

Community Safety Partnership

Date and Time: Wednesday, 26 September 2018, 10:00 am

Venue: Conference Centre, Barking Learning Centre, Town Square, Barking

A G E N D A

	Presenter	Time	Pages
1. Introductions and Apologies for Absence	Chair	2 mins	Verbal
2. Declaration of Interests	Chair	2 mins	Verbal
Members of the Board are asked to declare any personal or prejudicial interest they may have in any matter which is to be considered at this meeting.			
3. Minutes and Action Log	Chair	5 mins	1 - 8
4. Stop and Search Update	Neil Matthews	10 mins	9 - 14
5. Information Sharing Agreement	Chair	5 mins	Verbal
6. DRAFT Community Safety Plan	Jade Hodgson	5 mins	15
7. Final VAWG Strategy	Sonia Drozd	10 mins	17 - 33
8. Update on DVHR Investigations/ Processes	Chair	5 mins	Verbal
9. Private workshop sessions			
(a) Private workshop - Fire Safety	London Fire Service	20 mins	
(b) Private workshop - Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy	Matthew Cole	20 mins	

(c) Private workshop - Knife Crime and Serious Violence Action Plan Jonathon Toy 20 mins

(d) Private workshop - Trauma Informed Intervention Model Jade Hodgson 20 mins

10. Forward Plan Chair 5 mins 45 - 46

11. Any Other Business Chair 5 mins

- Performance report questions

12. Date of Next Meeting

Community Safety Partnership Board
Wednesday 19 December 2018, 10.00-1.00pm
Barking Learning Centre Conference Room

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Community Safety Partnership Board Minutes

Wednesday 04 July, 10.00-12.30pm

Barking Learning Centre, Conference Room

Present: Fiona Taylor (Chair), Councillor Margaret Mullane, Jonathon Toy, Stephen Thompson, Stephen Norman, Sean Wilson, Sharon Morrow, Sonia Drozd, Hazel North-Stephens, Pip Salvador-Jones, Rita Chadha, Daniel James, Angie Fuller, Steve Calder, John Cooze, Katherine Gilcreest, Jennie Coombs and Suzanne Nidai.

Apologies: Greg Tillett, John Goodwin, Shabnam Chaudri, Hamera-Asfa Davey, Melody Williams, Tara Poore, Matthew Cole and Carol Douch.

Minutes: Jade Hodgson, Community Safety Policy Officer

Minutes

1. **Introductions and Apologies for Absence**

The chair welcomed everyone to the Board and introductions and apologies were noted. Councillor Mullane was introduced and welcomed as the new portfolio holder and cabinet member for Community Safety and Enforcement and Jennie Coombs was welcomed as the new BeFirst representative.

2. **Declarations of Interest, Minutes and Action Log**

No declarations of interest were noted. Minutes from March's CSP board were confirmed as correct.

The action log was reviewed, and the following actions were added.

ACTION: All organisations to send current information sharing agreements to Jade Hodgson for members to review.

ACTION: Information sharing agreements to be added to the forward plan for the CSP board (September board to be confirmed).

ACTION: Sean Wilson to share the Gang and Knife Crime action plan with CSP members.

3. **Subgroup Updates**

The Hate, Intolerance and Extremism subgroup have not met since the last CSP board in March 2018.

Children and Young People (CYP)

Angie Fuller provided an update to board members on the progress of the CYP subgroup. Two meetings have been held since last CSP board.

1. An exceptional meeting was held with partners to focus on the production of the Self Inspection Framework in preparation for the new inspection framework visit. Two youth offending teams (YOT) have had the new inspection framework. CYP members are arranging meetings to help prepare staff and CSP members for potential interviews.
2. Overall actions are on track, the subgroup is in the process of signing off the annual youth justice plan (YJP), which will form a new set of actions for the CYP inclusive of the CSE targets.

Current issues are as follows;

- Challenges are young victim targets and utilising at risk matrix.
- Lack of a strong process of information sharing from the police to the youth at risk matrix. It is important that the CYP subgroup are getting all of the information on the young people who have been victims to prevent them from coming into the criminal justice system.

ACTION: Angie Fuller and Dan James to provide changing demographic breakdown and profiling of young people involved in criminal behaviour to board members.

Managing Offenders

Suzanne Nidai updated board members on behalf of Greg Tillett.

- An action plan is to be set for the subgroup.
- A request has been put forward for Barking and Dagenham and Havering Managing Offenders to be merged.
- Clarification on funding around commissioning interventions for youth violence to transfer young people to adult services is required.

Jonathon Toy supports the proposal for the subgroups to merge as this will support further strategic input and decision making. The chair opened this to the board and board members agreed the merger of the subgroup.

Safer Borough Board (SBB)

Jonathon Toy gave an update on the progress of the SSB. The following points were highlighted;

- Good progress is being made across the partnership including the work carried out through Operation Mexico.
- Increase in the number of penalty change notices (PCN's) through the introduction of the public spaces protection order (PSPO).
- A weekly operational meeting is also held to identify how the resources in enforcement are used, this meeting has good representatives from all organisations.
- There is positive ongoing work with the London Fire Brigade (LFB) around fire safety

Challenges for the subgroup are as followed;

- Perception of safety, we need to ensure we have a strong communications plan to support and manage who we deal with the issues.
- Lacking an intelligence product, conversations are being had to employ an intel analyst who is vetted to access police data.

Pip Salvador Jones expressed concerns that the number of hate crime referrals to the CVS have dropped.

Steve Thompson noted that the Safer Neighbourhood Board (SNB) have seen an increase in the rolling trend of burglary which is contradictory to the SBB data. Operation Mexico lead has been asked to attend the SNB open public meeting to talk through data. Dan James advised that data statistics outcomes depend on when the data is measured, work is being done to ensure that data is more transparent.

Stephen Norman advised that the board need to ensure that a partnership approach rather than Crime and Disorder agenda is the focus and that all areas of Community Safety are addressed.

ACTION: Jonathon Toy to share data around crime activity in local areas in relation to the Safer Borough Board update.

ACTION: Jade Hodgson to add Fire Safety to the forward plan for the CSP board (September board to be confirmed).

ACTION: Katherine Gilcreest to look at Hate Crime Referrals and report back to the CVS on why referrals have decreased.

ACTION: Sean Wilson to look into data and base line figures for burglary including when the data has been measured and report back to the CSP board.

Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG)

Hazel North-Stephens updated members on behalf of Melody Williams around the progress in VAWG subgroup.

- The last 6 months have focused on producing the VAWG strategy, the production of the strategy has been linked in with the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- The strategy focuses on educating, communicating and lived experiences and also challenging abusive behaviour.
- VAWG are exploring setting up an advisory group.
- VAWG are making use of community room at the LFB through advanced Minerva to support people who are experiencing multiple problems.
- VAWG work is tying in with the local Safeguarding Adults Board (SAB) by developing a pathway for modern slavery with the support for the LFB.
- Funding pots are being sought to focus on young people as a result from the Priority review. The review drew on the ACE'S which is picked up through the work delivered through the trauma model.
- Police has agreed VAWG can use the data dashboard however there are challenges with FGM data.
- The VAWG will be reviewing commissioning cycles into August and welcome input from CSP members.

Members of the board requested to be updated on the work carried out around modern day slavery as the learning will be useful for the board and its members.

Rita Chadha noted that we need to ensure a multi-agency approach is agreed for how we pull together bids for funding streams.

4. Safer Neighbourhood Board Update

Steve Thompson updated members on the SNB closed meeting that was held of 31 May 2018. The chair highlighted the following;

- Concerns around the declining number of stop and search in the borough. Despite assurance that there would be an increase figures do not reflect this.
- Number of extra support services have been introduced however stop and searches have not seen an increase.
- Evidence that a lot of people feel they are being stop and searched but this may be stop and account.
- Mayor advised there would be an increase but not seeing this in Barking and Dagenham.
- Community payback highlighted to the SNB that they don't feel they are getting the correct level of support from B&D Council.
- Upon review stop and searches are carried out in a professional manner.

Sean Wilson advised that stop and searches have not increased however there has been an increase in the number of weapon sweeps and section 60's. Training is being provided to teach officers the legalisation around stop and searches and training on when to confidently engage. Steve Thompson responded that most stop and searches are carried out by the estates team, the increase in confidence should be improved through body worn cameras.

ACTION: Sean Wilson to provide a report to the SNB on police stop and searches. Report also to be presented to the CSP board.

ACTION: Jade Hodgson to add Stop and Search report to the CSP forward plan (Date to be agreed).

ACTION: CSP (member to be agreed) to look into support for Community Payback and liaise with Steve Thompson.

5. Performance Report

Dan James updated CSP members on the performance report, it was highlighted the data is up until April 2018. The following points were noted;

- Several interactive dashboards are now available on MOPAC website for use.
- Number of indicators are still in working progress.
- Developing reoffending and victimisation rates, this data will be available in upcoming month.
- The performance challenge sessions conducted with subgroup chairs will create additional indicators.

6. Public Spaces Protection Order

Katherine Gilcreest updated members on the progress of the Heathway PSPO. The consultation with residents on the introduction of a PSPO to cover Heathway ran from February-March 2018. The main points are as followed;

- Over 3,000 households were consulted with a response from 11% in favour of the proposal.
- When the consultation started the council were receiving a high number of complaints around street drinking, begging, urination.
- The public were in support of a PSPO.
- Consultation with members who were responsible for those wards, who supported the order.
- Details on consultation and responses can be found in 5.2 and 5.3 of report.
- Website consultation but people have opportunity to click more than one answer which is why numbers do not add up in report.

It was challenged whether there are the correct levels of enforcement to implement the PSPO. Police leads will need to look at planning resources to ensure that the PSPO are effective. At present residents do not feel safe in the areas so this must be a priority to ensure we build community confidence.

Katherine Gilcreest highlighted that other options have been considered and the impacts each option would have on the people using and living in the area. All evidence has been supported to ensure the correct option was agreed and enforced. Members agreed to the PSPO if the correct level of enforcement is in place.

ACTION: Police leads to review resources to ensure there is the correct levels of enforcement to implement the Heathway PSPO.

7. DRAFT Community Safety Plan

Jade Hodgson presented the draft community safety plan to members of the board. Members agreed to review the draft plan and provide feedback to ensure the final plan can be presented at Septembers board for sign off.

Stephen Norman highlighted at present the plan doesn't include LFB or voluntary sector information and should also include mayoral priorities.

ACTION: CSP members to review and feedback on Community Safety Plan to Jade Hodgson by Wednesday 13 August 2018.

ACTION: Jade Hodgson to explore running a workshop on the community safety plan with members of BeFirst and My Place.

8. Stephen Port (CONFIDENTIAL)

The board are recommended to discuss the case and decide whether this meets the criteria for a DVHR to be conducted. The Leader of the Council has written to the IPOC to raise the Council's concerns around the length of time this case has taken.

The recommendations presented to the CSP are as followed;

- Recommended not to follow through with DVHR but wait for IOPC investigation to be published.
- The case does not meet the requirements for the review as the victims and survivors reside out of the Borough. Learning may be difficult as DVHR are for local learning.

Sean Wilson outlined the reason for the delay in the investigation however unable to provide a timescale for the completion of the investigation.

The CSP Board agreed the following;

- The CSP agree to wait until the IPOC has been published to take a view.
- The CSP will follow up with a second letter to IPOC raising concerns about delay.
- Residents and those affected will have further frustration the longer the case goes on due to the order of the court in November and new inquests.
- To formally lobby the government for some form of change. (Potential to review of framework in light of the case).
- Raise the voices of the family and survivors.
- Barking and Dagenham CSP should consider wider learning for other areas.
- Not having a DVHR would be contradictory to LGBT action plan.

ACTION: Fiona Taylor to write letter to IPOC regarding the delay on the Stephen Port Investigation.

