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# Havering Violence against Women & Girls Strategy

2018- 2021

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# Document Control

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## Foreword

Thank you for reading the Violence against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021 for the London Borough of Havering.

This Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy has been produced on behalf of the Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP). It sets out the plans and actions that the partnership aspires to as a result of the *VAWG problem profile 2016* and the MOPAC VAWG Strategy 2018-2021. These documents form an analysis of the risk, prevalence and harm of violence against women and girls in Havering.

The Partnership's 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.

This strategy is aligned with our vision for Havering, and supports our aim to achieve a clean, safe environment for all; and to help our residents to make positive lifestyle choices and ensure a good start for every child to reach their full potential. We will support families and communities to look after themselves and each other, with a particular emphasis on our most vulnerable residents.

The Community Safety Partnership welcomes the support from the Havering VAWG Strategic group 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 2017.

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

**Andrew Blake Herbert**  
Chief Executive  
London Borough of Havering  
Chair of the HCSP

**Jason Gwillim**  
Borough Commander  
East Area BCU  
Vice Chair of the HCSP

## Executive summary

In *A Safer City for All Londoners: [The London] Police and Crime plan 2017-21*, the Mayor set out his priorities for policing and crime reduction for his term in office. Tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of the three overarching priorities within that plan, and the Mayor subsequently published *A Safer City for Women and Girls* in spring 2018; setting out actions to tackle issues and improve services. The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) strategic assessment 2017 recommended that VAWG be retained as key strategic priority 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, with the *Crime Survey for England and Wales 2017* finding that nationally 32.2% of violence offences were flagged by Police as domestic abuse (the highest of any type of crime). This is despite high levels of underreporting, and the most recent estimate, as provided in the *Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015*, estimated that around four in five victims (79%) of partner abuse did not report the abuse to the police. Unfortunately, of those who do report crimes to police this does not necessarily end their suffering, and in Havering 29% experience at least one further incident in the twelve months following their first report.

The rate of calls to police regarding incidents or crimes in Havering which are marked as being domestic-related equates to one call every 87 minutes (this is unchanged since the last VAWG strategy was completed). The *Crime Survey for England and Wales 2017* estimated that 20.5% of people aged 16 to 59 (6.8 million victims) had experienced some form of domestic abuse since the age of 16, which means there are potentially around 30,000 survivors of domestic abuse currently residing in Havering.

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 services which respond to local needs, and ensure that robust enforcement action is taken against perpetrators.

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

- Prevention and early identification of violence against women and girls
- Protection and support all for those experiencing violence and abuse

- Taking enforcement action against perpetrators, and ensuring that police and partners are supported in using their powers to full effect.

The Violence against Women and Girls Strategy is to be delivered over a four-year period. The action plan will be refreshed annually to take into account emerging trends, or developments in legislation or working practices. 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 (MARAC).

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## Introduction

In his Police and Crime plan 2017-2021 the Mayor of London set out priorities for policing and crime reduction for his term in office. Tackling violence against women and girls (VAWG) is one of three overarching priorities within that plan. The Havering Community Safety Partnership (HCSP) strategic assessment 2017 recommended that VAWG be retained as a key strategic priority locally under the *protecting vulnerable individuals/victims* strand of work.

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, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, prostitution, trafficking 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 one every 87 minutes in Havering. The *Crime Survey for England and Wales 2017* found that 26% of all women aged 16-59 (*and 15% of all men*) had experienced domestic abuse since the age of sixteen. In the previous year before taking part in the crime survey, 7.5% of women and 4.3% of men had suffered domestic abuse; with those younger in age more likely to be victims. These estimates suggest that there could be around 30,000 survivors of domestic abuse currently residing in Havering, with 5540 females and 3010 males suffering from abuse which was reported to Police in the past year.

Analysis of local calls to Police which are marked as a *domestic incident* or *domestic crime* show that higher levels are received between 4pm and 10pm Monday to Thursday, and throughout the afternoon on Saturday and Sunday; with highest volumes being received between 8pm and 10pm on Saturday and Sunday evenings.

VAWG is also 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

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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

child protection plans 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>.

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>. 25% of the local cohort of individuals being supported by the *National Probation Service* (NPS) said they had a history of perpetrating domestic abuse, and 23% of the local *Community Rehabilitation Company* (CRC) cohort also disclosed this; while 1% of NPS service users had suffered domestic abuse, as had 3% of the CRC's cohort.

