

European Crime Prevention Award (ECPA)

Annex I – new version 2013

Please complete the template in English in compliance with the ECPA criteria contained in the RoP (Par.2 §3).

General information

1. Please specify your country.

England, United Kingdom

2. Is this your country's ECPA entry or an additional project? (**Only one ECPA entry per country plus a maximum of two additional projects may be submitted**)

UK ECPA entry

3. What is the title of the project?

Making Safe

4. Who is leading the project? Contact details.

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5. What was the start date of the project? Is the project still running?

1.12.2005. Yes – rolled out across North Yorkshire.

6. Please give a short general description of the project. (**Abstract max. 150 words**)

The Making Safe Scheme is a multi agency initiative that provides positive intervention to incidents of domestic abuse. The scheme is the initiative of the Scarborough, Whitby, Filey and Ryedale Domestic Abuse Forum and aims to address the number of repeat victims and repeat offending across the City of York and North Yorkshire.

The scheme works with female and male victims and their family ensuring their safety is paramount. Work with female offenders does apply to parts of the scheme and is identified within the appropriate sections within the making safe service protocol. Work is also undertaken with Male perpetrators in conjunction with the National Probation Service, Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP) that challenges the offender's behaviour and encourages them to change it

I. **The project shall focus on prevention and/or reduction of everyday crime and fear of crime within the theme.**

7. How does the project contribute to the prevention and/or the reduction of crime or the fear of crime? (**Max. 150 words**)

Support and advice given to the perpetrator. Cases heard within Specialist domestic violence (DV courts), and all staff trained in DV. Within the custody suite, the perpetrator is offered the Scheme. Police can impose bail conditions not to return to home address, rehoused by Foundation and offered support, whilst challenging behaviour. As part of Pre-Sentence Report (PSR) Probation can recommend that offenders undertake the IDAP Programme.

Victims can remain within their own home, accommodation made safe and Domestic Abuse Services offer support to both victims and children. Therapeutic services available to assist any children who have been subject to DA. The Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) will support the victim through the criminal justice service, encouraging victims to provide evidence at trial etc.

Bodycams used by Police officers attending DV incidents so that evidence is gathered initially at the scene. New TecSOS pilot (specially adapted mobile phone) to take place in October that allows victims to contact Police and feel secure outside the home.

8. How is the project related to the ECPA-theme selected by the organising Member State? (**Max. 150 words**)

A multi agency initiative providing positive intervention to incidents of domestic abuse.

9. How is the project contributing to raising citizens' awareness of crime prevention? (**Max. 150 words**)

Every DV incident attended by Police – informed of Making Safe

Every perpetrator coming into the Custody suite is offered Making Safe.

All Community events advertise the scheme.
Media coverage via local radio stations and local press
Any training delivered incorporates Making Safe Scheme.

II. The project shall have been evaluated and have achieved most or all of its objectives.

10. What was the reason for setting up the project? What problem(s) did it aim to tackle? How, when and by whom were these problems defined? **(Max. 150 words)**

The victims and children of domestic abuse were previously removed from the family home and rehoused in a refuge, whilst the perpetrator usually stayed in the family home, so usually the victim returned to the perpetrator. The aim of the scheme was to tackle the reoffending rate of the perpetrators whilst giving support to the victims. Now the perpetrators are offered alternative accommodation away from the family home, for a period of up to two years. During this time they can access practical support and attend the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP).

The problems were identified by the local Domestic Violence Coordinator and a member of Foundation.

11. What were the objective(s) of the project? Please, if applicable, distinguish between main and secondary objectives. **(Max. 150 words)**

The aim of the scheme is multi agency intervention so that risk can be monitored on a daily basis and any risk changes notified early to appropriate agencies to try and prevent further incidents. Agencies working together are able to ensure the victims', children/young people's voices are heard within the Criminal Justice System and any changes to bail and or sentence can be notified to the victim quickly as well as stable accommodation and/or support to the perpetrators to try and prevent them from putting pressure on the victim to allow them to return home

12. How was the project implemented? How were these objectives translated into actions? What was the action plan of the project? **(Max. 300 words)**

The project was initially implemented across the Scarborough area. The Scarborough, Whitby, Filey and Ryedale Domestic Abuse Forum consulted on the project and agreed that it was a priority and should be continued and developed across the Ryedale area.

