

APPENDIX 1

Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022

Serious Violence Duty

Strategy

London Borough of Hammersmith & Fulham

1. Introduction

This Strategy document has been produced as part of the requirements of the Serious Violence Duty, introduced by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022.

The duty places several requirements upon local areas, including –

- Agreeing a local partnership arrangement to lead on the duty
- Deciding on an agreed definition of serious violence
- Have consistent data sharing between organisations
- Produce a Strategic Needs Assessment
- Develop a Strategy to set out how the duty will be implemented locally

The Duty requires specified authorities to work together to prevent and reduce serious violence, including identifying the kinds of serious violence that occur in the area, the causes of that violence, and to prepare and implement a strategy for preventing and reducing serious violence.

The responsible authorities (also known as ‘duty holders’) in the Serious Violence Duty are:

- the police
- fire and rescue authorities
- justice organisations (youth offending teams and probation services)
- health bodies (Integrated Care Boards)
- local authorities

Educational institutions, prisons and youth custodial institutions will be under a separate duty to co-operate with duty holders, but they are not duty holders.

This strategy takes account of guidance issued by the government, as well as London guidance, developed by the London Violence Reduction Unit, in collaboration with London Councils, the Mayor’s Office for Policing and Crime, the Metropolitan Police, NHS London and Probation Service.

The strategy sets out the agreed definition of Serious Violence for the borough, summarises the key aspects of the Serious Violence Strategic Needs Assessment, the partnership arrangements that have been agreed locally to lead on delivery of

the duty, the areas of activity to prevent and reduce serious violence, and activity to engage with voluntary sector organisations, communities - including young people, as well as businesses.

2. Definition of Serious Violence

The Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Act 2022 provides that, for the purposes of the Duty, serious violence includes domestic abuse, sexual offences, violence against property and threats of violence, but does not include terrorism.

The Governments Serious Violence Strategy sets out specific types of crime of concern, including homicide, violence against the person which may include both knife crime and gun crime, and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in county lines drug dealing. These crimes should be at the core of the serious violence duty for the purpose of its reduction and prevention.

The London Guidance advises that Serious Violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty in London, is defined as:

Any violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25, domestic abuse, and sexual violence. Within the context of these types of violence, it encompasses homicide, grievous bodily harm, actual bodily harm, rape, assault by penetration, sexual assault, personal robbery, threats to kill and violence against property caused during the commission of one of these offences.

Domestic abuse is as defined in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (Further information is given in the Appendix 1)

In the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham we have agreed to adopt this definition of serious violence for the purposes of the Serious Violence Duty.

3. Local Partnership Arrangements

In the London borough of Hammersmith & Fulham we are following the London guidance and the Community Safety Partnership will be the lead partnership for implementation and ensuring compliance with the duty.

A Serious Violence Working Group has been established to develop the strategy, strategic needs assessment, and agree on the delivery plan. Membership of the group includes all the duty holders. The Serious Violence Working Group will report to the Community Safety Partnership.

3.1 The Community Safety Partnership

The Hammersmith & Fulham Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is a partnership established under the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The overarching aim of the Partnership is to make Hammersmith & Fulham a safer place for residents, businesses, and visitors to the borough by: reducing crime and the fear of crime; addressing the risk, threat and harm to victims and local communities; and by facilitating the strengthening of H&F's communities in the delivery of local initiatives.

It is responsible for delivering the priorities set out in the Community Safety Strategic Assessment. A diagram of the structural organisation of the CSP and the Boards, groups and panels that feed into it is shown in Figure 1.

The CSP is chaired by the local authority Chief Executive.

A minimum of 4 meetings are held each year.

The CSP consists of representatives from the following partners:-

- H&F Council
 - o Chief Executive
 - o Cabinet Member for Community Safety and Social Inclusion
 - o Director of Social Care and Transformation
 - o Director of Children's Services
 - o Chief Officer for Safer Neighbourhoods and Regulatory Services
 - o Assistant Director of Community Safety, Resilience and CCTV
 - o Chief Officer for Housing
 - o Public Health
 - o Head of Business Intelligence
- Met Police
 - o Superintendent of Neighbourhoods
- London Fire Brigade
 - o Borough Commander
- Probation Service
 - o Head of Service
- NHS
 - o Assistant Director of Integrated Care Partnerships
 - o Head of Social Work and Social Care
- Victim Support
 - o Operations Manager
- Standing Together Against Domestic Abuse
 - o Chief Executive
- Angelou Partnership
 - o Chief Executive