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 and London Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Consortium.
- Action taken to reduce the risk to women includes provision of refuge accommodation, independent domestic violence advocacy, and the multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC).
- Key stakeholders are involved in a local strategic group to monitor the work being done as well as identify and address problems or trends.

The Violence against Women and Girls Strategic Problem Profile 2016 (see **Appendix 2**), identified key areas for development in Havering to continue to address VAWG and these are reflected in a comprehensive action plan.

Over the past 12 months in Havering there have been two trends which have emerged as a distinct area of risk:

- There have been 45 incidents between April 2017 and March 2018 identified in which a person aged under 18 has committed a criminal act against a parent or similar guardian

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<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

<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

figure. These crimes were split between violence (31) and criminal damage (14). Some reports listed factors such as autism or ADHD, however there were a worrying amount of offences which stemmed from minor arguments, or from unreasonable demands made by the young person. This abuse is known amongst professionals as *adolescent-to-parent* violence.

- *Elder abuse* has been a theme observed in referrals to MARAC and during discussions with professionals, with 140 crime reports between April 2017 and March 2018 involving a victim aged over 55, and a suspect who is their 'grown-up' child; another younger relative (grandchild, niece/nephew etc.); or a person responsible for providing care. Violence accounts for over half of these crimes (53%), with *theft* and *criminal damage* offences each accounting for 18% of the total.

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.

This strategy is aligned with our vision for Havering, and supports our aim to achieve a clean, safe environment for all; and to help our residents to make positive lifestyle choices and ensure a good start for every child to reach their full potential. We will support families and communities to look after themselves and each other, with a particular emphasis on our most vulnerable residents.

## Aims, objectives and outcome

Havering has aligned its objectives 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.
- Protection and support all for those experiencing violence and abuse.
- Taking enforcement action against perpetrators, and ensuring that police and partners are supported in using their powers to full effect.

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 four-year period. The action plan will be refreshed annually to take into account emerging trends, or developments in legislation or working practices.

## 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:

- Barking, Havering Redbridge University Trust
- Havering Council
- Havering Local Safeguarding Children's Board
- Havering Safeguarding Adults Board
- Havering Women's Aid
- London Fire Brigade
- Havering Police
- Havering CCG
- Havering Community Rehabilitation Company
- National Probation Service
- North East London Foundation Trust
- 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 2022.

## Achievements and Successes

We would like to take this opportunity to highlight some of the positive results and outcomes since the Launch of the previous VAWG strategy in 2014. All VAWG partners were asked to share examples of work which they considered to be a success, and the following organisations responded:

Havering Women's Aid (HWA):

- The refuges have supported 223 families during this period.
- HWA's *Floating support* worker is providing community-based support for approximately 60 service users each month.
- MENDAS (Men's domestic abuse service) was launched in 2015 and we have seen a year-on-year increase in referrals for male victims of domestic abuse.
- HWA's adult counselling service has been set up, and we are supporting 40 clients per week.
- HWA's children's counselling service is supporting seven children per week within the refuge and *floating support* service which HWA provide.
- A counselling service for families at the refuge is due to commence in summer 2018.
- HWA drop-in sessions are extremely well attended; with ten sessions running each week.
- HWA provide support groups for women and have had 89 attendees this year.
- Eight staff have undergone training and achieved IDVA (Independent domestic abuse advocate) status with HWA

Victim Support – Court IDVA service:

- In the last quarter, IDVA attendance at court was almost 100% (thus achieving the aim of supporting all DV victims who attend for trial).
- Quote from Tony Morgan - Citizens Advice Bureau (which is responsible for general Victim Support Services within courts) regarding the IDVA service in Romford Magistrates Court: *"From my perspective the system seems to be working out extremely well. We have found it invaluable to have an IDVA on-hand at court to offer the expert support and specialist advice to this particularly vulnerable category of victim, and I know from the feedback that we receive from the victims and their supporters that the IDVA's help is greatly appreciated by them. Apart from the help and assistance that the IDVAs provide in helping my own volunteers support this*

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*type of victim there have a number of occasions where an IDVA has supported a prosecutor in dealing with a particularly emotional or reluctant witness”.*

#### Troubled Families:

- As of September 2014 (the start of TF Phase 2) there have been 507 families nominated to the programme under the criteria of DV/DA (this is usually in conjunction with other criteria such as Child in Need, health needs, financial exclusion etc.)
- To date we have evidenced that 278 of these families have made sustained progress in dealing with domestic abuse within their family, and have not experienced abuse within six months of interventions concluding.
- The remaining cases nominated for DV/DA are either still receiving interventions, or are being monitored for the mandatory 6 month period post-intervention.

