



Metropolitan Police Authority

EALING REPORT TO MPA DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE BOARD

B1: Data for MPA Domestic and Sexual Violence Board.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (in numbers unless stated otherwise)	12 months to 31st January 2011
Incidents	5014
Crimes	2113
Crimes as a % of Incidents	42.1%
Repeat Victimization crimes	430
<i>% of all DV crimes</i>	20.5%
Unsupported DV prosecutions	Not measured
<i>% of all DV crimes</i>	
Crimes flagged 'honour' based/forced marriage	5
Number of DV Homicides	3
Sanction detections	946
<i>Sanction detection rate (%)</i>	44.8%
Number of cautions	432
<i>Cautions as a % of all SDs</i>	45.7%
SEXUAL OFFENCES – BOCU (in numbers unless stated otherwise)	
	12 months to 31st January 2011
Incidents	216 (190 as crime)
Crimes as a % of Incidents	88.0%
<i>Sanction detection rate (%)</i>	15.3%
Number of cautions	5
<i>Cautions as a % of all SDs</i>	17.2
Serious Sexual Offences (as defined by SCD2) investigated by BOCU since 23.09.2009 ¹ (if any).	10 (1 now corrected to be shown to SCD2 and are generally related to BOCU action against brothels)

¹ Date of SCD2 launch

SEXUAL OFFENCES –SCD2² (in numbers unless stated otherwise)	12 months to 31st January 2011
Incidents	158
Crimes	131
Crimes as a % of Incidents	82.9%
Repeat Victimization crimes	4 (2 are for sex workers)
% of all SCD2 Sexual Offences	6%
SCD2 Sexual Offences flagged as DV	31
Sanction detections	18
Sanction detection rate (%)	13.7%
Number of cautions	0
Cautions as a % of all SDs	0.0%
Incidents 'no-crimed' or 'crime-related incident'	33 (31 CRI)
'No crimes' or 'crime-related incident' as a % of incidents	20.9%
Incidents referred to the Havens	32
Non-Serious Sexual Offences (as defined by SCD2) investigated by SCD2 since 23.09.2009 (if any)	9

VICTIM - DIVERSITY	Gender		Ethnicity			Disability			Age group				Sexual Orientation	
	% F	% M	% White	% BME	% Unrecorded	% Yes	% No	% Unrecorded	% -18	% 18-35	% 36-60	% 61+	% LGB and T	% Unrecorded
DV incidents	60.3%	39.3%	42.3%	56.0%	1.7%	2.7%	97.0%	0.3%		54.6%	39.1%	4.7%	0.5%	99.5%
DV offences	79.1%	19.9%	45.0%	53.2%	1.9%	2.5%	96.5%	1.0%		57.4%	34.3%	5.1%	0.0%	100.0%
DV SDs	75.9%	22.7%	48.2%	49.9%	1.9%	2.5%	96.0%	1.4%		56.1%	34.5%	4.8%	0.5%	99.5%
SSO incidents	94.5%	5.5%	52.1%	44.8%	3.1%	4.9%	95.1%	0.0%	33.7%	46.6%	16.0%	3.7%	0.0%	100.0%
SSO offences	95.4%	4.6%	51.9%	44.3%	3.8%	3.1%	96.9%	0.0%	34.4%	48.1%	13.7%	3.8%	0.0%	100.0%
SSO SDs	100%	0%	55.6%	44.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	16.7%	66.7%	11.1%	5.6%	0.0%	100.0%
ACCUSED - DIVERSITY	Gender		Ethnicity			Disability			Age group				Sexual Orientation	

													on	
	% F	% M	% White	% BME	% Unrecorded	% Yes	% No	% Unrecorded	% -18	% 18-35	% 36-60	% 61+	% LG Band T	% Unrecorded
DV incidents	12.2%	87.8%	44.3%	55.5%	0.2%	5.8%	94.2%	0.0%		58.6%	38.8%	1.7%		
DV offences	12.1%	87.9%	44.3%	55.4%	0.2%	5.9%	94.1%	0.0%		58.7%	38.7%	1.7%		
DV SDs	12.6%	87.4%	44.2%	55.6%	0.2%	5.7%	94.3%	0.0%		59.0%	38.3%	1.7%		
SSO incidents	6.3%	93.8%	31.3%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	18.8%	56.3%	25.0%	0.0%		
SSO offences	6.3%	93.8%	31.3%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	18.8%	56.3%	25.0%	0.0%		
SSO SDs	5.3%	94.7%	31.6%	68.4%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	15.8%	42.1%	31.6%	10.5%		

ADMINISTRATION	Currently	
	CSU	SCD2
No. of Posts within Community Safety Unit/Sapphire Unit	DI 1, DS 5, DC/PC 16	24
No. of Vacant posts in CSU/Sapphire Unit	2	1 (office manager)
Officers/Staff / SOITs trained in Child Protection	ECM 22	22
Officers/Staff / SOITs trained in 'honour' based / forced marriage	22	22
Officers/Staff/ SOITs trained in stalking and harassment	22 LOCAL TRAINING	22
Officers/Staff/ SOITs trained in victim care	22	22
Officers/Staff/ SOITs trained in sexual offences investigation	4 DS	21
Officers/Staff/ SOITs trained in domestic violence investigation	22	22
Number of feedback forms distributed to victims by Sapphire team	N/A	35 (requirement from 04/2010)

Ealing Police currently has a Community Safety Unit (CSU) which investigates all allegations of hate crime including Domestic Violence (DV). The CSU is staffed by 22 people. We did have two Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) located at the Borough, but due to spending cuts these were removed at the end of March 2011. At present we are developing other options for this service with partners and looking at alternative funding streams with Ealing Council to support this necessary post. SCD2 are located at Kilburn Police Station and investigate all offences of rape and other serious sexual offences as defined by the MOU between Territorial Policing and SCD2 Sapphire. All other allegations of a sexual nature are investigated by the BOCU Serious Violence Team, CSU when DV related or Child Abuse Investigation team (CAIT) when to do with children from that relationship. Ealing Borough reflects the current MPS delivery model in relation to the

investigation of domestic and sexual violence. Both units work in close consultation and have a positive working relationship. This financial year the CSU are currently achieving 44.8% Sanction Detection rate, the target is 47%. The current arrest rate is 81% which is above MPS target of 77%. Of the 2113 total that has been reported, 132 have been referred to MARAC of which 16 are repeat victims.

B2: Policy compliance and quality assurance

How does the BOCU and SCD2 use risk assessment and risk management tools to ensure victims/survivors are made safer, and that perpetrators are made accountable for their behaviour?

