

Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategy 2018 - 2023

It's in our hands

Statutory Partners



GIG
CYMRU
NHS
WALES

Bwrdd Iechyd Prifysgol
Caerdydd a'r Fro
Cardiff and Vale
University Health Board



De Cymru
Comisiynydd yr Heddlu a Throsedd
Police and Crime Commissioner
South Wales



South Wales
Fire and Rescue Service



Cwmni Adsefydlu Cymunedol
Cymru
Wales
Community Rehabilitation Company



Gweithredir gan / Operated by Working Links

Gwasanaeth Tân ac Achub
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National
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Service



BRITISH
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Welsh Ambulance Services
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Velindre NHS Trust

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Third Sector Partners



Introduction

Violence against women is a violation of human rights and both a cause and consequence of inequality between women and men. It happens to women of all classes, cultures and backgrounds. It happens to women because they are women and they are disproportionately impacted by all forms of violence. Tackling violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV) has far-reaching consequences for families, children, communities and society as a whole and requires a distinct and proportionate approach by public bodies in Wales.

This strategy does not disregard violence and abuse directed towards men and boys, or violence and abuse perpetrated by women. This strategy recognises that whilst anyone (women, men, children and young people) can experience and be affected, it is women and girls who are disproportionately affected by domestic abuse, rape and sexual violence, sexual exploitation (including through the sex industry), modern day slavery, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, child sexual exploitation and abuse, stalking and sexual harassment. This can happen in any relationship regardless of sex, age, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, disability, religion or belief, income, geography or lifestyle.

Definition

The United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of **Violence against Women** defines this as:



"all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life."

This encompasses, but is not limited to:

- ⇒ Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation;
- ⇒ Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women and forced prostitution;
- ⇒ Physical, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the State, wherever it occurs.

The multi-agency statutory partners (outlined on p.2) responsible for this strategy have agreed to adopt the widest definition, acknowledging that not all abuse is perpetrated within intimate partner or familial relationships, but can also be committed by strangers (e.g. stalking).

It is also acknowledged that some forms of abuse disproportionately affect those with protected characteristics. Issues of gender identity (including transgender), race, religion, culture, disability and sexuality can exacerbate vulnerability and can also shape attitudes and behaviours within relationships from both the victim's and the perpetrator's perspectives.



WHAT ABOUT MEN?

This is a question that is always asked at public engagement events and in training sessions. All partners in the region know that men can also be victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, forced marriage, trafficking and honour based violence and have acknowledged this throughout the strategy and continue to highlight this at all public events and staff training. The VAWDASV Act addresses domestic abuse and sexual violence perpetrated against all people in Wales, while recognising that women and girls are disproportionately impacted by much of the violence and abuse covered by the Act. This strategy aligns itself with the Act by recognising that, for this reason, a gender-responsive approach is required.

Partners working across Cardiff and the Vale recognise that more work is needed to support male victims of domestic and sexual violence, both in terms of recognising abuse when it occurs and in accessing appropriate services for support. Work is required to ensure that our communities recognise that violence and abuse perpetrated by anyone is unacceptable and does not have a place in our society. With our specialist partners, we will continue to address any gaps whilst continuing to support services that are already in place, targeting additional resources where there is greatest need. The views of victims will be integral to this. Finally, this strategy champions the Welsh Government Live Fear Free Helpline which provides information and advice for everyone affected by violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence and anticipate an increase in the number of male victims contacting this service for information, advice and support.

Sebastian's Story (taken from ManKind Initiative:)

Problems began in Sebastian's relationship with his partner once they started living together and she became pregnant. He is 6ft and his partner is 5ft 3 inches. After suffering months of violent abuse, he decided he could take no more and decided he should leave but his partner threatened that if he left he would never see his son again. His partner's abuse has been increasing and over the last four years, he has been assaulted ten times, receiving black eyes, being constantly spat at and recently he had a chair thrown at him with such force that it shattered on him. He is not allowed to go to bed before his partner – if he does she comes in and turns all the lights on and begins shouting at him to prevent him from getting to sleep. He in the end had to leave; he has kept a diary, taken photographs and told friends. He is now in touch with his solicitors regarding custody of his son.

Victim or Survivor?

The words 'victim' and 'survivor' have very different connotations. Being a 'victim' can imply helplessness and pity, being trapped and having something done to you that you are not in control of, which might not adequately describe some people's experiences of VAWDASV. However, the term 'survivor' recognises that people are able to take control of their own lives; it implies progression over stagnancy, and many choose it because it serves as a term of empowerment. Some people exclusively use the term 'survivor' over 'victim', and vice versa. People are not either 'survivors' or 'victims' because it's equally possible to be both, depending on the context of the experience.

However, for simplicity and clarity to a wide-ranging audience, this strategy has used the term 'victim' to refer to those that have recently, or are currently experiencing VAWDASV and for those who are not aware or accepting that what they are experiencing is abuse.

'Survivor' is used to refer to those that have overcome their abusive situations, whether as a result of their own actions and/or following engagement with statutory or other support services.

Survivor Psalm

I have been victimized.
I was in a fight that was
not a fair fight.
I did not ask for the fight.
I lost.
There is no shame in losing
such fights.
I have reached the stage of
survivor and am no longer a
slave of victim status.
I look back with sadness
rather than hate.
I look forward with hope
rather than despair.
I may never forget, but I need
not constantly remember.
I was a victim.
I am a survivor.

I think both words have their place in the journey. But for me having broken free it was important I was classed as a survivor. I believe people shouldn't be looked down upon if they identify themselves as a victim rather than survivor. SW Survivor

Framework

This regional Strategy sets out how all partners will shape and deliver responses to all forms of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence across the region.

It sets out a number of ambitious activities to be undertaken over the next 5 years. These are listed as 'We Will' commitments throughout the document and are summarised in the accompanying action plan. These actions will be continually monitored with partners to inform a report of progress to be published each year. This will ensure that the Strategy remains focused and relevant. A number of abbreviation and acronyms have been used throughout—please refer to the glossary of terms (p.12).

Vision and Aims

Vision:
People who live, work, study in and visit Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan have the opportunity to live positive, independent lives without being affected by violence and abuse.

People who live, work, study in and visit Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan have the opportunity to live positive, independent lives without being affected by violence and abuse.

The Strategy has been developed in a time of challenges: new legislative duties on statutory bodies, continuing austerity leading to unprecedented budget cuts and an increasing demand for services. Recognising these challenges, 5 key aims have been identified:

Aim 1 - PREPARE
Improve strategic planning and commissioning of VAWDASV services through a more coordinated partnership approach across the region.

Improve strategic planning and commissioning of VAWDASV services through a more coordinated partnership approach across the region.

Aim 2 - PURSUE
Address perpetrators of VAWDASV by improving intelligence sharing across services and the use of legal powers to disrupt and convict.

Address perpetrators of VAWDASV by improving intelligence sharing across services and the use of legal powers to disrupt and convict.

Aim 3 - PREVENT
Pro-actively address negative attitudes and behaviours that have the potential to result in VAWDASV, recognising this as everyone's business.

Pro-actively address negative attitudes and behaviours that have the potential to result in VAWDASV, recognising this as everyone's business.

Aim 4 - PROTECT
Improve the multi-agency response and support to all victims and their children regardless of risk level and needs.

Improve the multi-agency response and support to all victims and their children regardless of risk level and needs.

Aim 5 - SUPPORT
Ensure that innovative, flexible and evidence-based services are available to meet the needs of victims experiencing any form of VAWDASV.

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These aims reflect the requirements of the Welsh Government national strategy (see next page) to address the prevention, protection and support of victims and also the efforts required to pursue those responsible. Each of these aims will be addressed in a separate chapter, although it is acknowledged that many issues cut across a number of strands.

Regional Partners

This strategy has been developed with the cooperation and collaboration of the following statutory partners across the region:

- ⇒ Cardiff Council
- ⇒ Vale of Glamorgan Council
- ⇒ Cardiff and Vale University Health Board
- ⇒ South Wales Police
- ⇒ South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner
- ⇒ National Probation Service
- ⇒ Community Rehabilitation Company
- ⇒ Welsh Ambulance Services NHS Trust
- ⇒ South Wales Fire and Rescue Service
- ⇒ Velindre NHS Trust

Third sector partners throughout the region have been involved in the development of this strategy as key stakeholders in the delivery of the frontline response to victims and are listed on p.4.

Most importantly, this strategy has been developed with the input and insights of survivors of VAWDASV, predominantly through the Welsh Women's Aid SEEdS (Survivors Empowering and Educating Services) project, and their contribution is gratefully acknowledged.



"When women thrive, all of society benefits, and succeeding generations are given a better start in life." Kofi Annan

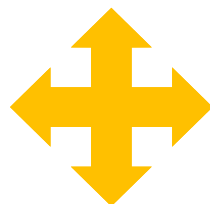
Legislative and Strategic Context

World:

This issue has been acknowledged by the Council of Europe, in the form of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence. The Convention was adopted by the Council of Europe on 7 April 2011 and came into force on 1 August 2014. The UK Government signed the Convention on 8 June 2012 but has yet to ratify it, however there is overwhelming support to do so soon. Also there is recognition from the United Nations, in the form of their Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, and most recently in the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Wales:

The purpose of the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 is to improve prevention, protection and support for people affected. The resulting national strategy provides the leadership and direction which will promote consistency and best practice in the way in which violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence is prioritised and tackled across Wales, with the aim of “creating a Wales that we all want to live in, now and in the future, a Wales where everybody is able to live fear-free in safe, equal, violence free relationships and communities.”



UK:

The UK Government ‘Ending Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-2020’ builds on a number of initiatives including: the introduction of a new offence of controlling or coercive behaviour, the Modern Slavery Act, Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) under the Crime and Security Act 2010, the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS), FGM Protection Orders under the Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 and an FGM mandatory reporting duty inserted into the 2003 Act by the Serious Crime Act 2015, and strengthening measures to manage people who commit sexual offences or those who pose a risk of sexual harm.

Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan Region:

The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 placed a number of duties on local authorities and statutory organisations to develop regional strategies, comply with the National Training Framework, including a duty to Ask and Act, and to ensure that this agenda is referenced across Education services. This regional Strategy therefore identifies how these duties are being tackled in the region and how it will support the national strategy to prevent, protect and support those affected by VAWDASV.

TIMELINE OF RECENT KEY DOCUMENTS

VAWDASV Wales Strategy 2016
Ending Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2016-2020
Wellbeing of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015
VAWDASV (Wales) Act 2015
Serious Crime Act 2015
Modern Slavery Act 2015
Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014
Istanbul Convention (Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) 2014
NICE Public Health Guidance ‘Domestic violence and abuse; how services can respond effectively’ (PH50) 2014

In addition to the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015, there is other Welsh Government (and wider UK) legislation and policy that informs gender specific services in the region. These are:

⇒ The Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016 aims to make it simpler and easier to rent a home, replacing various and complex pieces of existing legislation with one clear legal framework. This includes a new approach to joint 'occupation contracts' which replaces tenancies and licenses with two contracts and will help victims by enabling perpetrators to be targeted for eviction.

⇒ The Well-Being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 sets out 7 well-being goals that public sector bodies must take action to achieve. These are all relevant to the prevention of VAWDASV and the support of victims, including an equal Wales, a resilient Wales and a healthy Wales.



⇒ The Housing (Wales) Act 2014 enshrines in legislation, amongst other matters, a reform of homelessness law and strengthens duties on local authorities to prevent and alleviate homelessness.

⇒ The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 provides a 'legal framework for improving the well-being of people (adults and children) who need care and support, carers who need support, and for transforming social services in Wales.'



⇒ The Welfare Reform Act 2012 laid out the UK Government's proposals for reforming the welfare system to improve work incentives, simplify benefits, address fairness and tackle administrative complexity. This affects funding provided to operate supported housing schemes, including refuges.

⇒ Regional Safeguarding Children Boards (RSCBs) and partner agencies must report progress against the four overarching outcomes of the National Action Plan to Tackle Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) (Wales):

1. PREPARE:

RSCBs and partner agencies assume CSE to be present and have specified objectives to support:-

- The identification of children and young people subject to or at risk of CSE
- A range of appropriate responses and resources designed to improve well-being outcomes for children subject to or at risk of CSE

2. PREVENT:

RSCBs and partner agencies have a prevention programme and responsive services in place to help children and young people at risk of CSE and their families

3. PROTECT:

RSCBs and partner agencies actively protect children and young people from CSE, by working together to achieve the continuity and effectiveness of care plans for those children and young people subject to or at risk of CSE

4. PURSUE:

RSCBs and partner agencies have a clear and shared understanding about how they can contribute to the disruption and prosecution of perpetrators and to the support of victims through a consistent child-centred approach



⇒ The Home Office Strategy—‘Ending Violence against Women and Girls 2016-2020’ sets out an ambitious vision to tackle violence against women and girls in all its forms, drive a transformation in the delivery of VAWG services, make prevention and early intervention the foundation stones of a new approach, and embed VAWG as ‘everyone’s business’ across agencies, services and the wider public.

⇒ The Wales Anti-Slavery Leadership Group provides strategic leadership for tackling slavery in Wales and co-ordinates collaboration between devolved and non-devolved partners and third sector organisations. Working to the Modern Slavery Act 2015, the Group's strategic objectives are to:

- build an evidence base using primary and secondary data sets to better assess the scale of slavery in Wales;

- scope a needs analysis of training currently being delivered in Wales and future requirements;
- develop intelligence/information sharing protocols;
- establish a Wales anti-slavery communications engagement plan;
- identify and encourage good practice in victim care.

Wales is the only government within the UK to employ an Anti-Slavery Coordinator, following a recommendation from the Welsh Government Cross Party Group on Slavery. The post has been in existence since April 2011.

⇒ The South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner’s (PCC) ‘Police and Crime Reduction Plan 2017-2021’ identifies that, although it covers just 10% of the geographical area of Wales, South Wales Police provides a policing service to 1.3 million people covering 42% of the country's population with 49% of the total crime in Wales.

Within the 6 priorities identified in the Police and Crime Reduction Plan is Priority 3: “We will work to protect the most vulnerable in our communities”. To achieve this priority, the South Wales PCC is committed to “Complete the implementation of the South Wales Violence Against Women and Girls Action Plan.”



"It ought to concern every person, because it is a debasement of our common humanity. It ought to concern every community, because it tears at our social fabric. It ought to concern every business, because it distorts markets. It ought to concern every nation, because it endangers public health and fuels violence and organized crime. I'm talking about the injustice, the outrage, of human trafficking, which must be called by its true name - modern slavery." Barack Obama

⇒ Although police have been advised to prioritise sex workers' safety since 2011, the National Police Chief Constable's Policing Sex Work Strategy 2016 takes this duty even further. It introduced a new responsibility to protect sex workers, and also frames prostitutes as potential victims of criminality rather than offenders. It is acknowledged that raiding brothels breeds mistrust amid sex workers, police and external agencies. Rather, police forces in England and Wales have been advised to move away from enforcing laws that criminalise the sale of sex. The strategy has accompanying guidance for police officers that continues to support the work of chief constables and their staff when they deal with prostitution, related exploitation and social consequences in their areas.

In terms of regional context, the following local strategies and policies are supported by this strategy and, where necessary, relevant objectives and/or actions will be referenced to show alignment.

⇒ 'Delivering a Safe and Welcoming Night Time Economy' strategy identifies that Cardiff already has a proven record of ensuring safety and wellbeing of those who use, and work in, the night time economy in the capital of Wales. It is in this context that this strategy will help to ensure Cardiff retains a vibrant and safe night time economy by continuing to work with partners, ensuring that the necessary commitments and resources are secured so that existing best practice is sustained.

⇒ Cardiff's Child Sexual Exploitation Prevention Strategy outlines how partners will prepare children, families, communities and professionals to spot children at risk, prevent harm, protect victims and pursue, disrupt and prosecute perpetrators.

Specifically it identifies objectives to:

- Understand the scale of the problem
- Raise awareness of the issue through education and training
- Identify those at risk and provide early support to prevent exploitation and abuse
- Protect children who are affected by following the All Wales Child Protection Procedures
- Support victims to break away from sexual exploitation and recover from their experiences
- Disrupt and prosecute perpetrators

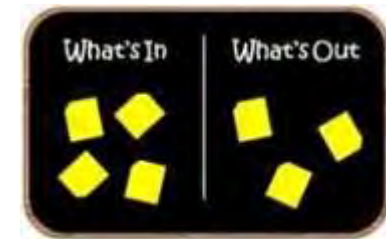


WE WILL:

Work towards developing relevant joint regional strategies and policies where possible

Scope

This regional VAWDASV strategy reflects the current strategic and policy framework in force and will be amended as national or local policy changes.



A number of crime types and issues are naturally referenced in this strategy. These include:

- ♦ Coercive control
- ♦ Domestic abuse
- ♦ Female Genital Mutilation
- ♦ Honour Based Violence and Forced Marriage
- ♦ Modern slavery – people trafficking; domestic servitude; labour exploitation
- ♦ Sexual violence – Child Sexual Exploitation; Child Sexual Abuse; rape
- ♦ Stalking
- ♦ Perpetrators of all of the above

A number of related issues will be within the scope of this strategy. These include:

- ♦ The Sex Industry
- ♦ Night-Time Economy
- ♦ Technology – sexting; dating websites; cyber grooming; sex work
- ♦ County Lines - response to cross-border illegality that impacts on VAWDASV

Glossary of Terms

- ACE—Adverse Childhood Experience
- APR—Adult Practice Review
- BCU—Basic Command Unit
- CPR—Child Practice Review
- CPS—Crown Prosecution Service
- CSE—Child Sexual Exploitation
- DHR—Domestic Homicide Review
- FGM—Female Genital Mutilation
- GP—General Practitioner
- HBV—Honour Based Violence
- IDVA/ISVA/IPA—Independent Domestic/
Sexual Violence Advocate/Independent
Personal Advocate
- IRIS—Identification and Referral to
Improve Safety
- LGBTQ—Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual,
Transgender & Queer
- MAPPA—Multi-Agency Public Protection
Arrangements
- MARAC—Multi-Agency Risk Assessment
Conference
- MASH—Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub
- MATAAC—Multi-Agency Tasking and
Coordination
- NRM—National Referral Mechanism
- NTF—National Training Framework
- PCC—Police and Crime Commissioner
- PPN—Public Protection Notice

- PSE—Personal and Social Education
- SARC—Sexual Assault Referral Centre
- SEEdS—Survivors Empowering and
Educating Services
- SWP—South Wales Police
- VAWDASV—Violence against Women,
Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
- WASPI—Wales Accord in Sharing of
Personal Information

Links to Further Information

- ◇ www.livefearfree.org.uk
- ◇ [www.gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/
domesticabuse/](http://www.gov.wales/topics/people-and-communities/communities/safety/domesticabuse/)
- ◇ [www.youtube.com/watch?
v=u7Nii5w2Fal](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u7Nii5w2Fal)
- ◇ www.beyond-the-gaze.com/briefings
- ◇ [www.gov.uk/government/publications/
analysis-of-serious-case-reviews-2011-
to-2014](http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/analysis-of-serious-case-reviews-2011-to-2014)

Key Annual Dates (for information only)

DATE	EVENT
6th February	International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation
8th March	International Women's Day
18th March	CSE National Awareness Day
18th April	National Stalking Awareness Day
17th May	International Day against Homophobia and Transphobia
14th July	Memory for Victims of Honour Based Violence
19th November	International Men's Day
20th November	Children's Rights Day
25th November	International Day to Eliminate Violence against Women / White Ribbon Day
November	National Safeguarding Week
17th December	International Day to Eliminate Violence against Sex Workers
10th December	Human Rights Day

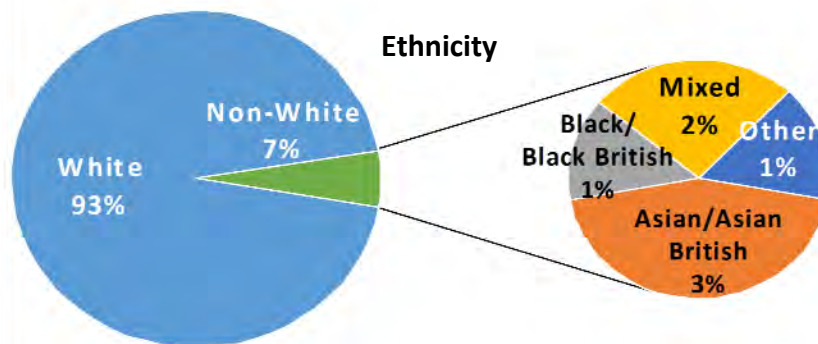
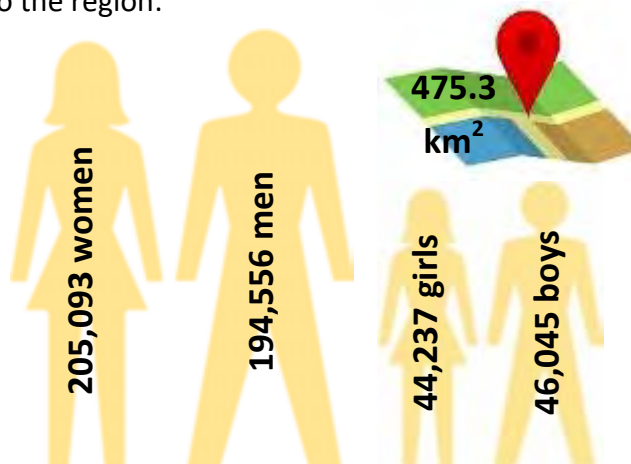


CHAPTER ONE

PREPARE

Regional Overview

The area covered by Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan local authority boundaries has a total population of **489,931**; 16% of the Welsh population. The following facts and figures apply to the region:



93.9% Heterosexual
2.5% Gay or Lesbian
1.1% Bisexual
1.6% Other
0.9% N/K or refuse to say

18 Police Stations
4 - Vale
14 - Cardiff



8 Hospitals



Ages	♂	♀	Totals
0-4	15,115	14,489	29,604
5-15	30,930	29,748	60,678
16-24	37,248	38,241	75,489
25-44	67,835	65,168	133,003
45-64	55,595	58,786	114,381
65+	33,878	42,898	76,776
TOTAL	240,601	249,330	489,931

Weekly Gross Earnings (f/t):

	Cardiff	Vale
Male	£576.0	£639.4
Female	£498.9	£551.1



2 official gypsy/traveller sites = 80 pitches

85 GP surgeries:
Cardiff 62,
Vale 23

1 prison



EMPLOYMENT

	Cardiff	Vale
Employee	60.9%	63.1%
Self-Employed	7.2%	10%
Unemployed	5.6%	4.6%
Retired / Other	26.3%	22.3%

Schools	Cardiff	Vale
Primary	95	49
Secondary	19	9
Special	7	4
Independent	8	2
Colleges / Universities	12	

All figures correct as at January 2018

Needs Assessment

A regional needs assessment exercise was undertaken to gather data from statutory and specialist services to inform the Local Wellbeing Assessments. A subsequent exercise was undertaken to inform this Strategy and future commissioning of services. Findings will be referenced throughout this Strategy to illustrate demand for services and to identify any gaps or duplications.

