

8 Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence

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8.1 About this chapter

Violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence can include physical, sexual and emotional abuse, and occurs within all kinds of intimate relationships, including same sex relationships. Domestic abuse affects people of all ages and backgrounds and individuals who have experienced domestic abuse have a significantly higher risk of suffering with mental health disorders, drug and alcohol dependency and of becoming homeless. People who have care and support needs are disproportionately affected by domestic abuse and sexual violence. More information about the care and support needs of people in North Wales and the support needs of carers can be found in the following chapters. Each chapter includes a section on safeguarding.

- Children and young people
- Older people
- Health, physical disabilities and sensory impairment
- Learning disabilities and autism
- Mental health
- Carers
- Secure estate
- Veterans
- Homelessness

Definitions

There are a number of national and internationally recognised definitions of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV).

The UK Government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

'Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:

- Psychological
- Physical
- Sexual
- Financial

- Emotional

Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour 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 their victim.

The Government definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

It has been widely understood for some time that coercive control is a core part of domestic abuse. As such the extension does not represent a fundamental change in the definition. However it does highlight the importance of recognising coercive control as a complex pattern of overlapping and repeated abuse perpetrated within a context of power and control.

Without the inclusion of coercive control in the definition of domestic abuse, there may be occasions where domestic violence and abuse could be regarded as isolated incidents. As a result, it may be unclear to victims what counts as domestic abuse – for example, it may be thought to include physical violence only. We know that the first incident reported to the police or other agencies is rarely the first incident to occur; often people have been subject to violence and abuse on multiple occasions before they seek help' (Home Office, 2013).

The coercive or controlling behaviour offence came into force in December 2015 and carries a maximum 5 years' imprisonment, a fine or both. Victims who experience coercive and controlling behaviour that stops short of serious physical violence, but amounts to extreme psychological and emotional abuse, can bring their perpetrators to justice. The offence closed the gap in the law around patterns of controlling or coercive behaviour that occurs during a relationship between intimate partners, former partners who still live together or family members.

Victims of domestic violence are more likely to experience repeat victimisation than victims of any other types of crime (Office for National Statistics, 2016). Targeting and grooming of victims is commonplace and long after the victim has terminated the relationship, they may continue to be stalked or harassed by the

perpetrator. Part of this ongoing abuse can include abusive fathers demanding increased access to their children, so the mother spends much of her time in Court or in advocacy.

Sexual violence means rape and sexual assault, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, grooming, or threats of violence of a sexual nature (The Survivors Trust Cymru, 2014).

Safeguarding

It has long been recognised that domestic abuse is a child protection matter if children live in the family or household in which domestic abuse is happening. The definition of 'harm' in the Children's Act was extended to include exposure to witnessing the mistreatment of another, by virtue of S120 of the Adoption and Children Act. Around 18% of 11 to 17 year olds have been exposed to domestic abuse between adults in the home (Radford *et al.*, 2011) and domestic abuse was identified as a risk factor in 54% of serious case reviews undertaken between 2011 and 2014 in England (Sidebotham *et al.*, 2016).

More recently, the relationship between the prevalence of domestic violence and abuse and adult safeguarding has been recognised. Community Care (2013) expressed concerns about the application of social service interventions to domestic abuse situations, which risk the primary issue being neglected and unaddressed. Research suggests that women and men with a long-term illness or disability are almost twice as likely to fall victim to sexual offences (Office for National Statistics, 2014). Other research suggests that domestic violence and abuse may be more complex where a disability is involved, or the onset of disability itself may serve to initiate abusive behaviour or worsen existing violence and abuse (Casteel, 2008).

Making the connections between safeguarding and domestic abuse can be challenging when working directly or indirectly with people who have care and support needs and whose circumstances already make them vulnerable.

A considerable proportion of safeguarding children and adults work relates to the abuse or neglect of people with care and support needs who are living in their own homes. Domestic violence is perhaps most commonly thought of as violence between intimate partners, but it can take many other forms and be perpetrated by a range of people. Much safeguarding is therefore also related to domestic abuse.

Making the links between adult safeguarding and domestic abuse

Research shows that a significant proportion of people who need safeguarding support do so because they are experiencing domestic abuse (Local

Government Association). Despite the clear overlap between work to support people experiencing domestic abuse and safeguarding adults work, the two have developed as separate professional fields. Clear strategic and practice links need to be made between the approaches.

Making the links between children's safeguarding and domestic abuse

There is also a strong, evidence-based link between domestic abuse and child abuse. Exposure to domestic violence and abuse is always abusive to children, although the impact on them may vary.

Research suggests that 62% of children exposed to domestic violence and abuse are also directly harmed due to physical or emotional abuse or neglect (Co-ordinated action against domestic abuse (caada), 2014). Almost all of those who are physically abused are abused by the perpetrator of the domestic abuse. There is also increasing recognition of the damaging psychological impact that witnessing domestic abuse has on children.

This means that where adult safeguarding and domestic violence and abuse are being addressed and children are involved or present, professionals have a duty to refer to children's services, using local protocols and procedures. This is the case even if the adult victim chooses not to, or is not able to, accept help for him or herself.

Where there are opportunities for joint assessment and joint working across adult and children's services and domestic abuse services these should always be considered. Young People's Violence Advisors (YPVAs) offer practical help to young people aged between 13 and 17 who are experiencing relationship abuse and are available in some areas. There may also be school-based specialist support for younger children.

See children and young people's chapter for more information.

Policy and legislation

Given the evident links between safeguarding and domestic violence and abuse, social care professionals need to be aware of:

- Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015
- The creation of a new offence entitled, Controlling and Coercive Behaviour in an Intimate or Family Relationship subject to section 76 of the Serious Crimes Act

In terms of its potential to address domestic abuse, the Social Services and Wellbeing (Wales) Act introduces three new key functions:

- a new definition of an Adult at Risk,
- the implementation of adult protection and support orders and adults safeguarding boards, and
- the duty to enquire and report where a local authority has reasonable cause to suspect that a person is an adult at risk.

The provision in part 7 of the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (Wales) 2014 requires local authorities to investigate where they suspect that a child or an adult with care and support needs is at risk of abuse or neglect (section 126).

The creation of Adult Protection and Support Orders gives local councils powers and responsibilities to respond to suspected abuse. An Authorised Officer appointed by a local council can apply to a Justice of the Peace, when all other attempts to gain access to a property have failed, to enter the property with a police officer to speak in private with a suspected victim, and to determine that decisions have been made freely and that the person is not an 'adult at risk'.