- 2.1. Ealing BOCU uses the MPS Domestic Violence Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) *Appendix A* as its mandate for risk assessment and risk management tools. The 124d outlines the minimum levels of risk assessment using the Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence DASH model. All police staff on the BOCU have received training to ensure knowledge of DV and an understanding of the SOP.
- 2.2. All DV calls to domestic incidents are immediate with a target of within 12 minutes. This target is routinely achieved and any failures are discussed at Daily Management Meeting (DMM).
- 2.3. The 124d assessment is essential to knowing and dealing with the victim and the risk they are under. All reports will receive an initial review by the officer's supervisor including completion of the 124d correctly. The risk is measured to the victim as High Medium or Standard. All Highs are reported on the Duty officers handover system for discussion at the DMM and CID are informed immediately. To assist in this since 21 March 2011, Ealing BOCU have set initial investigation standards for all staff/supervisors details at **Appendix B**. This puts risk at the centre of any initial decision making and ensures that resources and focus are on those victims who require police support immediately.
- 2.4. CSU operate a daily spreadsheet checking 124d compliance and this is recorded on the CRIS to say whether this has complied with MPS policy. This then informs the DMM so that any overnight DV incident that does not meet 124d compliance is discussed and remedial action set for the officer and supervisor concerned, this also applies to any CRIS reports not completed effectively. There is also a booking in procedure for 124d, which is checked daily by CSU supervisors again any issues are reported to the DMM.
- 2.5. To ensure all DV crimes are being dealt with appropriately the DI CSU and DI Public Protection Group are the only ones who can authorise a DV suspect being eliminated from an enquiry.
- 2.6. Since 21 March 2011, Ealing BOCU has also operated a repeat process for offender and victims to ensure those people who require additional support or immediate arrest are identified and actioned as quickly as possible. For DV this means for a repeat victim they are set as minimum, medium risk with options to be discussed being : 1) Diversion – MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Committee) submission, re-housing, immediate partner agency support. 2) Prevention – arrest of the suspect immediately, / injunction or victimless prosecution, protection at home address. 3) Enforcement - potential remand / strict bail conditions of the suspect. Each victim and suspect (dependent on risk receives an action plan to try and resolve the issues once and for all).
- 2.7. Missing Persons Linked Indices (MERLIN) reports are completed where a child or unborn child has Come To Notice (CTN). This is a direct link for our Public Protection Desk (PPD) and Social Service referrals supporting Every Child Matters (ECM).

- 2.8. MARAC referrals and decisions are put onto CRIMINT so they are easily retrievable and can support the risk assessment processes so staff know what the key issues are when first attending or investigating an incident. In addition injunctions for DV victims are scanned onto the CRIMINT system so that existing injunction conditions are known so when police attend action is immediate.
- 2.9. In the context of ensuring risk is managed throughout the domestic violence environment, the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and court support is essential. Each victim is asked about whether they wish safety measures when attending court and this is noted on the charge papers. This is re-checked by the Witness Care Unit (WCU) prior to any court appearance. Ealing also operate a Violent and Forensic Offender Management process (VAFOM), Prisons and Probation Information Management System (PIMs) program and MARAC to monitor prisoners through to release.
- 2.10. At present Ealing have a very effective, dedicated Specialist Domestic Violence court at Acton Magistrates Court, (unfortunately this is due to close in April 2011). This DV court has caused the attrition rate in court cases for the BOCU to drop to 42% by February 2011 from 57% in 2010. In addition to ensure victims attend court, where concerns are raised that the victim may have difficulty or be reluctant to attend the Officer in the Case (OIC) will arrange an officer to pick up the victim on the court date to ensure attendance.
- 2.11. The move of the DV court to Ealing in April 2011 will have an impact on both the support for the victim and successful court processes as Ealing Court is not set up for vulnerable victims in the same way. This is compounded by the fact that other courts are closing across West London which will increase the number of cases to be heard at Ealing court.
- 2.12. We did have full time IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advocate) at Southall Police station (2) and DV court (1), but due to budget cuts these have been temporarily removed. Alternative options are being discussed with support agencies while the funding for IDVA is being resolved. This has actually benefited the local Borough as it has allowed all agencies both voluntary and statutory to identify common ground and ensure all victims are being supported across the agencies rather than being only supported by one agency. This also allows more effective use of the borough resources. Further details are contained within B3.
- 2.13. Where there is a disclosure of rape or other serious sexual offence Ealing BOCU refers immediately to SCD2. A trained SOIT officer is then assigned to meet the victim within an hour, regardless of how much time has passed since the offence took place. If a DV relationship is identified and a 124D has not been completed, the SOIT will conduct an initial risk assessment using the SPECSS model, the risk will be assessed as standard, medium or high.
- 2.14. Supervision of serious sexual offences is vital in relation to risk management and all initial risk assessments and risk management plans are supervised by the on duty Detective Sergeant (DS) conducting the 10-18 hour review in relation to all SCD2 investigations. Risk assessments are subject to ongoing reviews by supervisors at regular intervals according to the standard operating procedure for the investigation of rape and serious assaults. On a high risk case this will be at 10-18 hours (DS), 7 day (DI), 28 days (DCI).
- 2.15. The investigation of serious sexual offences can be more complex than the majority of DV offences where there is a positive arrest policy. SCD2 investigations are victim focussed, however a decision to arrest against the victims express wishes will on occasions be made, taking into account the risk to the victim, other persons within the household, and the general public. If there is no positive arrest for serious sexual assault, there will be a review of any alternative avenues for arrest. It is common in DV cases, that suspects are still arrested for non-sexual assaults in line with the positive arrest policy. In every case where SCD2 do not arrest, the risk is reviewed and an assessment is made of any further support that can be

offered to the victim, or any non police agencies that can be used to attempt to engage them. Any non-arrests are recorded as a specific decision on the CRIS report.

- 2.16. Similarly to the CSU teams, SCD2 liaises closely with the IDVA to assist in risk management where a DV rape is identified. Where this relationship is not known support agencies are used to ensure the victim has all the assistance available. If the case fits the MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) criteria, a referral is made via the CSU Detective Inspector. SCD2 and Ealing worked closely in relation to a particular high risk and repeat offender to ensure the full support for the victim, who was reluctant to support a prosecution. This ultimately led to a victimless prosecution, where a summons was issued, and a rape conviction at Isleworth Crown Court.
- 2.17. The SCD2 intelligence unit conducts daily reviews of all sexual offences reported to police for the previous 24 hour period. Any cases identified as high risk are discussed at the SCD2 Daily Management Meeting (DMM), where actions are raised and closely monitored by the senior management team. This will include high risk domestic violence offences, offences classified as group or gang related, as well as 'Stranger One' (where there is no previous connection between victim and suspect) or 'Stranger Two' (where there has been a brief acquaintance or association).
- 2.18. For cases that fit their criteria, there is a documented process for submission of material by SCD2 to the NPIA Serious Crime Analysis Section (SCAS). This material is entered onto a national database and enables the SCAS analytical team to identify possible linked series on a national level, or to provide details to investigators of 'similar' offences where a distinctive method is used. This process also assists in risk management by identifying possible emerging series at an early stage.
- 2.19. High risk or incidents of critical community concern will be discussed at the BOCU DMM and where appropriate the SCD DI will brief BOCU colleagues. Jointly both SCD2 and Ealing BOCU will ensure appropriate measures are in place to support and reassure the community. For example, the SCD2 DI raised a licensing concern after an allegation of rape at the BOCU DMM and actions were passed to the appropriate BOCU unit to review the licensing conditions and ensure the establishment's support in their risk management.