One of the tools for understanding need for VAWDASV services in an area is the Home Office's Ready Reckoner Tool. This was developed as a key action from the Home Office Violence against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy. Using findings from the British Crime Survey, it enables commissioners of services to estimate the need for local services for domestic violence, sexual violence and stalking in their area.

For the adult population of the region of 399,649, the tool estimates that:



In addition the tool also identifies the estimated cost of domestic and sexual violence in an area of this size:

Total costs (not including human and emotional costs):	Physical and mental health care costs:	Criminal justice costs:
£76,344,150	£16,451,082	£10,361,971
Social services costs:	Other costs (incl. housing, civil legal & employment costs):	Human and emotional costs (not included in total):
£1,951,360	£47,579,738	£243,751,358

The figures do not include additional costs from stalking, female genital mutilation, 'honour'-based violence and forced marriage. As well as the human cost of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, there is clearly a cost to society.

All partners in Cardiff and the Vale will continue to enhance their knowledge base regarding the true impact of VAWDASV in the region and ensure data is captured on all services operating in the area.

WE WILL:

Continually improve data collection methods to better inform ongoing needs assessment

Regional Working

In 2016 the Welsh Government's Cabinet Secretary for Communities & Children required a move towards a national rollout of a regional funding and commissioning model approach from 2018 onwards.

Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan have agreed to operate as a region due to a shared Health Board footprint, natural travel to work patterns, service access migrations for residents across the area, and the pre-existence of a number of regional services and policies.

The Cardiff and Vale region have submitted a Commissioning Plan for 2018/19 to the Welsh Government. During 2018/19, which is the last transition year, all regions will be required to develop a Commissioning Strategy to encompass requirements laid out in statutory guidance due to be circulated to local authorities in early 2018. Funding for other third sector services currently paid direct by the Welsh Government will also transfer to local authority regional allocation from 2019.

Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan local authorities will be establishing formal partnership arrangements to take forward regional activities including commissioning, and continuing discussions with partners on the approach to procuring specialist services in the region.

Governance

To move from a single authority to a regional partnership arrangement, many of the existing reporting groups and structures required some rationalisation. The diagram below is the proposed governance structure to be adopted in the region. The following strategic and over-arching groups are explained in more detail:

Cardiff and Vale VAWDASV Steering Group

This overarching strategic group will ensure the delivery of the Strategy's action plan and have oversight of all issues pertaining to VAWDASV. It will also have links into other regional structures.

VAWDASV Executive Groups

These groups will continue to oversee the issues relating to VAWDASV in each local authority area, ensuring representation from Education, Adults and Children's services to address local service access and delivery and strategic issues.

Regional VAWDASV Commissioning Board

A specific requirement of the Welsh Government, this Board will manage the commissioning of specialist service through assessing the needs of victims, designing and securing services using the 'analyse', 'plan', 'do' and 'review' cycle.

Ask & Act, Education and Training Group

This Group will oversee the planning and delivery of the National Training Framework (see p.34) to public sector employees; ensuring schools, colleges and universities are aware of services and referral pathways; and to develop appropriate awareness-raising materials.

Sexual Violence Strategic Group

This group will ensure that sexual violence issues including rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, CSE and FGM are addressed strategically.

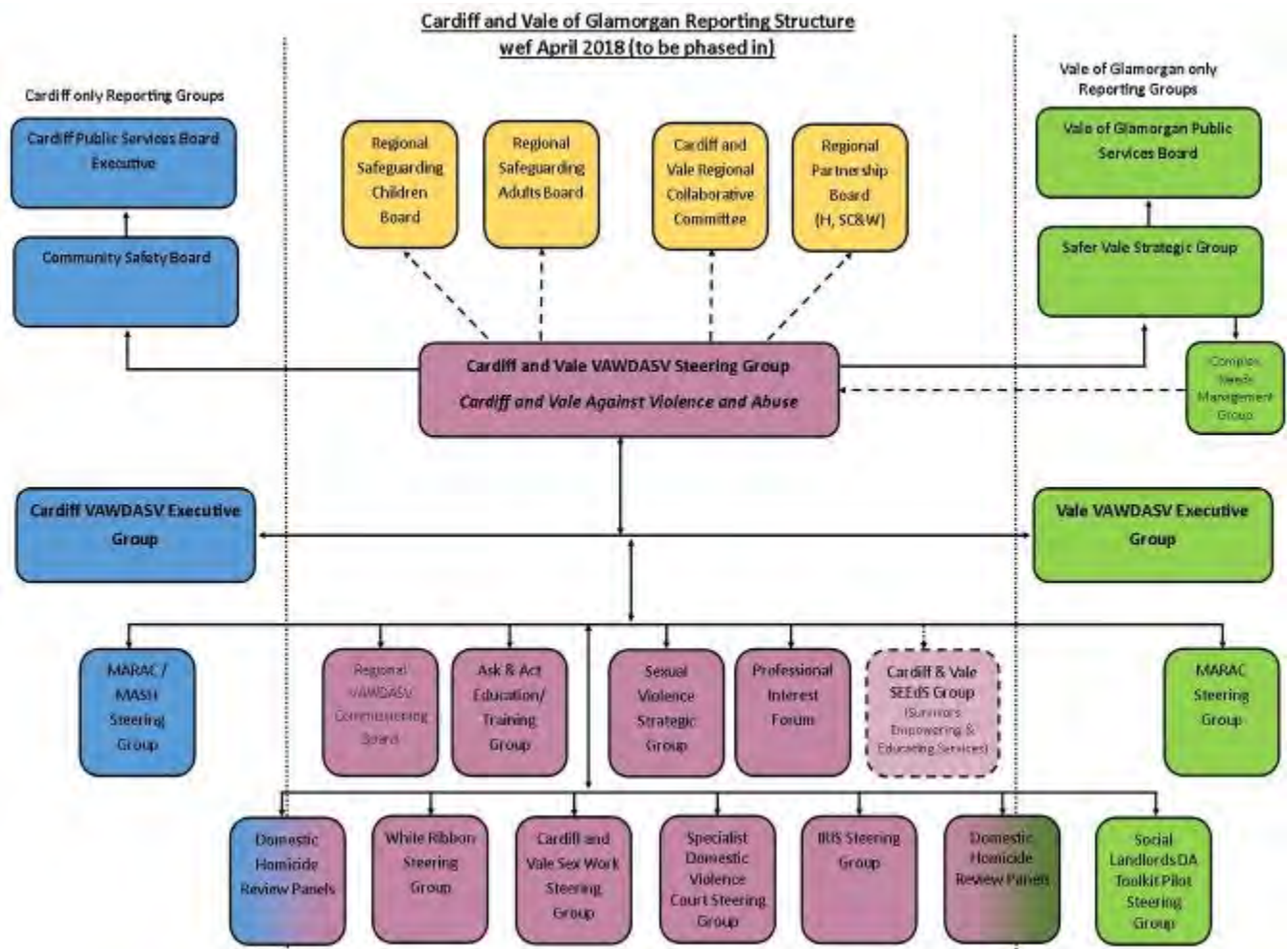
Professional Interest Forum

A means of sharing new and emerging research projects and findings, best practice examples and evaluations between all interested stakeholders working in the sector.

There will continue to be a degree of reporting through local authority governance and oversight arrangements. This regional structure will be continually monitored and reviewed to remain in line with other relevant structures.

WE WILL:
Implement and continually review governance arrangements including membership, to ensure they remain fit for purpose

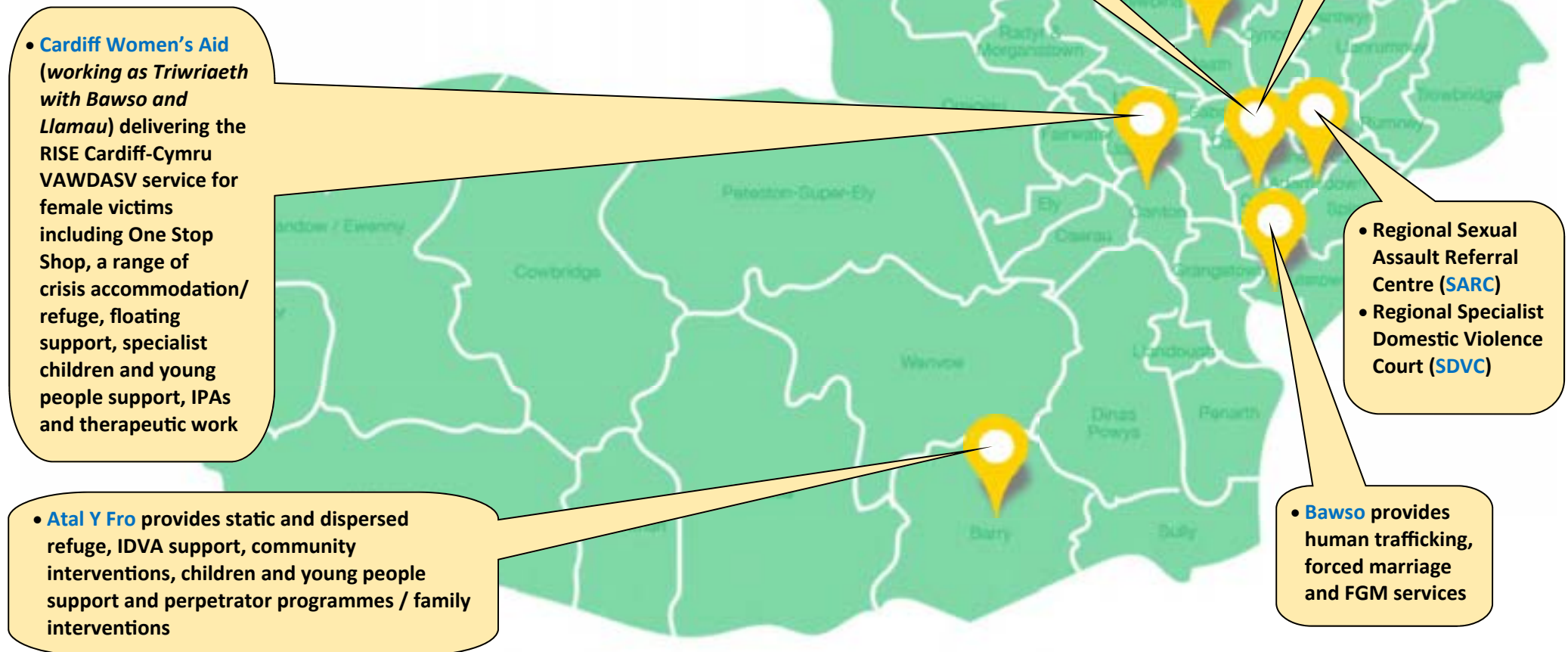
Implement and continually review governance arrangements including membership, to ensure they remain fit for purpose



Available Specialist Services

Mapping of services available across the region shows that there are currently:

- **1** One Stop Shop (Cardiff only)
- **36** Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVAs) and **5** Independent Sexual Violence Advocates (ISVAs)
- **84** units of specialist accommodation
- **4** MARAC Coordinators overseeing 4 MARACs
- **2** VAWDASV Managers and **1** Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Coordinator
- **9** specialist providers of victim support services
- **2** providers of perpetrator programmes



Wider Collaboration

The Home Office Violence Against Women and Girls Service Transformation Fund (2017) provided an opportunity for commissioning partners to bid for funding that supported activity that “*seeks to embed Violence Against Women and Girls as ‘everyone’s business’ across agencies, services and the wider public, ensuring every victim gets the support she needs - and the support her children need - at the right time.*”

The South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner was successful in being awarded £1.4m of this funding over three years to establish a strong foundation that enables a whole systems approach to improving the response to this issue and making a positive impact in relation to all victims/survivors and wider communities across the South Wales area. The collaboration between all the commissioning bodies eligible for this funding across South Wales (PCC, Health Boards and local authorities) was identified by the Home Office as a particular strength of the bid. The objectives of this whole systems approach are to:

1. Improve strategic planning and commissioning of VAWDASV services, through a more coordinated partnership approach.
2. Enhance and maximise on the evidence base underpinning practice addressing VAWDASV, through a collaborative shared learning approach.
3. Improve the service delivery landscape – through investing in services in two key areas:



- Change that Lasts - early intervention and prevention (to be trialled in Cardiff)
 - Holistic services including work with perpetrators and families
4. Raise awareness of all forms of VAWDASV, thereby supporting community engagement and empowerment.

The whole Programme will support the overarching outcomes framework shown above. The specific activities to be undertaken during the three year funded period include:

- Establishing a South Wales Regional Collaborative Board to oversee the project
- Establishing thematic workstreams to explore solutions to a range of issues
- Establishing a South Wales Service Provider Forum
- Establishing South Wales Survivor Engagement processes
- Developing a South Wales regional learning network
- Delivering the ‘Ask Me’ Scheme and local Ambassadors

- Ensuring availability of trained and trusted professionals to Ask and Act
- Providing specialist services to support both victims and perpetrators

Research also indicates that sex workers are highly likely to be victims of crime, but are unlikely to report incidences to the police and seek justice. South Wales Police has secured funding to enhance existing provision in order to be able to respond to these vulnerabilities and address neighbourhood concerns associated with prostitution. This includes the establishment of dedicated Sex Work Liaison Police Officer’s in both Swansea and Cardiff and additional dedicated advocacy services for those involved in prostitution. This work is part of the wider systems change initiatives that are being led by the Police and Crime Commissioner.

WE WILL:

Actively assist with embedding a whole systems approach across the region

Survivor Engagement



SEEdS is a survivor participation project that gives women who have lived through all forms of domestic and sexual violence and abuse the opportunity to share their experiences and influence

change. The project brings together women from across a number of South Wales regions and provides training, support and resources as well as a safe space where survivors can learn from and encourage one another.

It works in partnership with agencies across the public and voluntary sectors to provide platforms where survivors can have a voice to inform the planning, development and delivery of violence against women services, including domestic abuse and sexual violence. SEEdS participants are supported and encouraged to speak out about their own and other survivor's experiences of violence and abuse. This has included their participation and input into local campaigns and subsequent publicity. SEEdS have worked to raise awareness about the reality of domestic abuse, sexual violence and all other forms of violence against women, so that it is understood, challenged and prevented. This is especially helpful through delivery of training and speaking at conferences. SEEdS representatives have helped inform the development of this Strategy, providing quotes and valuable input into the commitments made by partners.

The Welsh Government is seeking comments on its Survivor Engagement Framework. It states that "the purpose of a National Survivor Engagement Framework is to ensure that the needs and experiences of survivors of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, including the most marginalised survivors, those who face multiple disadvantage in accessing help and support, are understood. It is also important that those for whom policy is made, are able to influence and guide that policy and share what works for them."



Within the region this concept is fully supported as it is acknowledged that the views of those with protected characteristics and those with complex, multi-faceted needs must also be allowed the opportunity to input their views and voices into service design and feedback. Any such framework must be sustainable and geographically representative and the region will fully support Welsh Government requirements in this area.

SURVIVORS' VOICES

I love being part of this project and love the way it's driving forward. I feel we can make real change and at last it's not just me knocking on doors on my own.

The confidence and skills I have developed since joining SEEdS has enabled me to return to work after a period of uncertainty and lack of self-belief.

I feel listened to, I feel valued and I feel an important part of change

SEEdS has let me experience environments I have never had the opportunity to see or be part of and I hope this will continue to be the case.

SEEdS project is a hugely important part of my life. It is giving me the strength to move forward, regain my self-confidence, self-esteem and once again be the strong independent woman I was before my experience.

To know my experiences will now influence other women's experiences and implement change for the better, means that all that suffering was not in vain and that light can arise from the darkness that is violence against women.

WE WILL:

Actively seek engagement and input from victims and survivors that represent all crime types and protected characteristics.

Equality and Diversity

Working to the Equalities Act 2010 and the Welsh Language Act 1993 which has been further amended by the Welsh Language Measure 2011, all partners in the region are mindful how they respond to the diverse needs of victims including how they engage with, and meet the needs of, victims and their children with protected characteristics. Partners share the values of being open-minded and respectful and have a commitment to equality and diversity, acknowledging individuality and recognising that people are not a homogenous group of victims.

Partners require the same values to be displayed within the specialist services commissioned to support victims - they must be committed to anti-oppressive and anti-discriminatory practice, display non-judgmental acceptance of the victim's experiences and demonstrate understanding and empathy. Services must be inclusive, recognising the specific needs, and barriers to accessing support, of all victims and their children, especially those with protected characteristics.

Services in the region are also required to support any revised Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) stance on the delivery of helplines, to ensure that male and female callers receive the same level of service.

Protected Characteristic	Service Requirements
Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledge and understand the impacts of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence on older people seeking support and tailor services appropriately. Deliver a range of age-appropriate therapeutic interventions for children and young people.
Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure equitable access to services, especially information and advice and in accommodation-based support. Develop referral pathways into other specialist support such as mental health and substance misuse services
Gender Reassignment	Have clear policies and procedures in place for delivering services to transgender victims, especially in shared accommodation-based settings and in group work – both in terms of keeping the victim safe and managing any impact
Pregnancy and Maternity	Service provision should acknowledge and understand how violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence is impacting on a victim's own wellbeing and on their capacity to form positive attachments and effectively parent their children
Race	Provide sensitive and appropriate services for all victims but specifically for those from a BME background who may experience additional barriers that may affect their ability to seek help and support and who may have additional needs.
Religion / Belief	Have an awareness of the different requirements of a victim's religion/belief and meet these needs wherever possible, for example the use of prayer/contemplation rooms in the accommodation-based support settings.
Sex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver services that are informed by a gendered understanding of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence to reflect the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) 2015 Act. Ensure that children of any gender accompanying a victim are provided with appropriate support and positive mentoring.
Sexual Orientation	Acknowledge and understand the effects of sexual orientation on the abuse experienced by victims who are LGBT+.
Welsh Language	Facilitate response to initial enquiries in the Welsh language and ensure that all publicity materials regarding services are bilingual.

"Equal rights, fair play, justice, are all like the air; we all have it, or none of us has it. That is the truth of it." Maya Angelou



CHAPTER TWO

PURSUE

Address perpetrators by improving intelligence sharing across services and the use of legal powers to disrupt and convict.