ACTION: Hazel North-Stephens Fiona Taylor a drafted response with regards to the recommendation of not conducting a DVHR.

9. DVHR Learning

Hazel North-Stephens provided an update to the CSP members regarding a confidential case. Sean Wilson advised that John Ross will be writing to Fiona Taylor requesting a DVHR to be conducted regarding this case.

ACTION: Fiona Taylor to update the partnership on the progress of the DV review and agree with members whether a DVHR should be conducted.

10. Quality and Impact inspection: The effectiveness of probation work by the London Community Rehabilitation Company

Steve Calder updated the board on the outcome of the quality and impact assessment. The presentation outlined the operation model, structure chart, focus for the organisations and the six recommendations. Members were updated on the offences per type for both male and female and a breakdown of the service users for CRC. Councillor Mullane questioned whether female figures address mental health and whether this has this been fed into the HWBB, CRC confirmed data does address mental health and has linked with the HWBB. CRC welcomed community payback programmes that can be used to improve and offer a positive means for the local community.

Rita Chadha highlighted that local work was previously conducted with female offenders has been conducted in the Borough.

ACTION: Steve Calder to look at data breakdown of types of violent crime between male and female and report back to CSP members.

ACTION: Steve Calder to look at “other” category breakdown in types of crime and report back to CSP members.

ACTION: Steve Calder to provide outcome data from the BBR and DV programmes being provided by CRC to board members.

11. Transition Workshop

Steve Calder, Suzanne Nidai and Angie Fuller

Overview: To have an update on work around transitions so we can look at how we can improve transitions across the three services (NPS, CRC, YOS)

Issues for NPS – Seconded probation officer who deals with 17 years into transition to adult services, resources issues on both side, 18-25 years find disengagement and breach (2 missed aps goes back to courts). How we can improve:

- 18 -25 years group to have mentors
- Work around YOS helping NPS understand assessment
- YOS to help develop interventions.
- Widen focus from all youth to adult services

Break out groups to have discussion to come up with top 5 things organisations may be able to assist or ideas to put forward.

12. Forward Plan

Fiona Taylor asked for members to review the forward plan. The chair highlighted it would be useful to have one substantive agenda item at each partnership and for a break out session. If agencies feel that have something to bring forward, please forward agenda items to Jade Hodgson.

13. Any Other Business

Rita Chadha expressed concern of Red Cross initiative around community resilience and where the Borough resilience forum sits within the CSP.

Sean Wilson advised this is his last CSP board, the chair thanked Sean Wilson on behalf of members for his support.

ACTION: Rita Chadha to send an email to Fiona Taylor and Jonathon Toy outlining concerns around Red Cross and how funding bids are organised between the council and partner organisations.

14. Details of next meeting

Community Safety Partnership Board

Wednesday 26th September 2018, 10.00-13.00

Barking Learning Centre, Conference Room

CSP Action Log

Overdue
Open

No	Action required	Date of Meeting	Due Date	Responsible Manager(s)	Status	Comments/Update
1	Jonathan Toy to write protocol on HMO's and potential displacement of vulnerable people to be signed off as a partnership and brought back to December meeting for endorsement.	12 September 2017	28 February 2018	Jonathan Toy	Open	Action in hand
2	Gang and Knife Crime Action Plan - Agreed we need to review the term 'young people' and the strategy difference between age groups. Angie Fuller to agree a time-scale outside of the meeting and complete the piece of work by June.	13 December 2017	01 September 2018	Angie Fuller/ Jonathon Toy	Open	Jonathon and Angie to agree support for the Gang and Knife Crime action plan. Scheduled for September Board
3	Jonathon Toy and Tim Barfoot to compile an operation plan for the PSPO's once met with the Intel Tasking Group.	13 December 2017	13 March 2018	Jonathon Toy/ Tim Barfoot	Open	
4	Sean Wilson and Neil Matthews to provide problem solving profile of key gangs and associates for the ending gang and youth violence case management meeting (next meeting scheduled in April 2018).	28 March 2018	01 June 2018	Sean Wilson/ Neil Matthew	Open	
5	Sean Wilson, Neil Matthews and Carol Douch to review current information sharing for both children and adult safeguarding cases. Send information sharing protocols to Jade Hodgson/ Fiona Taylor. Fiona Taylor to take ISA through legal.	28 March 2018	01 May 2018	Sean Wilson, Neil Matthews/ Carol Douch/ Fiona Taylor	Open	
6	Anige Fuller and Sean Wilson to review current information sharing protocol to ensure that it is fit for purpose. Send information sharing protocols to Jade Hodgson/ Fiona Taylor. Fiona Taylor to take ISA through legal	28 March 2018	01 May 2018	Anige Fuller/ Sean Wilson/ Fiona Taylor	Open	Action in progress. EGVV ISA is due for review.
7	Sean Wilson to liaise with gang's unit around level of information being shared with partners, feedback to members on outcome of discussion.	28 March 2018	09 April 2018	Sean Wilson	Open	
8	Angie Fuller to invite John Poynton or lead from Red Thread to future CSP to bring some learning to members of the board. To agree meeting date with CSP members.	28 March 2018	01 August 2018	Angie Fuller	Open	
9	work is being done around victim profiling and the changes to reporting for victims. Further work needs to be done to identify why under reporting is a local issue for Barking and Dagenham. Fiona Taylor to liaise with Tom Hook around potentially having the insight team to look into reasons of under reporting locally.	28 March 2018	01 May 2018	Fiona Taylor	Open	
10	All organisations to send current information sharing agreements to Jade Hodgson for members to review.	04 July 2018	01 August 2018	All organisations	Open	All current ISA chased
11	Angie Fuller and Dan James to provide changing demographic breakdown and profiling of young people involved in criminal behaviour to board members.	04 July 2018	01 September 2018	Angie Fuller/ Dan James	Open	
12	Jonathon Toy to share data around crime activity in local areas in relation to the Safer Borough Board update.	04 July 2018	01 August 2018	Jonathon Toy	Open	
13	Katherine Gilcreest to look at Hate Crime Referrals and report back to the CVS on why referrals have decreased.	04 July 2018	01 August 2018	Katherine Gilcreest	Open	
Page 4 5 6 7	Sean Wilson to look into data and base line figures for burglary including when the data has been measured and report back to the CSP board.	04 July 2018	26 September 2018	Sean Wilson	Open	
	Police leads to review resources to ensure there is the correct levels of enforcement to implement the Heathway PSPO.	04 July 2018	ASAP	Sean Wilson	Open	
	Fiona Taylor to write letter to IPOC regarding the delay on the Stephen Port Investigation.	04 July 2018	01 August 2018	Fiona Taylor	Open	

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Stop and Search

Date: Wednesday 26 September 2018

Author: Neil Matthews, Metropolitan Police Service, Detective Superintendent

Contact: Neil.Matthews@met.pnn.police.uk

Security: [UNPROTECTED]

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 At the last Community Safety Partnership Board in July 2018 members of the board discussed progress and levels of stop and searches in Barking and Dagenham. Members of the board requested for an update from the Police leads on the number of stop and searches to come to September's partnership board.
 - 1.2 The report provides an update on the number of stop and searches that have been conducted in borough from August 2017 through to July 2018. The report outlines the positive outcomes, number of arrests from the stop and searches conducted and provides a breakdown of the reasons for arrests. The report provides a table which states the levels of stop and arrest per months to identify the spikes in arrestable stop and searches from August 2017-July 2018.
-

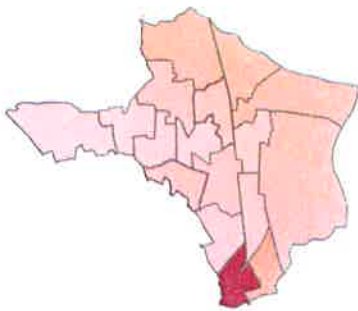
2. Recommendation(s)

- 2.1 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:
 - Note and discuss the data outlined in the report

3. List of Appendices: Appendix A: Stop and Search report

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Stop and Search



Number of Stops
45 521

Number of Stops 2,164
Positive Outcomes 876
Arrests from Stops 314
Cannabis or Khat Warnings 290

Borough Barking and Dagenham
Ward All

Start Date 01/08/2017
End Date 31/07/2018

CARMS OCU (from April 2018)
All

Arrest Reasons

Drugs 131
Theft, Fraud & Counterfeit 63
Other Object 45
Weapons, Pointns & Blades 44
Road Traffic 9
Criminal Justice 7
Firearms 7
Violence 4
Immigration 2
Public Order 2

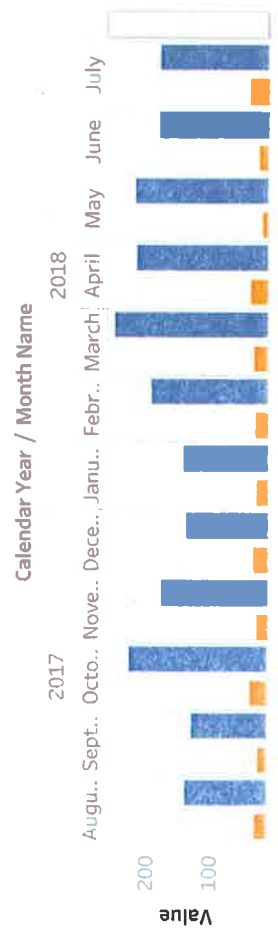
Stop Reasons

Drugs 1,548
Neighbourhood Crime 304
Weapons 266
Firearms 28
Fireworks 9
Other 8
Terrorism 1

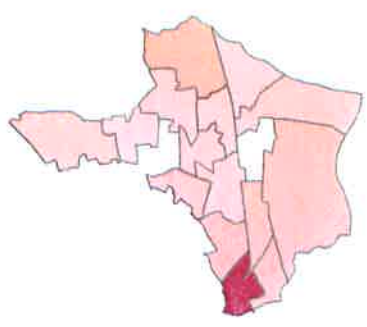
Outcomes

1 No Further Action 1,288
4 Arrested 314
9 Cannabis or Khat Warning 290
11 Penalty Notice (Pnd/Fpn) 116
13 Community Resolution 86
12 Postal Charge Requisition / Sum.. 45
14 Caution (Simple Or Conditional) 25

Stops and Arrests



Stop and Search



Number of Stops	178.0
Positive Outcomes	79.0
Arrests from Stops	33.0
Cannabis or Khat Warnings	0.0

Borough
Barking and Dagenham

Ward
All

Start Date
01/07/2018

End Date
31/07/2018

CARMS OCU (from April 2018)
All

Arrest Reasons

Drugs	15
Theft, Fraud & Counterfeit	7
Weapons, Points & Blades	5
Criminal Justice	2
Firearms	1
Immigration	1
Other Object	1
Road Traffic	1

CARMS Department (from April 2018)
All



Stop Reasons

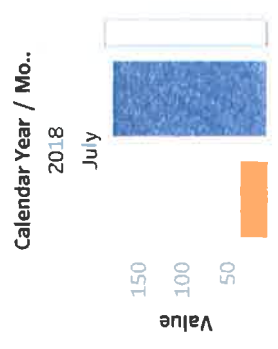
Drugs	131
Weapons	23
Neighbourhood Crime	22
Firearms	1
Other	1

CARMS Team (from April 2018)
All

Outcomes

1 No Further Action	99
4 Arrested	33
13 Community Resolution	26
11 Penalty Notice (Pnd/Fpn)	11
12 Postal Charge Requisition / Sum..	7
14 Caution (Simple Or Conditional)	2