What work is being done to ensure that the 124D (or DASH 2008) form is being used consistently across the borough in 100% of domestic violence cases and that the information it collects is being entered onto the relevant MPS IT systems e.g. CRIS, MERLIN, and CRIMINT?

- 2.20. See 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4 above which details our use of the MPS SOP around completion of DASH model. A booking in system corresponding to CRIS, MERLIN and CRIMINT, DMM reinforcement and clear expectations with supervisors and front line officers guarantees 100% compliance. Our Public Protection Unit (PPU) systems and process examines MERLIN and CRIMINT compliance. All reports are cross referenced with Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) reference, with MERLIN and CRIMINT. Every Domestic Violence report whether a crime or specified incident is reviewed by the Detective Inspector or deputy daily and the report is marked as such.

How does SCD2 / the (B)OCU respond to cases of sexual and / or domestic violence, in which there are police officers or staff involved, or counter-allegations, multiple victims or multiple perpetrators? How many of these are there?

- 2.21. During the relevant time period Ealing BOCU had 1 DS and 1 PC identified as perpetrators of domestic violence. The CSU supervisors ensured they complied with the MPS DV SOP which provided clear directions on how to manage both victim and suspects that are employed by the

MPS. The suspects local Superintendent was informed to ensure while the DV investigation (led by CSU DI) and DPS (Directorate of Professional Standards) assessment occurred the officer did not work within vulnerable areas of business i.e. CSU. The cases were submitted to the CPS. The DS was no further actioned and the PC received a harassment warning. Post investigation SOP 'Managing Restricted and Suspended officers' was disseminated to enhance awareness to all CSU Staff.

- 2.22. During the relevant period Ealing BOCU has had one member of Police Staff a victim of domestic violence and the suspect (the PC mentioned at **2.27** received a harassment warning). We also had 1 police staff charged with assaulting their mother, this incident was so serious it was also referred to MARAC for further intervention. As in **2.1** above there is awareness of the relevant SOP and needs for management of welfare and support managed.
- 2.23. CSU supervisors ensure that they comply with the MPS DV SOP which gives clear guidance on dealing with counter allegations. Staff are trained to investigate fully and where possible to refrain from arresting both parties. This can be complicated though where both parties have injuries and are alleging offences against each other. Default tends to be the obvious aggressor is arrested not the less injured party. But each case is assessed and at times both parties have been arrested although this is minimised through immediate CSU / Duty officer liaison.
- 2.24. For the relevant period 2113 crimes, 20.5% of all crimes were repeat crimes. As described in **2.6** the central part of the CSU assessment is the repeat offender / victim risk and this dictates the required immediate actions and support that is necessary. Where risk issues are immediately identified the CSU DI will call an emergency MARAC if applicable. Checks are also conducted with outside agencies such as Probation and mental health services.
- 2.26. In the reporting period SCD2 there is 1 investigation involving a police officers/staff. This is not as a victim or suspect, but as family members and the victim was keen for them not know that a report had been made. In these cases we ensure that the crime report is restricted in access to just the investigators.
- 2.27. SCD2 has had 1 investigation with a counter-allegation. This crossed SCD2 /BOCU remits (rape and GBH) and therefore there has been close liaison between the investigating officers and a joint approach, including joint interviewing and co-ordinated risk management.
- 2.28. 6% of investigations have related to multiple victims. In these cases each victim is dealt with separately to ensure evidence is obtained without reference to the other victim. This has required video statements simultaneously or consecutively to ensure individual recollection. The management of child victims, when the parent is a witness and also the appropriate adult for the child, is dealt with in a similar way to ensure that the child's evidence is solely their evidence.
- 2.29. 6% of investigation have related to multiple perpetrators. In these cases, where practicable, suspects are dealt with at separate police stations with the close liaison of investigators. These are escalated for greater supervision within SCD2.

B3: Partnership working and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRP)

What is the proportion of funding dedicated to tackling domestic and sexual violence from within the overall CDRP budget?

- 3.1 Safer Ealing Partnership through the CDRP has no money of its own. It influences the way the Council and the Police use their budgets, including allocation in the past of SSCF funds and elements of the BCU fund that have been made available for partnership work. The total cost

of the preferred DV service is £1,415,808.45. Both Victim Support and Hestia Woman's Aid are applying to the Council's grants programme. Other services who require funding are DV West London College, Chance for Art, Refuge, Victim Support Services (VSS), Hestia Woman's Aid, DV Children's Centre, Southall Black Sisters (SBS), EASE /ABC project, SAFE, Chance for Children, DV support Asian Women, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) Independent Domestic Advisor (IDVA), Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) and Sanctuary Scheme.

Is Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence considered as part of the annual Strategic Assessment? Has domestic and sexual violence been identified as a priority within the Partnership Plan? Are there any CDRP domestic and or sexual violence projects in progress?

- 3.2 Domestic Violence has been part of the annual Strategic Assessment during the relevant period and continues to be for the current year. A coordinated range of service and initiatives exist in Ealing to identify and intervene early in DV situations. This is especially important in Ealing where there is such a dense population and diverse community (100 languages spoken in 2009). The need for a co-ordinated multi agency and community support is essential.
- 3.3 Ealing Domestic Violence Forum and Violence Task Group has a long term commitment to reducing domestic violence whilst at the same time encouraging victims to report offences and to provide them with support. These groups meet quarterly. The membership consists of all borough domestic violence services and supporting partners. Both statutory and voluntary sector services are represented. The group share good practice and information and provide support to commissioners and the safer Ealing Partnership on domestic violence issues. Key partners are shown at **Appendix C**.
- 3.4 The Ealing Council Community Safety Team has sponsored a review of DV / Vulnerable persons service through assessing the functions / agencies that support victims in Ealing Borough. This is being conducted by Warwickshire University. The report (to be published in May 2011) will identify any gaps in victim support and identify any cost / service improvements for the Borough. This report is expected to provide a structural template that Ealing Borough will look to implement. This will allow Ealing Borough to target broader violence against women including trafficking, prostitution.
- 3.5 DV referrals to MARAC from partner agencies is being encouraged. Since the inception of MARAC at Ealing in June 2008, there have been 275 referrals (22 in March 2011 alone). At first there was a challenge around non statutory referrals and only 8 referrals were being made monthly. CAADA reviewed the process in 2009, the result was an increased partnership within the MARAC. This is now one of the successes of Ealing. The amount of referrals has now increased over the last 12 months to an average of 22 per month. There is more specific focus on risk management and how to divert / prevent or enforce the parties involved to prevent violence. Of the 275 referrals, 21 are repeat parties (approx 10% repeat victims for the meeting).
- 3.6 With a Home Office decision to close Acton Magistrates Court and displace the DV court there, this support is being moved to Ealing Magistrates Court This will assist with continued victim support.
- 3.7 There are a number of CDRP projects in place for domestic and / or sexual violence.
- Chance for Art
 - Guidance for friends/neighbours of adult victims
 - Guidance for helping your friends / mates young people

- Holiday guidance for schools re FGM and forced Marriage
- EASE - Counselling service for young people
- Each DV Counselling (drug and alcohol)
- Hestia Women's Aid Floating Support

3.8 SCD2, SCD5 CAIT and the BOCU have joint meetings with Ealing Social Care. These are aimed at enhancing communication between the partners and highlighting key issues, particularly legal matters and information sharing protocols.