Funding had to be identified and secured to continue the outreach service across the Ryedale area and to increase the capacity within the Borough of Scarborough. Funding also had to be identified and secured to provide the specialist services for the victims of domestic abuse with drug and alcohol issues. A new build for a refuge. Increased service provision for children and young people affected by domestic abuse. Awareness raising, training manual standard package & specialist. A multi-agency approach, building on and linking with existing provision to provide levels of services to victims. Education and awareness raising particularly in the rural areas and with young people. Working with members of the Sexual Abuse Forum to identify service provision of sexual violence.

As the Project grew, a Local Steering Group was set up, with a local action plan which then fed into a County Steering Group Meeting. Local practitioners also met locally to discuss high risk cases to ensure relevant services were working together to meet needs of both victims and perpetrators.

13. Was the context analysed **before** the project was implemented? How, and by whom? Which data were used? (**Max. 150 words**)

The Domestic Violence Coordinator in post at the time, Foundation and Women's Aid looked at the number of repeat domestic abuse incidents, the homeless figures (in relation to victims fleeing their home due to domestic abuse) and the figures of victims homed within the refuges – linking this to the cost of rehousing the victims and the children.

14. Has the project been evaluated? Internally and/or externally? Process and/or impact evaluation? How, when and by whom? Which data and techniques were used? (**Max. 300 words**)

Project evaluated internally every year and University of Wales produced an external evaluation in 2011. The evaluation was primarily process-oriented although some outcomes were recorded. In the case of the former, the study examined the efficacy of referral pathways, identified modifications to the scheme since its inception and explored inter-agency working practices. With regards to outcomes, the emphasis

was on monitoring any changes in recidivism and repeat victimisation.

Data were collected from five major sources:

1. Making Safe evaluation forms completed by children and young people between the ages of 5 to 17 years parents and practitioners ;
2. qualitative, in-depth interviews with female victims and male perpetrators
3. qualitative, in-depth interviews with practitioners from both statutory agencies and the third sector;
4. non-participant observation of a monthly meeting of the Making Safe Steering Group, which reviewed a total of 47 cases;

offence and arrest data (in relation to both DV and non-DV related offences) held by the police for perpetrators on the Making Safe Scheme and perpetrators in the comparison group (who had declined the offer of Foundation Housing). These data covered the period from 2007 to 2010.

15. What were the results? Was the project implemented as originally intended? To what extent were the intended objectives of the project achieved? Please refer back to the objectives mentioned in question 11. What works/has worked for whom in what circumstances? Were there any unexpected side-effects? **(Max. 300 words)**

Recommendations were highlighted in the evaluation report and incorporated into the local Domestic Abuse Action Plan, monitored by both this group and the local Making Safe Steering Group meeting, and the County Domestic Abuse Joint Coordinating Group.

The scheme was nominated for the Butler Trust Award 2006 and received a certificate for work undertaken.

Project Manager nominated for The British Justice Award 2006 and was Highly Commended for outstanding contribution to work with offenders.

The scheme won the Butler Trust Award 2007 for 'Protecting Communities'.

16. Are there any reports or documents available on the project and/or the evaluation of the project? Please, provide references to the most relevant ones. **(Max. 5 references)**

1. ... University of Wales Evaluation
2. ... Yearly evaluations produced by local DVC
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...

III. The project shall, as far as possible, be innovative, involving new methods or new approaches.

17. Why is the project innovative, original or creative in its methods and/or approaches? (**Max. 150 words**)

The project involves a multi agency approach that has wrap around services to support the victim, children and also offer support to the perpetrator. If support is accepted it can assist with breaking the cycle of domestic abuse. Instead of just removing the victim and children this project tries to assist the family unit with education and prevention whilst keeping the family in their familiar surroundings, so helping to addressing the emotional and well being of the victim and children involved.

IV. The project shall be based on cooperation between partners, where possible.

18. How and to what degree were relevant stakeholders involved (directly or indirectly) in the project? (**Max. 150 words**)

From the initial start, the project was designed as a multi-agency approach. All agencies have signed up to the County protocol.