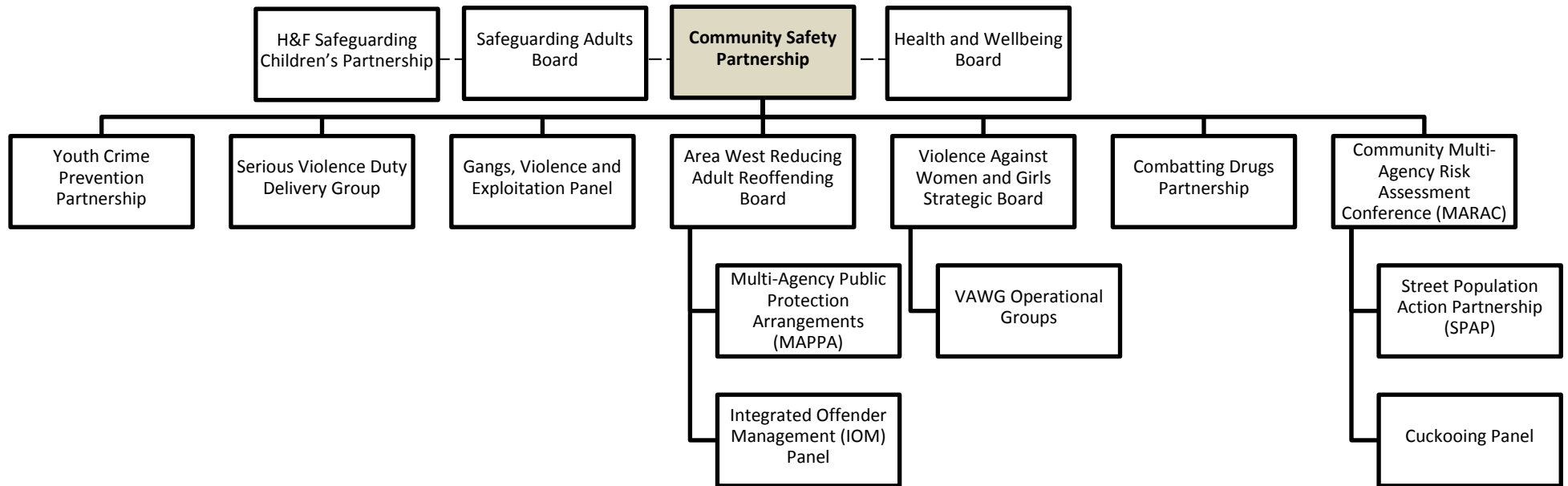


Figure 1. Organisational Structure of the Community Safety Partnership.

4. Summary of the Strategic Needs Assessment of Violence

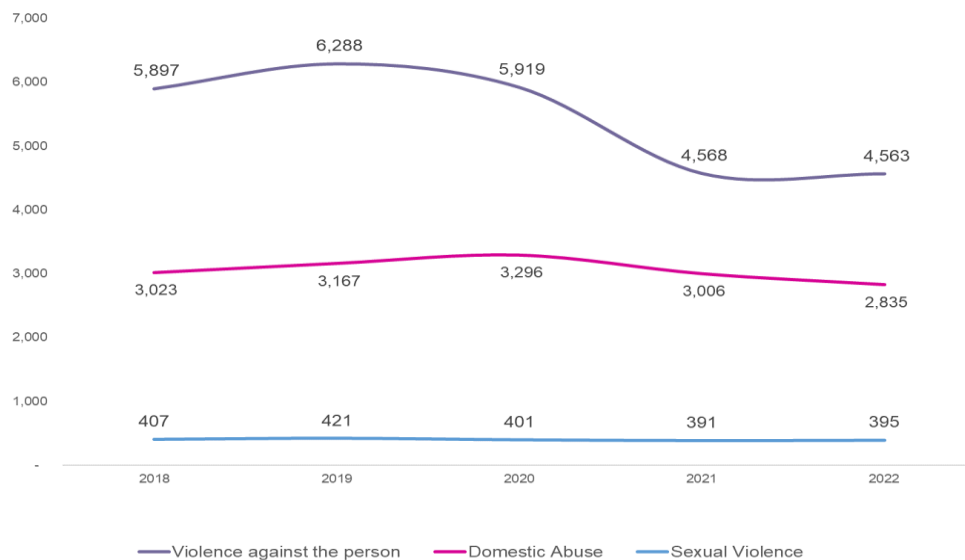
The strategic needs assessment was completed in August 2023 and is intended to enable partners to identify current and long-term issues relating to serious violence and those most vulnerable to involvement in the local area. This provides a greater understanding of established and emerging serious violence trends, priority locations or other high-risk issues.

The strategic needs assessment has been developed following an evidence-based analysis of data relating to violence, as well as broader datasets including those in relation to deprivation and health.

The strategic needs assessment has looked at the critical areas of violence and vulnerability within the definition of serious violence, including violence affecting those under the age of 25, domestic abuse and sexual violence.

In assessing each of the critical areas, the analysis has looked at locations that have a higher risk of violence and temporal factors, such as the times of greater and lesser offending, including the times of day, days of the week and seasonal trends through the year. The analysis has also looked at the profile of victims and offenders of violence, in order to understand the risks and opportunities for prevention.

The graph below shows the number of offences reported for violence with and without injury, domestic abuse flagged offences and sexual offences since 2018. The table shows the changes in reported offences between 2021 and 2022.



Offence Type	2021	2022	% change
Violence with injury	1,526	1,635	+ 7%
Violence without injury	3,042	2,928	- 4%
Sexual Violence	391	395	1%
Rape	126	109	-13%
Other sexual offences	265	286	8%
Domestic Abuse Offences	3,006	2,835	-6%

4.1 Violence with Injury

- There were **1,634 violent offences in 2022** that resulted in injury, this is an increase of 7% compared to 2021 and there is a higher rate of crime per resident compared to the London average.
- **34%** of these offences involved someone **under the age of 25**.
- Suspects were **mainly male**, with more male victims but there are female victims. Under the age of 18 there are more female victims than male.
- Offences more likely to involve **multiple people** when **younger people** involved. 20% of offences the suspect is unknown.
- Violent offences are statistically **more likely to occur on Saturday evenings** between the hours of 6pm and 12am.
- Most offences are **actual bodily harm** which make up 71% of all offences.
- There was a higher proportion of offences involving **knives** for offences involving under 25 year olds (6%).
- Hotspots around town locations, but more concentrated in **Shepherd's Bush** for offences involving young people under the age of 25.