3.9 SCD2 and the BOCU DI are developing relationships with non-statutory partners to develop closer links and learning/feedback between partners i.e. Southall Black Sisters (SBS). Due to the underreporting of crime within the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community, options are being discussed with SBS to identify ways to increase awareness and reporting through 3rd party sites, regular intelligence sharing. This has increased the number of referrals but has ensured these are far more risk based rather than intelligence sharing requests.

How does the BOCU and SCD2 work in partnership with voluntary and statutory sector agencies locally? What training is delivered in partnership with the community?

3.10 Locally the key partnerships are statutory, MAPPA, MARAC or CDRP or voluntary through the CDRP i.e. DV Task Group, Hate Crime Group, Ealing Racial Community Advisory Group (ERCAG), Homophobic Tasking Group.

3.11 Training is delivered to staff around CSU awareness. SCD2 have also provided training inputs to supervisors. Schools have received training around Female Genitalia Mutilation (FGM), Honour Based Violence (HBV), and Forced Marriage (FM). This has ranged from secondary school audiences to Southall college, where it focused on groups where English wasn't their first language. Awareness training has been provided to a local mosque about how police deal with hate crime / religious / DV crime inviting feedback to improve services.

3.12 MARAC has been in place since July 2008. The MARAC co-ordinator promotes and encourages referrals from all concerned agencies. The current Detective Inspector (Chair) of MARAC, together with the Local Authority and IDVA has worked with CAADA to improve the current MARAC making it more efficient. A recent CAADA review has identified the improvements made by the MARAC locally.

3.13 The MARAC success has been highlighted in a recent BOCU investigation; here a 17 year prolific offender was assaulting his mother and pregnant 16 year old girlfriend. None of the parties involved wished to support the police or initial multi agency engagement. But through a MARAC referral a voluntary agency spoke to the mother and girlfriend and encouraged them to assist the police / social services. As a result statements were received and the perpetrator arrested, charged and remanded in custody.

3.14 SCD2 supervisors also have specific portfolios and one of these is sex workers, as an identified vulnerable group. Through this delegation, processes for third party reporting for sexual offences are being developed, replicating work carried out within Tower Hamlets BOCU.

3.15 As with all SCD2 teams there is a close working relationship with the Haven. The nominated Haven for Ealing cases is Haven Paddington. The anonymous referrals system means that victims can refer anonymously at any clinic, where, according to the rota SCD2 officers from Ealing/Brent will attend and meet with a victim to discuss their options and provide advice and

support. Anonymous referrals are tracked and are investigated with the same thoroughness as a known victim investigation is completed.

3.16 SCD2 also has a close relationship with CPS. This ensures the highest level of attention is given to the progression of cases of serious sexual assault. The vast majority of SCD2 cases are now referred to the LRCC. There has been a dramatic improvement in joint working since the start of LRCC, with the focus being very much on early joint case building. As with all SCD2 teams, the LRCC aims to conduct a telephone consultation with the officer in the case within 3 days of bail of a suspect. Following this a face to face consultation takes place with the officer in the case and the LRCC Lawyer. Once a charging decision has been reached all Ealing cases are transferred to Ealing CPS Branch and a new rape specialist is appointed. The SCD2 DI meets with the Ealing BCP on a monthly basis (with SCD5 CAIT) to ensure the continued progression of all SCD2 cases. This has resulted in the lowest rape attrition rate in the MPS of 15%.

Are there any police or partnership initiatives to tackle Violence against Women? E.g. looking at trafficking and or prostitution, sexual exploitation of girls in gangs, forced marriage etc

3.17 SCD2 and the BOCU are working together in relation to sexual offences involving sex workers in Southall. This has been raised as a community issue both around the protection of the street workers, and impact on the general community. Contact with service providers for sex workers has been key, in a number of serious sexual investigations and this relationship is being built on by SCD2 in relation to 3rd party reporting and increasing sex worker confidence in the MPS' response. This operational response has also identified alternative opportunities to displace street workers. As a consequence SCD2 have obtained central police funding for both their investigation and to assist Ealing police, in increasing sex worker engagement as part of a co-ordinated response. As a consequence 50 street workers around Southall have been identified and are being prevented, diverted from this lifestyle. In addition, wider MPS resources have been used by SCD2 and Ealing BOCU to respond to the community concerns by highlighting sex worker issues with men exploiting them.

3.18 Forced marriage is a high profile and persistent community issue in the local Asian community. Police and council leads have promoted DV reporting via local radio programmes targeting Asian women via Sunshine Radio. Training has been provided to schools.(see **3.11**).

3.19 The CSU are aware through missing person reports, anonymous community intelligence, and information from schools that the official figures do not accurately reflect the volume of the incidents within the Borough. This is reflected in the flagged Honour Based violence / Forced Marriage figures for the year being so low (5). That is why the promotion of these issues is key to future success; this is also discussed in **B5** as per DV Homicide review recommendations.

B4: Work with victims and communities

How does the BOCU and SCD2 monitor service user satisfaction and or seek feedback from victims / survivors of domestic and sexual violence, and then integrate any improvements into policy and practice?

4.1 Improvements and satisfaction are identified / actioned and determined through different routes: a) Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) compliance, b) Complaints, c) IDVA feedback. d) DV Homicide Reviews, e) Multi agency meetings i.e. MARAC, IAG. f) DV Court group meetings, g) Safer Neighbourhood feedback.

4.2 Victims Code of Practice (VCOP). Supervisors ensure the VCOP process is followed for each incident as this key in supporting, protecting and helping the victims of DV crime. Compliance

is monitored daily by Crime Management Unit (CMU) and managed at DMM if issues are identified. Police have also been actively involved in initiatives such as White Ribbon day 25th November 2010, and conducting local radio presentations around DV, HBV crimes. The main impact VCOP has had on the BOCU processes is the introduction of the Protection of Vulnerable Adults (POVA) unit to allow timely focus on this challenging area as feedback from victims had been no dedicated resource was available. Other VCOP issues are covered under **4.7**.