19. Which other (local, national, international) partners were involved in the planning, development and/or implementation of the project? Who were they and what were their roles? (**Max. 150 words**)

The agencies involved in the initial delivery of the project included

- Probation Service
- Scarborough & Ryedale Safer Communities

- North Yorkshire Police
- Victim Support
- B&B Partnership
- Domestic Abuse Services (formerly Scarborough Women's Aid)
- Foundation Housing
- Scarborough Borough Council
- Ryedale District Council
- Yorkshire Coast Homes
- NSPCC
- Her Majesty's Court Service
- Crown Prosecution Service

V. The project shall be capable of replication in other Member States.

20. How and by whom is the project funded? **(Max. 150 words)**

Supporting people – funding for Making Safe workers, victim & perpetrators, accommodation

Scarborough & Ryedlae District Council – Emergency accommodation for perpetrators and security upgrades to victim's property

IDVA – funding initially from Home Office

21. What were the costs of the project in terms of finances, material, infrastructure and human resources? **(Max. 150 words)**

North Yorkshire Supporting People agreed £83,000 funding from March 2008 for 3 years to provide victim workers across Scarborough and Ryedale. North Yorkshire Supporting People agreed £35,000 funding from March 2008 for 3 years to provide offender workers across Scarborough and Ryedale. Scarborough Borough Council and Ryedale District Council agreed £5,500 to provide the Sanctuary part of the scheme this includes upgrading security within the victim's homes. £10,000 was secured from Scarborough Safer Communities to provide emergency Bed & Breakfast to offenders released from custody. Discussions took place with Housing Benefit to ensure all monies were claimed back in relation to this part of the scheme. NSPCC initially provided assessments and safety planning with the children and young people under the scheme.

22. Has a cost-benefit analysis been carried out? If so, how, and by whom? What were the findings? Please provide supporting information. **(Max. 150 words)**

Cost Benefit analysis is carried out at the end of every year.

Estimated Cost Savings for One Family Worked With by All Agencies under the Scheme was £1,000 prevention re housing for family (based on average 12 weeks stay). £1,000 to CJS prevention of one repeat offence. £4,320 prevention children 'child in need' (based on average 3 months), £1,336 prevention repeat offence in costs to employer = £7,656 total estimated cost savings for one family. This does not take into account the emotional cost to the victim and children.

During 2011-12:

20% re offending rate by offenders in the criminal Justice System who have been given support through Foundation. Estimated £68,000 saved within housing. 68 victims and 85 children were able to remain within their own homes. 100% of victims supported through the Criminal Justice System by the IDVA. Scarborough's Crash Pad occupied 94% of the time. A saving of £8,000

23. Please describe the context of the project in as much detail as possible: basic theory or principles which form the basis of the project, geographical area, legal context, timescale. **(Max. 300 words)**

The aim of the scheme is multi agency intervention so that risk can be monitored on a daily basis and any risk changes notified early to appropriate agencies to try and prevent further incidents. Agencies working together are able to ensure the victims', children/young people's voices are heard within the Criminal Justice System and any changes to bail and or sentence can be notified to the victim quickly as well as stable accommodation and/or support to the perpetrators to try and prevent them from putting pressure on the victim to allow them to return home.

The scheme initially ran in Scarborough and Ryedale and then was rolled out across the rest of North Yorkhsire.

The key legal acts relevant to Making Safe are:

- a) Data Protection Act 1998
- b) Common Law Duty of Confidence
- c) Human Rights Act 1998
- d) Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- e) Children's Act 2004

24. Please, write a **one page** description of the project:

The Making Safe Scheme is a multi agency initiative that provides positive intervention to high risk incidents of domestic abuse.

The scheme works with female and male victims and their family ensuring their safety is paramount. Work with female offenders does apply to the scheme other than the statutory group work and is identified within the appropriate sections within

the protocol. Work is undertaken with male perpetrators in conjunction with the National Probation Service, Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme that challenges the offender's behaviour and encourages them to change it.

All incidents attended by North Yorkshire Police are referred to agencies as Making Safe where consent is given. The agency receiving the referral will triage the victim, child/ren and perpetrator and refer into appropriate part of the service or onto other agencies.

The aim of the scheme is multi agency intervention so that risk can be monitored on a daily basis and any risk changes notified early to appropriate agencies to try and prevent further incidents. Agencies working together are able to ensure the victims', children/young people's voices are heard within the Criminal Justice System and any changes to bail and or sentence can be notified to the victim quickly as well as stable accommodation and/or support to the perpetrators to try and prevent them from putting pressure on the victim to allow them to return home.