Also, conducting assessments based on the appearance of need could feasibly lead to the identification of abuse or potential abuse. For more information about the act please see <http://www.ccwales.org.uk/getting-in-on-the-act-hub/>.

The Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 will strengthen professionals' awareness of domestic abuse and how to improve identification of the National Training Framework (NTF) on Domestic Abuse under section 15. The NTF consists of 6 groups of training with the following outcomes:

- Group 1: A workforce, alert and aware to VAWDASV
- Group 2: Skilled practitioners in the right place, proactively identifying and offering support to victims of VAWDASV
- Group 3: Key staff, ready and able to support colleagues & clients when victims of VAWDASV are identified
- Group 4: Expert practitioners able to offer efficient, informed intervention to every referral received
- Group 5: Capable, specialist managers, running strong services and managing effective practitioners
- Group 6: Strong leaders creating a culture which acknowledges VAWDASV as public service issues, requiring a quality response.

Levels 1 to 3 include e-learning to increase awareness for all local authority staff and other public service bodies. Level 2 and 3 consist of targeted questions entitled Ask and Act and enhanced Ask and Act respectively, to help professionals to identify signs and symptoms of domestic abuse, initiate a

sensitive and role-specific series of questions and refer to specialist organisations. It is expected that levels 2 and 3 will apply especially to frontline officers and senior managers whose core business area may not be domestic abuse but who come across domestic abuse clients as part of their work.

Other relevant legislation includes the Housing (Wales) Act 2014 to prevent and alleviate homelessness, which specifies that risk of abuse, including domestic abuse, is a factor in determining whether it is reasonable to continue to occupy accommodation. Also, the Renting Homes (Wales) Act 2016 sets out a new approach to joint contracts which will help survivors by enabling perpetrators to be targeted for eviction.

These other legislative frameworks may help to strengthen the function of the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act and due to the duty to enquire and report, may also increase protection for vulnerable children and adults and encourage social services to improve partnership working.

8.2 What do we know about the population

An estimated 1 in 4 women experience violence in their lifetime and 1 in 6 men (Office for National Statistics, 2014). About 8.5% of women and 4.5% of men report having experienced domestic abuse in the previous year (Office for National Statistics, 2014). This is equivalent to an estimated 16,000 female victims and 8,000 male victims in North Wales each year.

Table 8.1 shows that the total number of domestic incidents recorded by the policy (including crimes and non-crimes) was around 11,000 in 2015-16.

Table 8.1 Total number of domestic incidents (crimes and non-crimes)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	1,130	1,060	960	760	960
Gwynedd	1,870	1,980	1,600	1,190	1,620
Conwy	2,260	2,570	2,130	1,550	1,960
Denbighshire	2,300	2,330	1,790	1,500	1,900
Flintshire	2,400	2,760	2,250	1,870	2,140
Wrexham	2,870	3,290	2,840	2,180	2,720
North Wales	12,800	14,000	11,600	9,000	11,300

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum
Source: North Wales Police

Domestic abuse costs public services £66 million a year in North Wales

The total costs of domestic abuse in North Wales are estimated at £66 million¹ (Walby, 2009). This includes the costs to health care, criminal justice, social services, housing and refuges, legal costs and lost economic output. In addition the human and emotional costs are estimated at £114 million (Walby, 2009). According to the Walby (2009) update report, the overall cost of domestic abuse fell significantly between 2001 and 2008, mostly due to the decrease in the cost of lost economic output, and a decrease in the human and emotional cost, as a result of increased utilisation of public services. The overall rate of domestic violence also fell between 2001 and 2008, concluding that investment in public services was cost effective for the country as a whole, during that time.

Reducing violence and abuse further could result in substantial savings to health and social care (Public Health Wales, 2016). Effective interventions include focusing on children and young people; preventing domestic violence, abuse and violence against women; reducing harmful use of alcohol; and multi-agency approaches. For example, implementing the NICE Guidance on Domestic Violence and Abuse (NICE, 2014) could save £4,700 per month per person on longer-term costs associated with treating and supporting someone experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder as a result of violence and abuse.

Domestic abuse is under-reported but the number of reports is increasing

Table 8.2 shows that the number of domestic violent crimes with injury in North Wales is much lower than the estimated number of people likely to have experienced the crime. Domestic violence and abuse has long been under-reported and the increase in the number of crimes over the past three years is likely to be due to an increase in reporting rather than incidence (North Wales Police, 2016). In 2015-16 there were 1,700 domestic violent crimes with injury in North Wales, 870 involved a person under 16 and 560 involved a child aged under 6 (see Table 8.2, Table 8.3 and Table 8.4 for more information).

¹ Figure calculated by combining the estimated costs for each North Wales local council from Trust for London and the Henry Smith Charity figures based on the Walby (2009) estimates.

Table 8.2 Number of domestic violent crimes with injury by county in North Wales

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	100	130	170
Gwynedd	180	210	280
Conwy	280	210	270
Denbighshire	210	260	270
Flintshire	270	300	340
Wrexham	350	340	380
North Wales	1,400	1,500	1,700

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

Table 8.3 Number of domestic violent crimes with injury involving a person under 16

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	50	70	100
Gwynedd	90	100	130
Conwy	130	90	130
Denbighshire	110	130	130
Flintshire	150	160	170
Wrexham	190	190	210
North Wales	720	730	870

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

Table 8.4 Number of domestic violent crimes with injury involving a person under 5

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	30	50	60
Gwynedd	60	60	90
Conwy	80	60	80
Denbighshire	70	90	80
Flintshire	90	90	110
Wrexham	130	120	140
North Wales	470	470	560