4.2 Domestic Abuse

- There were **2,835 offences** flagged with domestic abuse in 2022, this is a 6% fall compared to 2021 and Hammersmith & Fulham has similar rates of crime per residents compared to the London average.
- Most offences flagged with domestic abuse relate to other DA offences which make up half of all offences, with the next highest being **harassment, stalking or offences** relating to contact (15%), then assault (14%).
- Where the identities have been recorded victims are **most likely female and suspects are male**. Where the identity of the suspect is known or recorded, they are most frequently the partner or ex partner of the victim and aged between 25 – 44 years. However, there were 350 (12%) offences where the suspect was a family member of the victim.
- Hotspots are in **College Park and Old Oak**, with further hotspots around Fulham and Sands End but offences are distributed around the borough as offence most likely to occur in **residential settings**, 61%. There are higher rates in population in Shepherd's Bush Green.

4.3 Sexual Offences

- There are a range of crimes that can be considered as sexual offences, including rape or sexual assault, crimes against children including child sexual abuse or grooming, and crimes that exploit others for a sexual purpose, whether in person or online.
- There were **395 offences** in 2022, this is a similar number of offences (+1%) when compared to 2021 and has a slightly higher rate of crimes per residents when compared to the London average.
- 41% of sexual offences occurred in a **public place** either indoor (24%) or outdoors (17%), then 29% took place in residential locations.
- 28% of sexual offences were **rape offences**.
- **15%** of offences were flagged as **domestic abuse**, with a third of offences which took place in residential locations being domestic abuse related.

- Sexual offences are statistically **more likely to happen on Fridays afternoons between 12pm and 6pm** and less likely to happen on Sunday mornings.
- 75% of offences where the suspect was known **were male on female offences.**
- Offences tend to take place in **Shepherds Bush Green, Hammersmith Broadway and Brook Green**, with higher number in public locations in Shepherds Bush Green and had a higher proportion where the suspects were unknown to the victim.

4.4 Recommendations

The recommendations below were produced from the data trends in the needs assessment and the consultation responses. Further details on the consultation can be found in section 5.

Recommendation 1: *Tackling domestic abuse should remain a continued focus given the high proportion of violence with injury offences which are flagged as domestic abuse (24%) and the greater number of domestic abuse offences compared to violence with injury offences (70% more domestic abuse offences compared to violence with injury offences). Consideration should be given to investing in gaps in current support provision for those affected by domestic abuse, as well as initiatives to support with early intervention, enable desistance in perpetrators, and prevention projects for young people.*

Recommendation 2: *Build stronger and more effective responses to serious violence and sexual abuse, taking account of any links between these offences (and domestic abuse) to ensure the most effective services are commissioned. These responses should pay particular attention to (i) the high proportion of violent offences that involve young people under the age of 25, (ii) the high proportion of violent offences that involve females under the age of 18, and (iii) the geographical trend for violence and sexual offences to take place around Shepherds Bush Green, Hammersmith Broadway, and Brook Green.*

Recommendation 3: *A higher than expected proportion of sexual offences occurred in public spaces (both indoor and outdoor) and were concentrated in specific locations (Shepherds Bush, Hammersmith Broadway and Brook Green). Interventions that aim to reduce sexual violence in the public realm should be targeted at these locations including supporting nighttime economy venues and should be designed in consultation with women and girls across H&F.*

Recommendation 4: *Shepherd's Bush Green and Hammersmith Broadway have the most concentrated number of offences for violence with injury and sexual offences. Specific consideration should be given to where violent crimes are taking place.*

Recommendation 5: *Interventions should also consider level of trust and confidence in partnership services and look at ways to engage best with victims of violent crime to build relationships to report and access support. Services should be developed collaboratively with residents when possible.*

5. Action to Prevent and Reduce Serious Violence

5.1 Strategic Objectives

Taking account of the Strategic Needs Assessment and the consultation responses below, the local partnership has agreed the following strategic objectives for the next 12 months to prevent and reduce serious violence:

- Engage young people who are vulnerable to violence and exploitation in meaningful and accessible support
- Deliver early intervention initiatives and diversion activities to prevent violence
- Improve support for victims both within and outside of the criminal justice system
- Enhance our collaborative partnership network to improve information and data sharing
- Deliver crime prevention and reduction strategies in our town centres and other key areas
- Improve the safety of public spaces particularly where there have been reports of sexual violence
- Help build trust and confidence between our communities, young people and statutory services

5.2 Engagement with the voluntary and community sectors, young people and local business

Hammersmith & Fulham Council recognises that in order to tackle violence there has to be a holistic and integrated approach with the community, the voluntary and community sector (VCS), local businesses and young people. This has also been recognised as best practise by the Violence Reduction Unit.

Our local violence and vulnerability action plan contains a range of activities that involves communities and neighbourhoods in reducing violence and the actions within will support the strategy.