Outline of Project

1. On attendance at a domestic violence incident reported to the Police, the Police will deal with the incident in accordance with the North Yorkshire Police Domestic Violence Procedure.
2. If the offender is arrested and charged a risk assessment will be undertaken by the arresting officer and it will be used when considering bail conditions for the offender.
3. A risk assessment will be undertaken by the officer in the case with the victim giving them the option to move to safe temporary accommodation and instigate any immediate safety features to be put in place.
4. The officer in the case will gain consent from the victim and make a referral to agencies working within Making Safe following the incident using the referral form.
5. A referral to Making Safe for the offender will be considered at this point and a referral made following the incident or at point of release and/or charge.
6. The officer in the case will consider the risk to the child/ren and make appropriate referrals to Children's Social Care all other referrals for children will be made to Making Safe victim service following the incident.
7. The Making Safe victim service will triage the children where there is consent (and not child protection)from the non abusing parent carer and refer to appropriate children's service.
8. The Making Safe Support Worker for the victim and or child/ren will contact

them on the same day if within office hours or the next working day if out of office hours. Following this initial contact a decision will be made as to what further support can and should be offered. Each victim will be assessed and offered advice and signposting as a minimum.

9. If emergency accommodation is required for the offender out of office hours the officer will contact the appropriate housing emergency out of hours team for their area. (flow charts are available in all custody suites)
10. If Monday to Friday and the offender has no alternative accommodation (any bail accommodation must take into consideration the safety of the victim) Foundation Housing will be contacted by the officer in the case or custody sergeant who will find temporary accommodation for the offender if he meets the criteria.
11. The officer in the case will give the Crown Prosecution Service a copy of the risk assessments undertaken with the victim and offender.
12. If an assessment is undertaken and highlights any additional security and support measures these will be offered and put into place. And could include the following:
 - Cocoon Watch
 - Home Guard Alarms/ Ryecare Alarms
 - Patrol Awareness
 - 999 Mobile Phones
 - Cameras
 - National Monitoring Alarms
 - Lock Changes
 - Extra locks on doors and windows
 - Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences
13. The victim will also be contacted by the Independent Domestic Advisor (IDVA) whose role it is to support victims through the court process keeping the victim informed at every stage and supported at court if requested.
14. If the offender is sentenced to the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP) the victim will receive a pre sentence visit from the Women's Safety Worker and 3 subsequent visits during the programme
15. If the offender is placed in temporary accommodation by Emergency Housing, Foundation Housing or bailed to another address other than family home the offender Making Safe Support Worker will contact the offender on the same day if within office hours or the next working day if out of office hours. A contract of service will be offered to ensure the offender maintains their tenancy and deter them from returning to the victim.
16. All offenders will be assessed at the first hearing at court for the Integrated

Domestic Abuse Programme and Making Safe. Where appropriate recommendations for the offender to undertake the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme (IDAP) will be made to the Magistrates as part of both community and prison sentencing.

17. If the offender pleads not guilty or the case is adjourned Probation will undertake a pre sentence report taking into account the risk assessments undertaken with both the offender and victim. Any reports undertaken by North Yorkshire Police and Making Safe Workers will be shared with Probation.

Subject to sentence the offender will undertake the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme and will receive joint visits by Probation and Police if requested by the Probation Offender Manager during the course of the programme to ensure the offender is complying with any bail conditions, and the Integrated Domestic Abuse Programme.

Monthly meetings with frontline workers within Making Safe will take place. A risk assessment template of those within Making Safe will be sent out weekly by the police to the Making Safe victim, children and offender worker, Probation, IDVA and Domestic Abuse Coordinator. This information will then be collated by one agreed agency within each district and sent out to all agencies within Making Safe. Information will be recorded and shared with agencies working with both parties and taken into account when undertaking reviews, this will ensure the safety of the victim and highlight any concerns at an early stage

All agencies will be responsible for delivering their agreed part of the scheme in line with any Service Level Agreements and this protocol and will be asked to supply quarterly project progress reports as agreed. The Domestic Abuse Coordinators will provide quarterly reports to their local Domestic Abuse Forum, local Making Safe Steering Groups and Making Safe County Steering Group.