Criminal Justice Response

All police first responders wear body cameras so that events from the moment police respond to a call-out can be recorded to support a victim's case and, where necessary, be used for victimless prosecutions. Also known as evidence-based prosecution, a victimless prosecution is where the police or Crown Prosecution Service progress a case without the cooperation of an alleged victim

to convict perpetrators. In domestic violence cases, if the victim is willing to give evidence, it is more likely than not that the decision made will be to prosecute. Where the victim is not willing to participate, prosecutors will need to give careful consideration to public interest factors, including the interests and safety of the complainant, other family members and any children or other dependants.

There is no specific offence of 'domestic violence' or 'domestic abuse'; however, the term can be applied to a number of offences committed in a domestic environment. The domestic nature of the offending behaviour is an aggravating factor because of the abuse of trust involved.

Some 11,302 incidents of domestic abuse were reported in the region in 2016/17, with a total of 5,067 recorded crimes as follows:

	Cardiff	Vale
Assault	1,915	566
Harassment	929	353
Stalking	47	15
Coercive Control	25	9
Threat to Kill	17	4
TOTAL	3,837	1,230

The offence of coercive or controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship became a criminal offence as part of the Serious Crime Act 2015. Coercive control is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten. This controlling behaviour is designed to make a person dependent by isolating them from support, exploiting them, depriving them of independence and regulating their everyday behaviour.



Coercive control creates invisible chains and a sense of fear that pervades all elements of a victim's life. Experts such as Evan Stark liken coercive control to being taken hostage. As he says: "the victim becomes captive in an unreal world created by the abuser, entrapped in a world of confusion, contradiction and fear." This offence is starting to become more recognised amongst professionals as specialist training is rolled out. In 2017, a total of 309 offences of coercive and controlling behaviour came before the courts in England and Wales; 97% of defendants were male (CPS.)

Of the 5067 cases of recorded domestic abuse in Cardiff and the Vale, 27% were not progressed due to lack of evidence and a further 33% were not progressed due to a lack of victim engagement.

In terms of Forced Marriage Protection Orders (FMPO), the number of applications made nationally is very small although figures suggest an upward trend in their use. To date, only two FMPOs have been granted in the region.



For sexual violence there were 1,011 recorded crimes in 2016/17 with a further 182 related to historical abuse. 77% of victims were female and 23% of victims were aged under 16. Some 69 perpetrators of sexual violence were also known domestic abuse offenders. Of all offenders, 33% were not convicted due to lack of evidence; a further 12% due to lack of victim engagement.

The service in the Vale of Glamorgan now responds to those experiencing sexual violence through a specialist team of police officers to investigate and respond to rape and sexual assault. This new team will deliver expertise and confidence amongst fellow officers and victims when dealing with such cases and will be able to ensure that more perpetrators are brought to justice.

There were 99 incidents of honour based violence and 37 recorded crimes in 2016/17. Of all recorded crimes, 10% were not progressed due to lack of evidence and a further 11% were not progressed due to a lack of victim engagement. 30 cases of trafficking were reported in the region in 16/17; 14 of the victims were children (86% girls).

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is usually carried out on young girls between infancy and the age of 15, most commonly before puberty starts. It is illegal in the UK and is child abuse. The number of applications made for FGM Protection Orders (FGMPOs) remains very small across the UK. In total, there have been 205 applications and 179 orders made in England and Wales up to the end of September 2017 since their introduction in July 2015.

WE WILL:

- Increase the number of positive outcomes for victims
- Enhance the monitoring of the outcomes of cases appearing before Magistrates and Crown courts

"We remain committed to working collaboratively with our partners, focusing on early intervention and prevention to tackle abuse at its root as well as supporting police action and appropriate prosecutions. . . we will continue to drive this agenda by tackling the harmful attitudes that underpin these behaviours...and investing in evidence-based perpetrator interventions." Alun Michael, South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner

Integrated Offender Management



In order to optimise collaboration in the identification, assessment and management of offenders who pose multi-agency defined high risk, threat and harm, the High Risk of Harm Project (Wales Integrated Serious and Dangerous Offender Management (WISDOM)) has been initiated.

The types of offenders within this definition will include sexual and violent offenders, serial domestic abuse perpetrators and serious and organised crime nominals, amongst other dangerous priority groups. Key to the achievement of the WISDOM objectives is the integration of the statutory responsibilities of police, probation officers and prison staff, as well as other social justice partners such as health, by harnessing their respective expertise. Inter-agency working is not new, indeed this project draws on the expertise the police and Probation bring by using existing Integrated Offender Management principles in relation to:

- fundamental information-sharing;
- intensive, joint supervision and surveillance;
- dynamic risk management and enforcement tactics,

all of which provides added value to the management of this dangerous cohort.

This project is able to define, in its own terms, the scope of its activities and therefore the cohort of offenders who form the subject of its activities. It is therefore more responsive to operational need and as such provides a more sharply focused and flexible body of expertise to tackle some of the largest risks both agencies have to manage – with all the presentational and reputational benefits this can bring.

The WISDOM project has adopted an evidence-based approach, by using the available multi-agency expertise, with the aim of realising the following benefits:

- Enhanced information-sharing arrangements in relation to dangerous priority groups;
- Improved public protection and community safety as well as reduced re-offending of the most dangerous offenders in Wales;
- Developed, evidence-led, targeted approach to multi-agency management of high risk of harm cohorts;
- Greater efficiencies realised through better integrated services and reduced duplication;
- Development of a vehicle through which lessons can be identified and multi-agency learning can be shared to prompt invaluable systemic changes.



South Wales Police use local, regional, national and international intelligence to undertake specific, directed operations and raids as necessary to arrest and detain suspects and gather evidence. For example there could be specific operations relating to human trafficking or CSE and also raids of commercial and/or residential properties. These operations and raids are often undertaken collaboratively across a number of police areas, sometimes referred to as 'County Lines' operations, with raids across different areas taking place simultaneously.



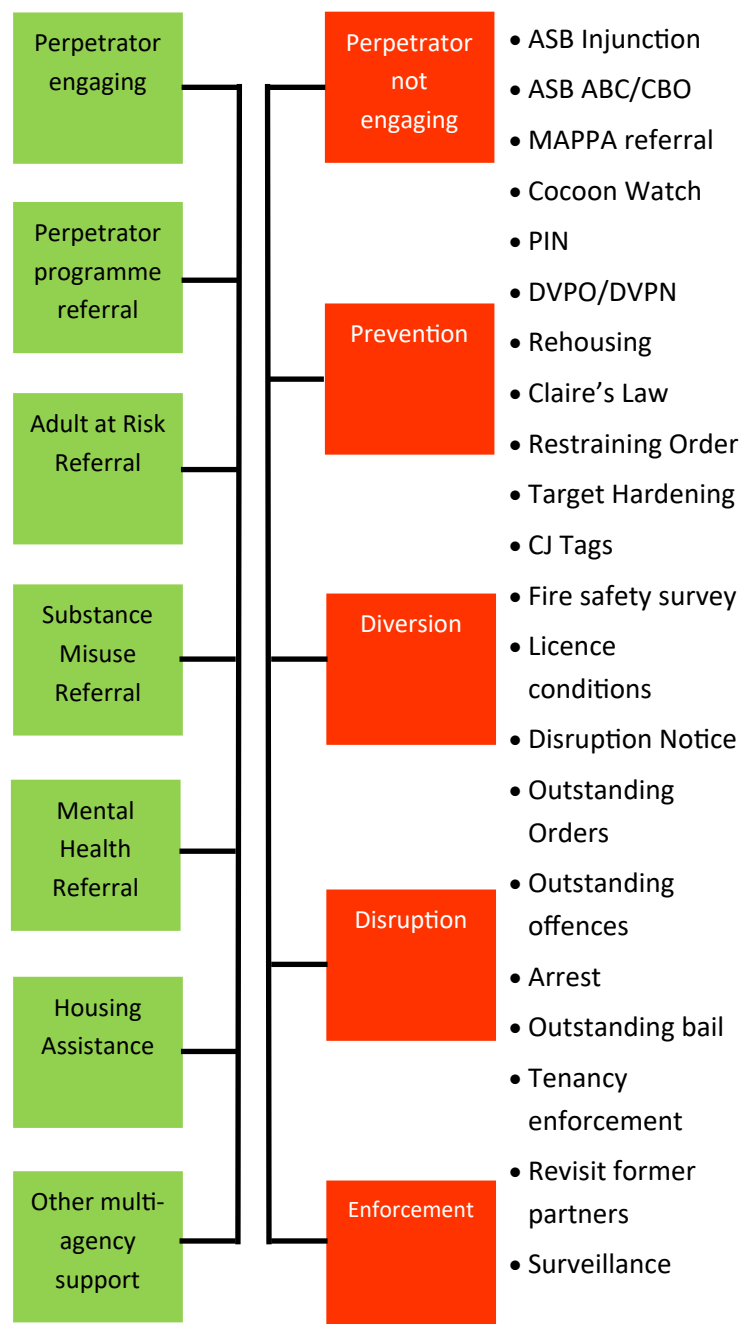
A new approach to tackling perpetrators has been successfully trialled in Scotland and Northumbria. Called Multi-agency Tasking and Coordination (MATAC) it takes a similar approach to MARAC in having partners share the responsibility of tackling perpetrators of domestic abuse through disruption and direct support. Its aims include:

- Tackling the cause of the problem (perpetrators)
- Prevent domestic abuse related offending
- Improve victim safety
- Improve criminal justice outcomes
- Improve partnership engagement
- Improve offender behaviour

A 'Recency, Frequency and Gravity' analysis identifies the most harmful and often serial perpetrators to be targeted. Partnership meetings are then held to determine what multi-agency interventions can be implemented. Partners will need to include Housing, Probation, Mental Health and Substance Misuse services. Links to MARAC and MAPPA must also be facilitated to ensure ongoing victim safety and to raise awareness of the impact of any interventions. It is anticipated that this model will be implemented in Cardiff in the near future.

WE WILL:
Trial and evaluate the MATAC Intervention for perpetrators of domestic abuse

MATAC Toolkit



The Drive Project currently delivered in Cwm Taf will be extended to Cardiff from September 2018, utilising Home Office Transformation Funding. Drive is a community-based intervention for perpetrators of domestic abuse whose victims are assessed as at a high risk of significant harm or fatality. The service offers a risk and needs led response that proactively works with this potentially involuntary client group. The service is delivered in the context of a multi-agency response, provides a tailored intervention plan that meets needs, addresses offending and motivates active engagement in activities that will produce sustained behavioural change; whilst keeping the risk to victims paramount.

In Cardiff, perpetrators will be identified through the MATAC process, including intelligence from MARAC, MAPPA and WISDOM and they will receive support from Safer Merthyr workers who have been involved in the Cwm Taf Drive pilot.

An important focus of work with perpetrators is to increase the safety and wellbeing of survivors and their children. The Cardiff RISE service will work with Drive to ensure that victims can be supported and will contribute to effective risk management.

WE WILL:
Evaluate the impact of Drive including impact on victims and children

Working With Perpetrators

For the period 2016/17, some 207 adults were on Community Orders with a domestic violence related index offence; of these 6% were female. Only 79 offenders completed their Community Orders successfully. A further 94 adults were on Licence with a domestic violence related index offence; 3% were female and only 48 completed their Licences successfully.

The HM Prison and Probation Service is currently transitioning towards a new model of delivery for Accredited Programmes for perpetrators of abuse. The 'Kaizen' programme is designed for adult males assessed as high risk of reoffending with a high level of criminogenic need, irrespective of the nature or type of their offending. 'Becoming New Me+' (BNM+) is the equivalent of Kaizen but suitable for participants with Learning Disability. 'Horizon' is designed for adult males who have been convicted of sexual offences and who have been assessed as medium risk and above of re-conviction. 'New Me Strengths' (NMS) is for individuals with Learning Disability who are assessed as medium risk and above. Both BNM+ and NMS have a 'bolt on' module called 'Living as New Life Me' that focuses on maintaining the strength and skills learned from programmes.

Project Name:	Aimed at:	Description:	Programmes Held Jan-Dec 2017:
Break 4 Change Cymru	Adolescent to parent violence	A programme that supports parents/carer's and young people in building healthy relationships. The programme aims to help the family break patterns. where a young person in the home is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Controlling the home environment Being violent or aggressive towards a parent Making threats 	2 in the Vale 1 in Cardiff = 9 families
Choose to Change (Respect accredited)	Male perpetrators	24 week rolling programme for men who are motivated to make changes and willing to engage. They must be over 18 and cannot be on any other programme, or on bail or waiting for a court date.	1 in Cardiff = 34 men

All programmes adopt a strengths based, future focused approach, paying attention to the individuals needs of each participant and places an emphasis on the Risk, Need and Responsivity model of rehabilitation. All programmes are underpinned by a commitment to inclusivity and can be delivered as group work or on a 1-1 basis. Importantly, programmes can also be delivered where an offender is in denial of their offending.

Currently the Wales Community Rehabilitation Company deliver Building Better Relationships (BBR) group work programmes for domestically violent/abusive men in the community. 'Horizon' is also delivered (as mentioned above) and

individual work, underpinned by 'Maps for Change' is also undertaken with sexual offenders.

Currently the only non-Criminal Justice community perpetrator provision available in the region is the suite of programmes delivered by Atal y Fro's EPIC project (shown above). In addition they offer 'Journey Beyond Abuse' for women who have used force in a domestically abusive relationship. However this funding is due to cease in 18/19 and so alternative provision is being explored, including preventative options for those concerned about their own sexual thoughts or behaviour and for young people concerned about their behaviours.

"If you tackle male violence against women & girls, you tackle all the other issues."

Nazir Afzal OBE, formerly Crown Prosecution Service and now Welsh Government National Advisor

An important focus of work with perpetrators is to increase the safety and wellbeing of survivors and their children.

Respect, the organisation that provides the accreditation for perpetrator programmes, has recently launched its revised standards (November 2017). The Respect Standard sets out an evidence-based, safety-focused framework which identifies good practice and offers guidance for organisations to ensure that they are meeting the needs of service users safely and effectively. It covers the whole cohort of perpetrators; men and women in straight or same sex relationships; those motivated to change and those who aren't; and those presenting different levels of risk and need. It encompasses all work an organisation carries out with perpetrators, including:

- Early intervention
- Behaviour change programmes (groups or 1-1)
- High intensity case management with high risk perpetrators
- Disruption activities

Evidencing that they meet the Standard, organisations demonstrate their competence in working with perpetrators, with the safety of survivors and their children integral.

WE WILL:

- **Improve monitoring and reporting of perpetrator programmes/interventions**
- **Consider early intervention options for those concerned about their behaviour**
- **Explore options for delivering a range of community perpetrator interventions**



A multi-agency Specialist Domestic Violence Court (see p.57) Operational Group meets twice a year to discuss the regional approach in handling cases. The Group considers the practicalities of trials from a victim's perspective and ensures the process runs as smoothly as possible for all concerned.

Examples include cases being listed on a Monday to minimise disruption, the use of IDVA/IPA support to represent victims and video-conferencing facilities in the Vale to support victims who feel that attending court is too traumatic. The assistance of IDVA/ISVA/IPA needs to be extended to all victims at all courts.

The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (Victims' Code) was introduced in 2006 and sets out the minimum levels of service which victims can expect from agencies that are signatories to it. For those who have not engaged with an IDVA/ISVA/IPA there may be support for court representation from Victim's Support.

Restorative Justice

Restorative justice is the process of bringing together those harmed by crime or conflict with those responsible for the harm to find a positive way forward. Following the provisions of the Crime and Courts Act 2013, it is possible that sentencing can be deferred or adjourned for pre-sentence restorative justice to take place.

Under the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime (October 2013), victims are entitled to take part in restorative justice techniques. Police policy does not support the use of restorative justice for domestic abuse and sexual violence in intimate (current or previous) partner cases and some familial abuse cases; the use of restorative justice is not seen to be appropriate. Therefore, restorative justice should only take place after cautious consideration and advice from experts.

In the cases where it is requested and felt appropriate, restorative justice or mediation must focus on a victim's safety. Care should be taken to ensure the victim is a willing participant and there are no coercive influences; this is because of the nature of the relationship between the complainant and offender. A properly trained facilitator experienced in dealing with sensitive cases of this nature, should manage arrangements to ensure the victim is not pressurised.

WE WILL:

Continually review the guidance and approach to the use of restorative practice for victims of VAWDASV

Safe Use of Technology



An online life is now taken for granted. Smartphones, email, social networking, online dating, chat rooms, blogs, online gaming, Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat and Instagram etc. allow greater interaction than ever before. However, these online interactions can easily become abusive and harmful, and new technology and applications can be used as a means of monitoring and controlling others. Online abuse can include grooming of children and young people, cyberbullying and sexting.

As well as raising awareness with children and young people about these issues, adults are not immune from being victims of online sexual harassment, stalking, shaming, violent threats and being targeted through dating websites and chatrooms. Unfortunately these issues are of a global nature and must be tackled at national government levels. Locally however, partners can do more to alert people of potential harm and make them more cautious about how they use and respond to this technology.

WE WILL:

Deliver local campaigns to highlight safe use of technology

Encouraging Victims to Report

The reluctance of victims of any form of VAWDASV to come forward and report to anyone, including the police, can involve a number of factors:

⇒ Victims' Perceptions

Victims often feel shame, guilt, or are immobilised by psychological or physical trauma, and have a fear of not being believed; not even telling family or friends. Some believe in family/religious values that encourage the maintenance of the family unit at all costs and many continue to hope for the perpetrator's promises to change.

⇒ Perceived Powerlessness of Police

People see the police as being over-stretched and often minimise their experience as not worth reporting and needing to take up police time. The ability to seek a criminal sanction or civil remedy can also be perceived as unlikely. This 'lack of confidence' in the criminal justice system is an important factor in reporting.

⇒ Threat of Further Victimisation from the Perpetrator and Authorities

Fear of reprisals, either by the offender or his or her family members or friends is a major reason for people's silence. Others do not report as they cannot face the thought of taking their case through the courts, with the time and stress that can involve. Additionally they have to repeat their stories to a range of statutory services in order to access health or housing services for example.

Although services' capacity to respond is a real issue, this should not be a factor that impedes the confidence of the public to report crimes. All partners, whether statutory or third sector, need to work together to support each other's contribution to tackling VAWDASV in all its forms.

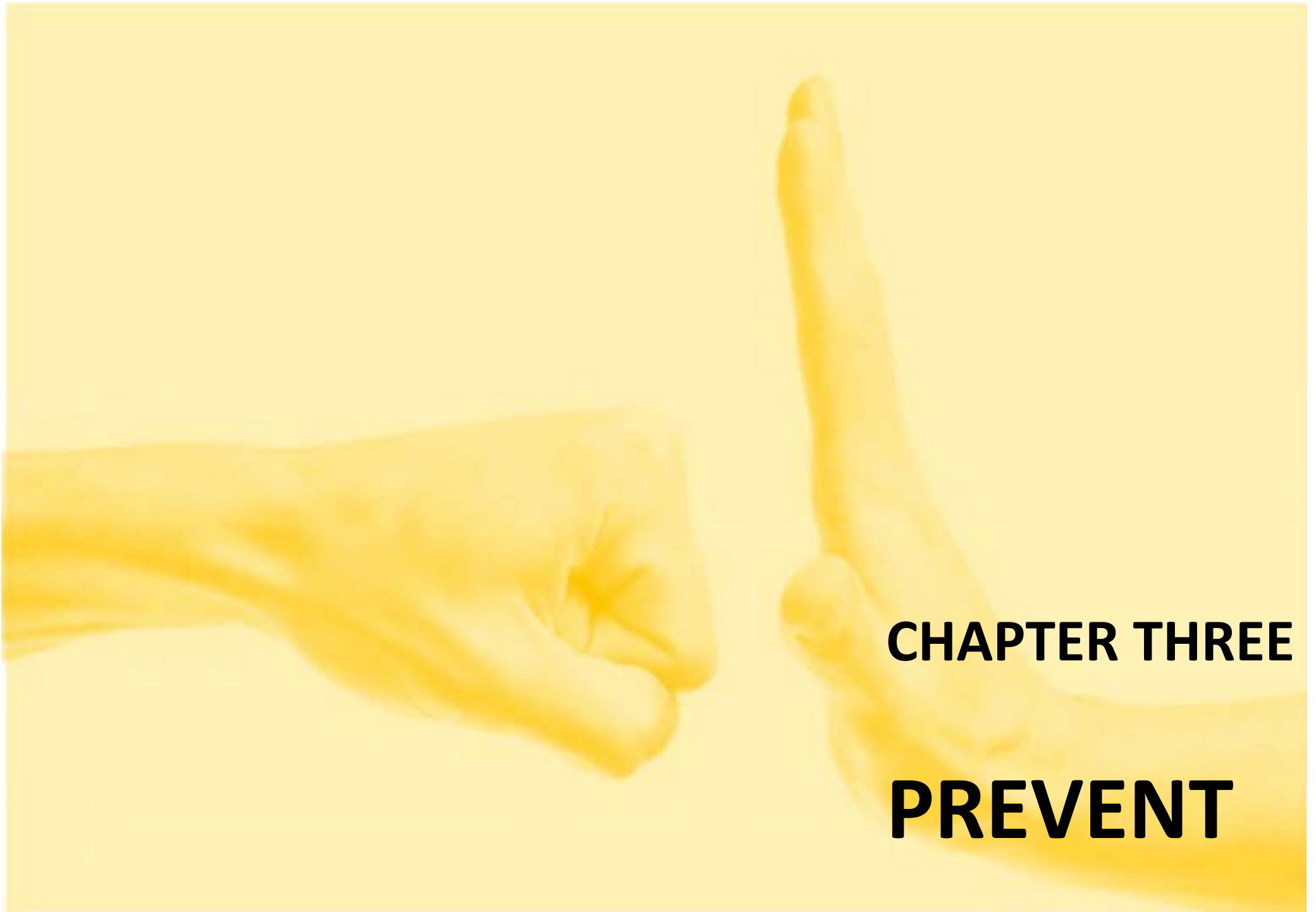
This strategy identifies a number of opportunities to support victims to feel more confident in coming forward, thereby assisting the Criminal Justice System to improve its intelligence of perpetrators and improve the range of support services to victims. Examples include:

- Training of first responders in all services to recognise vulnerability and understand all types of VAWDASV and effects of coercive control.
- More collaborative approach through MASH and MARAC processes and co-location.
- Assisting victims with a named support worker throughout their recovery journey such as an IDVA/ISVA/IPA to advocate with services on their behalf.
- More opportunities to disclose through Community Ambassadors / Ask Me Scheme.