4.3 We operate a Complaints intervention scheme. Where complaints identify systematic errors then processes are changed in one incident a victim complained to police about the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) as they stated special schemes had not been provided at court. These issues were resolved but now as a consequence, DI CSU and DV Court lead dip sample special measures cases each month to ensure victims are being properly supported. It should be noted that in the relevant period we have received 27 complaints out of 312 reported on the BOCU. This is 8.5% of the complaints on the BOCU. 19 of these complaints were around failure in duty.

4.4 In line with MPS policy, the User Satisfaction Survey (USS) and the Public Attitude Survey are not used to obtain feedback from victims of domestic violence or sexual violence. However, feedback, either positive or negative is provided by the IDVA either at court or at Southall police station. One incident had the IDVA identify that changes were needed to the information provided to victims prior to court due to confusion when they attended. As a result the DV court process at Acton Magistrates court was changed for both investigating officers and court staff.

4.5 DV Homicide reviews provide an independent assessment involving both statutory and non statutory agencies of interaction with DV victims and provides recommendations to identify if changes are required in local DV service. Recommendations for recent Ealing Homicides are listed at **5.1**.

4.6 Multi agency meetings. The MARAC process does identify concerns about how agencies interact and support victims of DV crime. MARAC processes have changed considerably at Ealing over the last 2 years to ensure all different areas of the community are discussed and supported.

4.7 DV Court group meetings. This has identified issues such as at **4.3**. This is one of the key areas for feedback as the court experience will dictate how successfully the agencies have supported and dealt with that particular DV victims problems. Any problems identified that can improve service at this crucial end will reduce DV offending across the BOCU.

4.8 SNT neighbourhood police / safer schools feedback. Each DS on the CSU are aligned to a SNT sector to assist with their local DV / HO / Racial issues and provide advice around ongoing neighbourhood issues and school problems in this area. This is key for managing teenage awareness and offending in these areas.

4.9 SCD2 has a system of victim feedback that is addressed at the end of each investigation. It is the responsibility of the victim's SOIT officer to discuss the user feedback form (UFF) with the victim once the investigation is completed. If the victim is willing to accept the feedback form this is normally given to them personally, however if preferred it can be sent by e-mail. The feedback is anonymous and the results are collected centrally. Any feedback (positive or negative) is forwarded to the SCD2 Senior Management Team, and where there is a need identified that relates to policy and procedure this is fed into the Continuous improvement team for action.

4.10 A quality of service report (QSR) process exists between the Havens and MPS and is used to pass on comments on any quality of service issues (both good and bad) between the

organisations. All such issues are fed into the SCD2 Continuous Improvement Team to ensure shared learning where appropriate.

How does the (B)OCU and SCD2 ensure compliance with the Victims Code of Practice and that victims are provided with regular updates on cases and informed quickly of any changes or decisions (particularly those which may impact on their safety e.g. release on bail)?

- 4.11 The BOCU is normally compliant with Victims Code of Practice (VCOP) although February 2011 figures show 42% compliance rate (13 victims out of 31 contacted within a month). This has been reviewed and staff reminded of administration responsibilities re updating CRIS as contact is being made but not recorded on the CRIS properly. Compliance with VCOP forms part of each CSU officer's personal objectives.
- 4.12 The CSU have implemented a local practice whereby we have direct notification from Prisoner Intelligence Notification System (PINS). We have a trained officer in the Borough Intelligence Unit (BIU) with a PIMS Licence. CSU supervisors re-open the crime pre release creating an action plan which includes victim contact, further risk assessment and plan to manage risk. This keeps the victim informed and provides quality service. Appropriate cases are managed through MAPPA process.
- 4.13 In SCD2 cases a SOIT is always deployed to the victim who is responsible for providing the victim with updates in line with VCOP. SCD2 monitors VCOP compliance. The majority of VCOP entries on the Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS) will therefore be completed by the SOIT officers. Where the appointed SOIT is not available and an important update is required, such as a suspect being released on bail, the update will be given by the deputy SOIT (if appointed), the officer in the case, or a supervisor.
- 4.14 VCOP compliance is monitored by SCD2 DS conducting the seven day ongoing supervision and by the DI conducting 28 day reviews. Centrally the SCD Crime Management Unit publishes weekly VCOP 'failure' data which is forwarded to line managers in order to address. In the vast majority of cases the 'failure' is found to be an administrative error; that is to say that there has been documented victim contact, but the victim charter page has not been updated on the CRIS. This issue is addressed by line managers.

How do the BOCU and SCD2 build trust and confidence with hard to reach communities, particularly around sensitive cultural issues such as forced marriage and honour-based violence?

- 4.15 There is a Detective Sergeant in the CSU who has responsibility to overview LGBT issues for both the unit and the Borough. The 22 same sex incidents (4 repeat victims), over the relevant period were brought to the attention of this officer, which allows appropriate referrals to supporting agencies. The officer attends Homophobic Steering Group every 3 months to ensure community issues are identified. Two separate officers deal with race issue and Elder abuse. This is supported by the POVA unit which has developed intelligence and community links through this dedicated approach. The CSU DI has arranged training with teachers to raise awareness of signs of abuse in families.
- 4.16 SCD2 have links with various London based services that support victims within otherwise hard to reach communities. The West London Rape Crisis Service has recently opened and now has a local outreach service for Ealing women. This unit is one of the specialist services of Women and Girls Network (WGN), which provides holistic therapeutic services to women who have experienced various forms of sexual assault and violence including trafficking, sexual exploitation, female genital mutilation, and forced marriage. The team take a proactive approach in referring victims to this and other such services, discussing with them the options

available and assisting with the referrals process. SCD2 also refer to a number of other organisations that specialise in engaging with hard to reach communities, such as the Refuge community outreach service for Eastern European Women, Southall Black Sisters, Poppy Project, IKWRO, Galop and Respect.

4.17 SCD2 recognises the need to understand the communities it is involved in and seeks to enhance its knowledge and that of its BOCU partners. SCD2 has recently obtained the support of a Somali female police officer to provide a briefing to staff around the cultural dimensions of their investigations, including FGM, suspect/victim marriages post-offence and the impact of reporting incidents of rape to police. These specific briefings will continue in the future.

B5: Organisational improvement

Where there have been recommendations from homicide reviews or serious case reviews, what are they and how have they been implemented?

5.1 There have been three domestic violence homicides during the relevant period:

- a) On 3/5/10 a male was found with stab wounds and died later that day. The assailant was his mentally ill son who was arrested and subsequently charged with his murder. DV Homicide review has been started and the process is at information sharing at the moment.
- b) On 23/7/10 a woman was found with severe burns. Her partner was arrested for GBH she later died of these injuries. There was some previous DV history and at present there is a DV Homicide review being conducted with statutory and non statutory partners. Awaiting final report
- c) On 6/8/10 a woman with disabilities was found with severe head injuries and died. Her estranged partner (who was illegally in the country) was arrested and charged with her murder. There was no previous DV history reported in the UK. A DV homicide review has been completed recommendations identified at **Appendix D**.