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

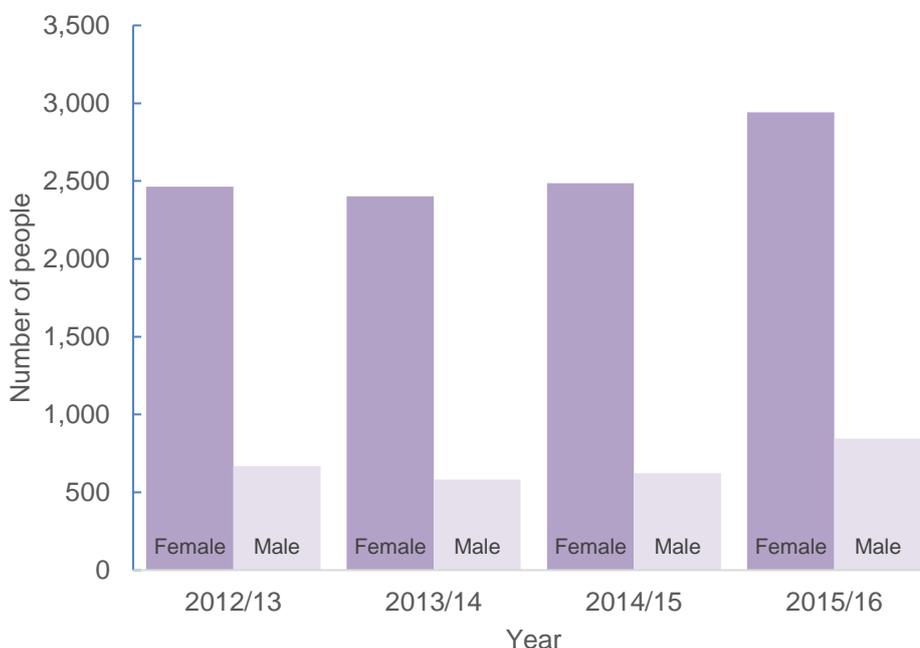
Source: North Wales Police

Women are more likely to experience domestic violence and abuse than men

Across North Wales around 80% of the victims of domestic violence and abuse are female, while 20% are male. The proportion is similar in each county and has remained fairly consistent over the last four years although there has been an overall increase in the number victims as shown in Figure 8.1 and Table 8.5.

The Live Fear Free Helpline run by Welsh Women’s Aid received around 5,000 calls during 2015-16. Of these the majority (4,800) were from women. They also received around 20 calls from children aged under 17 and 170 calls from adults aged 56 and over.

Figure 8.1 Domestic violence by victims gender, North Wales, 2012/13 to 2015/16



Source: North Wales Police

Table 8.5 Domestic violence victims by gender in North Wales

Local council	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Anglesey	220	60	190	50	220	50	270	70
Conwy	410	110	430	130	380	100	490	140
Denbighshire	430	110	380	100	390	110	470	120
Flintshire	400	120	430	90	480	130	550	180
Gwynedd	420	120	370	80	360	90	450	140
Wrexham	590	140	600	120	660	130	720	200
Total	2,500	670	2,400	580	2,500	620	2,900	840

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

Cases of coercive control are now being recorded

There have been 33 recorded crimes across North Wales of engaging in controlling/coercive behaviour in an intimate/family relationship since the offence came into effect in December 2015.

The number of sexual offences is increasing in North Wales

The total number of sexual offences has increased in North Wales from 900 in 2012-13 to 1,400 in 2015-16. This increase is seen in every county in North Wales as shown in Table 8.6. It is thought that this is due to an increase in reporting of non-recent incidents rather than incidence overall (North Wales Police, 2016).

Table 8.6 Number of sexual offences by local authority

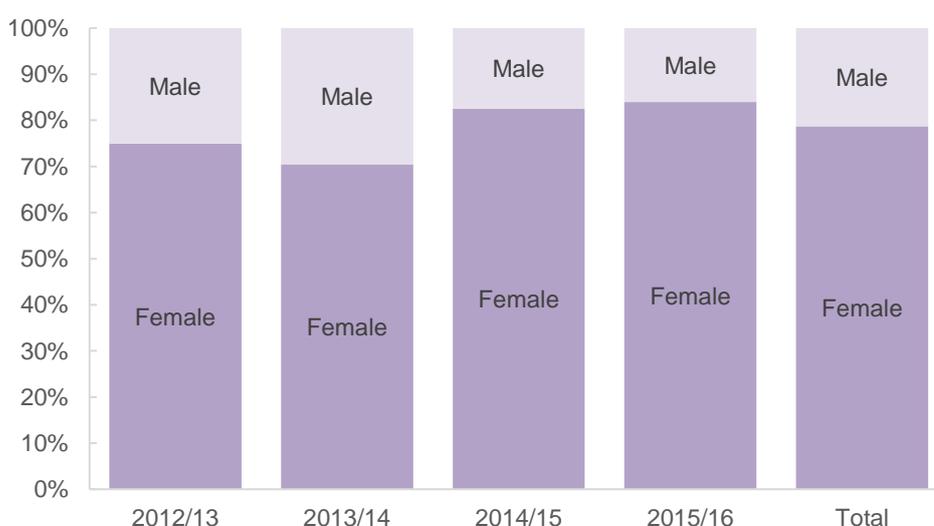
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Anglesey	80	80	130	120
Gwynedd	140	160	190	260
Conwy	150	160	180	220
Denbighshire	150	160	200	270
Flintshire	140	160	180	270
Wrexham	240	270	240	280
North Wales	900	970	1,100	1,400

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: North Wales Police

The different proportions of women and men affected by sexual violence are similar to that found with domestic violence and abuse. Across North Wales over the last four years, 80% of the victims of sexual violence were female and 20% were male, however this proportion varies from year to year as shown in Figure 8.2.

Figure 8.2 Sexual offences in North Wales by local council and victims gender



Source: North Wales Police

Child sexual exploitation (CSE)

‘Child sexual exploitation is the coercion or manipulation of children and young people into taking part in sexual activities. It is a form of sexual abuse involving

an exchange of some form of payment which can include money, mobile phones and other items, drugs, alcohol, a place to stay, 'protection' or affection. The vulnerability of the young person and the grooming process employed by perpetrators renders them powerless to recognise the exploitative nature of relationships and unable to give informed consent' (Barnardos, 2013).

There has been an increase year on year in Sexual Exploitation Risk Assessment Framework (SERAF) assessments taking place in Wales due to increased awareness of the issue (Barnardos, 2016). There is more information about the work taking place in North Wales to tackle CSE available here <http://www.north-wales.police.uk/advice-and-support/stay-safe/child-sexual-exploitation/what-is-cse>.

Most MARAC referrals are made by the police and the number of MARAC cases has remained similar over time

A MARAC (multi-agency risk assessment conference) is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, safeguarding, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors. The representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victim and develop a Risk Management Action Plan.

In 2015-16, 72 MARACs took place in North Wales, (one every month across the six counties) and 910 cases were discussed. The numbers are similar for previous years. Of the cases discussed, 25% were repeat cases. The police are the highest referrer to MARACs with 58% of referrals. Table 8.7 shows that the number of cases is fairly similar across North Wales although Wrexham and Denbighshire have a higher number of cases than average when the size of the population is taken into account.

