



Metropolitan Police

SAFEGUARDING

Safeguarding at Central North

- ▶ What do we deal with
- ▶ Domestic Abuse
- ▶ Serious Sexual Offences
- ▶ Offences involving Children (Child Abuse Investigations)
- ▶ Child Sexual Exploitation
- ▶ Modern Slavery
- ▶ Indecent Images of Children
- ▶ Missing People
- ▶ Mental Health Team

Number of Offences

- ▶ 2125 Domestic Abuse offences for R12
- ▶ Detected 421 = 14.1%
- ▶ For offences involving any injury this raises to 17.9
- ▶ Comparative with other Borough's
- ▶ To achieve more positive outcomes for victims of Domestic Abuse working together with Camden Safety Net

Claire's Law

- ▶ Claire's Law is the formal disclosure of a previous partners history of domestic violence
- ▶ Claire's Law can be applied for online or in person on a RTA basis
- ▶ An interested third party of other agency can request disclosure on a RTA basis
- ▶ Police can decide to disclose on a Right to Know basis
- ▶ Decision is considered at the MARAC with partners
- ▶ Disclosure authorised and disclosure is authorised by a Detective Inspector and IDVA from Camden Safety Net is present
- ▶ Disclosure completed and safety planning and advice from CSN is integral to the process

DVPN's/DVPO's

- ▶ Domestic Violence Protection Notice
- ▶ Provides a notice that provides officer 48 to apply to the court for a Domestic Violence Protection Order
- ▶ This results in a court order preventing the perpetrator from contacting the victim for a period up to 28 days
- ▶ This allows a period of reflection for the victim and engagement from IDVA services to provide support to exit the relationship
- ▶ If a breach occurs then the perpetrator can be arrested

Safeguarding in Camden – The Future

- ▶ Domestic Violence Bill
- ▶ Reviewing our MARAC processes to make the partnership stronger to better serve Camden
- ▶ DA Pod
- ▶ Increasing outcomes for victim of domestic abuse

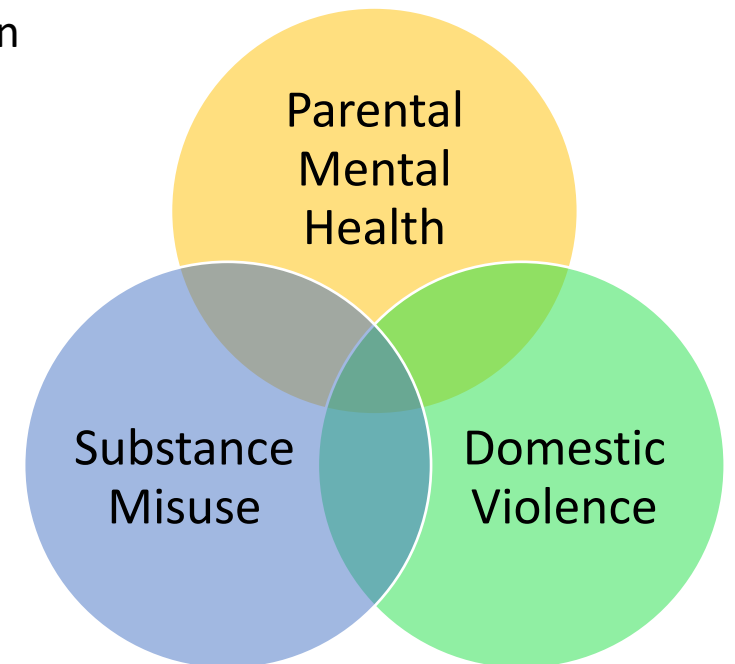
Domestic Violence and Abuse –

Context and key facts

- The latest crime survey of England & Wales estimates suggest that there has been a 23% increase in domestic abuse related offences.¹ 14% of all crimes recorded by the police were flagged as domestic abuse related.²
- A report by [the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime](#) has shown there was a 63% increase in domestic abuse offences between 2011 and 2018, with 78,814 cases recorded by the Metropolitan Police last year. There were also 29 domestic homicides in the capital in 2018, up from nine the previous year. Three quarters of victims were female and those experiencing abuse are more likely to live in more deprived areas.³
- The number of people killed as a result of domestic violence in the UK is at its highest level in five years with an average of three women a week being murdered⁴
- Women are much more likely than men to be the victims of high risk or severe domestic abuse: 95% of those going to MARAC or accessing IDVA services are women.⁵
- In 2017 the police recorded 1922 domestic crimes in Camden and a further 1476 non-crime domestic incidents where they had attended. There is no clear data on how many of these are repeat incidents with the same perpetrators and victims.
- Women in households with an income of £10,000 were 3.5 times more at risk than those in households with an income of over £20,000.⁶
- The charity Women in Prison report that 79% of the women who use their services have experienced domestic violence and/or sexual abuse.

Context and key facts

- Since 2015, almost a fifth (18%) of the women who were homeless when they approached Crisis stated domestic abuse as the reason for their homelessness⁸ and St Mungo's found a third of their female clients said that domestic abuse had contributed to their homelessness.⁹
- Research found that 61% of homeless females and 16% of homeless males had experienced violence and or abuse from a partner at some point.¹⁰
- Young people experience the highest rates of domestic abuse of any age group. In March 2015, the Crime Survey for England and Wales identified that 6.6% of men and 12.6% of women aged 16 to 19 had experienced domestic abuse in the past year.¹¹
- In Camden 408 cases were at MARAC where there is a child in the household in 2018/19. ¹²
- In Camden 21% (1226) cases had DVA as a presenting factor when being referred to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH). Cases can have more than one presenting issue. ¹³



Domestic Abuse Bill

- Provide for a statutory definition of domestic abuse
- Establish the office of Domestic Abuse Commissioner and set out the commissioner's functions and powers
- Provide for a new Domestic Abuse Protection Notice and Domestic Abuse Protection Order
- Prohibit perpetrators of domestic and other forms of abuse from cross-examining their victims in person in the family courts (and prevent victims from having to cross-examine their abusers) and give the court discretion to prevent cross-examination in person where it would diminish the quality of the witness's evidence or cause the witness significant distress
- Create a statutory presumption that complainants of an offence involving behaviour that amounts to domestic abuse are eligible for special measures in the criminal courts
- Enable high-risk domestic abuse offenders to be subject to polygraph testing as a condition of their licence following their release from custody

Issues arising from the deep dive – survivors stories

- Place the guidance supporting the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme on a statutory footing
- Ensure that, where a local authority, for reasons connected with domestic abuse, grants a new secure tenancy to a social tenant who had or has a secure lifetime or assured tenancy (other than an assured shorthold tenancy), this must be a secure lifetime tenancy
- Extend the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the criminal courts in England and Wales to further violent and sexual offences