#### Early Help:

- Since September 2014 to date, 436 families have warranted an assessment and package of work from a Family Practitioner where Domestic Violence has been the key indicator and area of need for intervention.

#### Havering MARAC:

- MARAC has heard a total number of 1020 cases between the launch of the last Strategy in Sept 2014 and June 2018.
- 257 of the cases were heard as repeat victims of DV in line with national *Safelives* guidelines.
- The Havering MARAC currently has 18 core agencies from which a *Single-Point-of-Contact* attends every meeting (not including the chair and co-ordinator). This is the highest recorded number of SPOC's in attendance, highlighting the robust MARAC that Havering operates.

#### Havering Champions Network:

- A total of 186 champions have been trained in Havering; able to inform their colleagues on correct procedure for referrals and advise on other matters concerning domestic abuse.

## Further information

Please contact Community Safety on 01708 432927

## Appendix 1: Equality Impact Assessment



HCSP Equality  
Impact Assessment.p

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



VAWG Problem  
Profile 2015-16.pdf

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



VAWG Definitions  
and Glossary.pdf

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## Appendix 4: Governance



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## Appendix 5: Related documents and strategies

### Locally:

- Havering Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
- London Borough of Havering Corporate Plan 2017-18
- London Borough of Havering Community Safety Partnership Plan 2017-20
- 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
- A Safer London for Women & Girls: Mayoral VAWG Strategy 2018-21
- 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
- Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme Guidance 2016
- Domestic Abuse Bill 2018
- 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
- Homelessness Reduction Act 2017
- Housing Act 2004
- Modern Slavery Act 2015
- 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

Strategy Objective	Project/Action	Outcomes	Resources	Timescale	Lead Agency / Individual	Impact on other Services and Organisation
A. Prevention and early identification of violence against women and girls	1. Co-ordination of the Violence Against Women & Girls Strategic Group.	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) To implement the VAWG Strategy Action Plan. 2) To monitor progress and hold the group to account.	To implement any recommendations that come out of the DV consultation and Bill.				
	2. Police to introduce a tri-borough steering group.	Improved, more consistent response to DV across the tri-borough area	Staff	March 2019	Police	There will be a uniform approach across the tri-borough MARAC's.
A. Prevention and early identification of violence against women and girls	3. Increase awareness of VAWG through communication with local residents and messages in the workplaces of partner agencies.	Improved awareness amongst professionals and public of all forms of VAWG (inc. stalking, HBV, FGM, trafficking, modern day slavery, CSE, prostitution, and harassment in the workplace and public spaces).	Staff	Ongoing	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) To incorporate VAWG within the HSCP communications plan. 2) To revise current publications related to VAWG and develop literature to cover existing information gaps (e.g Clare's Law; safeguarding in public spaces and at night etc.).	Introduction of the Modern Day Slavery working group Improved confidence amongst victims who are encouraged to report abuse to services.				
	3) Develop a one- stop website. 4) Ensure work includes targeting of under-represented characteristics (BAME, LGBTQ, Disability), and those with no recourse to public funds.	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, and workshops.				
	<p>4. Safeguard the needs of young people and vulnerable adults.</p> <p>1) Delivery of VAWG training through the Local Safeguarding Children's Board.</p> <p>2) Delivery of VAWG training through the Safeguarding Adults Board.</p> <p>3) Develop E-learning training for VAWG.</p> <p>4) Develop a VAWG induction pack for all new employees of the VAWG partnership and cascade messages to existing employees.</p>	<p>Early identification to ensure that victims and their children are supported and safeguarded appropriately.</p> <p>Increase in staff confidence when responding to disclosures of VAWG.</p> <p>Ensure that all staff that fall under the partnership are equipped with knowledge about VAWG in Havering, and referral pathways.</p>	LSCB	March 2019	LSCB Training Officer and VAWG Officer.	<p>Early identification will lead to improved service provision and better outcomes for victims.</p> <p>Increased and confident use of safeguarding procedures to protect adults and children.</p>
	<p>5. Ensure effective interventions at the earliest opportunity.</p> <p>1) Provision of improved SRE policies in primary and secondary schools to raise awareness of VAWG and healthy relationships.</p> <p>2) Safer schools officers to deliver a programme of work in regards to VAWG awareness, particularly targeting PRU's</p>	<p>Children, young people and educators/staff/professionals are better informed about VAWG.</p> <p>Children and young people are aware of services available for themselves and their families.</p> <p>Negative attitudes to women and girls are challenged, through the education of children and young people, using a whole school approach.</p> <p>Challenging belief systems</p>	Staff	April 2019	Education ,and public health Safer School Officers	<p>Increased uptake of services by 16-18 year olds.</p> <p>Increased awareness for all children and young people. Mandatory SRE education from 2019 as instructed by the Department for Education, for Key Stage 1 children and above.</p> <p>Increased awareness of VAWG in Early Years settings,</p>