5.2 There have been no SCD2 serious case reviews in the reporting period for the Borough of Ealing.

How have close working practices been maintained between SCD2 and the BOCU?

5.3 SCD2 DI and BOCU DCI have a scheduled fortnightly briefing. In this current operations and investigations are discussed and agreements reached in relation to resources and support.

These are complemented by SCD2 attendance at the BOCU DMM. SCD2 DI and the CSU DI meet regularly at scheduled meetings and SCD2 has received specific and invaluable support through the MARAC process with a complex domestic rape.

5.4 SCD 2 Ealing/Brent is based at Kilburn Police Station in the Borough of Brent. Although not in Ealing Borough, SCD2 provides an equal service to both Ealing BOCU and Ealing residents.

5.5 Mutual assistance is freely provided. A typical example is where specialist advice and support is required by Ealing BOCU where a victim is alleging sexual assault, but the exact detail is not clear. It is common for an SCD2 SOIT to be deployed, in order to obtain a first account and provide an assessment of the allegation. This support is freely provided even though it may later be established that no serious sexual offence is being alleged. Alternatively it is common for the BOCU to support SCD2 by providing resources in high profile cases, for example assistance in conducting witness appeals, or anniversary appeals, and also to provide reassurance patrols where the community impact assessment dictates them to be necessary.

Where there have been cases of honour-based violence has the HBV Action Plan proved fit for purpose? If not, how could it be improved?

5.6 We have unfortunately had a HBV murder in 2009 that received widespread local and National media. As a consequence all CSU staff and specific roles (Station Reception Officers) received HBV training from MPS specialists. The HBV action plan is used at the centre of all these enquiries.

What single improvement do the BOCU think the Metropolitan Police Service could make which would greatly improve the response to a) domestic and b) sexual violence locally?

5.7 Reducing the age of victims of domestic violence to 16 years from 18 years. This would enable better family intervention, management of young peoples early experiences in relationships which could prevent them from being part of an abusive relationship earlier. This would also prevent police ownership issues from occurring as within Ealing BOCU crimes involving these ages would fall to a different CID unit not the CSU. This change would also reduce the risk to young people particularly teenage girls in relationships with older boys or adult men. This would provide positive early intervention tackling domestic abuse and a culture of abuse.

5.8 Dedicated DV courts are essential in ensuring both trained judicial experts are involved in the DV process but that DV victims are fully supported during the court process. With the closures of courts across London the demand on courts is increased yet the court capacity has decreased. This has resulted in a number of police areas having to share courts in the future and the closure of some DV dedicated courts. The support of the MPA in promoting the need for a dedicated court room and staff to deal with this area of crime would improve facilities and reduce the court attrition rate around these types of crime. Making the victims and community safer.

5.9 SCD2 investigations remain on an upward trend of reporting. This is an acknowledged success internally. However, for victims to continue to receive the same quality of service it is essential that staffing matches this increased reporting. The support that SCD2, specifically SCD2 Ealing/Brent has received from HRH Duchess of Cornwall (she visited the SCD2 offices in February 2010 and is due to return in 2011) is highlighting the positive work being done and these needs to be replicated by MPS resource allocation. The development of the Complex Case Team, that began operational deployments in February 2011, replaces the previous SCD1 support and will ensure a higher level of investigative response. However, the SOIT officer's role is invaluable in victim support and is one of the most complex roles undertaken by uniform constables, and sufficient staff needs to be in place to provide the appropriate level of care/support for each victim. Furthermore, as a command with 57% women, maternity leave has a greater impact than on other SCD units and especially on the role of the SOIT officer, who in the majority are females in their 20's and 30's.

What do you think the MPA Domestic and Sexual Violence Board and its Members could do to help or support SCD2 / the (B) OCU in dealing with domestic and/or sexual violence?

5.10 Mental Health issues within families are a growing issue and greater intelligence sharing between Health and police around risk individuals is required. Apart from certain groups i.e. MAPPA this can be limited as not a statutory requirement. Encouragement is needed for the NHS to share medical records more frequently so that the risk, individuals hold to family and or community is known so that prevention steps can be put place before a murder occurs.

Equality and Diversity Statement

Over 40 per cent of residents come from ethnic minorities, making Ealing the fourth most ethnically diverse borough in the country. The ratio is 58.7% white and 41.3% BME this figure

does not include a significant number of illegal immigrants that are believed residing on the BOCU. There is a large Polish community and the largest Sikh population outside of India. Over 100 languages are spoken in the community. Ealing is a strong economic centre with more than 13,000 businesses and a workforce of around 150,000 people, about a third of who travel in from outside the borough.

Ealing BOCU is committed to providing a fair and accessible service that responds to the needs of our communities and is reflective of the people we serve. We will strive to build an ethos within our BOCU where MPS Values and Behaviours are a part of everything we do and where our staff know they will be listened to and treated with respect. This is in line with the MPS Diversity and Equality Strategy 2009-2013. We ensure that all victims of DV or SV are dealt with according to their individual needs and this is put in practice by working closely in partnership with all of our statutory and voluntary partners whilst ensuring that carefully drafted practices and policies are adhered to. Ealing BOCU has a Diversity Forum that meets quarterly. This group has membership from Police Officers and Staff as well as members of the community. The group looks at all aspects of diversity involving the Police both within and outside the organisation in support of the MPS Diversity and Equality Strategy. We have had an IAG since November 2007. Our CSU has meaningful links with partners from all partners. We have quarterly LBGT and Race forums as per McPherson report recommendations. Ealing PPU DI is a member of the Safeguarding Vulnerable Adults review group and Safeguarding Children's Board who meet 4 times a year. We have a designated Detective Sergeant who deals with referrals for safeguarding and a dedicated Protection of Vulnerable Adults unit.

SCD2 are committed to equality in all aspects of service delivery. All victims, irrespective of their personal circumstances, age, disability, gender, race, religious belief, faith or sexual orientation are presumed to be credible and able to sustain proceedings with adequate/appropriate support where necessary (for which all avenues must be explored sensitively and appropriately) if this is the wish of the victim. All have access to our service irrespective of their personal circumstances. In line with the SCD2 Standard Operating Procedure, care is taken not to communicate moral judgments to the victim and there is avoidance of questions that might imply criticism of the victim's lifestyle or behaviour. Internally, SCD2 wholly support the MPS Equality and Diversity strategy and are also committed to the MPS flexible working policy. The Ealing/Brent team currently have one SOIT on a flexible working pattern. All SCD2 staff has appropriate support from line management and occupational health, in order to safeguard their welfare in such a stressful and emotionally demanding area of work.