For example, via the funding of the Violence Reduction Unit's community capacity building grants, we have delivered a number of projects with full integration with the community and VCS partners which have included:

- Parent/ Carer Listening Sessions
- Harrow Club Late Night Project
- Rebel Records
- Residential Trips hosted by Harrow Club

Through the projects, we listened to each other and brought in training and additional projects that enabled us to respond and tackle youth violence and understand the

causes of it (mental health and childhood trauma). A similar approach will continue to be used as part of this strategy.

Consultation with Voluntary and Community Sector Partners

In developing this strategy, we have consulted with voluntary and community sector partners to ensure the key role they play in reducing serious violence is considered in our approach.

A survey and workshop were conducted to engage partners on the current provision of services and discuss what partners felt could be achieved with additional funding.

Organisations that participated in the survey and workshop include Gangs, Violence and Exploitation Unit, Harrow Club, Standing Together Against Domestic Violence (STADA), Metropolitan Police, Fulham Good Neighbours, The Violence Intervention Project, W12 shopping centre, Hammersmith BID, West Youth Zone, The VIP, Turning Point Drug and Alcohol Services, Youth Justice Service, NHS Mental Health Services, Probation Services, On Side Youth Zones, and Advance,

The survey asked respondents to rate the current level of provision for, reducing violence and exploitation affecting young people, tackling domestic abuse, and sexual violence in Hammersmith & Fulham. Respondents rated the provision of services for sexual violence the lowest.

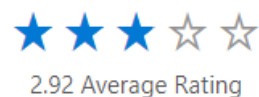
Reducing violence and exploitation affecting young people



Domestic Abuse



Sexual Violence



In the consultation workshop partners were asked what their organisation could do to support the partnership in reducing serious violence, the key themes are shown below.



In both the consultation workshop and survey, respondents were asked what additional support was needed to reduce the level of serious violence and what gaps

there were in the current provision of services. An overview of responses is shown in the table below.

Support needed across all areas of serious violence

Create a more flexible and easy to use referral system

Work with parents/carers as soon as possible

Additional resources for marginalised communities

Longer term funding

Improved trust and confidence in the police

Improved lighting to ensure safer surroundings

Increased number of safe spaces

Better partnership working

Focus resources on hot spot areas

Support needed for young people effected by serious violence

Diversionsary activities

Early intervention for families and children

Specialised support for young women involved in gangs

Support needed for sexual violence and domestic abuse

Support for vulnerable individuals including those who are homeless, substance users or suffering with their mental health

Longer term therapeutic responses for those affected by violence, particularly focusing on mental health and substance misuse

Support for young people in abusive relationships

Training staff to recognise, understand and assist when recognising signs of Domestic Abuse /Sexual Violence and violence

Funding for perpetrator programmes

Support for Nighttime economy venues

Consultation with young people

A key priority of the H&F Youth Council's Manifesto is to keep young people safe. The youth council have conducted their own research through consultations, workshops with young people and a range of focus group sessions to develop an understanding of which initiatives will help make young people feel safer. This research has also been used to inform our strategy.

A consultation workshop also took place with Hammersmith & Fulham Youth Council to directly discuss the serious violence duty strategy.

Through the workshop and research completed by the Youth Council the key areas that young people have said makes them feel safe are listed in the table below.

Good lighting in areas
Safe places to socialise
More understanding on how young people can report crime anonymously
How to report domestic abuse
Walk in support services, available at suitable times for young people
Education on healthy relationships

During the workshop the Youth Council were also asked if there were any places in the borough that they felt unsafe. Their responses were Shepherds Bush Green, alleyways, and quieter roads. Research carried out as part of the strategic assessment showed that young people also felt unsafe on public transport, and in parks and playgrounds.

The Youth Council members were asked what impact they felt youth violence, sexual violence and domestic abuse had on their community. The table below shows the themes that were highlighted.

Youth Violence

Young people lack trust and confidence in the police
Lack of support for young people that have reported crimes
Fear of repercussions if young people report a crime to the police
Violence and crime are being normalised particularly due to social media and popular culture

Sexual Violence

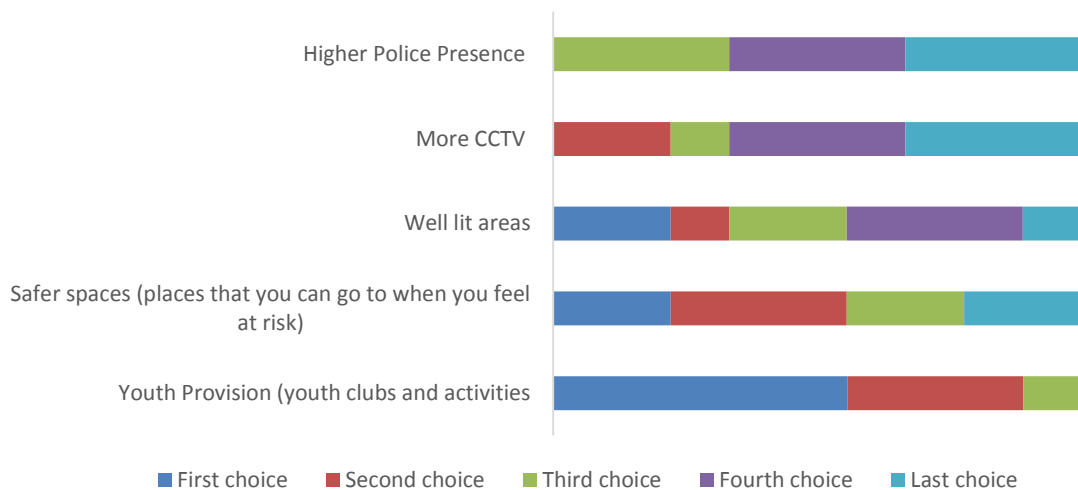
Catcalling might seem small but can have a large impact on young girls
More information and advice needs to be delivered to schools on types of sexual violence and support available
More education in schools on highlighting incorrect and unacceptable language used in popular culture and social media

Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse is seen as a taboo subject and is not talked about enough
More advice in schools for young victims of domestic abuse

Consultation surveys were also completed by young people engaged with the Youth Justice Service (YJS). Young people were asked which of the following initiatives would have the greatest impact on making them feel safe in the borough. The options were higher police presence, more CCTV, well-lit areas, safer spaces and greater youth provision. Over 55% of young people said youth provision (Youth club and activities) was their first choice. The second highest rated was safer spaces, followed by well-lit areas. More CCTV and more police presence were not ranked highly. This echoes the feedback that was given by H&F Youth Council.

Which of the following would have the greatest impact on making young people feel safe



Young people engaged with YJS were asked where they felt money should be invested to reduce youth violence. An examples of responses are below -

- Free sports and youth clubs, many families cannot afford to attend.
- Engage young people who have been affected by youth violence in decision making.
- Have more activity centres especially during half term and holidays that have age-appropriate activities that are of interest to young people.
- Raise awareness on knife crime and the impacts of carrying weapons for protection.
- More money spent on intervention programmes, like knife crime workshops.
- More knife banks and raise awareness on how young people can deposit a knife without fear of prosecution.

YJS users were asked what their biggest fear was whilst in Hammersmith & Fulham. The most common answer was robberies, but also included police presence demonstrating the lower level of confidence between young people and the police.

The YJS cohort were asked if there were any areas in the borough that they felt particularly unsafe. Responses included Shepherds Bush Green and estates such as The Townmead Estate and White City.

5.3 Continuing Engagement

Engagement with young people

We have spoken to the Youth Council during development of this strategy and their input will continue as we deliver the strategy over the next 12 months.

Hammersmith & Fulham's Onside Youth Zone Team are keen to collaborate with the local authority and we will attend the Young Peoples Development Group meetings with the aim to meet all young people that sit on this panel and introduce the projects that are currently available and will be upcoming. Future discussions will allow us to extend our discussions on their thoughts and perspectives in tackling serious violence and exploitation affecting young people under the age of 25.

Engagement with partners

The responsibilities of the Serious Violence Duty have been discussed at the Safeguarding Adults Board and the Safeguarding Children's Partnership. Updates will continue to be given at these forums in addition to quarterly to the Community Safety Partnership. We recognise the important role that businesses play in serious violence reduction and the duty has been discussed at the Town Centre forums in Shepherd's Bush Green and Hammersmith Broadway.

5.4 Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan

The partnership has agreed a range of activity to reduce the risks of violence and vulnerability, in support of the strategic objectives. These are set out within a Violence and Vulnerability Reduction Action Plan.

The plan template contains seven different themes each with a set of mandatory actions as well as a menu of optional actions. The themes within the local plan are:

1. **Governance**- this provides an oversight of the leadership and governance of violence reduction locally, detailing the senior leadership structure as well as interoperability between Community Safety Partnership, Safeguarding Children Partnership, Adults Safeguarding Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board, to support a public health approach to reduce violence
2. **Analysis and Enforcement**- understanding of how analysis and local enforcement tactics are used to disrupt violence locally, including the

Strategic Needs Assessment, monthly tasking meetings and using wider public health data

3. **Reducing Access to Weapons-** how partners are working jointly to minimise access including using Trading Standard initiatives and weapons sweeps
4. **Safeguarding and Educating Young people-** contains actions that include focussing on reducing exclusions, contextual safeguarding, support for children in care and care leavers, working with parents and carers and ensuring schools are safe and inclusive spaces
5. **Working with Communities and Neighbourhoods to Reduce Violence-** ensuring that local delivery works closely with communities to reduce violence including the Voluntary and Community Sector and in particular young people, who are most adversely affected by violence
6. **Supporting Victims of Violence and Vulnerability-** ensuring co-ordinated referral and support to victims and those who are most vulnerable to being exploited
7. **Positive Diversion from Violence-** recognising that children and young people should be offered interventions which help them before or to move away from criminality

As the serious violence definition includes domestic abuse and sexual violence, activity is also being undertaken in support of this through a range of actions, this has included modifying existing actions to encompass this (where relevant) as well as including a new section of actions listed below.

The domestic abuse and sexual violence specific actions are:

- To ensure strong referral pathways from statutory services into local and pan-London specialist support services, including 'by and for' provision for all victims of domestic abuse and sexual offences.
- To ensure all victims and perpetrators can access the support they need- including information on how they can access this support and where they can find more information. This might include the consideration of cross-borough reciprocal agreements.
- Co-ordinate an appropriate local awareness training offer for key professionals coming in to contact with survivors and/or perpetrators- such as health, education, social care and justice- which is refreshed annually.
- Local Authority departments such as children's social care, housing, adults social care and community safety, to ensure policies are in place regarding working with perpetrators of domestic abuse and sexual offences when safeguarding children and the non-abusive parent.