Ultimately, the aim of all partners is to stop repeat victimisation and so this requires a collaborative approach in giving confidence to victims to report, which may also protect others from being abused in the future.

WE WILL:

Encourage and support more victims to engage with law enforcement to explore criminal and civil remedies



CHAPTER THREE

PREVENT

Educational Settings

One way to address attitudes of violence towards women and girls is to start with children and young people. Beginning at a young age to explore gender stereotyping and what a healthy relationship looks like, will equip young people to notice the signs of unhealthy symptoms in their own and other's relationships and will heighten their awareness of potential exploitation.

Welsh Government and Welsh Women's Aid produced a good practice guide in 2015 called '*Keeping learners safe*' to support the VAWDASV Act. The guide provides advice for primary and secondary schools on how to develop, embed and successfully deliver a whole-school approach to promoting gender equality and in challenging VAWDASV. In 2016, the Welsh Government also produced a guide for school governors on the issues surrounding VAWDASV and the actions that they can take to make their schools safer. In the same year they worked with the Children's Commissioner, NSPCC, Cardiff University, Welsh Women's Aid and young people to produce 'AGENDA: A young people's guide to making positive relationships matter'. This resource includes a range of activities for schools to use with young people.

There are a number of programmes raising awareness about all forms of VAWDASV currently delivered to pupils through PSE sessions in all schools. The following resources are promoted widely across the region:

- ⇒ Barnardo's Cymru 'Seraf Service' has produced the 'Hidden' and 'What's Happening Frankie?' school resources – 2 lesson plans and extensive activities looking at child sexual exploitation targeted at 14-18 year olds.
- ⇒ Hafan's 'Spectrum' Programme - an All Wales Healthy Relationships Programme funded by Welsh Government that is delivered by qualified and experienced teachers in all types of schools. Spectrum also offers briefings on whole school approaches that can be delivered to school staff and governors.

		Cardiff	Vale
Primary	Total schools	97	49
	Schools accessed	9 (9%)	9 (18%)
	Pupils taught	576	613
Secondary	Total schools	19	9
	Schools accessed	7 (37%)	6 (67%)
	Pupils taught	2003	1168

The table above shows the impact of the Spectrum programme across the region during 2016/17. Clearly there is more to be done to enhance take-up to ensure equitable access to this key resource for all children, as well as continued engagement with schools year on year. Obviously such training can generate disclosures from both pupils and staff following these sessions. Unfortunately the extent of these is not known as this information is not collated centrally.

Estyn were asked by Welsh Government to undertake a Thematic Review to evaluate the quality of provision for healthy relationships education in schools in Wales. The resulting report published in 2017 identifies strategies to support schools in improving provision and outcomes for pupils and made the following recommendations:

- Implement Welsh Government guidance to provide a whole-school approach to preventing VAWDASV.
- Ensure that key messages around healthy relationships are embedded in the curriculum and reinforced regularly.
- Build on best practice identified in the report.
- Local authorities and regional consortia should ensure that all staff who work in schools complete the training set out in the National Training Framework.

The Welsh Government will also be developing statutory guidance under section 15 of the Act and regulations to place a duty on local authorities to report annually on the action they are taking, including within schools. However, no requirements have yet been made of private schools and home-schooled children.

WE WILL:

Continue to promote and monitor education-based activities across the region to include 'hard to reach' children

Additionally, the School Standards and Organisation (Wales) Act 2013, requires local authorities to make reasonable provision of independent counselling services for children and young people aged between 11-18 and pupils in Year 6 of primary school.



With advocacy support, Sian told the University advice centre and accessed their counselling service and eventually reported the matter to the police. Simon was arrested and given bail conditions removing him from the accommodation, prohibiting him from having any direct or indirect contact with Sian. The University was dealt with the perpetrator internally too, being suspended from lessons, pending an investigation.

South Wales Police have Schools Liaison Officers to deliver awareness sessions to school children and to ensure a positive relationship between pupils, staff and the Police as part of its community policing function. These Officers deliver sessions to different school years on a range of topics within the VAWDASV agenda:

- ⇒ **Safe Haven – Year 2.** This lesson sensitively introduces the concept of domestic abuse. Through the use of role-play, story time and other interactive activities, it helps children explore and understand difficult emotions. The lesson also highlights the importance of talking to a trusted adult if they feel unsafe or uncomfortable.
- ⇒ **Friend or Foe – Year 4.** The lesson raises awareness with pupils that it's not possible to tell what a person is like just by their appearance. It helps identify potentially dangerous situations and explores coping strategies. A short DVD called 'Anwen's Story' highlights the importance of talking to a trusted adult if they feel unsafe or uncomfortable.
- ⇒ **The Right to Be Safe – Year 6.** This lesson focuses on all children and young peoples' right to feel safe. Through class activities and group work, pupils are asked to consider various safe and unsafe situations, how risks can be reduced, and who they can turn to if they need help or support.



- ⇒ **Risky Pics – Year 7.** An international award winning film provides the focal point of this lesson where Erin, a schoolgirl makes the decision to send an indecent image of herself to her boyfriend. The film presents the consequences for Erin when she presses 'send' and shows the different course of events when she chooses to 'delete'. Pupils discuss the social and emotional consequences of sexting and discover what the law says. Pupils are then signposted to help available.
- ⇒ **Dangerous Deception – Year 9.** Based on a real life event, a DVD describes the story of Lucy who is groomed by a man, who contacted her on the Internet, posing as a model agency. Lucy soon becomes a victim of CSE. Using discussion and interactive activities, the lesson focuses on identifying early warning signs and encourages pupils to make positive choices and keep safe.

- ⇒ **Hidden Hurt – Year 9.** This lesson, with the use of a DVD entitled 'Hidden Hurt', focuses on a young couple called Carys and Rhys. The lesson helps young people to understand the different forms of domestic abuse and through the use of interactive activities pupils are empowered to identify the warning signs of an abusive relationship. Scenarios are used to help the pupils identify how to access help and support.
- ⇒ **No Means No – Years 10-11.** This lesson introduces the concept of consent and develops strategies to empower young people to understand sexual consent. Pupils watch a DVD clip to trigger group discussion around sexual consent, the law and its consequences and explore scenarios to enable them to make informed decisions. The lesson also highlights local and national support agencies.



Students studying at college or university away from home for the first time can find themselves vulnerable to sexual assault, violence and abuse. All further and higher education bodies have a duty of care to support the pastoral needs of all students and this includes their health and emotional wellbeing. Examples of current good practice provided in the region include:

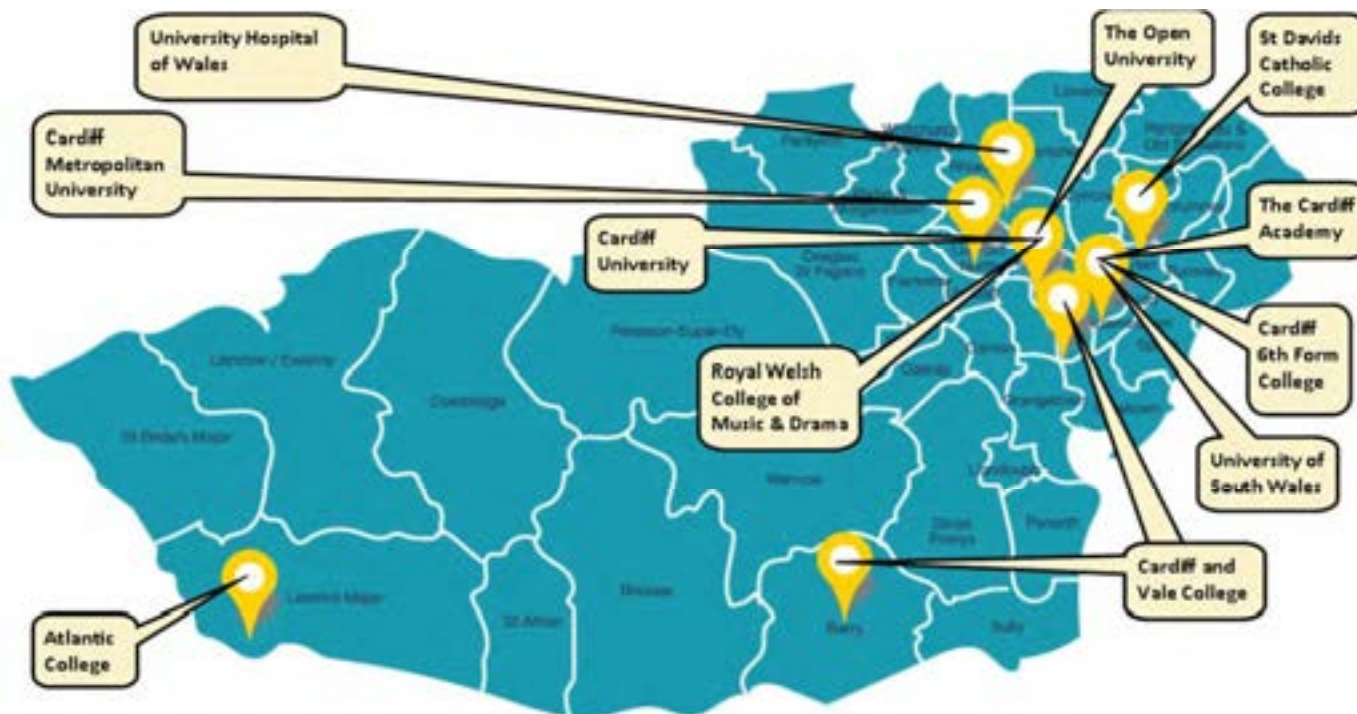
"The first 5 years have so much to do with how the next 80 turn out." Bill Gates

⇒ Cardiff University, the University of South Wales (USW) and Cardiff Met are part of the **Safe Taxi Scheme** with Dragon Taxis. This emergency-only service ensures students return safely to their homes, halls or can be taken to hospital or local police stations.



⇒ The **Bystander Initiative** is an evidence-based programme for the prevention of sexual coercion and domestic abuse in university settings, through empowering students to act as prosocial citizens. It is delivered through a programme of eight facilitated sessions with accompanying resources.

⇒ South Wales PCC and the alcohol education charity Drinkaware have come together with student unions to launch a scheme to safeguard students and raise awareness of sexual harassment within the night time economy. Specially trained staff, known as **Drinkaware Crew**, will work in a number of student venues across South Wales to support customers who are vulnerable as a result of drinking too much and prevent them from potentially becoming victims of crime.



⇒ Cardiff University has recently launched their **Disclosure Response Team** to support students who have experienced violence or abuse.

⇒ Cardiff Met have specialist team of qualified **international welfare advisors** who have specific responsibility for the safety and welfare of their transnational students; 20% of all students in the region. They are trained to assess vulnerabilities, particularly in relation to cultural isolation and alienation.

⇒ Professionals from specialist providers and statutory partners supplement teaching on university courses at undergraduate and post-graduate levels, sharing their experience and knowledge of key issues relating to VAWDASV.

⇒ All Students Unions participate in campaigns such as White Ribbon and promote this to the 66,000 students in the region.

Although there is a good range of responses being made by universities, closer links need to be made with all further and higher education facilities in the region to ensure that best practice is shared, consistently adopted, and that current pathways to specialist support are known and understood.

WE WILL:

Give support to all higher and further education establishments to have a consistent and visible approach to tackling VAWDASV and in managing disclosures

National Training Framework

This Framework and materials have been developed by the Welsh Government to ensure a consistent and strengthened formal response to victims from all public services in Wales. It is acknowledged that many victims may be in contact with housing, social care, health and education services and each of these is ideally placed to provide a gateway into specialist support services. However it is recognised that staff in these services are not currently equipped to deliver a satisfactory response to victims, due to lack of confidence in knowing how to discuss the topic and where to signpost for support.

The Framework is delivered via specific levels to recognise the various staff roles and their ability to interact with, signpost and support victims. In addition to these levels (next page), there can be a number of bolt-on modules delivered through a specialist subject syllabus, which can be designed locally but must be accredited by the Welsh Government. Relevant Authorities (local authorities, Health and Fire Service) have developed 5 year training plans to set out how this Framework will be delivered (see p.36-37).



In order that justice is effective it is imperative that judges and magistrates also undertake regular training to understand the impact of VAWDASV on victims and their families.

In the region all public sector staff will receive the **Group 1** e-learning which provides an introduction to violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence. This is hosted in-house in both local authorities and accessed via the All Wales Academy NHS hosting site for health staff. For those staff who work predominantly off-site in manual roles, the e-learning has been adapted into a presentation that can be delivered in facilitated group settings, generating discussion and ensuring understanding by all.

For all staff, a questionnaire both before and after the e-learning, will assess prior knowledge of the issues being discussed and how aware staff feel once they have completed the e-learning.

Group 2 is concerned with the VAWDASV Act requirement to 'Ask and Act'. This will be for staff that come into daily contact with patients/clients/tenants/citizens as part of their role and have the ability to enquire about VAWDASV where they feel this may be a factor. The training will equip staff to ask the right questions and understand the local pathways to signpost victims into specialist support services. In the region it is

anticipated that this training will be delivered to staff in class-based sessions lasting 1 day.

Group 3 is for staff in roles where the client group is likely to have experienced a form of violence against women, domestic abuse and/or sexual violence or in a setting or location which is reason alone to 'Ask & Act' (midwifery, mental health, child maltreatment). This experience complicates and impacts on the nature of the client's engagement with that role.

Groups 2 and 3 continue to be piloted by the Welsh Government with the expectation that each region utilises the 'Train the Trainer' approach to roll-out. Both group 2 and Group 3 sessions will be co-delivered by specialist IDVAs/IPAs. Regionally the following additional modules will be developed, accredited and delivered to Groups 2 and 3 attendees:

- Human Trafficking
- Sex workers
- Stalking
- Female Genital Mutilation

Group 4 will deliver additional skills to specialist third sector workers, and **Group 5** will similarly address the managers of specialist services. Welsh Government has awarded a contract to Welsh Women's Aid to deliver this training.

"Sometimes you just want someone to ask you. You don't know how to bring up that you're a victim of abuse but you are hoping for an opportunity to tell someone who will understand." Domestic Abuse Survivor, South Wales

Finally, **Group 6** is aimed at strategic Leaders who have a responsibility to foster a culture and infrastructure in which VAWDASV are acknowledged as issues which may affect the workforce, the client group, friends and family. This will be delivered through the Strengthening Leadership Series of short films, each on an important issue related to VAWDASV.

Below is a summary of the delivery methodology for the National Training Framework:

Level	Aimed at	Method	Total Staff
Group 6	Strategic leaders	Videos	72
Group 5	Specialist service managers working in VAWDASV sector	Class based	12
Group 4	Specialist workers in VAWDASV sector	Class based	42
Group 3	Individuals in champion roles supporting colleagues and family members of those affected. Roles requiring more than Ask & Act	Class based	1,726
Group 2	Professionals likely to be in relevant roles, i.e. treating or working with someone as a result of violence and abuse (Ask & Act)	Class Based	24,782
Group 1	All public sector staff	E-learning	34,493

To take forward the approach to roll-out, each relevant authority has internal oversight of Group 1 training but for other Groups this is facilitated and coordinated by a joint steering group. There is a need to integrate this Framework with other safeguarding training.

As a non-devolved body, South Wales Police are not required to adopt the NTF; nevertheless it requires officers to undertake a range of relevant training and awareness around violence against women and sexual violence. This includes:

- ⇒ **SOFR – (Sexual Offences First Responder)** – 3 day course aimed at first responders to sexual assaults and rapes. This is for response officers and a pre-requisite for officers attending the SOIT course.
- ⇒ **SOIT – (Sexual Offences Investigation Trained)** – 5 day course aimed at investigators of sexual assaults and rapes.
- ⇒ **PIP 2 Witness and Suspect** – both of these courses are 5 day. Threaded through both are scenarios around a sexual assault and domestic violence incident. This is now being delivered to CID, PPU and HUB officers as part of a PIP 2 pathway.
- ⇒ **Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery** – a number of courses are delivered including a First responder and SIO course.
- ⇒ **Proactive** – One scenario within this five day course includes a Human Trafficking scenario.
- ⇒ **SAAIDP – (Serious Adult Abuse Investigators Development Programme)** – 3 week specialist course aimed at officers working within Vulnerable Adult arena in PPU. This includes a

case study around a sexual assault on a vulnerable female.

- ⇒ **SCAIDP – (Specialist Child Abuse Investigators Development Programme)** – 3 week specialist course aimed at child protection officers in PPU. Also includes case study scenario involving neglect of a female child.

The majority of the above courses are specialist courses that Criminal Intelligence Dept/Public Protection Unit/Major Crime teams receive. Response officers also receive training on stalking and recognising vulnerability and how to initially respond and make the correct referrals. All have refresher training on an annual basis.

Overleaf is the 5 year training plan for all Relevant Authorities across the region. South Wales Fire and Rescue Service and the Wales Ambulance Services NHS Trust will deliver their Framework through a separate approach in collaboration with Welsh Government. It is unclear whether the National Probation Service or the Wales Community Rehabilitation Company will be adopting the Framework.

WE WILL:

- **Liaise with the Judicial College to ensure Magistrates are trained in VAWDASV awareness and sentencing guidelines**
- **Implement the regional training plan to ensure all staff are trained in accordance with the National Training Framework**

COMBINED 5 YEAR NATIONAL TRAINING FRAMEWORK PLAN

LEVEL	Total Staff to be Trained	Target Audience	YEAR: 2017-18				2018-19			
			Cardiff Council	VoG Council	C&V UHB	Velindre	Cardiff Council	VoG Council	C&V UHB	Velindre
GROUP 1	Cardiff Council = 13093; Vale Council = 5040; C&VUHB = 15021; Velindre = 1339	Mandatory training for all employees. Manual staff to receive interactive training via group presentation based on e-learning.	10%	17%	62%	50%	40% plus via Induction	40% plus via Induction	30% plus via Induction	40% plus via Induction
		TOTALS	1294	856	9313	670	5176	2016	4506	536
		Applicable to all frontline staff who are likely to be meeting those experiencing abuse. Signs/symptoms/risk. 'Ask' - broaching the subject through targeted enquiry. 'Act' - information sharing, signposting and referring. Care pathways and multi-agency work.	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	10% Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4	10% Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4	10% Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4	10% Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4
Group 2	Cardiff Council = 9200; Vale Council = 1500; C&VUHB = 13259; Velindre = 823	TOTALS	0	0	0	0	920	150	1326	82
		Those who will provide a service (within a general role) to those who are experiencing abuse. - Risk assessment / Immediate safety / Care pathways and multi-agency work. Those who perform a champion role within their organisation (as per the VAWDASV Act).	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	None. Waiting on learning and materials from Welsh Government pilots	5% Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4	5% Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4	26 specialist staff roles. Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4	3 specialist staff roles. Welsh Government agreement to train staff in Q3 and begin Group roll-out from Q4
		TOTALS	0	0	0	0	75	10	26	3
Group 4	Cardiff Council = 35; Vale Council = 6; C&VUHB = 1; Velindre = 0	Specialist VAWDASV services	None. Waiting outcome of recommissioning	6 previously trained	6 previously trained	n/a	27 New staff and any refresher training	27 New staff and any refresher training	n/a	n/a
		TOTALS	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0
		Specialist VAWDASV service managers	None. Waiting outcome of recommissioning	Previously trained	Previously trained	n/a	8 New staff and any refresher training	3 New staff and any refresher training	n/a	n/a
Group 5	Cardiff Council = 8; Vale Council = 3; C&VUHB = 1; Velindre = 0	TOTALS	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0
		Senior managers and leaders	41%	None	None	n/a	59%	100%	100%	100%
		TOTALS	7	0	0	0	10	20	25	17
Group 6	Cardiff Council = 17; Vale Council = 20; C&VUHB = 25; Velindre = 17	TOTALS	7	0	0	0	10	20	25	17

COMBINED 5 YEAR NATIONAL TRAINING FRAMEWORK PLAN Cont...