Stops and Arrests



Stop Reasons by Ward

Borough	Ward	Search Group1						
		Drugs	Neighborhood..	Weapons	Firearms	Firewor..	Other Terroris..	
Barking and Dagenham	Abbey	362	74	77	7	1		
	Alibon	56	14	14				
	Becontree	60	19	15	2	5	1	
	Chadwell H..	50	8	5		1		
	Eastbrook	100	13	5				
	Eastbury	68	8	3			1	
	Gascoigne	123	18	43	5			
	Goresbrook	37	23	9	2			
	Heath	80	3	5				
	Longbridge	49	4	13			1	
	Mayesbrook	51	14	19		1	2	
	Null	134	24	21		1	2	
	Parsloes	31	6	10				
	River	74	29	12	5			
	Thames	83	23	7	5			
	Valence	48	5	2				
	Village	111	11	2	1			
Whalebone	31	8	4	1		1		

Stops by Ward

Borough	Ward	Stops
Barking and Dagenham	Abbey	521
	Alibon	84
	Becontree	102
	Chadwell Heath	64
	Eastbrook	118
	Eastbury	80
	Gascoigne	189
	Goresbrook	71
	Heath	88
	Longbridge	67
	Mayesbrook	88
	Null	182
	Parsloes	47
	River	120
	Thames	118
	Valence	55
	Village	125
Whalebone	45	

Arrests by Ward

Barking and Dagenham	Abbey	88
	Alibon	9
	Becontree	22
	Chadwell Heath	9
	Eastbrook	16
	Eastbury	8
	Gascoigne	29
	Goresbrook	12
	Heath	4
	Longbridge	12
	Mayesbrook	11
	Null	27
	Parsloes	10
	River	18

Arrest Reasons by Ward

	Criminal Justice	Arrest Reason Groups								
		Drugs	Firearms	Immigr..	Other Object	Public Order	Road Traffic	Theft, Fraud &..	Violence	Weapons ,Points ..
Barking and Dagenham	Gascoigne	7	2	1	5	1	1	3	1	8
	Goresbrook	4	2					3		3
	Null	15	1		2			4		4
	Alibon	1	1		2			1	1	2
	River	6	1		4			5		1
	Abbey	46		1	11		3	16		8
	Becontree	10			5			4		3
	Chadwell Heath	4			1			2	1	1
	Eastbrook	8			3		1	3		1
	Eastbury	5								3
	Heath	2								1
	Longbridge	8			1		1	2		3
	Mayesbrook	4			1			3		4
	Parsloes	1			3			2		4
	Thames	2			2		1	6		
	Valence				1			4		
	Village	8			2		2	3	1	2
	Whalebone				2			2		

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: DRAFT Community Safety Plan 2018-2021

Date: Wednesday 26 September 2018

Author: Jade Hodgson, Community Safety Policy Officer

Contact: Jade.hodgson@lbbd.gov.uk, 0208 227 5784

Security: [RESTRICTED]

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 Every three years the Community Safety Partnership (CSP) Board are required to refresh the Community Safety Plan in line with the Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment. The annual Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment should inform the plan and set out the activities to address the strategic priorities and improving community safety within the Borough.
- 1.2 The purpose of the plan is to outline the aims and overarching priorities of the Community Safety Partnership for the next three years at a strategic level. The plan is required to be signed off by the Community Safety Partnership. Once agreed by the Partnership the plan will be taken to Corporate Strategy Group and Cabinet for sign off. Once the plan has been signed off it will be published into the public domain to keep residents informed of the aims and priorities of the Community Safety Partnership for the years ahead.

2. Recommendation(s)

- 2.1 The Community Safety Partnership Board is recommended to review the content of the Community Safety Plan.
- 2.2 Board members are recommended to provide final feedback on the plan within a two-week timescale.
- 2.3 Board members are recommended to consider if there are recommendations for further work which arise the plan.

List of Appendices:

Appendix A: DRAFT Community Safety Plan (To be tabled)

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy

Date: Wednesday 26 September 2018

Author: Hazel North Stephens, LBB, Domestic Abuse Commissioner

Contact: Hazel.northstephens@lbb.gov.uk, 02082275969

Security: [UNPROTECTED]

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 To provide the Community Safety Partnership Board sight of the Barking and Dagenham Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy 2018-2022.
- 1.2 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:
- Note the contents of the strategy; and
 - Agree the strategy going forwards.
-

2. Main Text

- 2.1 The Domestic and Sexual Violence Strategy ended in 2017. The permanent domestic abuse commissioner was employed from April 2017 and was tasked with developing a new strategy to be launched in summer 2018.
- 2.2 Several pieces of work were undertaken to support this:
- i) Implementation of a Violence Against Women and Girls sub group to the Community Safety Partnership
 - ii) Strategy Workshops with key stakeholders
 - iii) Focus groups and individual interviews with local survivors
 - iv) Community contact event through 2017 White Ribbon Day programme to gauge local understanding of VAWG related issues
 - v) The Delivery Unit undertook a priority review on domestic abuse.
- 2.3 The outcome of the workshops and focus groups led to the decision to adopt a gender informed approach to the strategy, recognising the social, economic and

health inequality factors that are both correlative and a result of domestic and sexual violence. This is set out in international law as Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and has been adopted within the Home Office's VAWG strategy and the regional Mayors VAWG Strategy.

- 2.4 We have also taken a more trauma-informed approach, recognising the impact of childhood adversity on several social, health and economic factors in adults (more on this can be found within the Adverse Childhood experiences Study or ACES).

3. Current Position

- 3.1 The Corporate Strategy Group have signed off the final content of the strategy and placed it as interim status with the view to adopting a collective impact stance through the Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- 3.2 This will allow us to push forwards with the priorities within this strategy, working towards more of a whole systems approach over the next year in line with the developing Health and Wellbeing Strategy.
- 3.3 Next steps will be to take it to the Health and Wellbeing Board in November 2018, and the Safeguarding Boards.

4. Attachments

Appendix A: VAWG Strategy 2018-2022

Ending violence against women and girls:

A gender-informed strategy to tackle domestic and sexual violence

2018-2022





Vision

Domestic and sexual violence has severe long-lasting and wide-ranging social, health and economic impacts in Barking and Dagenham. The costs are high to individuals, families, to our community, and to services. Therefore, the Borough Manifesto sets out a clear target to reduce domestic abuse.

We understand that domestic abuse is rarely experienced in isolation; it is often experienced alongside other forms of violence, which is set out in international law as Violence Against Women and Girls. We will adopt a violence against women and girls approach to tackling domestic and sexual violence to improve outcomes for women and girls, and men and boys.

Our ambition is to improve social, economic and health outcomes to survivors by working with communities to prevent violence happening in the first place and to improve early help seeking by building resilience. Resilience is not about individuals being able to cope with violence and abuse on their own. It is about increasing the internal resources and protective factors of families, communities, and local networks to recognise when it is happening, respond appropriately and challenge abusive behaviours. This will relieve pressure on overstretched services, still ensuring survivors are able to access the type of support that works for them and helping us to get it right first time.

This strategy sets out the main pieces of work taking place 2018-2022 but is underpinned by work towards a whole system approach where tackling violence against women and girls is seen as everybody's business.



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Strategy on a Page

Vision

Violence and abuse has severe long-lasting and wide-ranging social, health and economic impacts in Barking and Dagenham. Our response is to work towards a whole systems approach to tackling it. We want survivors to have early access to supportive services that can help keep them and their families safe. We want to disrupt the normalisation of violence through robust preventative approaches and we want to improve the resilience in individuals, families and communities so that we can work together in getting it right first time.

Context and strategic framework

- Barking and Dagenham has a high prevalence rate of reported domestic abuse – 23 incidents are reported per 1000 of the population.
- In 2017/18 there were 2093 referrals to children's social care for domestic and sexual violence against women and girls.
- A gender informed approach is required to improve outcomes for women and girls, men and boys, and for people who identify outside of the gender binary.
- As London's growth opportunity we anticipate dynamic population growth and change, and this will impact how we design services to reflect local need, but it also offers us opportunities to seek out funding through social capital.
- Our young population offers us clear opportunity to tackle the high acceptance of abusive behaviours early.

Engagement, consultation and co-production

- Domestic and sexual violence is so widespread and prevalent that it can affect any person from any background.
- Survivors have told us we need to work on the normalisation of abusive behaviours, raise awareness and educate young people.
- Self-disclosure is often traumatic, and survivors have told us that responses need to be more empathetic, compassionate, and that they should be believed when they have the courage to come forwards.
- Survivors have told us they need more support with housing, children's social care and criminal justice processes.

Priority 1: Support Survivors

Outcomes:

- Improved effectiveness and efficiency through services
- Reduction in repeat victimisation
- Reduced levels of high risk cases
- Increased confidence in services
- Improved joined up response to survivors

Target:

- Reduction in repeat victimisation through police reporting

Priority 2: Educate and Communicate

Outcomes:

- Reduction in victimisation and repeat victimisation
- Improved resilience in individuals, families, and communities.
- Reduced socioeconomic costs related to VAWG
- Disruption of the normalisation of violence.

Target:

- Decreased percentage of young people reporting an acceptance of abusive behaviours through the biennial school health survey

Priority 3: Challenge Abusive Behaviours

Outcomes:

- Reduction in repeat offending
- Reduction in victimisation and repeat victimisation
- Reduction in risk to children and survivors where families choose to remain together

Target:

- An increased conviction rate through the criminal justice system.

Priority 4: Include Lived Experience

Outcomes:

- Earlier positive engagement with survivors
- Services are designed to work towards positive outcomes as set by survivors
- Services are cost effective as a result of being more visible, accessible and responsive to the needs of survivors.

Target:

- Improved engagement rate through specialist advocacy services

Context

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) is recognised in international law as a violation of human rights, that has severe and lasting impacts on victims, from the cradle to the grave. In 2016 the UK government published a VAWG strategy for parliament, highlighting the huge impacts on our economy, health services and criminal justice system. The Femicide Report published in December 2017 by Women's Aid revealed that 113 women were killed by men in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2016, 90% of which knew the man who murdered them as a current or former intimate partner.

The London Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021 sets VAWG as a clear priority and a refreshed London VAWG strategy was published in early 2018. The level of recorded violence against women and girls in London is increasing with 1 in 10 crimes recorded by the Metropolitan Police being domestic abuse related. In the year to September 2017 there were 18,757 sexual offences reported to police; a 9.4% increase on the previous year.

In Barking and Dagenham, there is a high prevalence rate of domestic abuse understood locally, and this is a clear demand driver for services. The Barking and Dagenham Borough Manifesto sets a clear target to reduce the number of incidents of domestic abuse to the East London average. However, recent priority reviews have highlighted the limitations of using police reporting to understand local prevalence and makes it clear that steps towards positive change may increase reporting as more people are supported to come forwards.

We know that in the financial year 2017/18 there were over 1700 referrals to children's social care for domestic abuse alone. There were 390 referrals for other forms of violence against women and girls such as female genital mutilation, forced marriage, stalking, sexual abuse and sexual exploitation.

In the short term, there continues to be demand for specialist support and interventions to assist survivors with navigating the criminal justice system, social care, housing, employment, and support for their emotional wellbeing. Historically, the Borough has provided advocacy services, which are effective ways of supporting people experiencing violence against women and girls to access practical support to increase their safety. Going forwards there is a need to improve service delivery to be more trauma-informed to improve outcomes for survivors.

In the long term, we need to develop preventative approaches for sustainable positive change. Our young population offers us clear opportunity to tackle the high acceptance of abusive behaviours early. Our resident community groups and local voluntary sector offer opportunities to tackle the normalisation of abuse locally, develop recognition of abusive behaviours and improve prospects for validating survivor's experiences to assist with their help-seeking.



Definitions

Domestic violence and abuse is defined by the Home Office as:

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling and/or, coercive behaviour, violence, or abuse between those aged 16 or over who have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.

This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse: psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional.

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 in-dependence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

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

Violence Against Women and Girls is defined within the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Violence towards Women (1993, Article 1) as:

'Any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women [or girls], including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life'.