		(i.e. FGM is illegal rather than being a 'cultural thing') in line with the Mayor of London's vision to become a 'zero cutting city'.				encouraging healthy relationships from early years children.  Increased numbers of victims identified, particularly victims under the age of 18.
	6. Integrate VAWG into all relevant service areas and ensure effective inter-agency co-ordination.  1) Training of Domestic Abuse/VAWG Champions based in local authority departments, statutory partnership agencies and local private/voluntary sector services.  2) To ensure each school in Havering has a VAWG/Domestic Abuse Champion to act as a single point of contact.  3) To ensure that lessons learnt from DHRs are explored and incorporated into working practices.	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.  Changes to policy and practices to be explored following a domestic homicide review in order to prevent further tragedies.	Staff  MOPAC funding	March 2019 onwards	Community Safety Partnership	Early identification will lead to improved service provision and better outcomes for victims.  Increased and confident use of referral procedures.  To continue to prevent DHR's in Havering and assist agencies to make improvements where gaps are found.
B. Protecting and Supporting victims of violence against women and girls	1. 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/VAWG crime reports and DASH risk assessments (HMIC Recommendation for MPS).  2) Ensure referral routes into	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	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership, LCSB  MPS  MARAC members	Increased number of referrals and increased uptake of services.

	<p>the MARAC are understood and promoted across all agencies (include in communications plan).</p> <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 for 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 awareness and referral to the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme.</p> <p>8) Audit of MARAC cases and process.</p>	<p>homicide.</p> <p>Increased confidence in reporting crime.</p> <p>Better outcomes for victims and their children.</p> <p>Victims and potential victims have a formal mechanism for making enquiries about a current partner to reduce harm and increase victim safety.</p>				
	<p>2. 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 signpost victims</p> <p>2) Expand IDVA support into</p>	<p>Early intervention and support to reduce risk from escalating.</p>	<p>30,000 for Victim Support caseworker</p>	<p>March 2019</p>	<p>Victim Support</p>	

	key areas (i.e. considering within maternity units and police CSU) pending allocation of resources outlined in the MOPAC Pan-London manifesto to maintaining domestic violence services across London.					
	<p>3. Deliver an effective service for victims through the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p>1) Support victims through the criminal justice process.</p> <p>2) Monitor CPS conviction rates at Magistrate and Crown Courts.</p> <p>3) Promote and encourage use of Victim Impact Statements in court to influence sentencing.</p> <p>4) Work with CPS to ensure court is suitably resourced.</p>	<p>Independent Domestic Violence Advocate to work with victims to achieve the best possible outcomes at court.</p> <p>Monitor court attrition rates to determine reasons for collapsed trials.</p> <p>Make victims feel that they are part of the criminal justice process and not disempowered.</p>	as above	Ongoing	<p>Victim Support</p> <p>CPS</p> <p>Met police</p>	Reduction in repeat victims of abuse.
	<p>4. Offer safe and secure housing options for families affected by VAWG.</p> <p>1) Review of refuge provision and associated support services.</p> <p>2) Review of housing options for victims in line with the recommendations of the Homelessness Reduction Act</p> <p>3) Consider potential options to house perpetrators, to prevent them returning to their victim's address.</p>	<p>Reduction in further risk of harm and repeat victimisation.</p> <p>Reduction in families presenting as homeless.</p> <p>Access to emergency refuge accommodation and floating support.</p> <p>Increased awareness and use to the DAHA.</p> <p>Neighbourhood Officers better able to identify tenants at-risk of homelessness</p>	Staff	Ongoing	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p> <p>Housing Solutions/ Homelessness</p>	<p>Improved outcomes for service users.</p> <p>Demand greater than available resource.</p> <p>Victims will be better informed of their options and rights to accommodation when fleeing Domestic Abuse. Cases will be screened by a skilled practitioner who understands the factors which differentiate domestic abuse cases from</p>