SCD2 have a Diversity Forum, which consists of a variety of sub-groups, and is actively involved in developing innovative approaches to ensure the command meet the needs of its staff within the necessary legislative framework, as well as enhancing the policing response towards victims and partner agencies. The forum conducts periodic staff surveys, to ensure the working environment continues to reflect the needs of SCD2 staff. The Diversity Forum is determined to understand the needs of everyone and to positively influence the working environment both internally and externally. As a result of internal reviews SCD2 Ealing/Brent identified older people, particularly women, as a vulnerable group. This has led to work with the Continuous Improvement Team in developing policy and protocols around the management and support of older victims, notably the use of powers of attorney for forensic examinations. In addition, to obtain external input these findings, including an Ealing case study, have been presented at the SCD2 Reference Group in February 2011. The identification of areas of development is an important part of the work of SCD2 Ealing/Brent.

C: Report Authors: Detective Chief Inspector Stuart Ryan Ealing Public Protection Group
Detective Inspector Ella Marriott SCD2

Domestic Violence Policy

Introduction

This policy and accompanying [Standard Operating Procedures](#) (SOPs) for the investigation of domestic violence, creates a framework for all staff to provide a professional and standard response. It incorporates the MPS risk Identification, assessment and management tool to be used for assessing levels of risk to victims with strategies to manage identified risk(s). This policy cancels previous Item 10, 48/2004, 1 December 2004.

Application

This Policy takes effect immediately. All police officers and police staff, including the extended police family and those working voluntarily or under contract to the Metropolitan Police Authority (MPA) must be aware of, and are required to comply with, all relevant Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) policy and associated procedures. However, this policy applies in particular to officers and staff in the following roles:

- Police officers and police staff investigating domestic violence
- Police officer and police staff supervisors
- Crime Management Units
- Borough Intelligence Unit
- Community Safety Unit
- Forensic Services
- Court Police Liaison Officers
- Criminal Justice Units
- Safer Neighbourhood Teams
- Borough Senior Management Teams

Note: This list is not intended to be exhaustive.

Purpose

The MPS is committed to make London the safest major city in the world, seeking to prevent and detect crimes of domestic violence and by working in partnership with other agencies. The MPS will hold perpetrators of domestic violence accountable for their actions; and stop the violence, ensuring the safety of victims and their children experiencing domestic violence.

Scope

Domestic Violence is: 'Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults, aged 18 and over, who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender and sexuality' (Family members are defined as mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister and grandparents, whether directly related, in-laws or step-family.) (ACPO 2004)

Policy Statement

Where domestic violence has occurred, our aim is: To investigate the incident and identify, arrest and prosecute the perpetrator. Where a criminal prosecution of a perpetrator is deemed unfeasible, the MPS will identify and pursue alternative courses of action in consultation with our partner agencies to stop the violence and make victims and their children safer. The MPS will take a perpetrator focused approach in domestic violence investigations. In partnership with the Crown Prosecution Service the MPS will promote positive action for arrest and prosecution. The MPS will take forward independent prosecutions where it is appropriate to do so, removing the pressure and onus away from the victim. Intelligence-led pro-activity and initiatives with our partner agencies to target perpetrators will bring more offenders to justice, prevent re-victimisation and ultimately save lives. This approach will require strong leadership, positive supervision and the co-operation of the communities we serve to provide a professional, effective and empathetic

response.

Benefits

This policy will establish clear guidelines and accountability for the investigation of domestic violence.

Responsibilities

This policy is owned by the Territorial Policing (TP) Violent Crime Strategic Committee. It will be implemented by the TP Crime, Violent Crime Directorate, CSU Service Delivery Team through Operational Command Unit Commanders and the Policy will be reviewed by the TP Crime, Violent Crime Directorate, CSU Service Delivery Team. Enquiries should be made to [Detective Chief Inspector Gerry Campbell](#) or [Detective Sergeant Sharon Stratton](#) on 0207 321 (4) 7146.

Appendix B

To all staff the following process will become BOCU standard policy on 21/3/11:

As a result of changes in the way that the MPS manages RISK and the introduction of the Victim, Offender, Location, Time (VOLT) process, changes are required in the standard expected for the Initial Investigation / Reporting of crime and the initial supervision expected.

This applies to all Staff who record allegations of Crime and it applies to both crime and non crime incidents i.e. CRI incidents / Non crime domestic incidents.

The only exception to this is where an incident is immediately handed over to CID (not DS response team) for action. The responsibility for these checks will then fall to the investigation team.

New standards

The Initial Investigating / Reporting officer must ensure that background checks are completed and recorded on CRIS in respect of:

Victim:

- Repeat Victim? Even if Victim says not, check to ensure that they have not previously made allegations.
- What have they previously been the victim of? Does it have a bearing on the allegation being made?
- Is the victim vulnerable through age, repeat offences, mental health issues?

Location:

- Is this a Repeat crime Location?
- Are there CCTV opportunities that need collecting asap?

Offender:

This applies to all Named Suspects - whether arrested or not at the time of reporting.

- Are they repeat offenders? Record PNC /CRIS back checks on CRIS report for the incident being reported
- Previous offending history?

- Is there anything to suggest there is an immediate risk to the victim or suspect.

WHERE THE OFFENDER IS A NAMED SUSPECT ON CRIS AND HAS NOT BEEN ARRESTED.

Initial Investigating Officers are required to inform a First Line Manager immediately on or before the completion of the DETs and the name of that line manager must be entered on the DETs screen.

Back checks expected:

The back checks that will be required as part of this and which is MANDATORY for all CRIS is:

2 YEAR back check on CRIS and PNC on the names and address supplied for the Victim and named suspect.

A CRIMINT / IPP check should also be completed for all Threats to Kill, GBH, Robbery, Burglary (with named suspect), DV incident.

This will be assessed daily for compliance and feedback passed to staff where checks are not completed satisfactorily.

Aggravating Factors for repeat victims / offenders are:

Victim:

- VIW in place of safety
- Partners action
- Vulnerable victim
- Age of information etc
- Security measures required
- Repeat victim same offender
- Parties known

Suspect:

- Suspect can locate victim
- Repeat offender
- Suspect knows police aware
- Weapons used
- Offends on bail
- Breach civil order
- Stalking subject

Location:

- Vulnerable location
- Repeat location

Other issues:

- Crime type
- Already ongoing police action
- Corporate assets deployed

- Risk to others / reprisals
- Cross border issue
- Risk to MPS

Appendix C

Partnership working

Domestic Violence Task Group:

Service Description: The DV Task Group is a partnership group meeting quarterly. The membership consists of all borough domestic violence services and supporting partners. Both statutory and voluntary sector services are represented. The group share good practice and information and provide support to commissioners and the safer Ealing Partnership on domestic violence issues.