Table 8.7 Number of MARAC cases by local authority, 2015-16

	Cases discussed	Cases per 10,000 population
Anglesey	80	26
Gwynedd	140	27
Conwy	130	25
Denbighshire	130	32
Flintshire	160	25
Wrexham	280	51
North Wales	910	31

Source: SafeLives, *Numbers have been rounded so may not sum*

Table 8.8 shows the percentage of MARAC cases that involved people who have protected characteristics under equalities legislation. The table includes numbers that ‘SafeLives’ recommend you would expect to see which shows that in North Wales on the whole there are more cases involving BME people than expected but fewer LGBT people and disabled people than expected.

Table 8.8 MARAC cases by protected characteristics and local authority, 2015-16

	% BME	% LGBT	% Disability	% Males (a)	% aged 16-17
Anglesey	4	0	0	1	3
Gwynedd	8	0	1	5	1
Conwy	4	1	0	6	3
Denbighshire	3	0	2	5	2
Flintshire	5	2	6	7	1
Wrexham	6	2	6	7	2
North Wales	5	1	3	6	1
SafeLives recommends	0	5	17	4-10	-

Numbers have been rounded so may not sum

Source: SafeLives

Housing needs and homelessness

A needs mapping exercise has been carried out in North Wales for the Supporting People Grant. This identified that around 1,600 people across North Wales (92% women / 8% men) have a support need linked to domestic abuse.

There are 63 refuge places for adults in North Wales, either in communal accommodation or dispersed units. Refuges also accommodate children. Demand is constant and outstrips supply. Media publicity that raises awareness of abuse helps victims to identify their own situation. Providers have reported establishing waiting lists (North Wales Social Care and Wellbeing Services Improvement Collaborative, 2016). Refuge places are allocated following thorough risk assessment by the specialist provider: this assessment protects current residents and ensures greater safety and confidentiality for the victim. On acceptance, refuges can be accessed 24/7, either by direct contact with the provider, or through Live Fear Free on-call protocols after hours on 0808 801 0800. Refuge places for people with high support needs or physical disability are scarce.

In addition to refuge provision, options for housing victims of domestic violence where it is not safe to remain in their own home include:

- Dispersed units – self-contained properties to house victims of domestic violence and abuse without the intensive support provided by refuges.

- Safe houses.

There is a need to make sure that their provision is available for people with care and support needs.

8.3 What are people telling us?

All forms of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence have implications for social care. Demand for services is largely unpredictable, though it is intense, frequent and often urgent. Furthermore, these crimes have a harrowing impact on both the short-term and long-term wellbeing of victims, thereby increasing demands on a wide range of services.

At a time when the Welsh Government has delivered the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015, budget cuts have affected all specialist service providers. This is despite such agencies being inundated with referrals from police, health visitors, social workers and third sector organisations (Hobbs, 2016). Though there are clear practical needs for victims of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, the same theoretical pleas are consistently articulated (Welsh Women's Aid, 2016):

- Believe my story (no matter how irrational it seems)
- Support me and help me (and my children) stay safe
- The perpetrator is responsible, not me

These survivor views are replicated by women who attend resilience support, having escaped a coercively controlling relationship (Hobbs, 2016). The experiences are not invited into the victim's life; they happen because the perpetrator is abusive towards them. In an intimate relationship, such abuse is both confusing and distressing. While specialist service providers understand the dynamics of the victim's journey, some public services are less able to fathom domestic abuse and violence. The Welsh Women's Aid Survivor Consultation (2016) reported victims (female and male) being blamed for their circumstances and there is low recognition for the efforts victims make to prevent or minimise harms. This is especially the case where the abused parent strives to protect their children, but faces inquisition and accusation from both social services and the criminal justice system. They wonder why the perpetrator escapes such scrutiny, although victims do recognise the power-base from which such perpetrators operate.

The impact of violence and abuse on their children is a primary concern of many survivors (Welsh Women's Aid, 2016). They identify a need for children to be heard and to be able to access specialist support separate and distinct from the support being given to their abused parent/carer. More work to help prevent

children and young people from experiencing abuse is also needed, including helping children and young people recognise abuse and know where to access support. This could include programmes at school (beginning with young children), confidential services that can be accessed through school and therapeutic services.

Survivors identified 10 key recommendations for Welsh Government (Welsh Government, 2016; Welsh Women's Aid, 2016)

1. Dedicated specialist services for children and young people impacted by or experiencing domestic abuse, sexual violence, Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, sexual exploitation or harassment.
2. Specialist domestic abuse and sexual violence services for survivors that are accessible and resourced to meet the needs of specific survivor groups.
3. Improvements in family court and CAFCASS Cymru practice and safe child contact for children in cases of domestic abuse and sexual violence.
4. Accessible 'refuge service' support in every area, accompanied by safe, affordable, longer-term housing options to provide flexibility and choice.
5. Women's groups and peer support that reduce isolation and maximise independent spaces to increase confidence, esteem, and empowerment.
6. Equal access to safety, support, protection and justice, and finances to live independently, irrespective of survivors' immigration status.
7. Counselling and therapeutic services for survivors that is available when needed and is age-appropriate, and helps build resilience and recovery.
8. Greater focus on stopping perpetrators' behaviour and, where coercive control is a feature, on getting perpetrators to leave and end abusive relationships.
9. Improved training for all services on all aspects of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, informed by survivors' experiences.
10. Preventing violence against women from happening in the first place, through compulsory prevention education in all schools and increasing awareness of the issues and help available in local communities.

