



**Detective Superintendent Scott MacKechnie**  
**Head of Public Protection**



# Objectives

1. Overview of Domestic Abuse offence types and signs to look out for
2. Police response to Domestic Abuse
3. Judicial process and challenges
4. Partnership working and MARAC
5. How you can help and resources available



# Domestic Abuse - NPCC

- *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*



# S.76 The Serious Crime Act 2015 – Controlling or Coercive Control

- repeatedly or continuously engages in behaviour towards another that is controlling or coercive
- they are personally connected
- the behaviour has a serious effect on the victim
- fear violence will be used against them on “at least two occasions” or
- substantial adverse effect on the victims’ “day to day activities”
- Perpetrator knows or ought to know that the behaviour will have a serious effect on

# Coercive Control



Isolation from their friends and family

Monitoring via online communication tools or spyware

Taking control over aspects of their everyday life (where they can go, who they can see, what they can wear and finances)

Depriving them of their basic needs

Putting them down repeatedly

Enforcing rules that humiliate, degrade or dehumanise the victim

Threats – children/family/violence/private information

Depriving them of access to support services such as medical or specialist support services

Monitoring their time and movements

# The effects





# What is Stalking?

“A long term pattern of unwanted, persistent pursuit and intrusive behaviour directed by one person to another, that engenders fear and distress in the victim”

“The imposition of a relationship where one would otherwise not exist”

# Stalking Behaviours

Examples of stalking behaviours provided by the legislation:

- **following** a person
- **contacting**, or attempting to contact, a person by any means
- **publishing** any statement or other material (i) relating or purporting to relate to a person, or (ii) purporting to originate from a person
- **monitoring** the use by a person of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication
- **loitering** in any place (whether public or private)
- **interfering** with any property in the possession of a person
- **watching** or **spying** on a person





# Police Response to DA

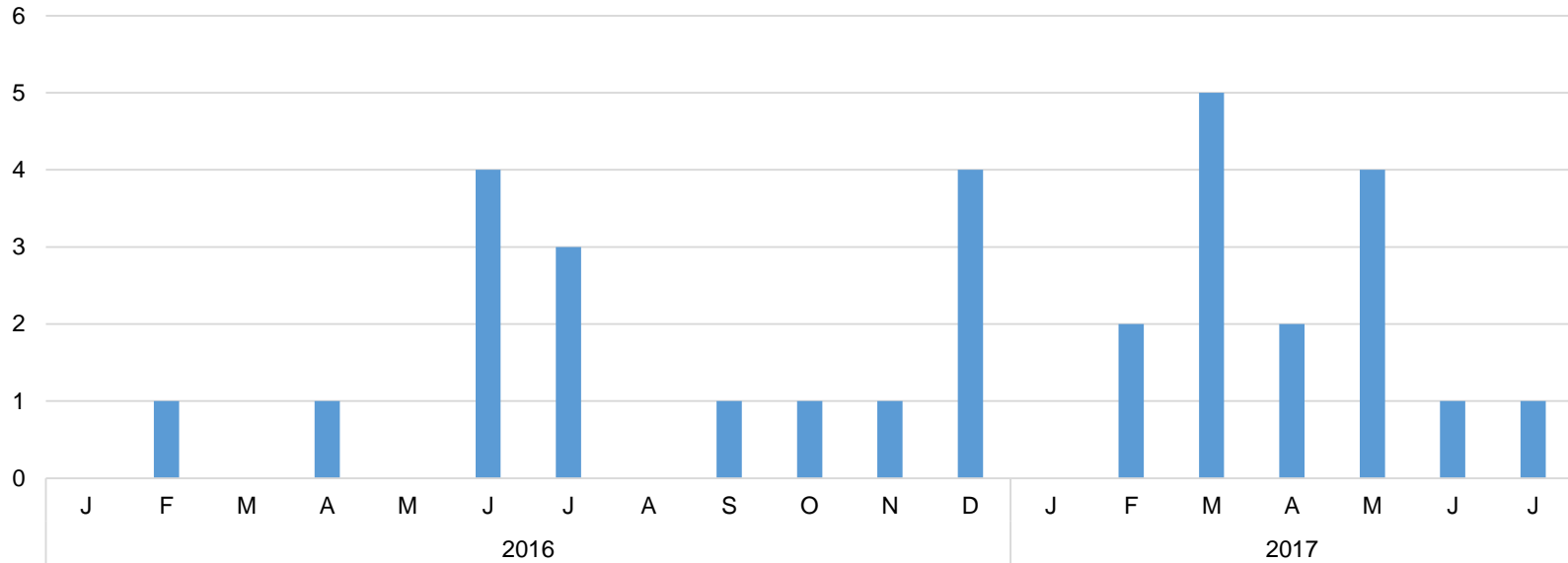
How many incidents have Hampshire Constabulary responded to in the last 3 years?