Strands of violence against women and girls include:

- Domestic Violence and Abuse
- Sexual Violence (including rape)
- Stalking
- Prostitution and Trafficking
- Sexual Harassment
- Female Genital Mutilation
- Forced Marriage
- So called 'Honour' Based Violence
- Sexual Exploitation (including Child Sexual Exploitation)
- Faith Based Abuse

Strategic Framework

The Borough Manifesto sets domestic abuse as a priority. Barking and Dagenham is currently recorded as having the highest prevalence rate of domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in London – 23 per 1000 of the population. A priority review on domestic abuse, delivered by the Council's Delivery Unit highlighted the limitations with using recorded reporting as representative of the true prevalence of domestic abuse. The Crime Survey for England and Wales clearly demonstrates that around 80% of victims do not report to the police.

The Council's Corporate Plan sets out that the implementation of Community Solutions – a new approach to working with residents and empowering them to change their lives – will help tackle the complex challenges facing the borough, including domestic abuse. A strategy to tackle domestic and sexual violence in the Borough is a key commitment in the plan. This strategy has been developed in partnership with local stakeholders including statutory services, voluntary and community sector groups, and of course, with survivors. There has been appetite from across the key stakeholders to move to a Violence Against Women and Girls approach which acknowledges how crimes such as domestic and sexual abuse affect women and girls disproportionately.

Adopting a VAWG approach provides the framework to move towards a local understanding that is gender informed, recognising the way gender and identity impact experiences of violence. It provides the basis for open dialogue that informs service development and delivery and examines the needs of all people experiencing domestic and sexual violence. All people can experience violence and abuse, and a gender informed approach to service design and delivery creates improved outcomes for women and girls, men and boys.

The Barking and Dagenham Health and Wellbeing strategy highlights domestic abuse as a demand driver for social care referrals. The strategy also communicates the impact domestic abuse has on children throughout their lives and draws attention to the importance of a good start in life – an area drastically impacted by violence against women and girls.

Barking and Dagenham's Equality and Diversity Strategy demonstrates an ethnically diverse and young population. Despite the borough's strong historical record of advancing equality, particularly regarding women's rights and suffrage, the people in Barking and Dagenham are more deprived, die earlier, have poorer health and lower education and skills than in most other London Boroughs. These are all indicators that are correlative with violence against women and girls.

Barking and Dagenham is the main growth area in London over the next 20 years. Our status as an East London Growth Borough combined with our high proportion of children and young people offers both challenges and opportunities in the coming years.

As the borough changes there is likely to be changes in the socioeconomic and demographic make-up of our residents. This will bring challenges around ensuring the diverse and changing needs of survivors are met. Integrating work to tackle violence against women and girls provides the context for shaping how services respond to the crossover between the different strands of violence against women and girls.

Child sexual exploitation is regarded as a strand of violence against women and girls. This strategy is directly linked to the Barking and Dagenham Child Sexual Exploitation strategy 2018-2021. Specific work to link the two strategies will focus on a review of commissioned services for young people affected by domestic and sexual violence, and work to develop and implement a transitional pathway for young people at risk of or experiencing domestic and sexual violence so that they are adequately supported as they move into adulthood.

Vision & Priorities/ Themes

Domestic and sexual violence has severe long-lasting and wide-ranging social, health and economic impacts in Barking and Dagenham. The costs are high to individuals, communities and to services. Therefore, the Borough Manifesto sets out a clear target to reduce domestic abuse.

We understand that domestic abuse is rarely experienced in isolation; it is often experienced alongside other forms of violence, which is set out in international law as Violence Against Women and Girls. We will adopt a violence against women and girls approach to tackling domestic and sexual violence to improve outcomes for women and girls, and men and boys.

Our ambition is to improve outcomes to survivors by working with communities to prevent it happening in the first place and to improve early help seeking by building resilience. Resilience is not about individuals being able to cope with violence and abuse on their own. It is about increasing the internal resources and protective factors of families, communities and local networks to recognise when it is happening, respond appropriately and challenge abusive behaviours. This will relieve pressure on overstretched services and strengthen community resilience ensuring survivors are able to access the type of support that works for them and will tackle the normalisation of abusive behaviours.

Priorities or Themes

The culmination of desk-based research, engagement and consultation led to the identification of four key priorities for the strategy.



Support Survivors

Survivors identified the need for practical support early in their experiences and we know that successful help seeking requires a response that is empathetic, compassionate, and validating. We want survivors to have access to trauma-informed specialist support, and we also want to ensure non-specialist services, whether statutory or non-statutory adopt the same level of understanding. If we get it right first time, we will be able to tackle repeat victimisation. It will help ensure that survivors and their families are safe, and that they are able to move forwards with their lives.

Educate and Communicate

We want to see Barking and Dagenham as a place where open dialogue is encouraged and helps raise awareness of violence against women and girls across the population. We want to engage children and young people with trauma-informed approaches to break the cycle and end the intergenerational transmission of violence. We recognise that this is a long-term approach to tackling violence and abuse. This needs to be delivered alongside a communications plan that includes collaboration with different community groups to improve recognition of abusive behaviours locally, support early help seeking, and to avoid a top down approach. By educating our young people, and openly communicating with our adult community groups about abusive behaviours we can best work towards long term sustainable change.

Challenge Abusive Behaviours:

We want people who are perpetrating violence against women and girls to be held to account and to stop being abusive. However, we can see that the number of perpetrators held to account through the criminal justice system is minimal. The Crime Survey of England and Wales demonstrates that approximately 3.6% of perpetrators of domestic abuse end up with a conviction. Therefore, we need to disrupt perpetrators abusive behaviours through criminal justice where possible, but we also need to support them to change through community interventions.

Include Lived Experiences:

We are fully committed to including lived experience from people from different backgrounds and identities in all aspects of strategic commissioning, service design and delivery. We recognise that there are limitations with data indicators and value survivors as experts in their own recovery. Co-production with survivors will help us shape and improve outcomes for future survivors. By understanding the lived experiences of people using violence we can improve understanding of what is needed to stop them using violence.

Priority 1: Support Survivors

Experiencing violence or abuse of any kind is traumatic. Multiple or complex traumatic incidents have severe and lasting impacts on a person's physical and mental health needs, their behaviour, and interpersonal capabilities. It also has a massive impact on cognition and can negatively affect the person's ability to process what is happening to them, to think logically, forward plan or problem solve. The impact on cognition can also leave the person with no sense of continuity and time, disrupting memory recall.

Survivors need trauma-informed practical support to help them make sense of what has been done to them, to navigate services and systems such as the criminal justice system, children's social care, housing, and employment. Support services need to be independent and specialist to mitigate the barriers of engaging with statutory services. If support services are not trauma-informed and advocacy is not self-determined, then we risk a survivor not engaging and we continue to disempower them. This further perpetuates their victimisation.

To deliver this, we need to develop a commissioned specialist support service that can work to a trauma-informed approach. We also need to ensure that statutory services can communicate in the same language as the specialist services and are able to recognise trauma and work with people experiencing trauma reminders. They too are responsible for supporting survivors through their services, and this is particularly relevant for Community Solutions housing services and children's care and support. Community Solutions offers us an opportunity to improve access to all local services. Local support programmes around employment, education, and training are particularly relevant. For survivors of violence and abuse, not having access to financial resources or not being able to budget can be an enormous barrier to leaving their perpetrators or living independently. We can work to improve employability prospects that many of us take for granted.



The output for this priority will be the development of a specialist support service that can offer advocacy and practical guidance as well as therapeutic interventions for people experiencing the violence against women and girls strands. Survivors will receive practical and therapeutic support in a trauma informed way to assist with navigating their physical and mental health needs, safety and security needs such as housing and employment, support through social care and criminal justice processes. Additional outputs will include regular focus groups and service user surveys to ensure lived experience continues to inform service delivery across the borough.

In addition to specialist advocacy support the Council commits to the ongoing provision of refuge accommodation for women fleeing domestic and sexual violence. This includes 13 bed spaces with six month move on and will continue to build

on the excellent working relationship had with Community Solutions, which is able to assist women move on into appropriate permanent accommodation.

This will lead to short and long-term outcomes. Improved support to survivors will lead to better retention through services and reduced repeat victimisation. Over time, this will lead to reduced service demand, including reduced number of children taken into local authority care and reduced socioeconomic costs associated with violence against women and girls.

The target for this priority is a reduction in repeat victimisation through police reporting. In September 2017, the repeat victimisation rate for domestic abuse was 28% of all domestic abuse cases. The total number of repeat case victims for the same month was 138. This priority will

be further supported through the measurement of repeat cases through MARAC and specialist services, in order to build the context for need across the borough.

This requires funding, which is committed by the Council through Public Health Grants, General Fund, Housing revenue account allocations and through allocations from the MOPAC London Crime Prevention Fund. The recommissioning of services is due for Summer 2019 and specification building will be informed by priorities set out in this strategy.

We recognise that as more people feel re-empowered to seek support we are likely to see short term outcomes that increase reporting of incidents to police which conflicts with the Borough Manifesto target to reduce recorded incidents. However, we would expect to see this number decrease over time.

Priority 2: Educate and Communicate

A plan to create long term sustainable change must be preventative in nature, working with young people to break the cycle of intergenerational transmissions of violence whilst simultaneously challenging the existing cultural scaffolding that upholds the normalisation of violence.

To seek long term sustainable change, we will support work being undertaken across the Community Safety Partnership, Safeguarding Boards and Health and Wellbeing board to develop a trauma-informed health intervention model to address adverse experiences in children and young people. This links with Priority 1 and will include wraparound support for the family and the young people to encourage the development of emotional intelligence and resilience in individuals and improve their support networks. We need to educate our young people to recognise abusive behaviours and be able to seek help when they experience or use them.

Education does needs to be targeted towards our young residents but should also include a comprehensive training and awareness raising programme for local professionals. Buy-in from across the partnerships and boards is important to ensure all services receive the same quality of training and can work consistently to provide support to survivors. This will include how to recognise and work with perpetrators. This work will be supported through domestic abuse operational forum membership, as all members have knowledge to share.

Awareness campaigns will be designed in collaboration with community groups to ensure messages are strong and appropriate. By linking with resident-led initiatives, we can avoid a 'top-down' approach and be led by the needs of our residents, working in partnership to address the normalisation of abusive behaviours in the borough.



To deliver this, we need to have an education and communications plan in place with clear goals for the life of the strategy. This will include a training offer targeting services as well as community and resident's groups. It will support the development of a trauma-informed health intervention model to tackle the adverse childhood experiences and improve health indicators for young people. The final output will be a community campaign programme in which local community groups are encouraged and funded to run campaigns about domestic and sexual violence.

This will bring positive outcomes. Survivors validated in early help seeking will be more able to engage with offers of support earlier in their experience, lessening the likelihood of escalation to higher levels of risk and reducing repeat victimisation. Young people progressing into adulthood will be less likely to experience

or use abusive behaviours, therefore disrupting the intergenerational transmission of violence. Improved resilience in individuals, families, and communities will lead to attitudinal shifts regarding the normalisation of violence leading to less violence against women and girls in the long term.

The target for this priority is to decrease the percentage of young people reporting an acceptance of abusive behaviours through the biennial school health survey. This will be supported through regular focus groups with young people and adults, which will be facilitated through commissioned services and the trauma informed health intervention model. The target is chosen to measure the acceptance level of types of abusive behaviour rather than one strand of violence against women and girls.

The baseline data for this target is from the 2017 Barking and Dagenham School Survey report in which several abusive behaviours are listed, and the young people asked which were always wrong in a relationship. 38% of students surveyed said that abusive behaviours were not always wrong. Working with this target is difficult – the survey is completed every other year. However, there is scope to include the targets from the trauma-informed health intervention model to support our understanding of how accepting young people are in relation to domestic abuse behaviours.