	4) Establish a designated VAWG officer within the homelessness department to assess and support cases where victims are seeking accommodation when fleeing violence.	resulting from VAWG.  Vulnerable properties are secured.				other housing applications, and can apply this knowledge when making decisions.
	5. Early identification of child protection referrals where VAWG is a factor by the Local Safeguarding Children's Board.  1) Ensuring identification of VAWG is clearly recorded at triage and assessment.  2) Ensure staff are aware of services available and referral procedures.	Children coming to notice of Children's Social Care, Children and Adults with Disabilities (CAD) Team, Education Inclusion and Support Team, Early Help Services and Troubled Families are safeguarded from further harm, and vulnerable victims protected.	Staff	Ongoing	LCSB, Troubled Families	Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.  Improved outcomes for service users.  A VAWG briefing to be a part of the staff induction for all new practitioners. Attending team/pod meetings to inform all existing employees.
	6. Develop work to address the health, social, and economic consequences of VAWG.  1) Ongoing delivery of VAWG training package for emergency department doctors and nurses.  2) Develop a pathway for management of domestic abuse/VAWG identified in emergency departments.  3) Sexual health services to develop and use referral pathways for domestic abuse and female genital mutilation ( <i>A proforma exists for under 18's to help identify concerns, all appropriate referrals go via MASH</i> )	Early identification of VAWG by A&E health care professionals and supervisors.  Victims who access sexual health-based services are able to access immediate and appropriate VAWG support.	Staff	Ongoing	Havering CCG, Sexual Health Services LBH  Stephen Hynes Martin Gardner	Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.  Improved outcomes for service users.
	7. Facilitate access to specialist	Reduce social inequality	London Councils	March 2019	LBH, NHS	To ensure the victims

	<p>support for women and girls at risk of harmful practices and involved in prostitution and/or victims of modern day slavery.</p> <p>1) Develop referral pathways for those involved in modern day slavery/prostitution with substance misuse needs.</p> <p>2) Ensure all staff are adequately trained to be able to provide appropriate care and signpost to available resources.</p> <p>3) Awareness campaign on sexual exploitation and slavery to be included in communications plan.</p> <p>4) Develop training programme on sexual exploitation and modern day slavery for practitioners.</p>	<p>faced by marginalised women by removing barriers.</p>	<p>Grant Funded</p>		<p>England, Community Safety Partnership</p>	<p>of modern slavery and/or prostitution are supported in these specific area's of VAWG.</p> <p>To increase awareness and confidence of practitioners supporting victims of prostitution and modern day slavery.</p> <p>Offering specific support to victims at risk of or exposed to Harmful Practices.</p>
	<p>8. Develop specialist support for women and girls affected by gangs and sexual exploitation linked to criminal networks.</p> <p>1) All young people's services to receive training on identification of those at-risk of gang activity and how to safeguard and signpost.</p> <p>2) Mentoring and outreach programme for those involved or at-risk of gang involvement.</p> <p>3) Supporting the delivery of the LSCB CSE strategy.</p>	<p>Improved identification of victims and referrals to appropriate services / interventions.</p>	<p>MOPAC</p>	<p>March 2019</p>	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p>	<p>Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.</p> <p>Improved outcomes for service users.</p> <p>Early identification of those at potential risk of CSE.</p>
	<p>9. Improve women's safety on public transport.</p>	<p>Increase confidence in using trains and buses without fear</p>	<p>Staff</p>	<p>April 2019 and onwards</p>	<p>Metropolitan Police,</p>	<p>Increased publications/training</p>

