.4, 4.5 5 – 5.5</p>		<p>Identification of early child protection referrals where VAWG is a factor by Local Safeguarding Children's Board.</p> <p>1) Ensuring identification of VAWG is clearly recorded at triage and assessment.</p> <p>2) Ensure staff are aware of services available and referral procedures.</p>	<p>Children coming to notice of Children Social Care, Early Help Services and Troubled Families are safeguarded from further harm, and vulnerable victims protected.</p>	Staff	Ongoing	<p>LCSB, Troubled Families</p> <p>Carol Carruthers, Sarah Thomas</p>	<p>Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for service users.</p>
<p>1 – 1.2 2 – 2.5 4 – 4.1, 4.4</p>		<p>Develop work to address the health, social and economic consequences of VAWG.</p> <p>1) Production of VAWG training package for emergency department doctors and nurses.</p> <p>2) Develop a pathway of management of domestic abuse identified in emergency departments.</p> <p>3) Sexual health services develop a referral pathway for domestic abuse and female</p>	<p>Early identification of VAWG by A&amp;E health care professionals and supervisors.</p> <p>Victims who access sexual health-based services are able to access immediate and appropriate VAWG support.</p>	Staff	From April 2015	<p>NHS England</p> <p>Stephen Hynes, Martin Gardner</p>	<p>Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for service users.</p>



		genital mutilation.					
1 – 1.2 4 – 4.1, 4.4		Empowering female offenders experiencing VAWG.  1) Delivery of Women's Empowerment Programme	Reduction in inequality and social exclusion of marginalised women.	MOPAC £1,050	March 2015	Community Safety Partnership  Chris Stannett	
1 – 1.2 2 – 2.5 4 – 4.1, 4.4 5 – 5.1		Facilitate access to specialist support for women and girls involved in prostitution.  1) Develop referral pathways for those involved in prostitution with substance misuse needs.  2) Develop referral pathways to access specialist health care provision relating to sexual health.  3) Awareness campaign on sexual exploitation to be included in communications plan.  4) Develop training programme on sexual exploitation for practitioners.	Reduce social inequality faced by marginalised women by removing barriers.	London Council's Grant Funded	March 2015	LSCB, NHS England, Community Safety Partnership  Lyndsey Buckles, Martin Gardner, Diane Egan	
1 – 1.2 2 – 2.2 4 – 4.1, 4.2, 4.4 5 – 5.1		Develop specialist support for women and girls affected by gangs and sexual exploitation linked to criminal networks.  1) Young people's services to receive training on identification of those at-risk of gang activity and how to safeguard/sign post.  2) Mentoring and outreach programme for those involved or at-risk of gang involvement.  3) Integration of VAWG strategic group and services with the Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) group to	Improved identification of victims and referrals to appropriate services / interventions.	MOPAC	March 2015	Community Safety Partnership  Chris Stannett	Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.  Improved outcomes for service users.

		manage relevant cases.					
1 – 1.2		<p>Improve women's safety on public transport.</p> <p>1) Explore potential to utilise central resources and existing campaigns (Project Guardian) through partnership working.</p>	<p>Increase confidence in using trains and buses without fear of harm or abuse.</p>	Staff	From April 2015	<p>Metropolitan Police, Transport for London, British Transport Police</p> <p>David Partridge</p>	
1 – 1.2	Protect victims and take enforcement against perpetrators	<p>National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company to manage perpetrators effectively.</p> <p>1) Ensure that strict licence and order conditions are in place to protect victims.</p> <p>2) Identify suitable programmes for offenders based on their needs (i.e. Domestic Abuse perpetrator programmes, alcohol and drug treatment referrals).</p> <p>3) Monitor the completion of programmes and compliance with licence.</p>	<p>Improved management of offenders.</p> <p>Increased victim safety and reduction in further harm and repeat victimisation.</p> <p>Reduction in repeat perpetrators.</p> <p>Challenging negative views held by perpetrators about victims (i.e. male attitudes to women).</p>	Staff	Ongoing	<p>National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company</p> <p>Lucy Satchell-Day</p>	Reduction in repeat victims accessing services and reduction in repeat perpetrators requiring intervention and enforcement.
1 – 1.2		<p>Havering Police take steps to ensure that recommendations made by the HMIC for the Metropolitan Police to improve their response to domestic abuse, are implemented at a local level where relevant.</p> <p>1) Training of response officers to increase awareness of less obvious forms of domestic abuse.</p> <p>2) Training of response officers to understand the impact of taking positive action for a victim.</p>	<p>Increased victim safety and reduction in further harm and repeat victimisation.</p> <p>Improved access to services for victims.</p> <p>Improved understanding of domestic abuse and local interventions and services among police response teams.</p> <p>Improved contingency so that the level of response is maintained.</p>	Staff	Ongoing	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p> <p>Jason Gwillim</p>	Improved outcomes for service users, reduction in repeat victimisation and repeat perpetrators.