Resources include the recommissioning of support services to include a robust training offer, complemented by training available through voluntary sector projects. The communications plan will be supported through funds available for the International Day to Eliminate Violence Against Women and Girls campaign, and through the domestic abuse operational forum. The Community Safety Partnership are seeking resources through various funding opportunities for the health intervention model for young people.

This priority has links to the Borough Manifesto, Corporate Plan and Health and Wellbeing Strategy. It also links to the Crime and Disorder Strategic Needs Assessment produced by the Community Safety Partnership.

Priority 3: Challenge Abusive Behaviours

Less than 3.6% of domestic abuse perpetrators receive a conviction. This is even lower for other violence against women and girls strands. Survivors often feel 'punished' for being victims. They are told they need to move away, leave their jobs, move their children's schools, leave their support networks etc. We recognise the need for these actions, but we want to step away from the narrative where the perpetrator is free to go on to victimise another person and so we will take a zero-tolerance approach to tackling perpetrators of violence. Over the course of the 4 year strategy we will work towards a whole system approach to tackling violent perpetrators.

Page 27 When we think of perpetrators, we tend to think of domestic abuse perpetrators and not perpetrators of sexual violence and exploitation, and harmful practices. To challenge all abusive behaviours and deliver against this priority, we need to consider community interventions that will engage with abusive behaviours, encouraging perpetrators to change. We need interventions that keep the perpetrator visible and accountable through child protection cases. The 2014 Ofsted Single Inspection of Barking and Dagenham Children's Services and LSCB commented that the lack of specialist programmes for perpetrators contributes to delays in some child in need and protection plans being progressed.

We are exploring how we can make better use of coercive and controlling behaviour legislation. Social care, health, community, and voluntary sector groups often hold information about cases which would form evidence in coercive and controlling behaviour trials. Precedent has now been set to use this evidence in court, taking the emphasis away from the survivor to give witness testimony. The use of criminal or civil orders to compel the perpetrator to stop returning to the family home also need to be better promoted.



The outputs for this priority are to develop a programme of engagement through one to one and group work for people using abusive behaviours against family or intimate partners. This should work closely with MARAC partners and integrate with Children's Care and Support to disrupt offending behaviour, address risk factors such as substance misuse, employment, housing and mental health needs and encourage the use of non-abusive behaviour alternatives. This will be balanced with work to improve victim experiences through the criminal justice process.

The expected outcomes for this priority include reduced victimisation and repeat victimisation, a reduction in risk to children and survivors where families choose to remain together, reduction in repeat offending and attitudinal shift towards survivors being able to remain in the family home

(where safe to do so) which would reduce strain on stretched housing resources.

The target for this priority is an increased conviction rate through the criminal justice system. The baseline is 58% for domestic abuse with target to increase to 65% over the course of the strategy.

Limited resources exist within commissioning budgets to procure perpetrator programmes, but through working with partners and pooling funds and opportunities for joint working we can be innovative with how we commission community interventions to tackle perpetrators. This includes exploring opportunities to adopt models such as the DRIVE programme, or whole family approaches.

This priority directly relates to the Borough Manifesto aim to see a reduction in domestic abuse, and to the Council's vision to enable social responsibility. Challenging abusive behaviours starts with challenging harmful attitudes to gender and gender roles. Please see the boroughs Gender Equality Charter.

Priority 4: Include Lived Experience

We include all people in our strategy to tackle violence against women and girls – and we recognise the diverse and unique needs and experiences of people from different backgrounds and identities.

We will improve local response by working collaboratively with survivors to understand and meet their needs. Their input has helped shape this strategy, and we commit to continuing to develop mechanisms for lived experience to inform strategic discussions and commissioning. We will work closely with survivors at various stages in their journeys, and from a wide variety of identities to co-design services.

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To deliver this priority, we need to develop a structure for lived experience to inform all aspects of design and delivery and we will ensure that equality impact assessments are used for all projects. The output for this priority is to bring together a partnership for experience-based co-design of services. The group should collate experiences of the wider community through interviewing, group discussions and co-design workshops. We can do this by creating an advisory group that includes local survivors, local community and faith leads, and key stakeholders. This group should be part of the membership of the domestic abuse operational forum, which will create a clear framework of accountability through the violence against women and girls sub group to the Community Safety Partnership.

There have been structural changes in statutory services over 2017/18 including within the police, the council, probation, and health. The advisory group will create a space to highlight good work and raise concerns when necessary.

This work will also help with connecting various voluntary sector provisions together to ensure that survivors have access to holistic services and



early validation in their help-seeking. It will also support work with the Excel Women's Centre, the Muslimah Women's Association and London Sport to set up a Women's Activity Network, and work around employability for women, helping to address some of the wider socioeconomic and health inequalities affecting women and girls.

The outcomes for this priority will be improved confidence in commissioned services which are inclusive, accessible, and visible to survivor's requiring support. Services will be cost-effective as survivor's requirements are met more quickly and more effectively. Early access to support will decrease wider socioeconomic costs associated with violence against women and girls and outcomes for survivors and communities will be self-determined and based on an understanding of challenges that services are facing. In addition,

there will be an improved understanding of violence against women and girls locally.

The target for this priority is an improved engagement rate through locally commissioned domestic abuse services. The baseline is 64% due to high numbers of survivors declining support when first referred.

Current resources include a well-attended domestic abuse operational forum and strong links with specialist voluntary sector services. Funding will be allocated for delivering workshops and this will include the need for incentives to encourage survivors at different stages of their journeys to take part.

This priority has a clear link to the Council's Equality and Diversity Strategy, in which engagement and consultation is a key theme.

Lived Experiences

Naming Violence Against Women and Girls recognises that women and girls are predominantly impacted by violence and abuse at global, international, regional, and local levels. It pulls together types of crime that when viewed together provides a framework for understanding that violence against women and girls is both a cause of, and a consequence of gender inequalities. It is widely recognised that men can be victims of domestic abuse and other strands of violence such as forced marriage, sexual violence, and 'honour' based violence. However, women and children experience more domestic and sexual violence and their experiences are more likely to be higher risk than that experienced by men. Our response must be tailored accordingly.

Our vision and priorities have been influenced by what local survivors have told us, what we know through data and research analysis and by adopting an intersectional approach; by exploring how power hierarchies impact need within relationships, families, communities and within society. Violence against women and girls should be viewed through the lens of social inequality, which is upheld through the normalisation and acceptance of violence. The acceptance of abusive behaviours amongst our young people has been clearly evidenced through the Barking and Dagenham School Health Survey.

Work has been undertaken to look at diversity data through local specialist support services which are able to explore widely the representation of different groups. This has been cross-examined with national research and specialist organisations recommendations such as SafeLives, who provide recommendations for MARAC. Findings have shown that although the people accessing services are generally representative of the people living in the borough, there are some groups that remain under or overrepresented such as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) people, people from black and minority ethnic backgrounds and people with disabilities.

Data can only tell us so much. We have put a real emphasis on ensuring lived experience informs the development of this strategy, and this

is particularly relevant to ensure we are human-centred in our approach. Local data, national and international research has helped us shape an understanding of who we should expect to be impacted, but it is through open dialogue we can learn about how different people are affected, what challenges they have faced and what has helped them find safety and emotional wellbeing.

Specific groups face unique experiences of violence and barriers to accessing support:

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans (LGBT) Experiences

The experiences of LGBT survivors of domestic violence and abuse rarely fit in to the public narrative of domestic abuse. The public narrative of intimate partner violence tends to follow a heterosexual and cisgender model of abuse, in which the privilege and power held by cisgender heterosexual men leads to the conclusion that perpetrators of domestic abuse are cisgender heterosexual men and that victims of domestic abuse are cisgender heterosexual women. This is reflected in various research publications as well as from what local LGBT groups have said to us.

Experiences may not always exist in the domestic sphere in terms of intimate and familial relationships but may include sexual exploitation, prostitution, and trafficking. Extended family abuse forced marriage and so called 'honour' based violence brings additional considerations for LGBT survivors. The notion of identity abuse may be unique to LGBT experiences of domestic abuse - when a survivors' sexuality or gender identity is used as a weapon to exert power and control over them.



The murders of four young gay men in 2015 in Barking were a stark reminder that we need to recognise the unique experiences of LGBT people and include the experiences of LGBT people in campaigns and service provision. One element that requires better understanding is the sometimes-transient nature of LGBT relationships – people may be more likely to move across boroughs or regions to meet with each other. Better understanding of the tools, particularly technology facilitated tools, used to meet each other is also required.

Experiences of black and/or minority ethnic (BME) people

Violence and abuse impacts people from all ethnic groups and there is no evidence to suggest that a person from one ethnic or cultural group is any more at risk than a person from another group. However, violence and abuse may be experienced differently. The experiences of BME women in particular, may be compounded by additional barriers to accessing services. This might include, among others:

- A fear of a racist response from services
- Services basing their response on stereotypes, or not responding for fear of being perceived as racist
- A fear of rejection from their community if they speak out
- If they are from a community that places great value on marriage, it may be particularly hard to admit that there is abuse in the marriage, and there may be additional pressure to remain in the marriage
- Language constraints
- They may be more likely to experience abuse from multiple perpetrators
- Women with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) who experience violence are particularly vulnerable because of their immigration status. The NRPF condition imposed on them during their stay in the UK presents a major obstacle in accessing services.
- A lack of understanding from services of the trauma experienced by BME women who often are not 'just' leaving a perpetrator which is massively traumatic and highly risky but may also be separating from their whole family, community, and identity. BME experiences require an approach that relays understanding of needs and is sensitive to the trauma experienced.

A BME woman could experience 'honour' based violence in the context of domestic abuse. Despite being just as likely to experience abuse as any other ethnic group, research shows that the level of disclosure for BME victim/survivors of domestic abuse is far lower than that of the general population (Walby & Allen, 2004). This is reflected in local MARAC and service data which shows the service user profile is not fully representative of the borough demographic profile.

Men's Experiences

It is widely recognised that men can be victims of domestic abuse and other strands of violence such as forced marriage, sexual violence and 'honour' based violence.

Of reported domestic abuse incidents to the local police, 76% are reported by women and 24% by men. As an indicator this may be impacted by confidence in reporting; comparatively higher levels of women are arrested when reported for domestic abuse in comparison to the numbers of men arrested when reported for domestic abuse (Professor Marianne Hester, 2009). Counter allegations are common tactics by people perpetrating abuse and it can often be difficult for first responders to identify the victim and perpetrator. This is particularly difficult when victims are in crisis and may be in 'fight mode' because of their own survival response.

Many victims who are men are still experiencing violence from another man or men, for example in gay relationships or from male family members. In these situations, the victims/survivor's experiences of risk are comparatively like heterosexual female victims as the abuse often follows the same



patterns: higher levels of post separation abuse, stalking, harassment, physical violence etc.

A barrier to men reporting their experiences as victim/survivors can be that they feel they are perceived as weak, or that their masculinity is questioned. Taking a gender informed approach that seeks to create attitudinal change around accepted gender norms will help support male victims to come forwards. A gender informed approach brings many positive outcomes over time including reduced victimisation, reduced repeat victimisation, reduction in substance misuse, mental health needs etc. It brings additionality by creating space for boys and men to connect with their emotional needs, which may also impact on levels of suicide in male populations.

Men survivors often require different types of services to women survivors. Men survivors are more likely to make use of helplines rather than face to face interventions. Taking a gender informed approach will build on the understanding that men do not necessarily require a replication of what is traditionally perceived to be women's services. Instead of designing services to be generic in their approach and therefore struggle to be effective in response to different needs, we will seek to design service provision that understands the commonalities shared by different groups and works to create areas of support specific to the needs of the borough's residents.