8.4 Review of services currently provided

Victims and their families are able to access a range of support from specialist services in their areas, or if it is not safe do so, assistance can be provided to access support in another area. The practical needs for victims (and their children) who have disclosed violence against women, domestic abuse and/or sexual violence can be summarised as:

- Dedicated, local specialist services that are accessible and adequately resourced to meet specific needs.
- Access to refuge for victims who have had to urgently leave their home in order to escape abuse or violence and later, move on accommodation and longer-term housing solutions.
- Peer support groups, therapeutic counselling and recovery courses. These enable victims to come to terms with what has happened and to understand and identify abusive behaviours and their impact. Groups reduce victim isolation and help them re-build their confidence and resilience. Many victims of abuse have further needs for mental health support, self-harming, substance misuse and other conditions. There is no North Wales provision of refuge support for women with very high needs that require round the clock staffing.
- Swift access to financial support for victims who are compromised – by having their wages or benefits stolen by the abuser, or by having no recourse to public funds. Safety and justice are essential for victims, irrespective of immigration or residency status, or the ability to pay. For women who work in low-paid employment, refuge is not necessarily an affordable option. Sadly, lack of money is a key reason for victims remaining with their abuser. For those who flee their home with nothing, refuges rely on voluntary donations and the generosity of staff to provide victims and their children with the basics of food, clothing and hygiene products.
- Specialist training is essential for every service that encounters victims. This is to ensure that staff are alert to hints of disclosure and are confident that they can take immediate steps to ensure the victim's safety. For ongoing dealings with victims, staff need to be aware of their own impact: attitude is everything. A dismissive approach or a suggestion that the victim should work things out with their partner maximises risk and can place the victim in grave danger. Victims have to be supported and respected throughout their journey from disclosure to recovery.

Information and support

The Live Fear Free helpline (previously known as the All Wales Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence helpline) is an all Wales national helpline with trained workers that are able to provide a range of support to callers (both victims and professionals). The helpline workers are able to signpost victims to refuge which is supported accommodation across the UK for women (or men) and their children who need a safe place to stay as a result of domestic abuse. Access to refuges is generally 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

Alternatively, the helpline can also provide assistance to access other services such as outreach and floating support - clients are allocated a worker who

develops Individual Support Plans with them that provides for or links to appropriate services such as counselling, substance misuse services, physical and mental health services, support groups and educational programmes. These include the Freedom Programme and the Recovery Programme. Both programmes run for 12 weeks and provide information about domestic violence perpetration: the signs, impact and routes to recovery. The consultation and engagement for carried out for the population assessment identified a gap in specialist support, such as floating support, for BME people in North Wales. Ethnicity is not a barrier to the provision of refuge or floating support, however.

Most specialist services operate a drop in or one-stop-shop type of service where other services, such as housing support, legal, financial, counselling and so on, can be accessed under the one roof.

IDVA services

IDVA services are available across the region. IDVAs are Independent Domestic Violence Advisors who work to support women and men who are at high risk of domestic violence. IDVAs work closely with a range of agencies including the police, children and adult services, legal services and criminal justice agencies in order to assess, monitor and manage risks to victims. They can also refer victims to services such as target hardening (installation of physical security measures to a property making it more resistant to attack or damage and enabling the victim to remain in their home) and provide emotional and other practical support.

School-based preventative programmes

Prevention of abuse and violence is a key priority. Children and young people need to be educated about safe, healthy relationships though it shouldn't be assumed that anyone of any age is immune to abuse.

As part of the drive to tackle violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence a number of programmes currently run in schools across North Wales such as the Spectrum programme, Cat's Paw Theatre Company, Crucial Crew, Starr Programmes and so on. These programmes target school aged children and aim to promote healthy relationships and to raise the awareness of children and young people about the issues of violence against women, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. These programmes are delivered by qualified and experienced facilitators; sessions can be delivered in Welsh or English, are cross curricular and are designed to promote peer discussion, using a range of techniques. They use materials that are thought provoking but are not designed to be so emotive as to cause distress. It is important to note that the sessions are designed to promote discussion not disclosure, however appropriate support and sign posting is provided should this occur.

Specialist support for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) people

BAWSO provides support to BME people who are experiencing or threatened with Domestic Abuse as well as delivering a wide range of support services throughout Wales. The specialist services provided include the provision of temporary accommodation in Wales for those suffering from domestic abuse and all forms of violence; including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, honour based violence and human trafficking.

Perpetrator programmes

More attention needs to be focused on the motivations and actions of the abuse or violence perpetrators. They are the cause of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence, though victims report that it is they who are both blamed and punished. While some perpetrators are inherently abusive or violent, others can be selective about their victim. Intimate abuse of a partner is a product of power and control. There are perpetrators of ongoing abuse of ex-partners who are non-abusive in their new relationship. Referral to a perpetrator programme requires strict protocols to ensure victim safety.

Support for perpetrators of domestic abuse is available through the criminal justice system (probation) or in the community where they are able to access Relate Cymru's Respect accredited programme Choose2Change. The Choose2Change programmes' key priority is to increase the safety of victims and children who are or have been experiencing domestic abuse. Perpetrators are offered an opportunity to attend a group work programme to address their abusive behaviour to reduce the risk of further abuse in their relationships. Their partners and children are provided the information and support that they need to keep themselves safe. Choose2Change is a fully Respect Accredited service offered to families affected by domestic abuse in North Wales. Accreditation has been developed so that members of the public, funders, commissioning agencies and other professionals can be assured of a high quality, safety-focused service from organisations accredited by Respect. Only accredited perpetrator programmes are acceptable and referrers need to be trained in how to handle both the perpetrator and the victim when making such referrals.

Modern day slavery

BAWSO Diogel Project (Refuge) supports victims of modern day slavery providing practical support on housing, home finances, legal and immigration advice, and emotional support to help recovery and settlement.

The project assists those who have escaped trafficking or those released from criminal networks. It undertakes risk assessments and provides support tailored to individual's needs. The support offered is in accordance with Human Trafficking Care Standards and takes a holistic approach to support needs.

Bawso works closely with partners across the region including, Local Authorities, North Wales Police, Salvation Army, Health Visitors, Sexual health practitioners, Red-Cross and Modern Slavery Human trafficking Unit (MSHTU).

The project provides services to the victims such as counselling services, legal advice and representation for court appeals, accessing specialised barristers for prosecution in crown court, support with National Referral Mechanism (NRM) as recognised first responder support during asylum and immigration process and support with criminal justice system.

Stepping Stones

Stepping Stones provides confidential, individual and group counselling for adults who have been sexually abused as children.

Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC)

Amethyst is the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) for the North Wales area. It is a joint venture between Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, North Wales Police and voluntary groups. They provide information about options; advice and support with reporting to the police; information and support if not reporting to the police; sexual health advice/appointment; emergency contraception; advice about Hepatitis and HIV infection and referral for support and counselling.

RASASC

The Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre (RASASC) (North Wales) is a recognised organisation providing independent specialist support to enable people to work through their experience of rape and/ or sexual violence.

More information is available in the full list of services attached as appendix 8a and 8b

8.5 Conclusion and recommendations

Key messages

- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse are under-reported but the number of reports is increasing.
- Domestic and sexual violence and abuse affects both women and men although women are more likely to experience them.
- Cases of coercive control are now being recorded in North Wales since the offence came into effect in December 2015

- Domestic abuse costs public services £66 million a year in North Wales in health care, criminal justice, social services, housing and refuges, legal costs and lost economic output.