	1) Develop a programme of work to improve safety in the night time economy for women and girls	of harm or abuse.			Transport for London, British Transport Police  Safe and Sound Romford and Hornchurch	within the night time economy, supporting the <i>Ask for Angela</i> bad dates campaign.
C. Taking enforcement action against perpetrators, and ensuring that police and partners are supported in using their powers to full effect.	1. National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company to manage perpetrators effectively.  1) Ensure that strict licence conditions are in place to protect victims.  2) Identify suitable programmes for offenders based on their needs (i.e. Domestic Abuse perpetrator programmes, alcohol and drug treatment referrals).  3) Monitor the completion of programmes and compliance with licence.	Improved management of offenders.  Increased victim safety and reduction in further harm and repeat victimisation.  Reduction in repeat perpetrators.  Challenging negative views held by perpetrators about victims (i.e. male attitudes to women).	Staff	Ongoing	National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Company	Reduction in repeat victims accessing services and reduction in repeat perpetrators requiring intervention and enforcement.
	2. Engage General Practitioners in the co-ordinated response to VAWG 1) Improve practices to understand and identify VAWG. 2) Improve confidence in consulting with patients. 3) Improve primary care response to patients experiencing VAWG.	Increased victim safety and reduction in further harm and repeat victimisation.	CCG	March 2020	CCG	Increased caseload identified and referred to services for appropriate intervention.  Improved outcomes for service users.
	3. Utilise the Integrated Offender Management Panel to target / manage domestic abuse/VAWG offenders who are engaged in other types of crime (shoplifting, burglary, and robbery for example).	Offenders can be dealt with through alternative means when victims do not have the confidence to substantiate allegations.	Staff	Ongoing	Community Safety Partnership	Reduction in repeat victims accessing services.

	<p>1) Ensure the work of IOM is linked in with the wider work of the MPS CSU and MARAC.</p> <p>2) The creation of a perpetrators panel to help monitor the most prolific offenders of VAWG</p>					
	<p>4. Explore funding for a project that supports perpetrators</p> <p>1) To consider bidding for funding for delivery of the <i>Drive</i> Project.</p>	<p>Offer a window of opportunity to perpetrators of VAWG, to learn new skills and change negative behaviours.</p>	<p>Staff</p>	<p>March 2019</p>	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p>	<p>Reduction in repeat perpetrators of VAWG and offences against Women and Girls.</p>
	<p>5. Provide access to alcohol and drug intervention programmes for victims and perpetrators.</p>	<p>Reduce the harm and risk of VAWG which is heightened as a result of substance misuse.</p>	<p>Via WDP commissioned substance treatment service</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>LBH</p>	
D. Intelligence and Information	<p>1. Ensure that all work to address VAWG is informed by information and intelligence.</p> <p>1) Strategic Problem Profile of VAWG to be completed and refreshed annually.</p> <p>2) Develop the intelligence picture on the nature, extent and impact of gang violence on girls in Havering.</p>	<p>Help partners and decision makers understand levels of local prevalence, vulnerable and at-risk groups, gaps in service provision and information.</p> <p>Improve local understanding of VAWG and understand the change in dynamics of VAWG i.e. VAWG within gangs.</p>	<p>Staff</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Community Safety Partnership, Public Health</p>	<p>Assist in allocating resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.</p>
	<p>2. Implement the Information Sharing to Tackle Violence (ISTV) programme within Havering.</p> <p>1) A&amp;E Departments to provide depersonalised database on violence related injuries to the Community Safety Partnership with additional information</p> <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>	<p>Help partners and decision makers understand levels of local prevalence, vulnerable and at-risk groups, gaps in service provision and information.</p> <p>Improve local understanding of VAWG.</p>	<p>Staff</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Public Health</p>	<p>Assist in allocation of scarce resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.</p>

	<p>Obtain local data from the Crown Prosecution Service on outcomes.</p> <p>1) Work with Havering Magistrates Court to improve information sharing, tracking of cases and results.</p>	<p>Understand reasons behind unsuccessful prosecutions and how they can be avoided (poor practice, gaps in service provision)</p>	<p>Staff</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>CPS</p>	<p>Assist in allocation of scarce resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.</p>
	<p>3. Improve locally available information regarding the less understood areas of VAWG.</p> <p>1) Services to improve recording of incidents identified as concerning Forced Marriage, Honour Based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation, Faith Based Abuse, prostitution, Trafficking, Sexual Exploitation and modern day slavery.</p>	<p>Improve local understanding of VAWG and identify any gaps in service provision.</p>	<p>Staff</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p>	<p>Assist in allocation of scarce resources more efficiently and provide an evidence base to support funding opportunities and commissioning of services.</p>
	<p>4. Map all service provision to address VAWG within the London Borough of Havering.</p> <p>1) Include details of all services situated locally.</p> <p>2) Include details of all services available to local residents but not situated locally.</p>	<p>Improve access to information for victims, residents and practitioners seeking services, and increasing understanding and awareness of what is available.</p>	<p>Staff</p>	<p>April 2019 and refresh annually</p>	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p>	