6. Identified funding streams or resources that can be used by the partnership for prevention and reduction activities

A wide range of projects are already taking place in the borough to tackle Serious Violence.

Name and source of fund	Description of activity
<u>Youth Violence</u>	
Children's Services Early Help	<u>Safe Families</u> Volunteer support for families – step down from FS direct work
Ministry of Justice	<u>Turnaround Project 2022-2025</u> Voluntary youth early intervention programme to enable Youth Justice Services (YJS's) across England and Wales to support children on the cusp of the justice system and prevent them from going on to offend. This funding allows the Youth Justice Service to reach vulnerable young people in the borough at risk of offending and divert them away from youth justice at the earliest opportunity, achieving positive outcomes for children.
Home Office and Youth Endowment Fund	<u>Your Choice</u> Your Choice aims to reduce involvement in violence through high intensity cognitive behaviour therapeutic intervention. Your Choice involves the training and supervision of a group of practitioners to deliver an intensive goal orientated programme with young people aged 11-19 (up to 19th birthday) who fall within the medium to high risk of harm outside the home either as a victim and or as a perpetrator.
Violence Reduction Unit uplift + Harrow Club	<u>Detached Outreach Project</u> Harrow Club deliver projects incorporating a detached outreach service, mentoring and late night safe-space programmes that works with young people who are at risk of significant harm. The aim is to engage young people, aged 14-21+, who are at a high risk of, or currently are, involved in criminality and high-risk behaviour. A detached youth-work model is delivered whereby workers and trained community volunteers engage with young people on the streets late at night and bring them back to the club for free food and fun and interesting/developmental activities.

<p>Violence Reduction Unit Capacity Building Grant/ Serious Violence Duty</p>	<p><u>Rebel Records Music Project</u> Rebel Records are an independent recording studio and record label based in Parsons Green, Fulham. Rebel's team provide access to the studio for the project to learn music production, writing skills and the next stages of releasing music into the music scene.</p>
<p>Violence Reduction Unit Capacity Building Grant 23/24</p>	<p><u>White City Young People/Adult Projects</u> Funding provided by the Violence Reduction Unit request that projects are delivered to promote stronger trust and collaboration between the local communities and agencies, increased sustainability of community networks, that have shared commitment to, understanding of, and vision for reducing violence. The funding provides for, amongst other initiatives weekly parent / carer network meetings, late night project for young people and a residential for young people in half term.</p>
<p>Violence Reduction Unit Uplift Grant/ S106</p>	<p><u>The Lyric Theatre Project</u> The Lyric Theatre are to develop a touring theatre production based on the themes of the Gangs, Violence, Exploitation, County Lines and Serious Youth Violence. This project is designed to educate young people to serve as an intervention to keep themselves and their families safe and support in the reduction of future crime within the borough. The project aims to be staged at primary/ secondary schools, youth clubs and pupil referral units within the borough.</p>
<p>Family Hubs Transformation Fund – Department of Education: Family hubs transformation fund: successful local authorities - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</p>	<p><u>Family Hubs</u> Family Hubs will be launched in March 2024 in H&F. Family Hubs offer a platform to work together as a partnership to support children and young people through positive intervention, from pre-birth to adulthood. They are a single point of access to help families navigate and receive the support they need when they need it. A Family Hub should function across a spectrum, from a place to meet and offer drop-in activities, finding out more information about the support available in their local area, and routine appointments, to crisis support. Family Hubs are more than just a building. The principle of a Family Hub model focuses on improving the join up between local partners, planning and delivering services in a place-based way.</p> <p>Our Youth Justice Services and our Gangs Violence and Exploitation Unit are a part of the family hub model. The IDVA service as well as our Sexual Health service is also linked into the family hub. Training is being provided for our Family Hub staff on the topic of Youth Violence and Domestic Abuse.</p>

<p>Children's Services Early Help</p>	<p><u>Round Midnight</u> Virtual decisions VR education programme. Early intervention for CYP at risk of criminal exploitation</p>
<p>Children's Services Early Help</p>	<p><u>ASE – FS Framework</u> Mentoring alongside/after FS practitioner work. Targeted at CYP at risk of crime, worklessness, homelessness +</p> <p>ASE's I- MPOWER Mentoring Programme -offers tailored, holistic, early help intervention for disadvantaged children, young people and families. They also offer a Parent/Carer Champion network, which provides additional support and knowledge for parents and carers with young people at risk of youth violence and exploitation.</p> <p>Providing mentoring and counselling support to vulnerable young people including transition support and support in PRUs.</p>
	<p><u>West London NHS Trust – Forensic Child and Adolescent Health Services</u></p>
	<p><u>West London NHS Trust - Youth Justice Liaison and Diversion (YJLD)</u></p> <p>This service ensures that the specialist needs of children and young people in custody or youth justice setting are met promptly.</p> <p>Issues relating to consent, capacity and legislation must be considered, as well as a range of clinical, safety and safeguarding risks.</p>
	<p><u>West London NHS Trust - Liaison and Diversion Service (L&DS)</u></p> <p>The liaison and diversion service provides specialist mental health assessment for people with vulnerabilities, including mental health concerns, who are in the criminal justice system. This means the person might be in court or a police station, or with a youth offending team (YOT).</p> <p>The team of specialist nurses, social workers, occupational therapists and doctors provide care for adults and</p>