Gaps in services and support available

The population assessment suggests future work should look at addressing the following:

- Developing stronger strategic and practice links between domestic abuse and adults safeguarding.
- The effect of budget cuts on specialist service providers' ability to meet the demand and need for services.
- The need for support for children and young people who are witnessing domestic violence and abuse.
- Making sure there are sufficient options for housing victims of domestic violence and abuse who have additional care and support needs that require round the clock staffing.
- Find out more about the need for specialist support, such as floating support, for BAME people in North Wales.

National priorities

The National Strategy on Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence 2016-2021 (Welsh Government, 2016) has been published and includes the 10 key recommendations (see section 8.3) along with the National Training Framework (see section 8.1).

The National Adviser Annual Plan (Bowen-Davies, 2016) sets out the following objectives:

1. To advise and support the strategic implementation of the legislation
2. Develop a strategic, coherent and integrated approach to policy and service delivery decisions
3. Develop workable recommendations to improve the impact and effectiveness of public and voluntary service provision
4. Provide a strategic platform for shared learning and research
5. Enable effective and inclusive communication with survivors, stakeholders and the public.

Next steps

Local councils and the health board have to prepare and publish a strategy under the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2014 by 1 April 2018. The population assessment will be used to inform this strategy.

We have also identified that we need to include more information about sexual violence, child sexual exploitation, trafficking and modern slavery when the population assessment is reviewed. Please [let us know](#) if you have any evidence you would like to submit.

Equality and human rights

This chapter includes information about the disproportionate number of women, children and disabled people affected by VASWDASV. It also highlights that services need to be available to all people, for example, men as well as women and the need for specialist support for BAME people. The chapter includes data about the proportion of people from protected characteristics discussed at MARACs, for example low numbers of LGBT people. More information is available about the impact on specific groups in in the safeguarding section of each population assessment chapter.

There may be other issues affecting people with the protected characteristics and the needs of Welsh language speakers not picked up by this assessment that could be addressed in future population assessment reviews, in the development of the area plan or in the services developed or changed in response to the plan.

We would welcome any further specific evidence which may help to inform the final assessment.

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Appendix 8a Domestic abuse services in North Wales

Agency	Service Provided	Who can attend?	Means of Access	Anticipated Benefits/Outcomes
Domestic Abuse Safety Unit - Flintshire	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
	Outreach Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term supprt/interventions to victims
	Crisis Intervention	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist support
Welsh Women's Aid, Wrexham	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
	Power to Change Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem which follows on from the Freedom programme
Glyndwr Women's Aid, Denbighshire	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
	STAR programme	14-25 year olds	Through Schools	Children and young people programme looking at issues related to DASV
	Confidence and Assertiveness training	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem
North Denbighshire Domestic Abuse Service (NDDAS)	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Respect 1-1 perpetrator programme	School aged children	Via schools	Information and awareness raising sessions in schools
	STAR programme	14-25 year olds	Through Schools	Children and young people programme looking at issues related to DASV
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Building confidence/self esteem programme
	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term supprt/interventions to victims
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location

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	Refuge- Dispersed units	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with some level of support
	Awareness talks	Schools	Via schools	Information and awareness raising sessions in schools
Aberconwy	Outreach Floating Support	may support 5 women at a time	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term supprt/interventions to victims
	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building
	DART service			
	Helpline	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Immidiata over the phone support, information, crisis intervention and signposting on to refuge or other specialist services.
	Drop in Information Centre	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
Colwyn Welsh Womens Aid (CWWA), Conwy	New Beginnings			
	STAR programme	Children and young people	Through schools	Children and young people programme looking at issues related to DASV
	Coffee mornings & service user involvement			
	Parenting programme	Parents and their children	Direct or agency referral	Information and support in coping with parenting issues after DA
	Confidence Building programme	Women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building programme
	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Happy Friday programme, exercise, healthy eating, cooking, etc			
	Drop in service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
Bangor Women's Aid, Gwynedd	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term supprt/interventions to victims
	Freedom Programme	Women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building programme
	Healthy relationships	Teens and young people		
	Incredible Years programme	Teens and young people		
	Dedicated CYP working in the community	Schools aged children 5 - 17		

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Gorwel, Yns Mon	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
	Caring Dads	Men who have been perpetrators of DA	?	Support for men who have been perpetrators of DA
	Freedom Programme	women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/self esteem building programme
	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term supprt/interventions to victims
	Specialist CYP support worker	Children and young people	?	Support for children and young people who have been affected by DA
	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
CAHA Women's Aid, Flintshire	IDVA service	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
	Freedom Programme	women	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/Self esteem building programme
	In-house counselling service			Counselling service provided to individuals who have been affected by DA
	CYP community worker	Children and young people		Support for children and young people who have been affected by DA
	Crucial Crew	Children and young people	Via schools	Information/awareness raising sessions for children and young people
	Awareness talks		Direct or agency referral	information and awareness raising sessions
	ODEL opening doors and enhancing life	Accredited course		
	Refuge	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
Bawso, North Wales	Outreach Floating Support	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Progress outreach support providing long term supprt/interventions to victims
	Refuge for victims of modern slavery	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
Bawso, Connah's Quay	Safe House	Women and children only	Direct or agency referral	Safe Housing provision with high level support
Bawso, Wrexham	One-Stop-Shop	Men and women	Direct or agency referral	Support and information offered at one safe and confidential location
Bawso, Wrexham	Gateway programme	Polish service users	Direct or agency referrals	confidence and self-esteem building programme for women who have been victims of DA - Freedom programme delivered in Polish
Bawso, North Wales	Training package for FGM, FM, HBV, DA, Modern slavery, from a black perspective	ALL	Direct or agency referrals	education awareness