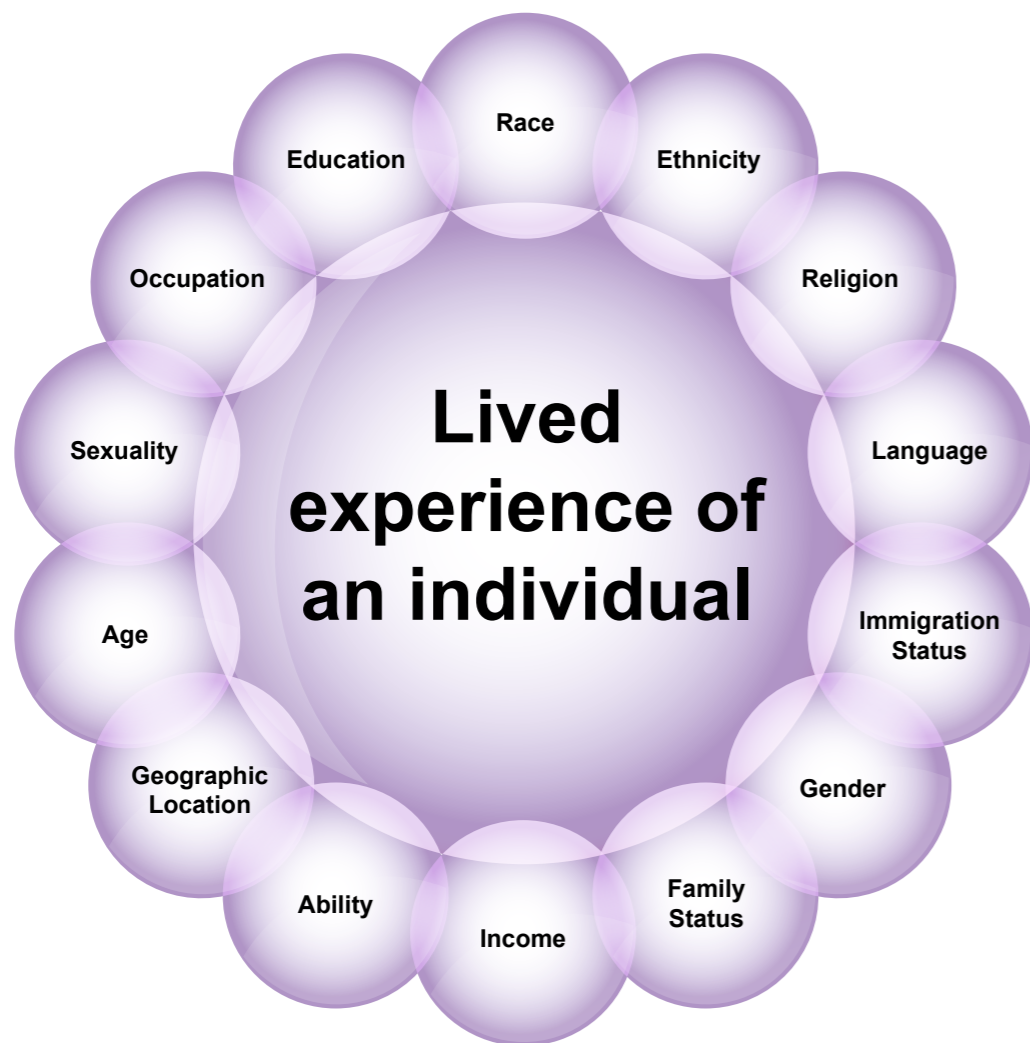
Intersectionality

Part of the problem services and organisations face is that they are sometimes missing a holistic view of a survivor's experience and options available. Giving advice without taking a full assessment of need that includes all factors is problematic and leads to a misunderstanding of risk and need.

Intersectionality is a gender and anti-oppression theory. It considers the various aspects of humanity (class, race, sexual orientation, gender, age, disability etc.) do not exist separately from each other but are complexly interwoven and that their

relationships are essential to an understanding of the human condition. This perspective recognises the unique experience of individuals and the difference within communities and explains how multiple forces interact to reinforce conditions of inequality and social exclusion.

It is important to note that intersectional theory is not the sum of the various aspects of an individual's identity but is an analysis of power hierarchies present within identities and reflects multiple forms of discrimination. When applied to violence and abuse, this can translate as barriers to accessing services, lack of recognition of violence and abuse, and lack of ability or perceived ability to respond to it.



Intersectional understanding provides space for expanding our analysis of how our borough profile may impact local need: Barking and Dagenham's status as an East London Growth Borough will lead to changes within our socioeconomic and demographic profile. This is likely to impact the

need locally as we may see changes in languages spoken, the make-up of families, employment figures, changes in the residential layout of borough and so on. All these factors correlate and create additional or unique needs for individuals and families experiencing violence and abuse.

Children and Young People



The 2017 Joint Targeted Area Inspections of the response to children living with domestic abuse (multiple local authorities) called for a national public service initiative to raise awareness of domestic abuse and violence. The report highlighted patterns that suggest agencies focus on the victim as the only solution. The end of an abusive relationship was considered to reduce the risk to children, when in fact research tells us that separation can escalate risk. This is reflected in what local survivors have told us in Barking and Dagenham.

The use of written agreements was called into question for domestic abuse cases, which places inappropriate attribution of responsibility on the mother to protect her children, and often does not consider the coercive control that she has likely been subjected to. Inspectors found that there was no evidence that written agreements were effective in domestic abuse cases and that not enough emphasis was placed on the source of the abuse – the perpetrator.

Intergenerational Transmission of Violence and Trauma Theory

The intergenerational transmission of violence is a well-researched hypothesis in violence research in recent decades and the notion that family violence persists across generations is pervasive amongst clinicians, researchers, and the public. Estimates of likelihood of intergenerational transmission of

violence varies widely and researchers have found several risk and protective factors that may alter the rate of transmission.

Exploring attachment theory, neuroscience and the role of trauma can help provide a backdrop for understanding the likelihood of transmission. The Adverse Childhood Experiences Study (ACES) is a research study conducted in the United States that demonstrated an association of adverse childhood experiences with health and social problems as an adult. All adverse childhood experiences researched as part of the study are also able to be framed as traumatic experiences. ACES is a useful piece of work to demonstrate the need to address trauma experienced by the children and young people on the borough.

People accessing support locally report varying levels of trauma in their histories, particularly when they were children or young people. The impacts of complex trauma on children and young people can be wide ranging and will depend upon various characteristics of the individual such as their age, their development, and their level of resilience. Complex trauma can negatively impact children in several ways: their attachment and relationships, physically (body and brain), emotionally, their behaviour, cognition. It also impacts their self-concept and future realisation leaving them unable to plan for or even dream about the future. Tackling trauma in young people helps to tackle disillusionment, and creates space to nurture ambition, learning and self-development.

It is important to note that not all people who experience violence and abuse as a child will go on to become a victim or perpetrator of abuse; this would be a disempowering message to a child or young person, and to their families. However, where people experience multiple or prolonged trauma in childhood and are not provided support to address that trauma, they are likely to be more vulnerable to negative social, economic and health experiences in their adult lives.

Engagement, Consultation and Co-Production

We have ensured lived experience is at the heart of this strategy through one to one interviews, telephone interviews, focus groups, and workshops with local survivors including representation of affected groups within the community. This has been facilitated through commissioned support services and local community groups but there is a need to ensure ongoing consultation to adapt to changes within the Borough and to expand the engagement to people who have experienced different forms of violence.

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls offers excellent opportunities for co-production, and we recognise how powerful it can be for survivors to share their experiences. Survivor testimony has a real impact when raising awareness and training, and it is so important that we hear what survivors tell us and use it to shape service delivery. We can also share opportunities by employing survivors where appropriate to deliver peer support and advocacy.

We have faced challenges with quantitative engagement. Numbers of survivors attending workshops and focus groups have been small and have tended to be focused on domestic abuse and sexual violence within the context of the domestic sphere, and less on other forms of violence such as sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation and 'honour' based violence. Nevertheless, we have consulted with 38 survivors through workshops and focus groups, and one to one interviews.

This qualitative learning has very much been more focused towards the practical needs of women experiencing violence and therefore has guided the development of the priorities in this strategy around wider service development and delivery, particularly regarding housing need and support with advocacy through children's social care.



We would like to acknowledge the invaluable feedback and input from local survivors and their support workers over 2017/18. Their experiences and suggestions have been vital to shaping this strategy. They have shown great strength and tenacity despite their experiences and have also shared their vulnerabilities to help create a change for people in the future. We recognise that this can be retraumatising and we offer real thanks, a genuine commitment to do better and we look forward to continuing working with you over the course of this strategy

Understanding Data

Measuring success around VAWG is difficult. Much of the violence and abuse happening on the borough will be in the domestic sphere, our outside of the public domain. Organisations working to support survivors often respond in the context of number of incidents and risk. Survivors do not necessarily view their experiences through this lens, instead putting forwards the cumulative effects of abuse over time. To survivor's success is simple: the abuse stops, and support is provided for them to process what has been done to them. For the partnership, this is somewhat more complex and relies on improving recognition, identification and then response.

It is important to note that to create positive and sustainable long-term changes, short term indicators are very likely to get worse. The more work that is done to raise awareness and encourage survivors to seek help and abusers to change, the more likely it is that we will see reporting and service demand increase in the short-term. This is in direct conflict with Borough Manifesto targets and some targets set in this strategy.

However, in the long-term, the work undertaken will start to tackle the normalisation of abuse, and the intergenerational transmission of violence leading to a steady decline in reporting and service demand.

To support the understanding of indicators and give context to what is happening on the borough we are developing a wider VAWG data set including information collated from a wide range of services and agencies.

Governance

The Barking and Dagenham Community Safety Partnership has five strategic priority sub-groups which report to the Community Safety Partnership board. The sub-groups have been set up to mirror the five areas of vulnerability as set out within the London Police and Crime Plan 2016/17. One of the priority sub groups is violence against women and girls. This strategy, and its commitments will be the responsibility of the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) sub-group. This sub-group will also link with the Health and Wellbeing Board and the safeguarding boards to ensure that the response to violence against women and girls is robust, representative of need and well understood across all other priority areas.

The VAWG sub group is Chaired by the Borough Director for NELFT and supported by the domestic abuse commissioning manager. The membership consists of partners from children's care and support, adult's care and support, community solutions, commissioning managers, local police, national probation service, London community rehabilitation centre, as well as several specialist voluntary sector partners. A quarterly report analysing target performance will be discussed at the VAWG sub group and will be reported up to the Community Safety Partnership.

There are several resources that will assist in delivering this strategy:

- The Council fund a domestic abuse commissioning manager post responsible for commissioning services to tackle domestic abuse and other violence against women and girls strands. The post is also responsible for coordinating this strategy and supports the violence against women and girls sub group to the Community Safety Partnership.
- The MARAC is a meeting that facilitates strategic discussion of the boroughs highest risk domestic abuse cases. The Council fund a MARAC coordinators post to support this function. The coordinator also supports the Missing and Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meeting and the hate crime and intolerance panel. MARAC steering is undertaken by the VAWG sub Group.

- Domestic abuse operational forum comes together quarterly, and the membership includes several local services with an appetite to tackle violence against women and girls. This group feeds into the VAWG sub group to the Community Safety Partnership.
- The Independent Domestic and Sexual Advocacy (IDSVA) service which consists of three advocates, a caseworker, a young person advocate and a children's domestic abuse caseworker. The service works with medium and high-risk cases of domestic abuse and other violence against women and girls strands. The service is not gender specific – any person victimised by a perpetrator of domestic or sexual violence can access support.
- The Domestic violence programme is a support group programme for children who have experienced domestic abuse. A concurrent group for mothers is also provided and a peer support group meets every other week.
- Refuge provision includes 13 beds with 6 months move on, supporting 26 women and their children each year.
- Violence Against Women and Girls counselling is provided through London Councils funding and an uplift is provided through the London Crime Prevention Fund allocations.
- A diversionary programme to empower girls and deliver peer to peer education in schools is funded through London Crime Prevention allocations.
- Excel Women's Centre is an open-door community hub based in Barking but working across the borough providing services to children, women, and families. The centre offer help to vulnerable women and their families to fight discrimination, demand their right and increase their self-esteem and confidence within our multicultural society.
- Huggett Women's Centre, based at Dagenham Heathway is managed by Nia and is a safe space for women to access women-centred psycho-educational support groups, drop ins and support.