		<p>3) Integrate Neighbourhood Policing Teams into safeguarding of victims and managing perpetrators in their wards (information briefings on addresses / perpetrators).</p> <p>4) Continue to utilise the MARAC to help victims support locally available support services.</p>					
1 – 1.2		<p>Provision of front line services to be available where possible, and appropriately trained (understanding of VAWG) and equipped (i.e. body cameras), during peak periods – 70% of VAWG takes place between 12pm-Midnight with Fri, Sat and Sun being the highest days.</p>	<p>Increased victim safety and reduction in further harm and repeat victimisation.</p> <p>Improved access to services for victims.</p>	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership	Improved outcomes for service users, reduction in repeat victimisation and repeat perpetrators.
1 – 1.2 3 – 3.1 4 – 4.4 5 – 5.1		<p>Engage General Practitioners in the co-ordinated response to VAWG</p> <p>1) Improve practices to understand and identify VAWG.</p> <p>2) Improve confidence in consulting with patients.</p> <p>3) Improve primary care response to patients experiencing VAWG.</p>	<p>Increased victim safety and reduction in further harm and repeat victimisation.</p>	CCG	From April 2015	CCG?	<p>Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for service users.</p>
1 – 1.2 5 – 5.5		<p>Utilise the Integrated Offender Management Panel to target / manage domestic abuse offenders who are engaged in other types of crime.</p> <p>1) Ensure the work of IOM is linked in with the wider work of the MPS CSU and MARAC.</p>	<p>Offenders can be dealt with through alternative means whereby victims do not have the confidence to substantiate allegations.</p>	Staff	From April 2015	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p> <p>Chris Stannett</p>	Reduction in repeat victims accessing services.
1 – 1.2		<p>Improve the ability to achieve victimless prosecutions.</p> <p>1) Protocol agreed and adhered</p>	<p>Offenders can be dealt with through alternative means whereby victims do not have the confidence to</p>	Staff	From April 2015	Havering Magistrates Court, Havering Crown Court,	

		to by CPS and MPS. 2) Increased deployment of body worn cameras, and prioritisation for VAWG incidents where possible.	substantiate allegations.			Metropolitan Police Jason Gwillim	
1 – 1.2		Provide access alcohol and drug intervention treatment programmes for victims and perpetrators.	Reduce the harm and risk of VAWG which is heightened as a result of substance misuse.				
1 – 1.2 5 – 5.5	Intelligence and Information	Ensure that all work to address VAWG is informed by information and intelligence. 1) Strategic Problem Profiles of VAWG to be completed and refreshed annually. 2) Joint Strategic Needs Assessment chapter for VAWG to be created (replacing the expired DV chapter from 2011). 3) Develop the intelligence picture on the nature, extent and impact of gang violence on girls in Havering.	Help partners and decision makers understand levels of local prevalence, vulnerable and at-risk groups, gaps in service provision and information. Help senior decision makers allocate resources and inform policy. Improve local understanding of VAWG.	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership, Public Health Iain Agar, Ade Abitoye	Assist in allocation of scarce resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.
1 – 1.2 5 – 5.5		Implement the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) legislation within Havering. 1) A&E Departments to provide depersonalised database on violence related injuries to the Community Safety Partnership with additional information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time and date of incident</li> <li>• Specific locations of violent incident</li> <li>• Primary means of assault (i.e. weapon, knife, blunt force)</li> </ul>	Help partners and decision makers understand levels of local prevalence, vulnerable and at-risk groups, gaps in service provision and information. Improve local understanding of VAWG.	Staff	From April 2015	Public Health Ade Abitoye	Assist in allocation of scarce resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.

1 – 1.2 5 – 5.5		Obtain local data from the Crown Prosecution Service on outcomes.  1) Work with Havering Magistrates Court to improve information sharing, tracking of cases and results.	Understand what reasons lead to unsuccessful prosecutions and how they can be avoided (poor practice, gaps in service provision)	Staff	Ongoing	CPS	Assist in allocation of scarce resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.
1 – 1.2 5 – 5.5		Improve locally available information regarding less understood areas of VAWG.  1) Services to improve recording of incidents identified as concerning Forced Marriage, Honour Based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation, Faith Based Abuse, Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation).	Improve local understanding of VAWG and identify any gaps in service provision.	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership	Assist in allocation of scarce resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.
1 – 1.2 5 – 5.1 5.5		Map out all service provision to address VAWG within the London Borough of Havering.  1) Include details of all services situated locally.  2) Include details of all services available to local residents but not situated locally.	Improve access to information for victims, residents and practitioners seeking services, and increasing understanding and awareness of what is available.	Staff	From April 2015	Community Safety Partnership	

Ref.	Description	2013/14 Outturn (End-of-year)	2014/15 Target	Link to Corporate goal and Strategic outcome
<i>Identify the measures that will be used to assess progress and success; often these will take the form of performance indicators, but could also be significant outputs or benefits to be realised, etc.</i>				
Met Police	Repeat victimisation rate			
Met Police	% of Identified repeat victims referred to MARAC			
MARAC	Number of cases referred to MARAC			

For info – these above are just examples of what we could include. Could just input the ones relevant to MOPAC projects (DV Repeats) and Corporate Plan (repeat cases at MARAC)  
– want to decide as part of VAWG what these should be?