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Victim Support, North Wales	Emotional and Practical support for all victims of crime.	All victims of crime	Direct or agency referral	Support and information for victims of any crimes
Live Fear Free Helpline	Support and listening service	ALL	By highly trained Helpline Support Workers. Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Referrals to refuge and other specialist services	ALL	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Referrals to outreach support	ALL	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Referral to Marac	If meets the threshold	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	Crisis Intervention when required	All as required	Phone and email	phone or email support for all victims of DA
Community Safety Partnership, Conwy & Denbighshire	Safer Homes Scheme (Target hardening)	Men, Women & their families	Email referral	phone or email support for all victims of DA
	IDVA service		Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
Wrexham CBC	Cat's Paw school Production	Year 9 students	Via schools	Rape and sexual consent awareness session
	Cat's Paw school Production	16+ colleges	Via schools	Rape and sexual consent awareness session
Wrexham CBC Info shop	Appropriate relationships and online safety	Children and young people	Via schools	Introduction to forming appropriate relationships and staying safe online
Spectrum Project, North Wales	Belonging	Children and young people	Via schools	To enable young people to empathise with a character who has experienced DA and look at support networks available for young people
Spectrum Project, North Wales	Family	Children and young people	Via schools	Understand the term DA, recognise that all families are different and support networks
WCBC Info shop	Sexual Consent: forming consent	Children and young people	Via schools	Understanding sexual consent, the law and making healthy choices.
Spectrum Project, North Wales	Intro Sexual Exploitation: Sarah's story	Children and young people	Via schools	Awareness about sexual exploitation and tactics used by people who sexual exploit women and children, identify sources of support.
Spectrum Project, North Wales	Forced Marriages	Children and young people	Via schools	Understand the consent of marriage, difference between Arranged and Forced marriages, where to get support.
Wrexham CBC Info shop	Relationships	Children and young people	Via schools	Discussion around what behaviours are acceptable and unacceptable in a partner relationship, recognise warning signs in relation to potentially abuse relationships, effects of abuse, and support available
Spectrum, North Wales	Gender Stereotyping	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to understand that inequalities exists in society, that gender inequality can lead to discrimination and abuse

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WCBC Info shop	Safer relationships	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to identify characteristics of healthy and safe relationships
Welsh Women's Aid, Wrexham	Crucial Crew	Children and young people	Via schools	WWA introduction to domestic abuse
Spectrum, North Wales	Healthy relationships	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to identify characteristics of healthy relationships
Spectrum, North Wales	Chance or Choice	Children and young people	Via schools	To reinforce the characteristics of healthy relationships
Spectrum, North Wales	Identifying emotions	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Safety Zone	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Gender: equal or the same	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Traditional harmful practice (FGM)	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Honor Based Violence	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Challenging gender stereotypes	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Sexual violence: Sexting	Children and young people	Via schools	
Spectrum, North Wales	Stages of Abuse	Children and young people	Via schools	Exploring domestic abuse
Spectrum, North Wales	Sexual Consent.	Children and young people	Via schools	Raise awareness of the law regarding sexual consent, concept of consent in relation to sexual activity, support available to those who have experienced sexual abuse.
Spectrum, North Wales	Violence Against Women	Children and young people	Via schools	Exploring domestic abuse
Wrexham CBC Info shop	Staying emotionally healthy	Children and young people	Via schools	To begin to identify characteristics of healthy relationships and looking after your emotions.
North Wales	Freedom Programme	Women only	Direct or agency referral	Confidence/self-esteem building programme
North Wales	White Ribbon Campaign events	Everyone	NA	Awareness raising campaign, engaging with the community and local college in a variety of ways.
North Wales	Target Hardening (incl. CCTV service)	Victims of abuse and their families	Via DA services, NWP, WCBC, etc.	Reassurance for victims of abuse and their families to safely remain in their homes.
North Wales	DA & SV Training	All professionals		A well informed workforce that is able to recognise the signs and symptoms of abuse

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				and appropriately support victims.
North Wales	Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Coordinator	All professionals	NA	Strategic lead for the VAWDASV agenda
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	IDVA service	men and women	Direct or agency referral	Specialist tailored support for High Risk victims/ survivors of domestic abuse.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Family Resilience Project Support	Women and their families	Via referral from NWWC or through Family Resilience coordinator organisations (TAF; Hafan).	Safety and needs assessment leading to action plan for woman and her family, followed by one to one support around needs to lead to improved outcomes around support pathways.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Women's Pathfinder Diversion Scheme	Women who have been arrested on a low gravity matrix offence and who admit to the offence	Via North Wales Police, either at St Asaph custody suite or community police stations across Flintshire, Denbighshire and Conwy	The aim of the scheme is to divert women who have committed low level offences away from the criminal justice system by addressing the needs and circumstances at the root of their offending behaviour. Participation in the Scheme is offered as an alternative to standard proceedings through court/ a fine. Domestic and/ or sexual violence forms part of the previous or current experience of many of the women who are participating on the scheme. This is a cross- Wales pilot project.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Resettlement	Women serving sentences at HMP Styal and whose release will be to North Wales.	Referrals received direct from HMP Styal. The project engages with women serving both short and long term sentences	The project aims to ensure women have their immediate needs met on release and are therefore better able to reintegrate to their community. The assessment ensures domestic/ sexual violence needs are threaded throughout.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Together Women Mentoring and Advocacy Service	Women who have offended and who have a diagnosis of personality disorder.	Self or agency referral	positive progress across relevant support pathways and a cessation/ reduction in offending.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Staying Home Project (Gibran UK).	Women in the community, custody or approved premises and who do <i>not</i> have support needs around alcohol or drugs and whose release address is in North Wales.	Probation and other agencies	positive progress across relevant support pathways and a cessation/ reduction in offending.
North Wales Women's Centre (NWWC)	Information and Support service	Any woman aged 16+ with one or more needs across NWWC support pathways	Self or agency referral	Assessment of needs and action planning followed by practical and emotional support.