2019-20				2020-21				2021-22			
Cardiff Council	VoG Council	C&V UHB	Velindre	Cardiff Council	VoG Council	C&V UHB	Velindre	Cardiff Council	VoG Council	C&V UHB	Velindre
40% plus via Induction	40% plus via Induction	8% plus via Induction	10% plus via Induction	10% plus via Induction	10% plus via Induction	Induction and any refresher training	Induction and any refresher training	Induction and any refresher training	Induction and any refresher training	Induction and any refresher training	Induction and any refresher training
5176	2016	1202	133	1309	504	0	0	0	0	0	0
30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%
2760	450	3978	247	2760	450	3978	247	2760	450	3978	247
20%	20%	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	25%	25%	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	50%	50%	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training
300	40	0	0	375	50	0	0	750	100	0	0
New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	New staff and any refresher training	n/a
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Early Intervention

Upon taking the courage to contact services, victims of VAWDASV require the response of specialist staff that can give non-judgmental advice and who will:

- validate their experience of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence;
- explain the gendered understanding of the relevant abuse being experienced;
- explain the range of service options available and the general arrangements for access, engagement criteria and expectations;
- offer practical safety planning support.

Such contact points need to be able to assist with any form of VAWDASV. The national Live Fear Free, and local specialist service provider helplines and One Stop Shops can offer advice to victims, friends, family and professionals alike.



Another indication of early help-seeking is a 999 call to the Police. Following a call-out, South Wales Police refer cases to specialist services including the SARC and third sector providers. High risk domestic violence cases may be referred to MARAC and are dealt with by agencies immediately, contact with medium and standard risk victims can be less responsive.

In the region, funding was redistributed in 2017/18 to ensure some resource was targeted at standard risk victims to prevent escalation of risk and to ensure ongoing safety.

However, as part of the Transformation Fund approach, all services in the region will be exploring how to make the shift from a purely risk-based to a needs-led service model or at least a combination of the two. Risk is recognised as a safety need, but the approach to service delivery must consider the wider array of needs and resources victims have.

An element of the Transformation Fund that is being piloted in Cardiff, with the learning shared across the region, is the 'Ask Me' Ambassador scheme. Volunteers who live and work in local communities will be equipped with the basic skills, knowledge and tools to have a supportive conversation and provide an initial appropriate response to their clients who are experiencing abuse. The Ask Me scheme tells survivors of domestic abuse that the individual:

- Is inviting them to disclose they are experiencing domestic abuse;
- Will give them enough information about immediate options to take the next step towards safety, freedom and independence.

The scheme does not expect that all Ambassadors will become experts in abuse, case workers or be significantly diverted from their day to day job. The purpose is to ensure that they will, as a minimum, act as a point of safe disclosure to enable access to appropriate support and safety.



The level of response will depend on their circumstances and role. They will be empowered to act as a gateway, not a barrier, to whatever the individual victim needs at that point. This scheme will target professionals and local community workers who fall outside the scope of the statutory 'Ask and Act' guidance. Examples of potential 'Ask Me' points (not limited) include:

- ⇒ Hairdressers
 - ⇒ Shop assistants
 - ⇒ Local community champions, e.g. Women's Institute representatives
 - ⇒ Avon representatives
 - ⇒ Job centre personnel
 - ⇒ Community centres
 - ⇒ Food banks
 - ⇒ Youth centres
 - ⇒ Court personnel
 - ⇒ Licensed premises
- Every point of interaction with a victim is an opportunity for intervention*

Every point of interaction with a victim is an opportunity for intervention

The opportunity to act sooner will ensure that further harm is minimised and victims can be supported to recover from their experiences.

WE WILL:

- **Prioritise funding for early intervention services that prevent all forms of VAWDASV**
- **Implement the Ask Me Ambassador pilot in Cardiff and share the learning**

- **Prioritise funding for early intervention services that prevent all forms of VAWDASV**
- **Implement the Ask Me Ambassador pilot in Cardiff and share the learning**

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is a serious public health and human rights problem with both short- and long-term consequences for an individual's physical, mental, and sexual health. Whether occurring in the context of an intimate partnership, within the larger family or community structure, or during times of conflict, it is a deeply violating and painful experience. The consequences on a victim's psychological wellbeing can be far-reaching including guilt, anger, anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, sexual dysfunction, somatic complaints, sleep disturbances, withdrawal from relationships and in a number of cases, attempted suicide.

Any culture that minimises, trivialises or excuses sexual violence, and shifts responsibility away from perpetrators and onto victims means that individuals, organisations and communities are less likely to respond. This culture is often referred to as 'rape culture'.

Sexual harassment is often normalised as a social nuisance—in the workplace, on public transport and in the street. Sexual violence and the attitudes that condone it are learned. If attitudes are to be changed, social culture and the influences that shape it must also be challenged. This involves the way boys and girls are raised, the way men's and women's relationships are portrayed in the media and popular culture, and the stance leaders and key influencers visibly take on this issue.

South Wales Police & Crime Commissioner (PCC) is aware that sexual harassment is often thoughtless, wholly inappropriate and extremely personal, it can also be of a criminal nature and more often than not goes unreported. Working with partners to shape their approach to this issue, and with the support of Welsh Government and the other Welsh Police forces, the South Wales PCC will be commissioning a survey aimed at obtaining a fuller understanding of the scale of unreported sexual harassment.

Integral to this issue is the concept of consent. This is defined as "a clear

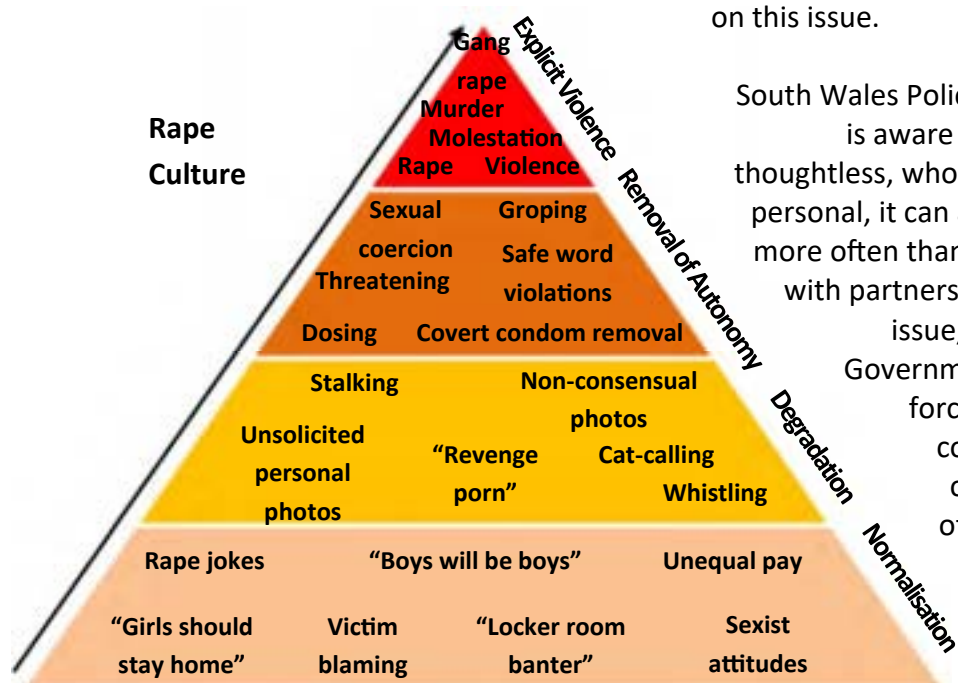
and unambiguous agreement, expressed outwardly through mutually understandable words or actions, to engage in a particular activity." Consent can be withdrawn by either party at any point. Consent must be voluntarily given and may not be valid if a person is being subjected to actions or behaviours that elicit emotional, psychological, physical, reputational, financial pressure, threat, intimidation, or fear (coercion or force). Consent to engage in one sexual activity, or past agreement to engage in a particular sexual activity, cannot be presumed to constitute consent to engage in a different sexual activity or to engage again in a sexual activity. Consent cannot be validly given by a person who is incapacitated.

The 'Cup of Tea' YouTube video (see link on p.12) is a very useful resource that explains consent in simple terms. Presumed consent is often central to trials, especially those involving public or prominent figures and fuels public opinion on this issue. The current groundswell of publicity on this issue can only serve to raise awareness and improve service responses.



WE WILL:

- Provide a male IDSV resource shared across all partners in the region
- Work with the South Wales Police & Crime Commissioner to gain a greater understanding of sexual harassment
- Raise awareness of consent at all opportunities



These are not isolated incidents. The attitudes and action on the bottom tiers reinforce and excuse those higher up. This is systematic.

Stalking

Stalking can be hard to define and prove. While a small proportion of stalkers are strangers, most are known to their victim - the majority are ex-partners (particularly those who were abusive). Stalking indicates a high risk of serious harm, making identification very important and potentially lifesaving. Stalking examples include:

- following a person
- contacting, or attempting to contact, a person by any means
- publishing any statement or other material relating or purporting to relate to a person, or purporting to originate from a person
- monitoring the use by a person of the internet, email or other electronic communication
- loitering in any place (whether public or private) including the victim's workplace
- interfering with any property in the possession of a person
- watching or spying on a person

Stalking is rarely reported to police - victims are unsure what support can be offered. All partners in the region need to do more to raise awareness that stalking is a crime. Partners and the public need to be clear on how to spot the signs, feel confident to report and record evidence to support the criminal justice process.

WE WILL:

Improve awareness of stalking and promote the practical steps to reporting



Honour-Based Violence / Forced Marriage



The terms 'honour crime', 'honour-based violence' or 'izzat' embrace a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women), including assault, imprisonment and murder where the person is being punished by their family or their community. They are being punished for actually, or allegedly, undermining what the family or community believes to be the correct code of behaviour. In transgressing this code, the person shows that they have not been properly controlled to conform and this is to the "shame" or "dishonour" of the family. It can be distinguished from other forms of abuse, as it is often committed with some degree of approval and/or collusion from family and/or community members. Victims will have multiple perpetrators and not only in the UK; Honour-Based Violence (HBV) can be a trigger for a forced marriage.

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. Pressure can include threats, physical or sexual violence and financial pressure.

This is different to an arranged marriage, where both parties have consented to the union but feel free to refuse if they want to. Child marriage is any formal marriage or informal union where one or both people are under 18 years old. All child marriages are forced, because a child cannot provide informed consent, and are therefore a violation of children's rights. Child marriage also affects boys, but to a lesser degree than girls.



Wider acknowledgement is also needed that forced marriage can also take place between those with disabilities. For instance, in 2017, 125 of all cases (12%) involved victims who had a learning disability. Of these 66 (52.8%) were male and 59 (47.2%) were female (Forced Marriage Unit 2018). Similarly, forced marriage affects many different communities including Gypsies & Travellers.

WE WILL:

Improve understanding of how forced marriage affects individuals with protected characteristics

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is a procedure where the female genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed, but where there's no medical reason for this to be done. It's also known as "female circumcision" or "cutting", and by other terms such as sunna, gudniin, halalays, tahur, megrez and khitan, among others.

The UK Government and UNICEF hosted the first 'Girl Summit' in July 2014 aimed at mobilising national and international efforts to end Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) as routine practice in some countries across the world.

In 2015 a number of amendments were made to the UK's Female Genital Mutilation Act 2003 through the Serious Crime Act 2015. Section 4 of the 2003 Act specifies that extra-territorial jurisdiction extends to prohibit acts done outside the UK **by** a UK national or a person who is resident in the UK. Considered with that change, section 70 (1) of the Serious Crime Act also amends Section 3 of the 2003 Act (offence of assisting a non-UK person to mutilate overseas a girl's genitalia) so that it extends to acts of FGM done **to** a UK national or a person who is resident in the UK.

This Act has placed a mandatory reporting duty on health professionals to report 'known' cases of FGM in under 18 year olds to the police; this duty has been in force since October 2015. The All Wales Clinical Pathway for FGM was created and completed by a task and finish group in



October 2015 and ratified in July 2016. Specific mandatory training for Midwives has been in place since 2014; bespoke training has also been delivered to targeted areas across Health in the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC), Sexual Health and Gynaecology departments. Online FGM training endorsed by the Home Office is accessible to all Health staff.

Since October 2016 Health Boards must provide quarterly updates to Welsh Government identifying FGM, this also includes referrals made to Children's Services where mothers of female children are identified as having experienced FGM. These referrals ensures that professionals are aware of an increased risk that any female children may also experience FGM in the future. In the year July 2016-June 2017 there were 199 identified cases of FGM, resulting in 86 child protection referrals.

It is essential that the safeguarding leads in schools are aware of FGM and have ensured that their staff are aware of the potential risks. This includes awareness of the new FGM clinic and referral methods (see page 65).

WE WILL:

Increase schools' understanding of FGM and how to respond

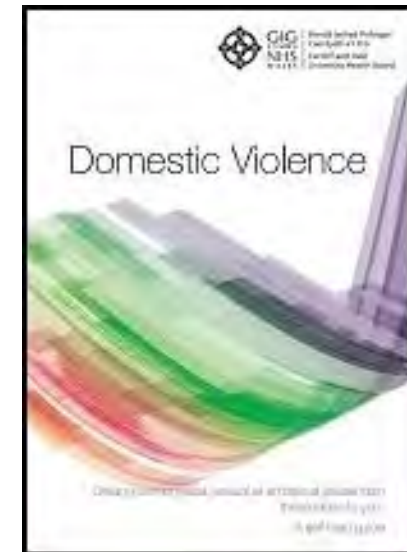
Health Based IDVA

Supporting the work of the health-based ISVA's, the Health Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) within Cardiff and Vale University Health Board (C&V UHB) supports patients and staff members who are experiencing domestic abuse. The Health IDVA receives referrals from across C&V UHB and is able to meet with patients at time of disclosure in a hospital setting. For referrals received out of hours, the Health IDVA will contact the client and can meet them in the community utilising GP surgeries and partner agency premises, however health staff are signposted to contact out of hours partner agencies for immediate advice if necessary. For those clients that accept support, an assessment is completed, along with a safety and support plan, which may include referrals to other services, usually multi-agency partners and third sector specialist agencies.

In addition, the Health IDVA's role within the hospital is utilised by safeguarding partner agencies working within the Cardiff Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and both local MARACs to reach and offer support to hidden clients who are not engaging with other services but are accessing hospital services.

Furthermore, the Health IDVA provides regular training to health professionals and promotes awareness of domestic abuse and specialist support services through attending departmental meetings and presenting at various conferences.

In line with the South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner's Tackling Violence against Women and Girls Plan 2014-17, and in particular it's objective to improve early identification and intervention, health services have an important role to play in identifying hidden victims of domestic abuse and can provide a gateway for patients to access support. Many victims may not

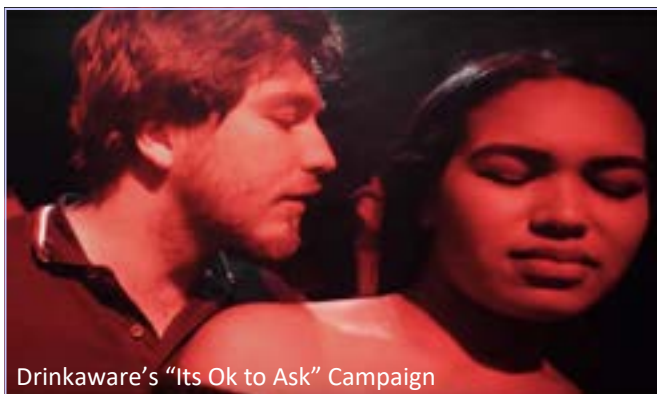


be reporting to the police or accessing domestic abuse services but will be accessing health services. The Health IDVA role can help to increase the confidence of health practitioners in asking about domestic abuse and responding to disclosures, as they have a direct and easy pathway to refer patients for IDVA support within C&V UHB. Health practitioners can also contact the Health IDVA for support and advice.



Night Time Economy

Cardiff has a thriving daytime economy and is renowned for successfully hosting large sporting and cultural events, with local and regional residents travelling for work and pleasure. Based on this success and as one of the fastest growing cities in the UK, the popularity of Cardiff's night time economy can only be expected to increase. A broad definition of this economy is that it occurs between 6pm and 6am and involves a wide range of leisure activities (pubs, clubs, live music, cinemas, theatres, retail, cafes and restaurants) as well as the services that exist to support them (policing, transport, enforcement, street cleansing including rubbish removal and health services).



It is recognised that for some people the night time economy does not always feel very welcoming and can occasionally feel unsafe. While 96.3% of people surveyed felt safe walking in the city centre in daylight, this reduces to 56% after dark. Gender is also a factor in perceptions of safety. Less than half of females (49.0%) felt safe when walking in the city centre after dark compared to two thirds of males (64.9%).

Partners have introduced a number of actions in order to ensure women are safe from domestic and sexual violence in the night time economy. These have included the expansion of the Safe Taxi scheme for students and training for door staff to spot and assist those who are vulnerable. The links between domestic and sexual violence and excessive alcohol consumption have also been acknowledged. A number of actions have already been outlined in the Delivering a Safe and Welcoming Night Time Economy' strategy 2017-2022 that support the VAWDASV agenda:

- ⇒ Improve lighting in areas of the city where a need is identified.
- ⇒ Consider and review the need for safe spaces at night where individuals can go to wait for friends, charge phones and receive first aid and advice.
- ⇒ Maintain and build on relationship with the Taxi Forum to develop the role of taxi drivers as ambassadors for safeguarding.
- ⇒ Work with licensed premises in the city centre to expand vulnerability awareness training to door staff.
- ⇒ Funding has been secured to enhance the provision of the Stay Safe joint project with the aim of protecting vulnerable young people at key times during the week and for particular dates e.g. Bonfire Night, Halloween and a pop and rock concerts and similar events.

WE WILL:

Assist with implementing the actions from the 'Delivering a Safe and Welcoming Night Time Economy' strategy

Sex Workers

In 2006 the Home Office published 'A Coordinated Prostitution Strategy' stating that addressing prostitution requires strong partnerships, involving a wide range of enforcement and support agencies. The Strategy was welcomed but however focussed mainly on visible street-based sex workers, considering them victims of exploitation. This was an important move, however did not offer guidance on supporting those working in the commercial off-street sex industry, which accounts for the largest number of sex workers and includes massage parlours, lap dancing clubs, escort agencies and those selling sex via the Internet.

Many men and women who become involved in the industry are often victims of childhood and/or adult trauma and damage resulting from domestic and/or sexual abuse, neglect and CSE. Many are often victims of poverty, use substances and are vulnerable to exploitation. Street sex workers are often caught in the revolving door of the criminal justice system where arrest and penalties do not address the behaviour.



All those engaged in sex work, whether by choice or exploitation, experience an increased risk of physical, emotional and sexual violence. All partners must promote the acceptance of the principle that sex workers are often victims of crime who have enhanced vulnerabilities. This will facilitate increased confidence of sex workers to report abuse, bolstering the existing National Ugly Mugs scheme that collates data on perpetrators.

The Streetlife project in Cardiff actively supports 70 street-based sex workers at any time to undertake sex work safely, offering advice, health screening, condoms and the opportunity to discuss options for exiting. For those that have chosen to exit prostitution, the Ty Tarian supported housing scheme is being piloted to support up to 5 women to manage their complex issues and consider alternative life paths.

Off street sex work includes 5 massage parlours in Cardiff, with approximately 50 women working in this area at any given time. Most sex work is offered via the Internet and reaching out to and engaging with those who provide internet based sex work is extremely challenging.



WE WILL:

- Raise awareness across the region of the issues faced by sex workers
- Review the effectiveness of the Ty Tarian scheme to inform future service delivery

Trafficking and Modern Slavery



30 trafficking offences were reported in 16/17



Human trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery, in which human beings are controlled and exploited for profit. Perpetrators use force, fraud or coercion to manipulate and establish control over individuals. Various forms of modern slavery exist around the world, including forced labour, sex trafficking, child labour, commercial sexual exploitation of children and child soldiers. Trafficked persons often have limited access to basic necessities such as safety, food, sleep, hygiene, and medical care.