References and links to supporting documents

1. Council for Europe Istanbul Convention
2. UK Government's Strategy to end violence against women and girls: 2016 to 2020
3. MOPAC Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2018-2021
4. MOPAC Police and Crime Plan 2017-2021
5. MOPAC Survivors Consultation: Listening to women and girls affected by gender based violence
6. Galop Domestic Violence Library (a collection of LGBT specific research papers, studies and statistics)
7. Adverse Childhood Experiences Study, Public Health England
8. Imkaan Good Practice Briefing Intersectionality and VAWG
9. The Cost of Domestic Violence: Up-date 2009, Sylvia Walby
10. The concept and measurement of violence against women and men, Sylvia Walby (ISBN 978-1-4473-3263-3)
11. Domestic Violence, Intersectionality and Culturally Competent Practice Lettie Lockhart, Fran Danis (ISBN: 9780231140270)
12. Criminal Prosecution Service VAWG Report
13. Prison Reform Trust: Leading change: the role of local authorities in supporting women with multiple needs
14. School Survey Report*
15. Barking and Dagenham Delivery Unit Priority Review on Domestic Abuse*



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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2019-2023

Date: Wednesday 26 September 2018

Author: Florence Henry, LBB, Public Health Strategy Officer

Contact: Florence.henry@lbb.gov.uk

Security: [UNPROTECTED]

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

1.1 A draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy is due to go to Health and Wellbeing Board on 7th November to be approved for consultation. The role of the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy is to set the priorities for the upcoming years focusing on the areas that have the largest potential to impact health inequalities. It provides a health and social care perspective, but it is important that it complements other documents and workstreams such as that of the Community Safety Partnership. The three themes for the strategy, as decided by Health and Wellbeing Board based on the 2017 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment are:

- 1) Best Start in Life
- 2) Early Diagnosis and Intervention
- 3) Building resilience

1.2 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:

- Comment on the resilience narrative – does this align with the work of the Community Safety Partnership? Does it build on your work?
 - Comment on the resilience outcomes which were presented to Health and Wellbeing Board on 5th September. Are these the correct outcomes? Which are the most important?
-

2. Recommendation(s)

2.1 It is recommended that the Community Safety Partnership Board:

- Comment on the resilience narrative – does this align with the work of the Community Safety Partnership? Does it build on your work?
- Comment on the resilience outcomes which were presented to Health and Wellbeing Board on 5th September. Are these the correct outcomes? Which are the most important?

3. Main Text

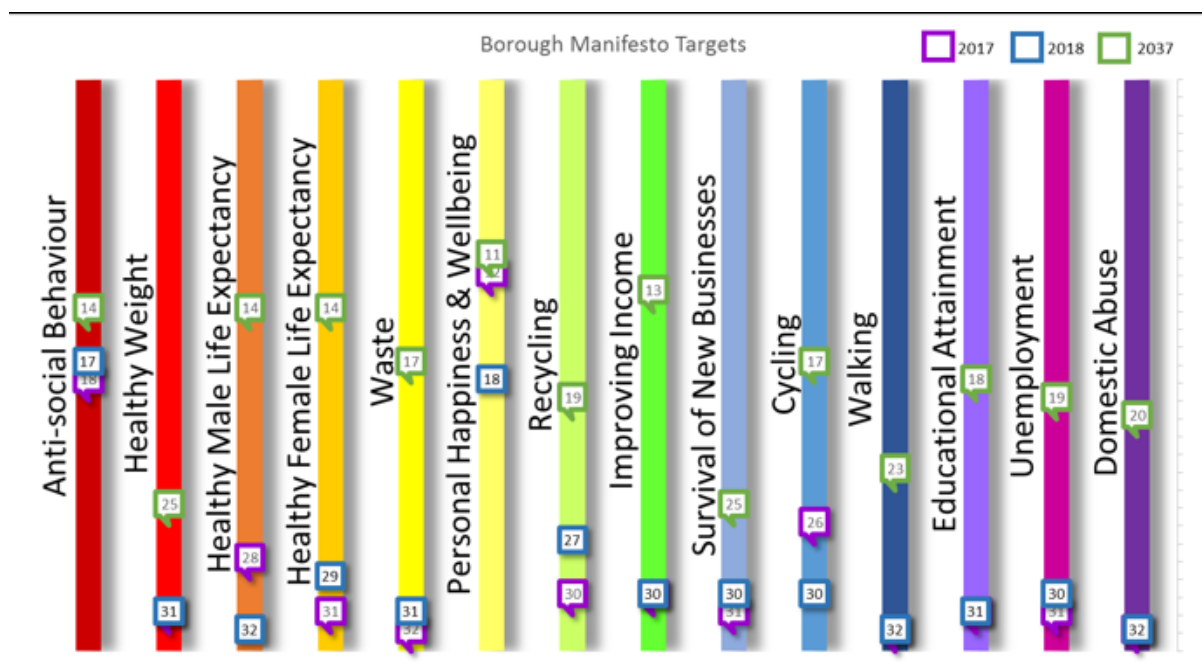
This is the draft ‘Building resilience’ theme within the upcoming Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy. It will be designed later so this is the draft narrative rather than how it will look visually.

Theme 3: Building resilience – Empowering our residents to thrive not survive

Introduction: Why resilience?

As outlined further in our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2018, we know that our residents face more health inequality and adversity in a range of areas than we would like. Our *Borough Manifesto* also highlights the scale of the challenge in Barking and Dagenham.

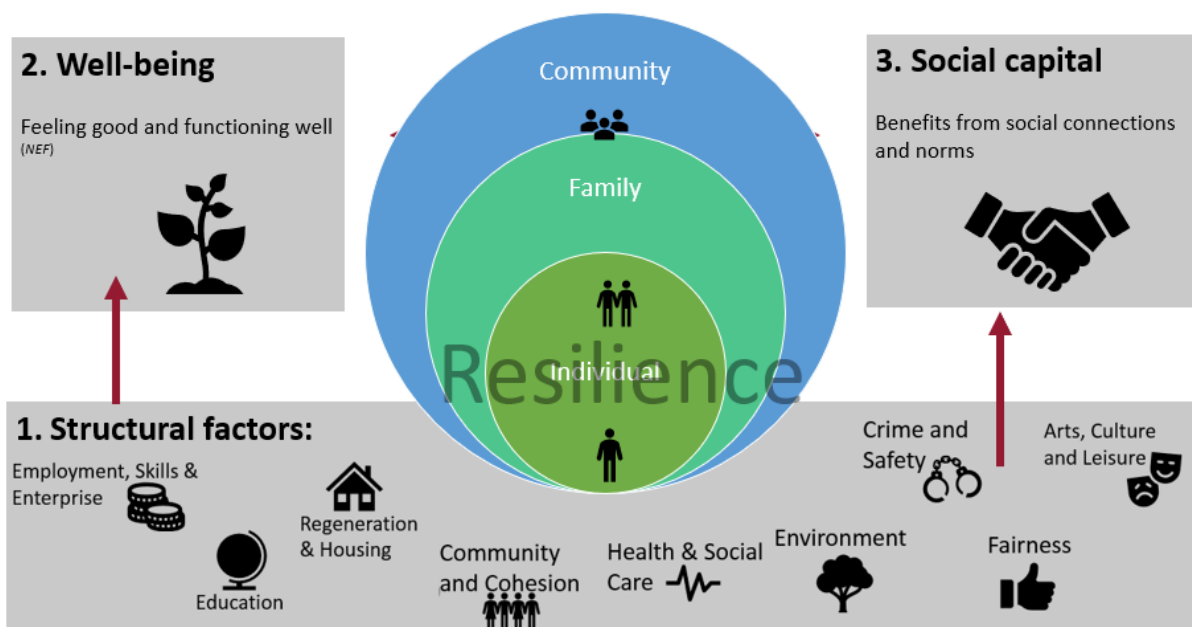
Outcomes for residents are towards the bottom of most London league tables. The graph below shows where Barking and Dagenham aspires to be in London league tables by 2037, alongside where we were in 2017 and where we are now in 2018. The graph shows our performance one year into the twenty year vision of the Manifesto. Shifting outcomes up the league tables in sustainable ways will take years, and even decades to achieve. The targets are deliberately long term in nature, and we are just at the start of our journey:



Solving these complex problems requires partners to work together. A collective approach is required where **all agencies have a shared agenda for change**, including a common understanding of the problem. Prioritising early help and intervention, to prevent a problem from becoming a crisis, can improve outcomes for residents, whilst importantly reducing demand for specialist and statutory services.

Early help is an existing priority of Health and Wellbeing Board partners. Barking and Dagenham council's new *Community Solutions* service is evidence of this in action. It offers a single entry point into the council for residents, bringing together 16 services and a range of systems, to prioritise early help as a way to **prevent a problem from becoming a crisis**. Barking Riverside's Health and Wellbeing Hub also offers integrated services that will focus on offering residents early help, and provide a new holistic approach to health and wellbeing with a range of services in one place.

Working to tackle complex issues also requires a two-pronged approach. As well as working with our partners to reduce the inequality and adversity that our residents face, which has been started by our *Borough Manifesto*, we want **to re-empower our residents to generate new ways of thinking and functioning in the face of these challenges**. The 10 themes in the *Borough Manifesto* can all be seen as structural factors that influence resilience – focusing on these structural factors, with empower residents to build resilience. The below graphic demonstrates that looking at the interlink between the structural factors, well-being and social capital can help to understand how we can create real change for residents:



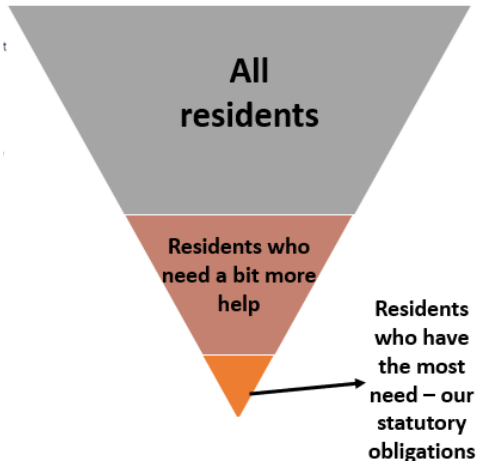
The role of the *Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy* within its limited resource is to focus on the areas that have the largest potential to impact the health and wellbeing of residents over the next 5 years. Evidence shows that unfortunately, the issues of Domestic Violence and Abuse, Child Sexual Exploitation and crime are prevalent and long-standing in our population. The complexity of these issues:

Domestic Violence –
the highest recorded rate of domestic abuse for the last 10 years compared

Child Sexual Exploitation (MOPAC data) – 3rd highest CSE rate and CSE victims in London, Havering has the highest CSE rate

Evidence also shows that these have a range of health impacts – this is why that within this strategy, we are focusing our efforts on holistically tackling key areas.

Our approach



Resilience operates differently at different levels, and a **one-size fits all approach won't work**. A targeted approach, will allow us to focus at the challenges at hand. Building resilience in all of our residents, many of whom don't regularly access council, police or NHS services, requires a very different approach to those residents who need a bit more help, and are already in regular contact with some of our services.

Similarly, residents who are in regular touch with some of our services, require a different approach to our most vulnerable residents, who access our statutory and specialist services.