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North Wales Police	Preservation of life	Victims of abuse and their families	By calling 999, 101 - crime/incident report or via internet reporting page	Positive action – make all parties safe – arrest offender – evidence gather – ensure immediate safeguarding via signposting through face to face contact and z-card - Risk Identification via DASH and professional judgement – appropriate allocating of investigation based on risk.
North Wales Police	Prevention and detection of crime	Victims of abuse and their families	By calling 999, 101 - crime/incident report or via internet reporting page	Flagged to specialist PVPU for full Risk Assessment and information sharing at a statutory level with SSD and Probation if appropriate. With consent also can be shared with no-stat agencies such as IDVA, WA, Hagan Cymric, BAWSO, Womens Centre, C2C and more...
North Wales Police	Safeguarding of vulnerable persons	Victims of abuse and their families	By calling 999, 101 - crime/incident report or via internet reporting page	If Medium or High risk case is tasked to Specialist DAO for review and actions which will be contact on phone or via visit or prearranged safe-meeting, either single agency or jointly, and include may be onward referral to specialists support.
	Risk assessment and discussion of risk to decide on a multi-agency response to victims of high risk DA	Victims of abuse and their families	Multi Agency MARAC referral – e-mail to MARAC inbox	DAO's conduct immediate safeguarding review and act as above if any immediate issues. Otherwise matter is review by DAO's DSPVPU, and IDVA's to decide on MAERAC inclusion, and if not included, what action should be taken. E.g. Onward referral, further contact, re-task back to Referrer.
	Target Hardening	Referred by Specialist DAO's for preventative and reassurance work	Safer Neighbourhood Team via Neighbourhood Wardens and PCSO's and local CBMs.	Reassurance for victims of abuse and their families to safely remain in their homes.
North Wales Police	Electronic Reassurance Systems	DAO's identify recipients and fit products.	TecSOS and Skyguard GPS mobile alarms	
	Reassurance patrols	SNT/LPS officers	Face to face	Visits with consent to provide visible support and reassurance to victims of DA.
	Enforcement visits	SNT/LPS officers	Face to face	Involves visiting IP's and DA Offenders where there are live preventative bail conditions to safeguard victims and their families and ensure compliance especially where unreported breaches are suspected whether due to duress or collusive activity.
North Wales Police	DVDS	Force Control Room/SPVPU SDAO's	Phone or face to face	Right To Ask/Right To Know – Anyone can make an enquiry if they are concerned that a partner in a relationship may have a domestic abuse

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				history. We will check if there is a reported history and then assess if there is enough concern to share with the person affected. All carefully documented.
North Wales Police	DVPN/DVPO	LPS/NWP Legal Dept.	Phone/Face to face/VIA CJS document completion	Where the risk is serious and where charges or other protective options are not viable, a DVPN can be issued which will have conditions attached to prevent the suspect contacting the IP for 48 hours. This is always followed up with a court hearing to have a DVPO imposed which lasts 28 days. This is intended to allow the IP respite and an opportunity to engage with services to reduce the risk and improve safeguarding.
North Wales Police	Warning Markers	SDAO's and FCC	SDAO's and FCC Form completion and E-mail	Placing a marker on the police ICAD system allows officers to be made aware of an ongoing concern re DA if despatched. This can assist in highlighting patterns of abuse when evidence gathering.
North Wales Police	Phone contact for all standard risk DA victims with consent	Victims Help Centre	Victims Help Centre trained staff.	Based on DASH and no DAO contact. Preventative option. Allows IP to be signposted for more specialist support if they request it. Also allows for a secondary DASH RA to be completed if IP consents and this may provide further detail re risk.
North Wales Police	VPS	LPS/CID	Investigating Officers	VPS is crucial to the courts to understand the impact on the IP and inform sentencing.
North Wales Police	Sharing and engaging with other agencies	PVPU SDAO's	PVPU	Joint working to engage with victims. Also lawful and proportionate sharing of information under AWCPP, CDA and HRA.
Wales Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC), North Wales	Building Better Relationships Programme	Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse		
Choose2Change, Relate Cymru, North Wales	Perpetrator programme	Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse		
Choose2Change, Relate Cymru, North Wales	Parallel Support Service for partners/ex-partners	Support for partners/ex-partners of men engaged with the Choose2Change programme		

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NWP (All Wales School Liaison Core Programme AWSLCP)	Safe Haven - lesson (5-6 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To raise awareness of personal safety and well being in the home
NWP (AWSLCP)	Hidden Hurt - lesson (11-13 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To recognise and develop safe relationships with others. Exploring domestic abuse
NWP (AWSLCP)	Dangerous Deception lesson (14 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To recognise what sexual exploitation is and to know where to go for help
NWP (AWSLCP)	No means No lesson (14 -15 year olds)	Children and young people	Via schools	To understand and recognise the importance of sexual consent
National Probation Service	Ongoing statutory supervision/involvement to offenders on an ongoing basis, incorporated into their order or sentence/one-on-one offence focused work with perpetrators but refer to CRC or other agencies for programmes, etc	Offenders	CJS	
National Probation Service	Victim Liason work and support that is primarily risk management and sign posting	Victims	CJS	

Appendix 8b Sexual violence services in North Wales

Agency	Services Provided	Who can attend?	Means of Access	Anticipated Benefits/ Outcomes
Stepping Stones, North Wales	Counselling and support who have experienced sexual abuse as a child	male and female, 18+	self referral or via agency	
Stop it Now! Lucy Faithful Foundation, North Wales	Parent Protect!	Parents/Carers	self referral, or group with host booking	Understanding abuser behaviour, barriers, positive actions adults can take to prevent child sexual abuse
	Parent Protect! For children with additional needs	Parents/Carers with children with additional needs	self referral, or group with host booking	Understanding the greater vulnerability of children with additional needs
	Professionals Protect!	Professionals working with or supporting families and children	self referral, or group with host booking	Understanding abuser behaviour, barriers, positive actions adults can take to prevent child sexual abuse
	Internet Safety!	parents/carers and professionals	self referral, or group with host booking	positive and negative uses of the internet, online grooming, sexting, cyberbullying & viewing illegal images of children, positive preventative actions to take to protect children.
	Sexual Development in pre-and pubescent children	parents/carers and professionals	self referral, or group with host booking	Healthy, age expected behaviours for children under 5, 5-11 yrs, how to respond, consent and harmful sexual behaviours for post-pubescent children, positive prevention actions to take.
	Prevention of Child sexual exploitation		self referral, or group with host booking	Facts about sexual abuse & sexual exploitation & how it can happen, how abusers groom their victims, why victims may not talk about it, spotting signs, positive preventative actions, giving sources of information, support or advice.
Rape & Sexual Abuse Support Centre NW	Counselling & Support Services	Anyone aged 13 and over who has experienced any kind of sexual violence, whether recently or in the past. Childrens Centre established, awaiting outcome of funding bid to children in Need, to work with children and young people aged 3-19; Play therapy etc	Self Referral or via other agency working with the client	Overall improved quality of life; Improved self esteem, Less dependence on alcohol/drugs Improved confidence to work/attend college Better/safer coping mechanisms
National Probation Service	Community Sex Offender Programme	Aimed at appropriately convicted sex offender, male aged 21 and above	CJS	Reduction in re-offending behaviours
National Probation Service	Internet Sexual Offender Programme	Aimed at appropriately convicted sex offender, male aged 21 and above	CJS	Reduction in re-offending behaviours