The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) is a framework for identifying victims and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. The NRM was introduced in 2009 to meet the UK's obligations under the Council of European Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. From 2015 the NRM was extended to all victims of modern slavery in England and Wales following the Modern Slavery Act 2015; (17 such referrals were made in 2016/17). Statutory staff can receive training on how to identify the signs that someone may be the victim of modern slavery or human trafficking, understand how the NRM works and to navigate the referral pathway. However this training has yet to be mainstreamed to extend the potential reach to identify victims earlier.

WE WILL:

Widen the reach of the Human Trafficking awareness module through the National Training Framework

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE's)

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE's) are stressful experiences occurring during formative years that directly harm a child (e.g. sexual or physical abuse) or affect the environment in which they live (e.g. growing up in a house with repeat offending, domestic violence or substance misuse). ACEs have harmful impacts on physical and mental health, attainment and well-being across the life course. Individuals affected are more likely to perform poorly in school, more likely to be involved in crime, experience chronic health issues and ultimately less likely to be a productive member of society.

Those children currently on the Child Protection Register obviously have already experienced

adversity. Specifically, figures show that, in Cardiff, the number of children where domestic abuse is a factor in their registration has remained static at 73% of all registrations. Figures for 16/17 show that a further 5% of all registrations have sexual violence as a factor.

Clearly many of the issues seen in current adult victims and perpetrators have their roots in childhood. There is a requirement to manage the effects of historic ACEs on the current adult population and minimise the potential effects of ACE's on children and young people now.



ACEs increase individuals' risks of developing health-harming behaviours

Compared with people with no ACEs, those with 4+ ACEs are:

- 4 times more likely to be a high-risk drinker
- 6 times more likely to have had or caused unintended teenage pregnancy
- 6 times more likely to smoke e-cigarettes or tobacco
- 6 times more likely to have had sex under the age of 16 years
- 11 times more likely to have smoked cannabis
- 14 times more likely to have been a victim of violence over the last 12 months
- 15 times more likely to have committed violence against another person in the last 12 months
- 16 times more likely to have used crack cocaine or heroin
- 20 times more likely to have been incarcerated at any point in their lifetime

Preventing ACEs in future generations could reduce levels of:





Public Health Wales

Other responses that could be applied to prevent ACEs and minimise the impact of existing ACEs include: considering the ACE history of parents, assessing the risk of exposure to the child, and integrating a routine ACE enquiry into existing assessments.

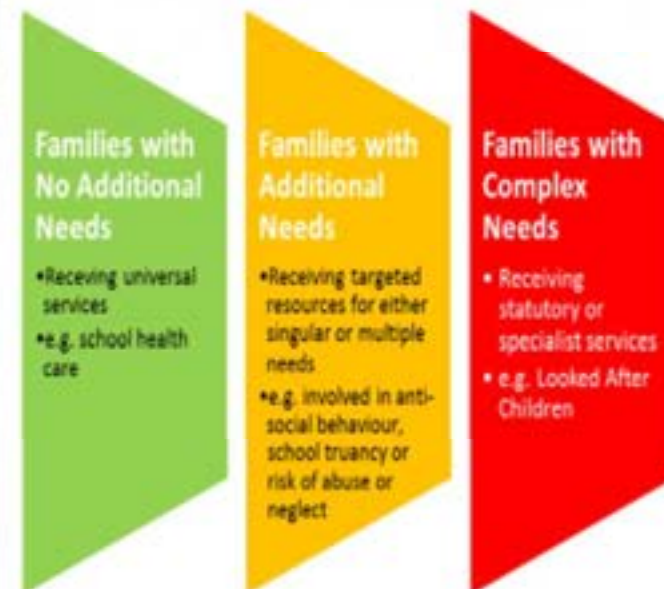
Public Health Wales has received an award of £6.87m from the Home Office Transformation Fund to transform the policing of vulnerability in Wales to a multi-agency, ACE informed approach

that enables early intervention and root cause prevention. Working with the 4 Police forces in Wales, the NSPCC and Barnardo's, Public Health

WE WILL:

Support Public Health Wales to move from a position of understanding the ACE research to understanding what a positive and effective response looks like

Wales is seeking to develop a programme of innovative local solutions over the next 3 years. These local solutions will include implementing ACE informed approaches for operational policing and key partners, and developing single integrated early help front door services. Formal governance arrangements and a network of coordinators will oversee the programme.



The Early Help Front Door has been acknowledged by Public Health Wales as a key response to ACEs. In Cardiff this is called Support4Families and is being delivered in a partnership between Tros Gynnal Plant and Children's Services. A core team of Family Practitioners will be able to provide a clearer point of access to early help services for families in Cardiff so that they can receive the right services at the right time to prevent their situations getting worse. It is hoped that this will reduce the numbers of families needing statutory interventions or being referred to the MASH.

In Cardiff, the specialist IPA service is expected to develop effective links with Support4Families, receive referrals and to refer families who might benefit from other early help services that might be offered, using a Team Around the Family approach.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, the Fact Team is a crucial part of the Families First initiative as it manages referrals, and provides a team of support workers who will complete a 'Joint Assessment Family Framework' (JAFF) for each referred family.



This ensures that they deliver family support through holistic multi-agency service tailored to the identified needs of individuals and the family as a whole. The FACT Team has been developed in line with the 'Team Around the Family' (TAF) model and will be supported by a range of supportive programmes.

WE WILL:

Develop close working arrangements between the Early Help Front Door services and specialist VAWDASV services

CASE STUDIES

"I have experienced domestic abuse from childhood; my first memory is seeing my dad hit my mother. When my Dad left, my older brothers stepped into his abusive shoes and were very violent to each other and my mother. My mum struggled to cope and sadly had an issue with alcohol. I think this impacted on my own relationship choices and I've had two very abusive partners leading to me battling my demons with alcohol at times and having a bad effect on my mental health. I have moved from area to area and been under loads of different doctors but my current GP was the first doctor to identify that all my issues are linked to my domestic abuse experiences and took the time to ask me about it. She explained she could make a referral to someone who would see me at the practice and be able to get me the right support. I was relieved there was someone I could talk to and it came at the right time when my life has been particularly difficult and I knew I needed to focus on getting myself some help. I agreed to referrals to the freedom programme and recovery toolkit on that day and started the freedom programme the following week. When we met we agreed that I'd benefit from some stress control sessions and mindfulness to hopefully meet new people in my area, and my GP also referred me to MIND, a mental health service. I'm also looking for voluntary work further down the line to keep myself busy. I really enjoyed volunteering before my ex-partner stopped me doing it. I know it's a journey but the difference this time is that I know I am on the right road thanks to my GP referring me to the IRIS service."

"Sarah is 41 years old and has been married for 20 years; her husband was sexually, physically and emotionally abusive. She never reported this abuse to the police or shared her experiences with family, friends or professionals. Having recently filed for divorce, she went to the doctors as she was not sleeping and feeling depressed. Her doctor asked her if the split from her husband was amicable and if he had ever been abusive in any way. Sarah said she felt comfortable speaking openly with the doctor who clearly was very knowledgeable. She didn't feel she had to go into detail and her GP told her she would put her in touch with someone specialising in domestic violence and abuse. Sarah was relieved to speak to someone who could give her advice and support and she agreed to referrals to the Freedom Programme and survivor groups. She also agreed to referrals to mindfulness and confidence courses. She said since disclosing to the doctor she finds it easier to speak to others including family and friends, and is eager to deal with things, draw a line and move on."

Cardiff & Vale IRIS Statistics 2014-16



**26 of 27
surgeries
received
training**

**359 health
professionals
trained**



**186
patients
referred
to IRIS
service**



**41% of referrals
had Police
involvement,
43% none and
16% not known**

IRIS

The Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) service aims to improve the identification of, and response to, patients who are or have been affected by domestic violence and abuse across general practices (GPs) in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan. The service provides training to GP practitioners and support staff to identify and refer patients affected by domestic violence and abuse and to establish care and referral pathways to specialist domestic violence services.

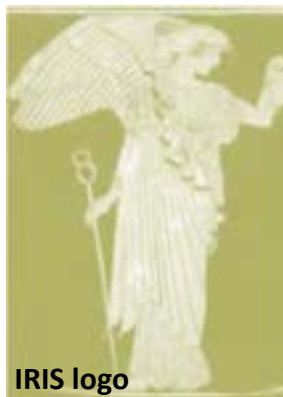
IRIS has been independently evaluated in a randomised controlled trial in Bristol and launched its first pilot in Wales in November 2014 in Cardiff and the Vale of Glamorgan region, followed by the Cwm Taf region.

The objectives of the service are to:

- ⇒ Increase knowledge of GP staff about domestic abuse and the help available for patients.
- ⇒ Improve the confidence of general practice staff to ask questions about possible abuse in a safe way.
- ⇒ Make referrals (in a timely manner appropriate to the needs of the patient and the identified risk) resulting in improved patient care.
- ⇒ Improve the recording of domestic abuse in the patients' medical notes.
- ⇒ Increase the number of patients referred from GPs for help with domestic abuse.
- ⇒ Improve data collection and analysis of the number of disclosures and referrals.
- ⇒ Improve the safety of patients by reducing repeat victimisation.

Research indicates that women are more likely to disclose domestic violence and abuse to their GP than to anyone else. The pilot has proved extremely successful; to date it has generated more than double the amount of referrals that were expected with Year 1 resulting in 156 and Year 2 resulting in 284 referrals. Prior to the pilot, GPs had only generated 5 referrals annually to specialist services. The analysis of the pilot identifies that the effectiveness of IRIS increases year on year with IRIS trained GP's being 22 times more likely to ask about domestic abuse than a non-IRIS trained GP.

Funding was found by the South Wales Police and Crime Commissioner to extend the pilot for a further year during 2017/18, but in 2018/19, the Cardiff and Vale University Health Board have secured funding in to train the remaining GP surgeries in the region.



From 2019 the service will therefore be mainstreamed into existing service provision, with minimal funding needed to ensure continuation of training and support.

WE WILL:

Remain committed to mainstreaming the IRIS model across all GP surgeries in the region

Formal Reviews

The Office for National Statistics has undertaken analysis of homicides combining data between April 2013 - March 2016. Analysis shows:

- There were a total of 454 domestic homicides in England and Wales; this represents 31% of all homicides where the victim was aged 16+.
- The majority of victims were female (70%, or 319), with 30% male (135); this contrasts with victims of non-domestic homicides, where the majority of victims were male (88%, or 704) and 12% were female.
- Over 3/4 of female victims were killed by a male partner or ex-partner (76%, 242 females).
- Only 3% of female victims (11 females) were killed by a female, 8 of which were killed by their mother; females were killed by their fathers in 34 cases.
- The majority of male victims (66%) were killed by another male; a higher proportion of male victims were killed by a family member than females (47% compared with 23%).
- Around half (53%) of male victims were killed by a partner/ex-partner (32 male/40 females).

Home Office Multi Agency Statutory Guidance (revised December 2016) is issued under section 9 (3) of the Domestic Violence Crime and Victims Act 2004 and, since April 2011, there has been a statutory requirement for local Community Safety Partnerships to conduct Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) following a homicide that meets the following criteria: where the death of a person aged 16 or over has, or appears to have, resulted from violence, abuse or neglect by:

- a person to whom he/she was related or with whom he/she was or had been in an intimate personal relationship, or
- a member of the same household as himself/herself.

The DHR's purpose as outlined in the Guidance is:

- ⇒ To establish what lessons are to be learned regarding the way in which local professionals and agencies work individually and together to safeguard victims;
- ⇒ To identify clearly what those lessons are both within and between agencies, how and within what timescales they will be acted on, and what is expected to change as a result;
- ⇒ To apply these lessons to service responses including changes to inform national and local policies and procedures as appropriate;
- ⇒ To prevent domestic violence and homicide and improve service responses by developing a coordinated multi-agency approach to ensure that abuse is identified and responded to effectively at the earliest opportunity;
- ⇒ To contribute to a better understanding of the nature of domestic violence and abuse; and
- ⇒ To highlight good practice.

"Reviews should illuminate the past to make the future safer."

Home Office Guidance, 2016

To date the region has initiated 8 Domestic Homicide Reviews. The breakdown of these Reviews is shown in the table (right). Such Reviews can be lengthy, costly and emotionally challenging for Panel members and family alike.

Also these reviews can be undertaken alongside court proceedings (both criminal and Coroner), Child Practice Reviews, Adult Practice Reviews, Further Serious Offence Reviews, internal and external formal investigations (including the Independent Police Complaints Commission and the UHB Root Cause Analysis) and staff disciplinary proceedings. All of these processes are governed by different guidance whether UK-wide or Welsh Government policy led and can often duplicate attendees and overlap reviewing criteria. Nonetheless, the findings of all of these reviews are invaluable if lives are made safer because learning from past mistakes has been remedied.

It must be acknowledged that there are other VAWDASV related deaths that do not meet the criteria for a DHR. These include death by dangerous driving and road traffic collisions (where the victim is being pursued by a

perpetrator), deaths caused by individuals to whom the victim was not related or in a relationship with but where there was an element of abuse (e.g. neighbours) and suicides where victims have felt there is no other way out of their abusive situations.

Due to the time to undertake each DHR, partners will often implement learning and amend policies and procedures as early as possible. The Welsh Government are reviewing the DHR process in Wales and potential changes to national policy.

WE WILL:

- Ensure that the learning from all formal service reviews including DHRs is reflected in service delivery and is shared widely
- Implement any Welsh Government policy changes arising from its review of DHR processes

	Homicide			Victim		Perpetrator		
	Date of Homicide	Method of killing	Relationship (victim to perpetrator)	Gender	Age	Gender	Age	Sentence
Cardiff	Dec-15	Strangulation	Ex-partners	F	28	M	45	17 years
	Aug-15	Stabbing	Grandfather/grandson	M	67	M	16	3 years
	Jan-16	Arson	Father/daughter	M	59	F	27	Not guilty - insanity
	Jul-16	Head injury	Wife/husband	F	85	M	86	committed suicide
	Aug-16	Assault	Partners	F	24	M	23	18 years
	Sep-16	Stabbing	Ex-partners	F/M	21/34	M	20	23 years, 4 months
	Sep-17	Stabbing	Partners	F	26	M	46	18 years
Vale	Aug-16	Set alight	Ex-partners	F	54	M	62	17 years, 4 months
No children in any of these households								

White Ribbon Campaign

The White Ribbon Campaign is the largest effort in the world of men working to end male violence against women. Started in Canada in November 1991, the White Ribbon Campaign (WRC) is active in over 60 nations across the world including Canada, Australia, Pakistan, Italy the UK. The White Ribbon UK branch was established in 2004 with separate Scotland (2006) and Ireland (2010) branches established soon after.

WRC states that "This is not and never has been a 'women's issue'. We address men directly so they understand the scale of the problem, and become part of the solution, alongside women." The campaign asks men to wear a White Ribbon as a personal pledge to never commit, condone or remain silent about violence against women to be the faces and leaders as Ambassadors in local awareness raising and education activities.



In 2014, the Minister for Housing and Regeneration, the late Carl Sergeant, urged all local authorities in Wales to sign up to the WRC. Both Cardiff the Vale of Glamorgan Councils duly applied and were awarded White Ribbon City/Town status by December 2014. Other organisations such as South Wales Police followed suit soon after.

The Campaign has also chosen the International Day to eliminate Violence Against Women as White Ribbon Day (25th November each year). To date activities have included the annual march to Llandaff Cathedral and the multi-faith service, stands in public spaces including hospitals and supermarkets, an annual 'Walk a Mile in Her Shoes' event through Cardiff city centre, a flower bed depicting the White Ribbon and stickers on Police and Fire Service fleet vehicles.

All partners are committed to a new regional application to renew the status already held - this is being led by the local authorities but will require the input of all partners to implement the required action plan of activities. Ideally a White Ribbon Wales branch of the charity would ensure that any funding from the sale of merchandise would remain in Wales and all publicity and merchandise would reflect the national legislation around VAWDASV and the Welsh language.

#Whiteribboncardiffvale had a reach of 2.1m people in 2017

"The people who could do most to improve the situation of so many women and children are in fact, men. It's in our hands to stop violence towards women." Patrick Stewart



WE WILL:

- Implement the White Ribbon Action Plan across the region
- Continue to advocate for a White Ribbon Wales

A close-up photograph of two hands, palms facing each other, with the words 'HELP' and 'ME' written in yellow marker on the palms. The hands are positioned in the center of the frame, with the fingers spread. The background is a solid, bright yellow color.

HELP

ME

CHAPTER FOUR

PROTECT

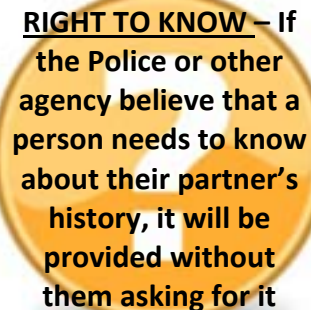
Improve the multi-agency response and support to all victims and their children regardless of risk level and needs.

Clare's Law / Sarah's Law Disclosures

Clare's Law (Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme) allows the Police to disclose bad character information to men and women who believe themselves or their children to be at risk from another person. It was established after Clare Wood was stabbed to death by her ex-boyfriend, who had been stalking her. Following her death, Clare's parents campaigned for "Clare's Law" as they believed that if she had known about his violent past, she would never have entered into a relationship with him. Coming into force across the UK in 2012 there are 2 strands:



RIGHT TO ASK – any person can request a disclosure about somebody with whom they are in, or about to start a relationship



RIGHT TO KNOW – If the Police or other agency believe that a person needs to know about their partner's history, it will be provided without them asking for it

During 2016/17 the region have made 90 Clare's Law disclosures from 134 applications.

The sex offenders register contains the details of anyone convicted, cautioned or released from prison for a sexual offence since September 1997. All convicted sex offenders must register with the Police, in person, within three days of their conviction, or release from prison. They must continue this registration on an annual basis -

those with a jail term of 30 months to life are subject to an indefinite term of registration but can appeal after 15 years; a sentence of 6-30 months requires 10 years on the register; and a sentence of under 6 months requires up to 7 years registration. Those in receipt of a Police Caution can be registered for up to 2 years.

From 2011 the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme, known as Sarah's Law, allows parents, carers and guardians to ask the Police if someone has a record for child sexual offences. The Scheme was developed by Sara Payne, mother of Sarah who was abducted and murdered at age 8. Although disclosure is not guaranteed, it can trigger an investigation to see if a person has a known history even if there are no firm grounds for suspicion.

WE WILL:
Further promote Disclosure Schemes at all available opportunities

Notices and Orders

A Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN) is an emergency non-molestation and eviction notice which can be issued by the Police to a perpetrator when attending a domestic abuse incident (39 issued in 16/17). Effective from the time of issue, it gives the victim the immediate support they require. Within 48 hours of a DVPN being served, an application for a Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO) may then be made by the Police to the Magistrates Court.

DVPOs are a new civil order power that enable the Police and Magistrates Courts to put in place protective measures in the immediate aftermath of a domestic violence incident, where there is insufficient evidence to charge a perpetrator and provide protection to a victim via bail conditions. In 16/17, 34 were granted regionally. A DVPO can prevent the perpetrator from returning to a residence and from having contact with the victim for up to 28 days, allowing the victim time to consider their options with the help of a support agency. Both the DVPN and DVPO contain a condition prohibiting the perpetrator from molesting the victim.

The Anti-social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) and Sexual Risk Orders (SROs). An SHPO is a measure given by the Magistrates' Court or Crown Court to a person who poses a risk of sexual harm to the public or an individual person. They can be made in relation to a person who has been convicted or cautioned for an offence under the Sexual Offences Act 2003 in the UK or abroad. Prohibitions can be wide ranging and include preventing travel overseas, restrictions on undertaking certain forms of employment and limiting Internet use by the offender.

An SHPO lasts for a minimum of five years and has no maximum length, except for any foreign travel restrictions stated in the Order, which must be renewed after five years.

SROs can be used to impose prohibitions on an individual who has committed an act of a sexual nature, as a result of which there is reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary to make an Order to protect the public from harm. There is no requirement for the individual to have actually been convicted of any offence. Only the Police are able to make an application to the Court for an SRO.

An SRO prohibits the relevant individual from doing anything described in the Order. The prohibition either lasts for a fixed period of not less than two years (as specified in the Order) or until a further Order is made.

Both SHPOs and SROs may contain foreign travel restrictions where this is necessary for the purpose of protecting children or vulnerable adults abroad.

A Forced Marriage Protection Order (FMPO) assists those who are in, or about to enter, a forced marriage. An FMPO is unique to each case and contains legally binding conditions and directions that change the behaviour of a person or persons trying to force someone into marriage and aims to protect the victim. The Court can make an Order in an emergency so that protection is in place straight away.