We will work to build resilience across all of these levels, to empower and re-empower all communities.

Adverse Childhood Experiences

The framework of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) can help us to understand how a focus on building resilience and early intervention can improve the health and wellbeing for residents. ACEs are defined as traumatic experiences that occur before the age of 18 and have impacts on a range of mental, social and physical health issues for the rest of adulthood:

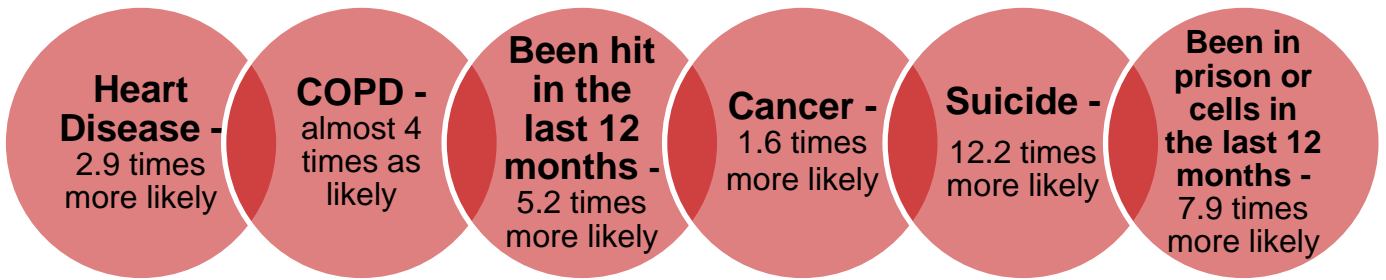
-Abuse: physical, emotional or sexual abuse

-Neglect: physical or emotional neglect

-Family Circumstances: domestic violence, substance abuse, parental mental illness, parental separation or divorce, or parent in prison.

The more ACEs an individual experiences in childhood the greater the risk to their overall health and wellbeing. Research demonstrate that those who face 4 or more ACEs within

childhood are significantly more likely to have a range of health and social-related problems:



Evidence also suggests that **suffering from ACEs are strongly predictive of higher GP use, greater use of emergency care and increased hospitalisation**. The more ACEs an individual experiences in their childhood, the more their interaction with health services through-out adulthood.

These impacts show the benefits that a two-tier approach of provision and prevention to resilience can take. If we can intervene early before a problem becomes a crisis, we can reduce the demand for our health, social and wider council services. In areas where we know these issues exist, if we can focus on provision and intervening. Helping individuals and families affected by adversities in partnership will compliment our wider work to improve the health and wellbeing of residents in Barking and Dagenham.

Ambition: What do we want to achieve in Barking and Dagenham? Potential Outcomes to increase resilience:

- Outcome 1: Increased school attendance levels within Barking and Dagenham Schools
- Outcome 2: Reduced level of Domestic Violence and Abuse in Barking and Dagenham
- Outcome 3: Reduced Child in Need referrals and re-referrals through children's social care
- Outcome 4: Reduced number of first time and recurrent falls in all B&D adults and care homes
- Outcome 5: An increased recruitment and retention rate of social care workforce
- Outcome 6: Reduced crime & exploitation levels in Barking and Dagenham
- Outcome 7: Increased levels of skills, training and employment
- Outcome 8: Residents are more active, choosing healthier options and using outdoor space more
- Outcome 9: Residents making improvements to their life through trauma-informed care
- Outcome 10: An increased amount of GP services rated as good

4. List of Appendices:
None

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COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP

REPORT

Subject: Trauma Informed Health Intervention Model

Date: Wednesday 26 September 2018

Author: Jade Hodgson, Community Safety Policy Officer
Hazel North-Stephens, Domestic Abuse Commissioner

Contact: Jade.hodgson@lbbd.gov.uk, 0208 227 5784
Hazel.north-stephens@lbbd.gov.uk

Security: [RESTRICTED]

1. Purpose of Presenting the Report and Decisions Required

- 1.1 The Trauma Informed Health Intervention Model has been designed to address the increasing problem throughout London around serious youth violence. The number of victims of serious youth violence are increasing and therefore it is important to effectively address the root causes to determine the best solutions and interventions. It is vital that we put provisions in place to ensure we make a positive difference in the lives of our young people.
- 1.2 Barking and Dagenham CSP have developed a full pathway for intervening early, identifying and targeting exploitation across Barking and Dagenham, Havering and Redbridge, incorporating community and voluntary organisations in conjunction with universal services, schools, children's social care, the YOS, Police and Health. The model has been codesigned with local schools and the voluntary and community sector to support children and young people at an earlier age who are at risk of becoming involved in violence and crime. To deliver this, we need to work in partnership to identify and support individuals in delivering services that can make long term and sustainable positive change.
- 1.3 The priority for Barking and Dagenham is to make long term changes by addressing the causes of violence, not just the symptoms. To achieve this, we need to work in partnership across our three boroughs inclusive of schools, voluntary and community sectors to create space for positive opportunities to build aspirations for all our citizens.

2. Outline of the model

- 2.1 The model is five-tier programme that have been designed to deliver services to understand and address the impacts of trauma. All key workers and community leads will be trained to be able to recognise and deliver services in a trauma

informed approach. The first tier of the model is the risk assessment tool which sets out clear indicators that will help professionals identify individuals at risk and allow key workers to refer into the further strands of the model.

- 2.2 Tier two of the model identifies early interventions that are delivered through schools specific to the needs of the individual. This strand is delivered by trained workers who will be able to identify and deliver services to address trauma. Schools will utilise current provisions within the schools such as nurture groups which will be able to support the individual whilst maintaining main stream education.
- 2.3 The third strand of this model will be delivered through our six identified community interventions. The voluntary and community sector partners are fully engaged and have drafted community-based positivity activity intervention programmes. All partners are already well-established and are highly-respected providers of positive diversionary activities within the three boroughs, each being a specialist in a target group or activity. These are boxing (Box Up Crime), visual arts (Studio 3 Arts), drama (Arc Theatre), multi-sports and gender-based work (Future M.O.L.D.S.), light-touch mentoring (Lifeline) and intensive mentoring (Spark2Life).
- 2.4 Tier four will focus on targeted interventions will be focused around the delivery of the Triple P Positive Parenting Programme by key professionals working with the family. This will sit alongside close partnership working with agencies that can support the family with specific needs. These include, our substance misuse service, economic wellbeing team, mental health services, and independent domestic and sexual violence advocacy services. Referrals will also be made to healthy lifestyle programmes, currently commissioned under public health.
- 2.5 The last strand of the model is the intensive interventions that will use a trauma-informed approach and will be led by Clinical Psychologists, Speech and Language Therapists and a Behaviour Nurse, who will use a trauma-informed and clinical approach to address wider mental and physical health issues, including anxiety, depression, relationships and nutrition.

3. Adaptation of the model

- 3.1 The model has been designed to ensure that various areas of work can be based upon it, recognising that the experiences of our residents are rarely because of one social, health or economic concern. For example, we know the correlations between sexual exploitation, domestic and sexual violence and VAWG, youth violence and gangs, criminal exploitation are correlative. This also correlates with childhood adversity based in poverty, substance misuse in the family home, family criminality, neglect, abuse and so on.
- 3.2 An example of what this looks like can be seen in a developing Home Office bid regarding children affected by domestic abuse:
 - i) Risk Assessment – early identification is imperative to protect children from experiencing domestic abuse. A project worker is sought to ensure the successful rollout of Operation Encompass, a data sharing agreement between police and schools. Additional wide reaching training to recognise coercion and control.

- ii) Early Intervention – A selection of assessment and intervention programmes to support the whole family to recognise and address the impact of ACES, with specific domestic abuse recovery toolkits. Training to deliver these licensed programmes
- iii) Community Intervention – Capacity building based on ringfencing training spaces for CVS members, and ensuring paid incentives for delivery during the life of the fund. Community campaign and awareness raising programme to be delivered through CVS organisations.
- iv) Targeted and Intensive Interventions – Specialist independent domestic violence caseworkers, perpetrator caseworkers and child counsellors to be based in child protection providing wraparound support to the family

4. Recommendation(s)

- 4.1 The Community Safety Partnership Board is recommended to note the content of the Trauma Informed Health Intervention Model.
- 4.2 Members are recommended to discuss the model and agree it's principles and consider work which could be in line with a trauma informed approach.
- 4.3 Consider if there are recommendations for further work which may arise from this.

List of Appendices:

Appendix A: Trauma Informed Health Intervention Model (To be tabled)

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Community Safety Partnership Board Forward Plan

Date of Meeting	Publication Date	Report Title	Presenter	Reason	Time	Item No	Item Status
Wednesday 26 September 2018	Tuesday 18 September 2018	Information Sharing Agreements	All Orgs	For Information	20 mins		
		Stop and Search Update	Sean Wilson repalcement	For Information	10 mins		
		VAWG Strategy	Hazel North-Stephens	For Discussion	10 mins		
		Community Safety Plan refresh	Jade Hodgson	For Decision	10 mins		
		Fire Safety	Stephen Norman	For Information	30 mins	Workshop	WorkShop
		Gang and Knife Crime Action Plan	Angie Fuller/ Jonathon Toy	For Decision	30 mins	Workshop	WorkShop
		Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy	Matthew Cole/ Florence Henry	For Information	30 mins	Workshop	WorkShop
		Trauma Informed Health Intervention Model	Hazel North-Stephens/ Jade Hodgson	For Discussion	30 mins	Workshop	WorkShop
AOB	Chair	For Discussion	5 mins				
Wednesday 19 December 2018	Tuesday 11 December 2018	Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	
		Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	5 mins	Item 5	
		Early Identification of DV Cases	Hazel North-Stephens	For Learning	10 mins	Item 6	
		Modern Slavery	Hazel North-Stephens	For Learning	10 mins	Item 7	
		CSP Training Plan	Chair	For Discussion	15 mins	Item 8	
		Crime and Disorder SA 6 monthly review	Dan James/ Jade Hodgson/ Jonathon Toy	Substantaive Item	60 mins	Item 9	
		AOB	Chair	For Discussion	5 mins		
Wednesday 27 March 2019	Tuesday 19 March 2019	Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	
		Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	10 mins	Item 5	
		Red Thread for Learning (Item TBC)	Lead	For Learning	60 mins	Item 6	
		AOB	Chair		5 mins		
Wednesday 26 June 2019	Tuesday 18 June 2019	Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	
		Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	10 mins	Item 5	
		Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment	Dan James	For Decision	45 mins		Statutory Matter for sign off
		AOB	Chair	For Discussion	5 mins		
01/09/2019 MEETING TO BE BOOKED	01 September 2019	Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	
		Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	10 mins	Item 5	
		AOB	Chair		5 mins		
01/12/2019 MEETING TO BE BOOKED	01 December 2019	Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	
		Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	10 mins	Item 5	
		Crime and Disorder SA 6 monthly review	Dan James/ Jade Hodgson/ Jonathon Toy				
		AOB	Chair	For Discussion	5 mins		
01/03/2020 MEETING TO BE BOOKED	01 March 2020	Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	
		Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	10 mins	Item 5	
		AOB	Chair	For Discussion	5 mins		
		Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	

01/06/2020 MEETING TO BE BOOKED	01 June 2020	Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	10 mins	Item 5	
		Crime and Disorder Strategic Assessment	Dan James	For Decision	45 mins		Statutory Matter for sign off
		AOB	Chair	For Discussion	5 mins		
01/09/2020 MEETING TO BE BOOKED	01 September 2020	Sub-Group Updates	Chairs of sub-groups	For Information	25 mins	Item 3	
		Safer Neighbourhood Board Update	Steve Thompson	For Information	5 mins	Item 4	
		Performance Report	Dan James	For Information	10 mins	Item 5	
		AOB	Chair	For Discussion	5 mins		