	children who need support during what can be a very stressful experience
-Violence Reduction Unit	<p><u>Inclusion and nurturing schools programme</u> - Preventing Social exclusion and healthy relationships.</p> <p>The programme aims to keep children safe, supported, and thriving in school, tackle exclusions, and ensure children and young people have healthy relationship behaviours and attitudes. The programme will last for a period of 3 years to offer an intensive support to schools with two strands:</p> <p>Nurturing perspective To look at inclusion to maintain high levels of school attendance and positive sense of belonging with a long-term aim to minimise exclusion</p> <p>Healthy relationships Including how to support those who are challenged by this from a whole school perspective.</p> <p>The INS will also focus on decolonising the curriculum and support schools in taking anti-racist approach. This programme has been rolled out by Family Support to 10 schools from April 2023</p>
<u>Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence</u>	
-Local authority budget (Community Safety Housing & Childrens Services)	<p><u>Co Located Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA)</u></p> <p><u>Impact Project</u> – dedicated support to domestic abuse victims that are going through the criminal justice process, improving the criminal justice response to DA and strengthening integrated working between partner agencies.</p>
-London Crime Prevention Fund	<p><u>Housing IDVA</u> – Specialist IDVAs supporting survivors of domestic abuse who approach LBHF for housing or are living in the borough</p> <p><u>Childrens IDVA</u> – Specialist IDVA working with non-abusive parent who is experiencing domestic abuse who are working with children’s social care to improve outcome for them and their children</p>
-Local Authority,	<u>Co Located Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA) – within an A&E department-</u>

Imperial College Health Charity	The aim of the project is to deliver a co-located IDVA with health expertise to improve outcomes for survivors of domestic abuse in the borough, by providing targeted independent domestic abuse advocacy and support for women who approach Charing Cross Emergency department for help, as a result of domestic abuse or where domestic abuse is a contributory factor. The IDVA will explain housing, welfare, civil and criminal legal options to clients, and develop individual safety plans to meet needs and address individual risks clients face.
<p>-London Crime Prevention Fund</p> <p>-Local Authority budget – Community Safety and Public Health</p>	<p><u>Angelou Partnership</u></p> <p>The Angelou Partnership brings together the specialisms of ten organisations to deliver a streamlined and holistic approach to tackling issues of violence that disproportionately affect women and girls. This includes Domestic abuse, sexual violence, harmful practises and honour based abuse.</p> <p><u>Advance</u> - Lead organisation for the partnership. Specialists working with women who have experienced domestic abuse</p> <p><u>Al Hasaniya</u>: Specialists in domestic abuse within Arabic communities</p> <p><u>Women and Girls Network</u>: Engaging and educating younger women</p> <p><u>Galop</u>: supporting LGBT+ people who are victims of domestic abuse, sexual violence, hate crime, so called conversion therapies, honour based abuse, forced marriage, and other forms of abuse.</p> <p><u>Hestia</u>: For women who have experienced domestic abuse. Specialist in family work, refuges and group work</p> <p><u>IKWRO</u>- Provides advice and support to Middle Eastern women and girls living in the UK facing ‘honour’ based violence, domestic abuse, forced marriage or female genital mutilation.</p> <p><u>DVIP</u>- For perpetrators with services across London, DVIP work to stop domestic violence and to reduce the harm it causes to women, children and families.</p> <p><u>Standing Together Against Domestic Violence</u>: An umbrella organisation which supports access to services and awareness raising</p> <p><u>Solace Women’s Aid</u>: Holistic and empowering, working alongside survivors to achieve independent lives free from abuse</p> <p><u>Woman’s Trust</u>: Therapeutic support for women ready to explore and recover from their experiences</p> <p><u>Sexual Violence Helpline Women and Girls Network</u>: support for women and girls 14+ who have experienced sexual violence</p>
-Local Authority, Community Safety	<u>Refuge (Women)</u> – 14 bed spaces refuge for women and their children affected by domestic abuse
-Local Authority Childrens Services -MOPAC grant	<u>Safer Together</u> – This joint project with several London boroughs is designed to improve the way children’s services and partner agencies respond to domestic abuse and engage with perpetrators, and to provide better support and protection for adult and child survivors.