WE WILL:

Improve the use of Notices and Orders across the region.

Safeguarding



The Welsh Government's National Training Framework Statutory Guidance, published in January 2016 under s.15 of the Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 states that:

"Whilst violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence are safeguarding issues, it is important they are not only seen as issues of child protection. To do so may exclude adults from services they require and miss the wider needs of families affected by these issues. The purposes of this specific, focussed Framework is to acknowledge VAWDASV as significant social care, public health and social justice issues, directly affecting a significant proportion of the Welsh population, including children and young people, as primary issues."

This is supported by the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act 2014 which changes the way people's needs are assessed and the way

services are delivered. Citizens have more of a say in the care and support they receive and there are also stronger powers to keep people safe from abuse and neglect.

Working together to protect children and vulnerable adults and promote their welfare is therefore a key legislative and policy requirement of all agencies. The identification of risk, to ask, act and refer all safeguarding concerns is the duty of all professionals employed by the partner agencies in the region, both statutory and third sector.

Governing the approach to safeguarding are the two regional boards - the Regional Safeguarding Adults Board (RSAB) and the Regional Safeguarding Children Board (RSCB). The role of the Boards is to ensure partner agencies are working well together and delivering their responsibilities.

Policies, procedures and training for staff and all partners is coordinated by the business unit administering both Boards.



SURVIVORS' VOICES

What people don't realise is that when you have at last separated, a new form of abuse begins - the stalking - leaving abusive messages on your answerphone and standing outside your house at 2am. It was then that the neighbours started calling the Police.

Stalking...He had a bike. Everywhere I turned he was there across the road at school pretending to alter his wheel. He would drive around my street late at night copying down registration numbers, especially if I had visitors. He followed a worker home and put nails and knife blades in my tyres. My circle of friends shrunk.

He threw the phone at me in the car - "transfer the money", he said. I picked up the phone - the line was live. He looked at me 'do it now' he mouthed, as he put his foot to the floor up the winding b-road. The kids were in the back of the car - we drove full pelt. I transferred the money - £10,000 from his card to mine. The car resumed calm driving. The kids were safe; I was safe, because I had done exactly as he asked.

He did not hit me... He frequently told me this as he held me down with the knife on the table. I did whatever he asked, I wanted to survive.

We are trying to advocate for and protect our children from ongoing abuse by going to family court. We are the only ones who can advocate, but we are limited in witnesses. We leave family court feeling gagged and incorrectly viewed as two kids squabbling in the playground and our children end up with no advocate. Our children end up traumatised and not safeguarded.

I ran. It was not safe to stay. I was pregnant with two small children. I was technically homeless. I have no solicitor. No support. My job is in jeopardy. I have to fight my way through benefits and housing systems. I have to attend family court in this state. They are not interested in what happened before I left. He has a solicitor. He is allowed to leer over me in the waiting room. He is allowed contact. He loves family court. He knows it aids him in his abuse towards me and the kids. We go 21 times over 8 years before me and my kids are protected.



Cardiff Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub

Ineffective information sharing and joint working was a consistent finding of Serious Case Reviews within Cardiff; these findings have been mirrored in other areas of the UK. This has led to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) model becoming an increasingly adopted approach in addressing the issue UK-wide. A Home Office evaluation in July 2014 identified the MASH model as making a positive contribution to the effective management of Child Sexual Exploitation in Gangs and of Domestic Abuse. Therefore Cardiff partners agreed to establish a MASH which became operational in September 2016. The aims of the MASH model in Cardiff are:

- ⇒ To improve the capacity and efficiency of existing referral management and risk assessment systems in collaboration with key partners.
- ⇒ To improve demand management for statutory assessments by ensuring vulnerable children and adults receive timely interventions to prevent their needs from escalating.
- ⇒ To improve the effectiveness of risk assessment in relation to children and adults considered to be at risk of significant harm.

This facility, based at Cardiff Bay Police station, offers an environment which supports effective sharing of information, collaboration and understanding between professionals and third sector agencies concerned with the safeguarding of adults and children.



This is managed through agreed operating procedures, a Wales Accord on Sharing of Personal Information (WASPI) information sharing protocol and is overseen by a multi-agency Board. Key partners have allocated space and use of their own IT systems to record and share information in a timely manner. A shared system allows for greater collaboration on cases, pulling together key information to support safeguarding solutions and safety planning.

In Cardiff, all safeguarding concerns go via the Cardiff Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub. Concerns may be raised in following ways: via a Public Protection Notice (PPN) form completed by the Police, a Multi-Agency Referral Form (MARF) completed by professionals working across the public and third sector or via an A1 'Adults at Risk' form that again is completed by professionals working across the public and third sectors.

Referrals to Multi-Agency Referral Assessment Conference (MARAC) are also received by the MASH. The MASH facilitates a 'live time'

daily discussion process involving all relevant agencies to put in place strategies to safeguard victims. On average 7 referrals are discussed in this way each day. This approach enables multi-agency information to be discussed and decisions to be made in a timely manner.



To support the statutory response to safeguarding, the new specialist VAWDASV service in Cardiff is also responsible for ensuring an IDVA/IPA is based within the MASH each day. This worker can provide valuable input into daily discussions and act as liaison between all services, providing advice and guidance on cases.

Managing VAWDASV PPNs

South Wales Police identify victims as either Standard, Medium or High risk following Police assessment at a domestic incident and then refer victims through the PPN process or other referral.

In the Vale, VAWDASV PPNs are managed by a dedicated worker employed by the local authority, based within the Community Safety team. This allows for cross-referencing with anti-

social behaviour cases to improve the intelligence gathering to inform wider safeguarding processes. In Cardiff the local authority has used the third sector to manage the PPN process for some time. The average weekly total of domestic abuse PPN referrals received for the region for 16/17 across the risk levels are shown below:

High	Medium	Standard
Weekly Avg.	Weekly Avg.	Weekly Avg.
20	45	15

In both local authorities, an IDVA/IPA is used to make contact with victims and offer advice, support and advocacy within prescribed timescales - high risk victims are contacted within 1 day, medium risk 3 days and standard risk 7 days.

The priority is obviously to support those assessed as high risk to address immediate safety concerns, but the region identified the need to address standard and medium risk victims more effectively to stop escalation of risk and to provide effective early intervention. This requires some reallocation of funding through recommissioning and revised specialist service specifications.

WE WILL:

- Work with partners to ensure continuous improvement of the MASH
- Closely monitor the specialist service response to PPNs

MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference)

MARACs are multi-agency meetings where statutory and voluntary agency representatives share information about high risk victims in order to produce a coordinated action plan to increase victim safety. The role of the MARAC is to provide a forum for effective information sharing and partnership working amongst a diverse range of adult and child focussed services in order to enhance the safety of high risk victims and their children.

The concept of MARAC was first trialled in Cardiff in 2002 for domestic abuse victims and now there are over 250 such MARACs across the UK.

The region now operates 2 MARACs for domestic abuse victims (fortnightly meetings - 1 in the Vale and one for Cardiff), 1 for sex workers (monthly meetings) and 1 for human trafficking (monthly meetings). Each locality has signed up to its own WASPI.

Referrals are received from a wide range of statutory and third sector agencies using the Safe Lives DASH-Ric, a standardised form designed to identify high risk victims, which is commonly used by all partners.



The Safe Lives charity (formerly CAADA) have the responsibility for overseeing the operation of all

MARAC's across the UK and undertake annual reviews of MARACs and develop guidance, procedures, templates and training. The following is a breakdown of Domestic Abuse MARAC cases received and discussed between Jan-Dec 2017 across the region:

MARAC Jan-Dec 17	Cardiff	Vale
Cases Referred	1208	n/k
Cases Discussed	453	319
Repeats	96 (21%)	134 (42%)
No. Children	657	384
BME Victims	60 (13%)	28 (9%)
Male Victims	20 (4%)	16 (5%)
LGBT Victims	3 (1%)	4 (1%)
Disabled Victim	6 (1%)	52 (16%)
Pregnant Victim	24 (5%)	n/k
Victim aged 16/17	8 (2%)	8 (3%)
Victim aged 60+	16 (4%)	15 (5%)

Levels of cases discussed from those with protected characteristics are generally in line with Safe Lives guidance, however Cardiff needs to improve its questioning around disabilities including complex issues such as mental health and substance misuse. The Vale needs to better record those who are pregnant and manage repeat cases. Individually, Cardiff is classified as a High Volume MARAC, although numbers of cases discussed each fortnight have reduced following the implementation of the Daily Discussions process at the MASH.



Although each MARAC monitors agreed actions by partners, the true outcomes of the MARAC process are not fully understood regionally, especially whether victims feel supported throughout. Cardiff University has been asked to undertake a piece of work to better understand the future of MARACs, given the changes brought about by the operation of the MASH locally. It will also review how the entire process can be made more effective for partners to respond appropriately so that victims can be better safeguarded. Views of all partners and survivors will be sought as part of the evaluation.



WE WILL:

- **Improve the quality of MARAC referrals across the region**
- **Review the findings of the research into the future of MARAC and consider any impact on existing processes**

Specialist Courts

Cardiff & Vale of Glamorgan Magistrates Court is an accredited Specialist Domestic Violence Court. Cases are usually heard on a Monday each week, with victims being supported by their IDVA/IPA. Videoconferencing facilities exist to support those who cannot attend in person. The Probation Service aims to support victims by being aware of their views and wishes. When they are fully aware of the court conditions applied, this makes it easier to work through with perpetrators and any safeguarding considerations for victims.

The difference between civil and criminal procedures can be confusing for victims and perpetrators alike; very often they will be dealing with both systems. Family law generally involves issues that have to be decided when an intimate relationship breaks down, and can also involve childcare matters. The family court helps solve disagreements and helps protect children and young people who may be at risk of harm. In any application for contact, residence and child arrangements where there is alleged or admitted domestic violence or abuse or risk of this by a party to the case, clear guidelines are followed.



This 'Practice Direction' was amended in October 2017 to ensure that when considering child contact, the court must now assess if there is an ongoing risk of domestic abuse to the child or the parent in cases where domestic violence and/or abuse is a factor.



CAFCASS Cymru (Children and Family Court Advocacy and Support Service) provides a voice for children in Wales that are involved with the Family Justice System, working with families and other organisations to find long-term solutions for the child. Although appointed by the courts, CAFCASS is not a legal service - it provides expert independent social work advice to family courts across Wales. Legal Aid can help meet the costs of legal advice, mediation and court/tribunal representation. Legal Aid can be applied for if there is evidence that a victim and/or their children have been victims of domestic abuse and/or financial control and have been at risk of harm from an ex-partner. Victims usually need to show that they cannot afford to pay for this help.

WE WILL:

- **Better support victims through the criminal and civil justice processes**
- **Work with campaigners to strengthen victims voices across all courts**

"My 7 year old looked at me from behind the sofa. I held his coat out to him. His father shouted from the door. Our son's eyes did the talking whilst my hands, my encouraging words, gave him to his dad despite wanting to protect him. He says desperately "why are you sending me mum when I have told you what happens? I told you I don't feel safe." He had told me so I could protect him - he doesn't know it's the family court who aren't listening. I desperately hold the pain in as I do the opposite of what my child needs." Survivor, South Wales

Housing-Related Support

Having made the decision to leave an abusive relationship, this becomes the most risky time for victims as this opens them up to other forms of abuse such as stalking and harassment. Across the region there are 84 units of crisis/emergency accommodation for victims and, if necessary, their families who need to flee from their abuse and feel safe. These range from 1-bed self-contained dispersed units to family sized rooms in shared houses accommodating up to 7 families.

Units	Women Only	Men Only	Either
DA, SV, HBV	61	5	6
Trafficking	8	4	0
TOTALS	69	9	6

In line with best practice guidelines of the Welsh Government Modernisation Group, such refuges offer self-contained units wherever possible to allow for different family sizes, including older and male children to be accommodated with their parent. The dispersed unit approach adopted in the Vale of Glamorgan is being explored regionally for male victims.

The Modernisation Group also advocated the use of the Intake and Assessment model trialled in Cardiff, which has proved beneficial in delivering short-term, emergency, safe accommodation to allow for a full assessment of need to be undertaken. Then a move to a specialist refuge can be facilitated or, where it is safe and

practicable to do so, a return to a target-hardened property in the community.

Over 700 households accessed refuge in 2016/17. The breakdown of family size is shown in the next table. Unfortunately not everyone can access crisis/refuge accommodation in the region when they need it. UK Routes to Support (formerly Refuges Online) is a network of refuges across the UK to allow victims to access safe crisis/emergency accommodation out of area.

Adult Accompanied by:	No. of Households	TOTAL PEOPLE
0 children	439	439
1 child	66	132
2 children	125	375
3 children	44	176
4 children	14	70
5+ children	0	0
TOTALS	688	1192

Services in the region understand the barriers to accommodation-based support caused by immigration legislation. Bawso predominantly mitigates these barriers and provides safe accommodation and support to victims and children with no recourse to public funds (NRPF) and other insecure immigration status, bringing in other resources to finance this provision:

NRPF	14/15	15/16	16/17
No. presenting	44	31	27
No. supported	14	18	16

Move-on from all refuges can be into a step-down supported housing scheme or a return to

residential accommodation either in the social or private rented sectors. Both local authorities prioritise cases in their social housing allocation policies and can assist with bonds etc. The impact of the proposed Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016 legislation on accommodation for victims is yet to be fully understood as the implementation has been further delayed until 2019.

Other crisis support in Cardiff includes IPA support to accompany police call-outs to incidents. This has proved beneficial as the IPA can talk through the range of options open to victims and can support the Police in encouraging formal reporting. This can then be followed by a period of intensive tenancy support where the victim wants to remain in their own home, rather than access refuge.

Target hardening can also be accessed for victims who want and are able to remain in their home with additional safety measures (see p.59). Use of security and safety measures around the homes negates the need for family upheaval. This can also be supplemented with a period of tenancy support in any tenure to ensure that the victim feels safe in their home and can engage once more with their community in safety.

WE WILL:

- Continually monitor the use of crisis/emergency accommodation to ensure provision for those who need it most
- Assess the impact of welfare reform changes and the Renting Homes Act on specialist accommodation for victims

CASE STUDY

An employee disclosed to her line manager that she was experiencing threatening and controlling behaviour by her ex-partner. They had now ended the relationship but the abuse had continued and increased, resulting in harassment and further threats. The ex-partner was also an employee and they both worked at the same site, though not in the same department. The emotional abuse and anxiety experienced by the victim on a daily basis at the thought of seeing her ex-partner was impacting on her work and affecting her emotional well-being. She was referred by her line manager to an IDVA who was able to offer expert support and advice as often as the employee required.

Once she had engaged with the IDVA and felt able to discuss the extent of her abuse, it became clear that additional support was required. The employee described her fear of returning to her car at the end of her working day, the thought of seeing her ex-partner at work and the intimidation that she felt due to the position that he had. The IDVA completed a risk assessment and a safety/support plan which included a referral to a specialist agency that provided additional locks, vibration alarms and a door brace for the property; supporting her in reporting each incident to the police; a referral to a solicitor for advice and support around child contact and financial advice to maintain her home.

As well as practical support, the IDVA undertook therapeutic work including helping the employee to understand power and control, post separation tactics of abuse and acknowledge and challenge her feelings of self blame which often accompanies domestic abuse. With the victim's consent the IDVA spoke with her line manager to explore what adjustments the employer could facilitate including altering working hours or a move to another workplace. A new parking permit was issued that changed the area where her car was parked at work. She was referred to employee wellbeing for additional support and advised to speak with her GP; her line manager would also be her initial point of contact should she feel anxious at work.

As is often the case, the harassment from her ex-partner did increase following the relationship ending however with support in place and her increased confidence to report to the police, the risk has since reduced and the employee has said that she feels a lot safer and happier. She now knows that there is support available and how to make contact should she need any further support in the future.

Workplace Policies

In the UK every year, 20% of employed women take time off work because of VAWDASV and 2% lose their jobs as a direct result of the abuse. 53% of abused workers (male and female) miss at least 3 days from work per month (*Welsh Women's Aid, 2017*).



For employers, this can manifest into performance and productivity concerns. The effects of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence can include decreased productivity, poor time-keeping, stress, absenteeism, errors and increased employee turnover. It is also important to recognise that whilst VAWDASV impacts on the health, safety and wellbeing of employees, for some the workplace can be the safest place to be and for many this is the only element of their life they feel they have some degree of control over.

All statutory partners in the region fully recognise the duty of care owed to their employees and have therefore revised or are currently revising their existing domestic abuse workplace policies to encompass the wider issues under the VAWDASV Act. It is hoped that other non-statutory partners, including private sector employers, will be encouraged to develop their own VAWDASV workplace policies.

"Equality is the soul of liberty; there is, in fact, no liberty without it." Frances Wright (Scottish Writer)

Employers can also extend their duty of care through sub-contractual arrangements. This is usually undertaken through explicitly outlining legal requirements in any contract terms and conditions to look out for, and report, any safeguarding matters when working directly with clients or when working in their homes.

The requirement for all contracted staff to be aware of safeguarding issues is nothing new - child protection protocols have been used for some time but a wider awareness of VAWDASV will be of huge benefit as such contractors are often the real eyes and ears of statutory services that can spot the early signs of abuse. Assisting contractors to develop workplace policies will also ensure that such duty of care is extended to all contracted staff.

WE WILL:

- **Develop and adopt revised VAWDASV workplace policies and encourage all partners to do the same**
- **Adopt the requirement for contractors to develop workplace policies through commissioning and procurement arrangements**
- **Ensure contractors are aware of the issues and understand referral pathways**



Wherever possible and safe to do so, victims should be supported to stay in their existing home with additional security measures if necessary. As well as offering practical solutions to prevent unwanted access, they can offer peace of mind to victims. Such provision is often referred to as ‘target hardening’ and can include security measures on the fabric of the building such as external locks on gates, security lighting, fencing and CCTV, or internal measures such as window locks, fireproof letterboxes, bogus caller buttons and community alarms.

Currently, through their landlord and/or anti-social behaviour functions, local authorities and other Registered Social Landlords offer a range of options. Some measures, such as community alarms and CCTV are a finite resource and

landlords need to ensure operating units are recycled when no longer required.

All refuge provision has CCTV and victims are provided with personal attack alarms. Assessments are carried out on properties with victims before any measures are installed. The local authority can provide the safety measures for those who rent privately so long as the landlord consents. In addition, the Fire Service and the Police also provide security equipment to victims. Figures for 16/17 are as follows:

Area:	Cardiff		Vale	
Provider:	Referred	Installed	Referred	Installed
Council/RSL	169	154	55	55
Fire Service	79	48	23	15
Police	n/k	n/k	15 available	
TOTAL	Min. 272 Installed			

Monitoring of the availability and use of such equipment is therefore key. The region needs to explore the current approaches to target hardening and consider if any shared practice can be implemented to combine efforts.

WE WILL:

Review the availability of target hardening options and develop a regional approach

"For years I felt constantly afraid in my own home, now it is the safe place it should be." Survivor, South Wales



CHAPTER FIVE

SUPPORT

Research



The region is a prominent supporter of the use of research and fully embraces all opportunities to be involved in exploring issues in-depth and developing innovative solutions to address them. Over the past 10 years, partnerships have been developed with a range of Welsh and English Universities to take forward a number of pieces of research that explore different elements of the VAWDASV agenda. Some findings have already been translated into service delivery and have proved to work such as MARAC, IDVA and IRIS. Other research has ceased and revised service delivery is still in its infancy, whilst other projects are ongoing, such as Change That Lasts; these will be discussed further throughout this chapter.

WE WILL:
Actively participate in a range of meaningful research projects to broaden understanding and improve services

Independent Advocates

The main purpose of Independent Domestic Violence Advocates (IDVA), or Independent Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocates (ISVA) is to address the safety of victims at high risk of harm from intimate partners, ex-partners or family members to secure their safety and the safety of their children. In Cardiff, IDVAs have been renamed as Independent Personal Advocates (IPAs) to acknowledge their wider remit under the VAWDASV Act.

Serving as a victim’s primary point of contact, IDVA/ISVA/IPAs normally work with victims from the point of crisis, assessing the level of risk and discussing the range of suitable options leading to the creation of a workable safety plan. They are proactive in implementing the plans which address immediate safety, including practical steps to protect victims and their children, as well as longer-term solutions. These plans will include actions from MARAC as well as sanctions and remedies available through other organisations. The IDVA/ISVA/IPA’s role in all multi-agency settings is to keep the client’s perspective and safety at the centre of proceedings and be the victim’s voice.

IDVAs/ISVAs/IPAs receive specialist accredited training as part of the National Training Framework and hold nationally recognised qualifications. Studies have shown that when high risk clients engage with an IDVA/ISVA, there

are clear and measurable improvements in safety, including a reduction in the escalation and severity of abuse and a reduction or even cessation in repeat incidents.