Victim Support Services (VSS) Ealing inc. Contact for domestic violence support group; racial harassment

Service Description: Local branch of the national charity for victims of crime including burglary, robbery and assault. Give emotional and practical one to one and group support and information for victims of crime and witnesses going to court. Can arrange drop-ins, information sessions for groups and clubs, and assemblies in schools. Have specialist workers for young people, people who are affected by rape, domestic violence, hate crimes and murder. Services aimed specifically towards women include: female victims of rape and domestic violence, (the meeting place and time is arranged between the worker and client). Offer the opportunity to talk to someone in confidence, run drop-ins and volunteers who can visit people in their own homes or elsewhere. Support those experiencing bereavement and loss resulting from crime, children affected by crime or bullying, older women, minority groups and refugees and young women if victims of crime, Support is given not counselling. Have a domestic violence support group for black and minority ethnic, (BME) groups. Also offer support. Age Group: No limits

Ealing Police & Community Consultative Group

Service Description: The Group is made up of representatives from each of Ealing's 43 Safer Neighbourhood Panels and the Police, local Councillors, Members of Parliament/European Parliament, our local GLA representative, as well as representatives from major Faith and Interest groups and the youth of the borough. We aim to help in the prevention and reduction of crime in the Borough. This is done by developing links and encouraging confidence between the community and the Police

Woman aid Domestic violence project woman 18+ and their children

Service Description: This service provides refuge accommodation to women and children who are fleeing domestic violence and they also have second stage accommodation. Also have an outreach service to support women and children fleeing or living with domestic violence in the community. Provide advice, information and support. Services offered include: a refuge, second stage accommodation.

Families without Fear Project dealing with domestic abuse in North West London

Service Description: Working educationally and therapeutically with perpetrators; to support perpetrators of family abuse who express a desire to change; to offer support and services to partners and ex-partners. The safety of survivors of abuse, women, children, and men is our first priority. The primary purpose is to support the emotional needs and promote the safety of women who are in, or have been in an abusive or violent relationship with a partner or ex-partner. Support services offered include: individual therapeutic support working face-to-face and, where women

are unable to attend, telephone support can be arranged. We also hope to begin offering supportive group work.

Cafcass

Service Description: Cafcass looks after the interests of children involved in family proceedings. We work with children and their families, and then advise the courts on what we consider to be in the best interests of individual children

Chance for Children Trust / Chance for Art

Service Description: Our groups are designed to encourage participation and build confidence through art, story making, poetry and music for those who, are moving from one stage of education to another, are thought to be under achieving, may be grieving, experiencing loss or isolation, have come from war zones, have recently arrived in UK, have experienced domestic abuse, need to address issues such as bullying and violence and the parent and infant

programme **Play Sing and Move** is designed to help very young children and their parents with life's changes.

Ealing Child Abuse Investigation Team (CAIT)

Service Description: Part of the Child Protection Unit for the North West Region. The team aims to protect children who are at risk, prevent crime, investigate offences committed against children, share information and prosecute offenders. They work in partnership with other agencies. Not a crisis agency.

Ethnic Alcohol Counselling in Ealing (EACH)

Service Description: Those with alcohol and drug misuse issues from ethnic minority communities. Age Group: 18+this service offers advice, information and support to people with alcohol and drug misuse issues from minority ethnic communities. Support services offered include: counselling and support groups for drinkers, their partners and carers. They run home and hospital visits, can make arrangements for detox, health awareness and education and also complimentary therapies and skills programmes. Counsellors work from the centre and deal with issues including: anxiety, depression and domestic violence. Languages spoken other than English/Access to Interpreters: Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu. Also has Disabled Access/Facilities.

Southall Black Sisters

Service Description: Description needed, For Asian woman 15+ Service offers a one-to-one counselling service and group work two days a week to Asian women who are experiencing emotional difficulties.

Women's Aid Outreach Service

Service Description: Women's Aid Ealing provides services for women and children fleeing domestic violence. The outreach service provides support and advocacy for women experiencing domestic violence. Also have various community drop-ins across the borough.

Hestia-Woman's Aid

Women's Aid is the national domestic violence charity that supports Hestia who run Woman's Refuges in Ealing

Ealing Housing

Service description DV: Managing housing of victims of DV families and enforcement around perpetrators inc housing associations, registered landlords

Sanctuary Project

Service Description: Run by Ealing Housing Sanctuary includes installation of a safe rooms, additional and/or replacement locks on doors and windows, door frames re-enforced for victims of DV. Referrals to the 'Sanctuary Project' are made through the Ealing Police Community Safety Unit, Ealing Housing Services, Ealing Women's Aid, Ealing Social Services and the Victim Support Service.

LFB links

Service Description: providing fire safety equipment, for victims of DV, smoke detectors, foam filled fire extinguishers, break glass hammers, emergency lights and fire blankets.

Vulnerable adult services Ealing Council

Service Description: providing care for vulnerable adults aged 18 or over, who is or may be in need of community care services by reason of mental or other disability, age or illness and who is, or maybe unable to take care of him or herself or unable to protect him or herself against significant harm or exploitation including domestic violence.

Stephen's Place Children's Centre:

Stephen's Place Children's Centre provides one-to-one therapeutic services for children and young people aged 3 to 17 years who have been affected by domestic abuse, some of whom have been affected by sexual violence. The therapeutic service is a flexible, holistic one, considering the needs of the child as a whole. Therapy is usually long-term and is tailored to the child's age and needs. The purpose of the therapy is to offer children and young people a safe, consistent, confidential space to be able to work through their difficult experiences and feelings, as well as providing a source of support/crisis intervention for children currently going through changes. Stephen's Place Children Centre also offers a children's therapy group, called the Our Time Group, for children aged 5 to 15 years affected by domestic abuse. The purpose of the group is to provide children with the opportunity to process and understand the violence and abuse that they have experienced.

Co-ordinated Action Against Domestic Abuse (CAADA)

Service Description: a national charity supporting a strong multi-agency response to domestic abuse. Focuses on saving lives and saving public money. Provides practical tools, training, guidance, quality assurance, policy and data insight to support professionals and organisations working with domestic abuse victims. The aim is to protect the highest risk victims and their children – those at risk of murder or serious harm.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

Service Description: Part of a coordinated community response to domestic abuse, incorporating representatives from statutory, community and voluntary agencies working with victims/survivors, children and the alleged perpetrator, Chaired by CSU DI Janet Jones.

Appendix D

DV Homicide Review Recommendations QUATAHBIB

In reviewing the Murder of Ms. Ghada QUATAHABIB and with regard to the lack of any previous documented Domestic Violence history being identified between the parties, the CIAT makes the following recommendations;

- The BOCU should be mindful of the possible level/s of unreported Domestic Violence within its boundaries and actively seek to engage with those victims, who may not currently have the confidence to come forward to the police and/or associated agencies.
- Methods should be identified to actively establish whether there are particular communities or minority ethnic groups within its BOCU, which are more reticent to engage with the police with regard to Domestic Violence due to pressure or beliefs within their community or environment.
- Where potential is identified, an appropriate approach should be formulated and focused by the BOCU on that section of its community, to engage, promote and encourage its communication with the police in an effort to break problematic patterns of behaviour which if left may lead to an escalation in violence or other criminal behaviour.
- Any programme/s should be formulated by the BOCU in conjunction with the appropriate multi agency partnerships in order to promote a coordinated response to its Community Safety and domestic Violence issues.
- Engagement of the relevant Safer Neighbourhood Team should be considered.