	<p>The model is based on three key principles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keeping children Safe & Together with their non-abusive parent, ensuring safety, healing from trauma, stability, and nurturance. 2. Partnering with the non-abusive parent as a default position ensuring efficient, effective, and child-centred practice. 3. Intervening with the perpetrator to reduce the risk and harm to the child through engagement, accountability, and criminal justice.
<p>-Local Authority Community Safety Budget</p>	<p><u>Harmful practices coordination and operational group management –</u> lead our response to harmful practises and lead the harmful practise group, risk and review group and special services group</p>
<p>-Local Authority – children’s services, adults social care, community safety</p>	<p><u>MARAC and Special Domestic Violence Courts coordination –</u> Coordination of best practice monthly MARAC (multi agency risk assessment conference). The MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, probation, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors. The panel discuss options for increasing safety for the victim and turn these options into a co-ordinated action plan. The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the adult victim.</p> <p>Weekly Special Domestic Violence Courts – provides dedicated times for court slots to hear local domestic violence and abuse cases. The Magistrates sitting in the SDVC have been trained in domestic abuse as have the Legal Advisors, the Crown Prosecution Service, the Probation Service and the Witness Service.</p>
<p>-Local Authority public health and Childrens Services</p>	<p><u>Children and health Coordination –</u> The children & health coordinator provides extensive training to health and children’s social care colleagues working in our borough to improve responses to victims and survivors and their children and increase referrals to MARAC for high risk cases. In the year 22-23 they have trained 1,043 practitioners across the 3 boroughs. Sessions delivered have included domestic abuse, domestic abuse and coercive control, DA & Child Safeguarding training</p>
<p>-Local Authority Housing budget</p>	<p><u>Sanctuary scheme coordination –</u> coordinated by Standing Together the provision of interventions to improve the security of victims/survivors properties to still safe in their home</p>

-Public Health	Midaye – work in hospitals across H&F, WCC and RBKC. Victims and survivors of FGM, accessing hospitals in local area and raise awareness within communities around harmful practises including work with men and boys.
-Home Office funding for perpetrator interventions	Drive Programme - Drive works with high-harm perpetrators to reduce abuse and increase victim/survivor safety. Drive employs a whole-system approach using an intensive case management system alongside a coordinated multi-agency response. The intervention is individually tailored and can be composed of support work, behaviour change, and disruption actions. Working closely with local police and agencies, case managers provide support for overcoming barriers, like alcohol/drug misuse, housing, mental health, while also working to change behaviour. Drive also uses disruption techniques like civil protection orders and the criminal justice system.
-Home Office funding for perpetrator interventions	Culturally Integrated Family Approach (CIFA) - This project provides a focused & coordinated family & community approach for marginalised groups to identify issues and need through a specialised suitability assessment and interventions. The project will be delivered as part of an intersectional approach, reflecting the various parts of the victim and perpetrators’ identities (rather than focusing on just one identity marker e.g., gender or race) when working with the family. The programmes includes – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CIFA 1-2-1 - 1:1 culturally informed programme for medium-high risk men and tailored to their intersectional identity and needs. • Female Awareness of Domestic Abuse (FADA) – delivery for female perpetrators within either a same sex or heterosexual relationship. • Familial Domestic Abuse Intervention – working with adults abusing their parents, including elder abuse. • Respectful Partnerships – Working with LGBT+ clients to address cultural or historical influences behind specific abusive behaviours and how it is perceived in the community. • Safety Support Service – Angelou and co-located IDVA’s will support the victim/survivor. • Outreach sessions –DA awareness work and reach out to groups, e.g., multi-faith forums, increasing engagement of racialised and marginalised groups and raising awareness on VAWG.
	Bambu - Bambu is a service that aims to provide tailored, specialist support to meet the holistic needs of children and young people impacted by domestic abuse in the home, while working in a multi-agency approach. Individuals aged 11-15 will have access to the following services – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play Therapy sessions

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resilience sessions• Child and Adolescent Parent Violence (CAPV) Programme <p>Individuals aged 16-24 will have access to the following services –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Child and Adolescent Parent Violence (CAPV) Programme• Individual trauma focused cognitive behavioural therapy sessions• Trauma focused group-work and restorative family sessions
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7. Additional strategies

Several strategies include objectives that will support the reduction of serious violence in the borough and will support the delivery of the serious violence duty.

Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2022 to 2027
Ending Modern Slavery In Hammersmith and Fulham 2021 to 2026
Anti- hate Crime Strategy 2019 -2023
Youth Justice plan
London reducing reoffending plan
Community Safety Partnership plan
Youth Crime Prevention Strategy 2021- 2026
Early Intervention Strategy 2022-2027

Publishing of the Strategy

The Strategy document will need to be published on the council's website by 31st January 2024.

Date for review/annual review mechanism

This Strategy document will be reviewed annually, with the next review due by January 2025.

Progress of this strategy, the objectives set out within it and the local action plan, will be reviewed at least quarterly through the Community Safety Partnership or equivalent local partnership meeting.

Appendix 1

Definition of Domestic abuse from the Domestic Abuse Act 2021:

- 1) This section defines “domestic abuse” for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if—
 - (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are “personally connected” to each other, and
 - (b) the behaviour is abusive.
- (3) Behaviour is “abusive” if it consists of any of the following—
 - (a) physical or sexual abuse;
 - (b) violent or threatening behaviour;
 - (c) controlling or coercive behaviour;
 - (d) economic abuse (see subsection (4));
 - (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse;and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.
- (4) “Economic abuse” means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to —
 - (a) acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or
 - (b) obtain goods or services.
- (5) For the purposes of this Act, A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).
- (6) References in this Act to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section.
- (7) For the meaning of “personally connected”,

It should be noted that in Chapter 3 of the Statutory Guidance of the act, it recognises that domestic abuse can encompass a range of behaviours, including abuse that is physical, violent or threatening behaviour, sexual abuse, controlling & coercive behaviour, harassment or stalking, economic abuse, emotional or psychological abuse, verbal abuse, technology-facilitated based, abuse relating to faith, ‘honour’-based abuse, forced marriage and female genital mutilation.