IDVA / ISVA / IPA Specialism (not FTE)	No.
Health-Based	1
Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)	5
Immigration/ Human Trafficking	1
MASH	1
Court-Based	3
Flying Start (children aged 0-4)	2
Families 1st	1
Young Male Victims	1
Children and Young People	2
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender	1
General	23

In the region, there are 41 workers, some with specialisms/specific roles outlined in the table above. Although originally established to work with the highest risk cases, it has been recognised regionally that supporting lower risk victims is beneficial, preventing further harm. IDVAs/ISVAs/IPAs are used to deliver a range of therapeutic and self-help interventions to help victims recognise and come to terms with the abuse experienced. This is especially important when perpetrators are undergoing interventions to prevent further abuse ‘spikes’.

Services are also becoming more trauma-informed, in acknowledgement of the impact of early childhood neglect and abuse on the physical health, mental health, and well-being of victims, compounded by the abuse experienced in later life. In Cardiff the new commissioned specialist service for female victims will use the Psychological Advocacy Towards Healing (PATH) intervention. This targeted 1-1 counselling has been developed by Bristol University and Cardiff Women's Aid participated in the largest European clinical trial. Research showed that those receiving the PATH intervention experienced clinically lower levels of psychological distress, depression and post-traumatic stress and a clinically important reduction in anxiety.



Not all specialist providers in the region employing IDVAs/ISVAs/IPAs hold the Safe Lives Leading Lights quality accreditation but all services either already hold or are in the process of applying for the Welsh Women's Aid National Quality Service Standards and/or other relevant Service Standards.

Therapeutic Group Work Options:



The Freedom Programme



SURVIVORS' VOICES

"If it wasn't for the services, understanding and support that Cardiff Women's Aid provided me with I would not be where I am today. I am not sure I would even be here at all (I know that may seem like a strong statement) but I owe so much to them.

I was referred via the IRIS project from my GP. I was really lucky to be one of the first to take part in the Recovery Toolkit programme, which was amazing. I learnt so much more of what I had/was experiencing; this course was the beginning of a new life for me. I cannot explain how grateful I am to have participated in this. It helped me see things differently and made me feel like I was not alone and not the only one going through so much.

I was given a great opportunity to go on the PATH project which once again helped me so much - both these courses helped me with my self-esteem and my confidence. I previously had counselling through my GP but never opened up what I was experiencing and found no help. I feel I have a lot to be thankful for from Women's Aid, they really helped me change my life around. I don't like to think where I would be today without them and their support and specialised services. I feel extremely lucky to have had been given the opportunity to access such great support services and I am grateful for that. Once again I truly believe my life would not be the way it is now without them."

"It was only with support from an IDVA that my situation was at last taken seriously and I gained the first steps in moving safely away from a situation of coercive control that others I had reported to did not understand."

"Attending sessions that help individuals understand that what they have experienced is recognised and that they are not alone is a major contributing factor to moving on and re-building your life. Individual specialist counselling allows you to reflect on what you have been through and begin to find closure through this supportive healing process."

"I've learned that people will forget what you said, people will forget what you did, but people will never forget how you made them feel." Maya Angelou

Children and Young People

Underpinning Wales's approach to child protection is the importance placed on children's rights. The Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure 2011 made Wales the first country in the UK to incorporate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) into its domestic law. Therefore all Welsh policy and legislation has to take into account children's rights.

In 2015 the Welsh Government published its Programme for children and young people. This has 7 core aims, each linked to articles in the UNCRC. The programme says children and young people should:

- have a flying start in life
- have a comprehensive range of education and learning opportunities
- enjoy the best possible health and be free from abuse, victimisation and exploitation
- have access to play, leisure, sporting and cultural activities
- be listened to, treated with respect, and have their race and cultural identity recognised
- have a safe home and a community which supports physical and emotional wellbeing
- not be disadvantaged by poverty

Partners in the region fully support these aims and work collaboratively to ensure the safety of children and young people at all times.



As well as the wide range of awareness raising that takes place in schools and colleges, and the range of child protection arrangements in place across the region, children and young people can receive direct support for any abuse or trauma they have experienced or witnessed.

The main specialist providers in the region support children and young people with both individual and group work from ages 4-25. Some group work including Star and the Recovery Toolkit are aimed at working with the child and their parent/carer.

In addition, through the specialist Safe As team, Cardiff Women's Aid deliver the SODA (Survivors of Domestic Abuse) project, designed for teenagers who are using self-harm and experiencing suicide ideation to deal with the trauma of living, or having lived previously, with domestic violence or abuse. Dave's House is a programme for young men aged 17-25 years who may have been affected by domestic abuse, or are concerned about their behaviour within their own relationships. Cardiff Council is also funding a Male IDVA/IPA to support young men and boys who are more difficult to engage in discussing their experience of domestic violence/abuse. This service feeds into the Dave's House group work.

WE WILL:

Consider extending positive male role models to children and young people experiencing other types of violence and abuse

Family Interventions



One of the services offered by Atal y Fro is the Early Intervention programme. This means that as soon as a referral is received they call together the agencies who need to be involved, to develop a 'package' for the whole family, with safety always central. The package is initially for six weeks then reviewed and a longer term plan put together, providing a service for couples who wish to stay together or separate amicably. The service supports family members by providing one to one work for the victim, their partner and any children involved. This will often include required attendance on community perpetrator programmes, but many of those currently in existence do not support the different family compositions that exist, relying on the traditional family stereotype.

Services in Cwm Taf will be delivering similar family interventions through the PCC Transformation Fund programme to further test and pilot the whole-family approach.

WE WILL:

Research and consider family intervention models for future service delivery

People from a BME Background



BME victims' and their children's experience of violence can be shaped by their relationship to concepts such as culture and their

relationship with communities. These issues can define their experiences of violence and abuse and impact on their access to, and the types of services they may need or want. Additional barriers to support may be experienced by BME victims and their children due to the impact of language, discrimination, racism or immigration status. The region recognises the imperative to have services delivered by and for BME people.

The Centre for the Study of Safety and Well-being, University of Warwick and Imkaan undertook a study to explore the extent to which BME women and girls are disclosing sexual violence and accessing support and to look at emerging barriers and gaps to accessing support. The resulting report - *Between the Lines - Service Responses to Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Women and Girls Experiencing Sexual Violence* reviewed 38 specialist services across the UK.

Findings showed a lack of real understanding of the issues and a need for training and delivery of specialist services were recommended.

The population across Cardiff & the Vale (C&V) is constantly evolving, with a growing number of diverse ethnic cultures and increased migratory movement. With the increased diversity, it is not uncommon to identify increased cultural health concerns which affect reproductive, psychosocial and psychosexual health. This includes the practice of FGM; the trauma of which has been widely reported to be relived for many years after the mutilation takes place.

Noting the significant need for a seamless service to meet the needs of all females affected by FGM, it is proposed that a pilot community clinic is established. Cardiff & Vale UHB Midwifery service and Bawso will deliver a service that will help break down barriers to accessing care and ensure all females affected have access to clinicians and counselling support. It will also facilitate an opportunity to work with some of the deep-rooted cultural beliefs with older family and extended community members.

WE WILL:
Review the pilot FGM clinic's effectiveness

Review the pilot FGM clinic's effectiveness

Gypsy & Traveller Communities

Gypsies and travellers experience a high level of discrimination and prejudice in their daily lives, and experience great difficulty in maintaining their lifestyle and heritage. They are disadvantaged in accessing healthcare, education, and securing accommodation.

Research shows that domestic abuse is a significant health issue for the Gypsy & Traveller communities. A recent study estimated that between 60% – 80% of women from travelling communities experience domestic abuse during their lives, compared to 25% of the female population generally. Cultural expectations combined with the isolated nature of the communities, can make it difficult for domestic violence to be challenged with successive generations of both men and women viewing domestic abuse as normal. A Gypsy or Traveller woman leaving because of domestic abuse not only loses her home and partner, but also her community, her culture and her way of life. For these reasons, Gypsies and Travellers are far less likely to report an incident or to seek help.

WE WILL:
 Raise awareness of available support services to the Gypsy and Traveller communities

Raise awareness of available support services to the Gypsy and Traveller communities

"I was 14 years old when my mother presented me with the picture of a man I later learned I had been promised to at the age of eight. I was the one who dared to say: 'No, I was born here, I want to go to school – I don't want to marry a stranger.'"

Jasvinder Sanghera, CBE, founder of Karma Nirvana

Jasvinder Sanghera, CBE, founder of Karma Nirvana

Male Victims

Both local authorities in the region have identified a need for discrete male victim provision and acknowledge that the delivery of services to male victims can differ from those provided to female victims. Although practically there are similarities in that they require non-judgmental validation of the abuse suffered, a safe place to stay and support to rebuild their lives. It is evident that some male victims are also accompanied by their children of either gender.

Access to services is often made via male-specific helplines or through Council homelessness routes. In terms of a safe place to stay, Cardiff currently hosts the South Wales male-only refuge. The dispersed refuge service currently delivered in the Vale of Glamorgan has been identified as a good model for complex cases including larger families and male victims.

Work is underway to explore best practice and develop a more rounded end-to-end service for male victims, to replicate the seamless services offered to female victims. To broaden economies of scale, other South Wales local authorities have been invited to participate in the needs assessment and commissioning process. Data and views will be captured from partners, current providers and past victims, along with best practice and research.

WE WILL:

Commission a specialist male victim service with wider regional partners

In 2016/17:



216 men contacted the Live Fear Free helpline



Dyn Project received 236 referrals to the Cardiff male IDVA



36 high risk male victims discussed at MARAC



Almost 100 males sought help from the SARC

LGBTQ+ Victims



IDVAs/ISVAs/IPAs work with victims who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender, however Rainbow Bridge is a service operated by Victim Support that specifically supports victims of domestic abuse who identify as LGBTQ+. This includes abuse from intimate partners, ex-partners (also heterosexual ex-partners) and relatives. Services include advocacy, personal and home security, emotional support and mentoring. Reporting from LGBT victims remains especially low and confidence to report and seek help needs to be encouraged. There is a willingness from partners to work and engage with organisations who have specialist knowledge of the needs of LGBTQ+ victims to ensure that services are accessible and appropriate.

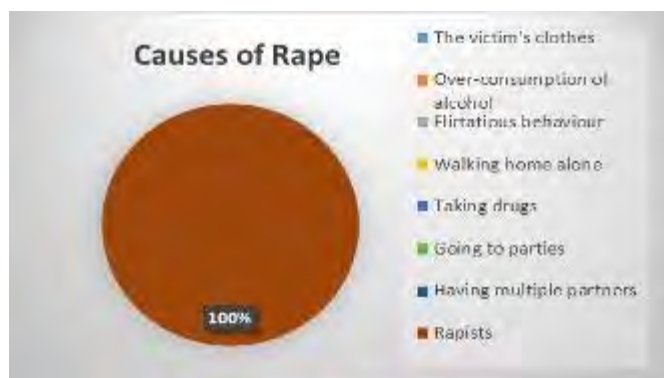
In respect of the transgender community, in July 2017 the UK Government announced plans to reform the Gender Recognition Act (2004). The proposed changes include making the process to change the gender on someone's birth certificate less bureaucratic and bring it into line with existing non-medicalised processes for changing gender, e.g. on passports, relying on 'self-identification'. Changing attitudes to gender and sexuality are hotly discussed subjects and the proposed changes to legislation are proving controversial. Currently, the Equality Act 2010 has exemptions that permit single-sex services, occupations, communal accommodation and sporting activities where these are a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate aim. Campaigners raise concerns that a move towards gender self-identification could have unintended consequences. These issues are complex and clearly require further open discussion regarding service accessibility and delivery.

WE WILL:

- **Strengthen links with specialist LGBTQ+ organisations to improve services and increase reporting**
- **Ensure services are responsive to LGBTQ+ victims**

Sexual Assault Referral Centre

The full extent of the effect of sexual violence within our communities is largely unknown as many victims do not report to the Police. Male rape is particularly under reported, the reasons for not reporting include shame, guilt and fear of not being believed or of being denounced for what has occurred. Myths and strong prejudices surrounding male sexuality also prevent men from coming forward.



Ynys Saff Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) offers services to victims of sexual violence, meeting the needs of all ages and all genders. Its aim is to offer appropriate support and care required at the point of need, working to advocate on behalf of the client ensuring that the service is victim focused at all times. The SARC is based in the Cardiff Royal Infirmary and is jointly funded as part of the provision of Cardiff and Vale UHB. The Centre can facilitate forensic medical examinations, Police interviews, ISVA support during the criminal justice process, specialist trauma counselling and psychological educational group support. Accountability for Ynys Saff rests with Cardiff and Vale UHB.

The SARC also provides a specialist paediatric service for children and young people, acknowledging that this client group have specific needs which must be addressed in a sensitive and timely manner. Sexual crime amongst children and young people is now more publicised than ever before and the risks to the younger generations are increasing; the development of the use of social media, the grooming and exploitation of those who are vulnerable and those who are abused within their own families.

Much work has been done to ensure a sustainable model for sexual violence services across South Wales. Plans are underway to regionalise services and develop the Cardiff and Vale SARC as a 'Hub' for acute service provision for adults and children in South East Wales. This highlights the recognition that service provision for sexual violence is highly specialised and requires the best models of care that can be provided for all victims. However, there remain many factors which need to be addressed in the future. It is recognised that there are groups who under-report such as male victims, sex workers, those from ethnic minority backgrounds and victims of HBV. There is a requirement to develop a greater understanding of the problem, the causes and circumstances and to build confidence of individuals to report.

WE WILL:

Embed the SARC 'Hub and Spoke' model for victims of sexual violence across South East Wales

Older People

Some older people may be vulnerable to domestic or sexual abuse as a result of their mental or physical frailty, and/or mental capacity or physical disabilities; however, these are not the only factors which could lead to an older person being abused. Abuse may be perpetrated on older victims for a number of reasons, and does not necessarily cease or reduce as the victim or abuser gets older. In fact, an older victim may experience more frequent or increased intensity of abuse; additionally, some older people may only start to experience abuse at this stage in their life. Older people may also be the victims of abuse perpetrated by multiple family members, some of whom may also be assuming a caring role. Financial abuse by family members should be regarded as domestic abuse.

Issues of mental capacity have arisen in a local DHR, both in terms of the victim with early signs of dementia not being asked if she was experiencing any abuse and also in terms of her carer who was experiencing signs of carer stress but who refused help. A debate has arisen over local procedures and whether it is appropriate to override an individual's decision, evidencing the reasons, and managing any consequences. Further guidance is needed on this issue.

WE WILL:

Work with the Regional Safeguarding Adults Board to develop policies and training for those working with older victims of VAWDASV

Complex Needs / Toxic Trio

There are high rates of overlap between VAWDASV and substance use for both victims and perpetrators of abuse. While it is accepted that alcohol and drug abuse does not cause VAWDASV, the presence of substance use can increase the frequency and severity of abuse. Children are at a particularly high risk of harm when substance misuse and domestic violence are present.

Substances can also be involved as a means to incapacitate the victim or make them do things they do not want to do. This can include pushing boundaries in sex, recording it or prostitution. Partners might be forced to sell, buy or even consume drugs. Later on, this might be used as leverage when the victim becomes addicted.

Victims of abuse have a higher rate of drug and/or alcohol misuse (whether it starts before or after the abuse): at least 20% of high-risk victims of abuse report using drugs and/or alcohol (Safe Lives 2015). Often they are used as a self-medicated coping mechanism.

Victims who use alcohol and drugs are more likely to be abused, and abused victims are more likely to use substances. One of the causes of this might be that experiencing prolonged hostility, violence and abuse contributes to deterioration of the victim's mental health – they may struggle with depression, anxiety, suicidal behaviour, low self-esteem, inability to trust others, flashbacks, sleep disturbances and emotional detachment.

Toxic Trio



The Toxic Trio have all been identified as common features of families where harm to adults and children occurs:

In one situation domestic abuse may be the result of women who misuse substances being more likely to form relationships with violent men. Another situation may be that maternal substance abuse may be as a direct consequence of their experience of domestic abuse. Maternal mental ill health may be a result of violence or abuse that they have experienced or depression may lead to a parent to misuse substances.

40% of high-risk victims report having mental health issues (Safe Lives 2015).

Alcohol and drugs might help them temporarily alleviate anxiety, make them forget, or simply make further abuse easier to bear. They might not realize that self-medicating like this can lead to addiction and more problems.

In the Vale of Glamorgan, a new partnership between Atal y Fro and Gofal will deliver a 12 month specialist mental health support service for victims of abuse. The Mental Health Worker is based within Atal Y Fro and supports any clients accessing services with mental health needs.

In analysis of Serious Case Reviews undertaken by the Department of Education in England (Pathways to harm, pathways to protection: a triennial analysis of serious case reviews 2011 to 2014, published in 2016), found that in a total of 293 Serious Case Reviews, domestic abuse was the most common factor identified, followed by parental mental health problems and thirdly, substance misuse. "it is now abundantly clear from research that living with domestic abuse is always harmful to children and it is rightly seen as a form of child maltreatment in its own right." (Humphreys and Bradbury-Jones, 2015). This report further highlighted that sexual abuse often co-exists with other types of harm. In this study there was evidence of sexual abuse in 53% of cases in children aged between 1-17.

This study highlights that no one single agency can manage the risks and harms when complex needs co-exist. Importantly, when complex needs are identified, consideration must be given to how coercive control may impact upon behaviours.

WE WILL:

Ensure health and social care professionals consider and address how complex needs impact on adults and children

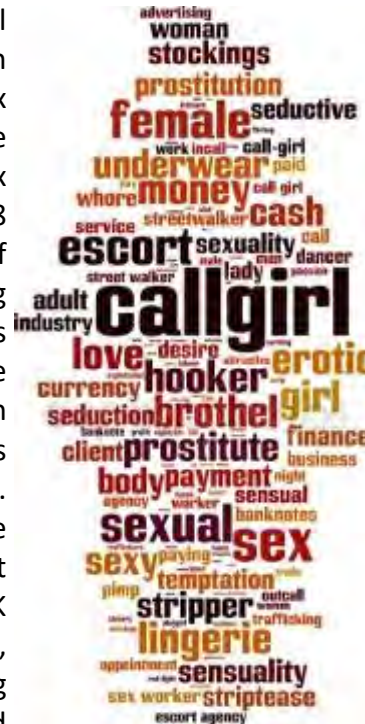
Sex Workers

Within Cardiff, significant tensions have existed over time between residents and those involved in street-based prostitution in Grangetown and Splott. Research undertaken by Swansea University in 2010 explored the perception of these communities who believe it is not sufficient to merely move the problem elsewhere but to implement a strategic enforcement approach which brings together harm reduction and criminal justice.

Cardiff responded to changes in Section 17 of the Crime & Disorder Act in 2010 with the development of a diversionary pathway, which moves sex-working women away from punitive fines and penalties within the criminal justice system and into support services, recognising the complexity of the situation. This has been successfully implemented by local police and support agencies and has had a significant impact in increasing the numbers of women who now engage with support services. However, despite the implementation of various methods, including the Cardiff Diversionary Pathway, tensions remain between sex workers and residents, with increasing anti-social behaviour, abuse and threats of violence.

BEYOND THE GAZE

A number of insightful studies have been undertaken into sex work, and with the support of sex workers, in the past 8 years with a variety of Universities, looking at discrete issues including substance misuse, links with traumatic childhoods and BME issues. Currently, Beyond the Gaze is the largest study to date of UK online sex work, examining working conditions, safety and policing of the industry by researchers from the Universities of Leicester and Strathclyde. A number of briefings have been produced with final findings due to be available in 2018 when the project ceases.



WE WILL:

- Explore new ways to identify, protect and safeguard sex workers and the communities affected
- Review the findings of the 'Beyond the Gaze' research

Adults At Risk

Some adult men and women do not have the basic skills to be able to take care of themselves and stay safe – and this can make them more vulnerable to abuse. It is their vulnerability – and sometimes the lack of mental capacity – that makes these adults more susceptible to different types of abuse, as well as neglect.

The Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 defines an 'adult at risk' as someone who:

1. is experiencing or is at risk of abuse or neglect;
2. needs care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs); and
3. as a result of these needs is unable to protect themselves against abuse, neglect or the risk of either.

This may include people with physical, learning or sensory disabilities. Factors that increase vulnerability include age, mental health problems, chronic illness, challenging behaviour, lack of mental capacity, social and emotional problems, poverty, homelessness and substance misuse.

Partners in the region have established policies and procedures for referring and managing Adults at Risk through the Regional Safeguarding Adults Board, replacing the previous Protection of Vulnerable Adults (POVA) arrangements.

"We cannot all succeed when half of us are held back," Malala Yousafzai