- a. 55,563
- b. 76,491
- c. 92432

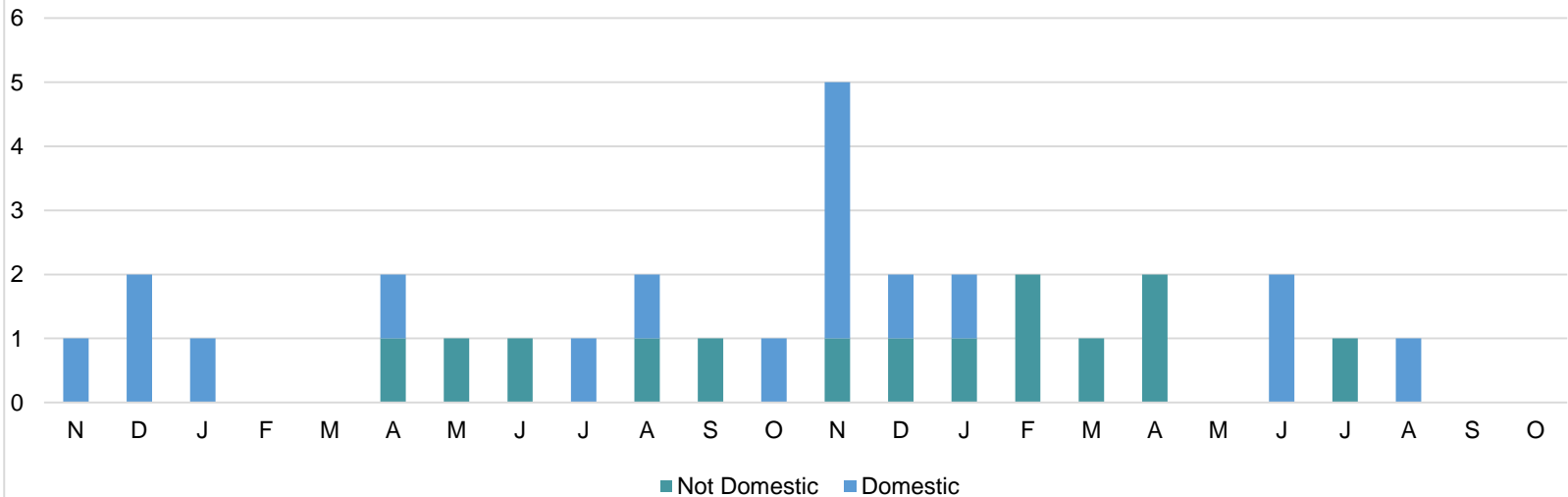




## Engage in Controlling/Coercive Behaviour - Crimes



## Stalking Crimes







# Crisis Point

## Police considerations at a scene

- Risk assessment, history and further threat
- Welfare of victim and family/children
- Body Worn Video
- Forensic Scene/ photographs
- Perpetrator – arrest necessity
- Officer personal safety
- Witnesses
- CCTV (internal/external)
- House to house enquires
- Computers and phones



# Prosecution or Intervention

- Victim engagement
- Evidence gathering & ongoing risk assessment
- Charge
- Out of court disposals – YOT / Project CARA
- Released on bail
- Released under investigation
- No further action
- Domestic Violence Protection Notice/Order (DVPN/O)
- Public Protection Notice (PPN1) Risk referral pathways – high, medium and low - partnership support to victims
- Supporting Troubled Families programme
- Clare's Law – Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS)

# CPS – charging standards and challenges



Two key tests we have to adopt:

1. Evidential threshold
2. Public interest

**OUR Biggest challenge - victim engagement –**

- **Work with victims to engage or keep engaged**
- **Discuss and encourage**
- **Judicial process is now around eight weeks from report to court**



# Now and to the future

- PPN1- combined adult and child at risk form
- Operation Encompass
- HRDA – Dynamic MARAC
- High risk perpetrators
- Repeat victimisation
- Specialist DA courts & evidence led prosecutions
- DVPN
- Partners in practice (PiP)
- New DASH risk assessment under review



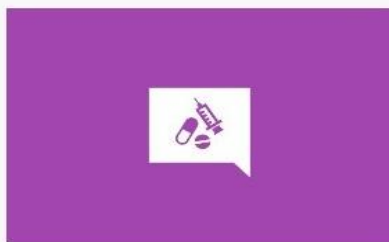
# Safe4me Resource



safe4me

[Home](#) [Resources](#) [Newsletters](#) [Support Services](#) [Contact](#)

[All](#) [Initiatives](#) [Primary School](#) [Secondary & College](#)



**Drugs (Primary School)**



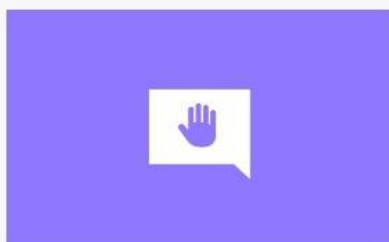
**Anti-social Behaviour (ASB)**



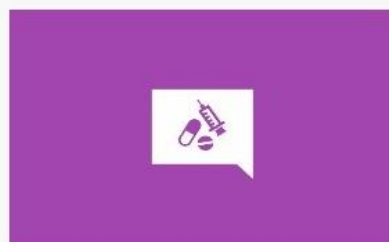
**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**



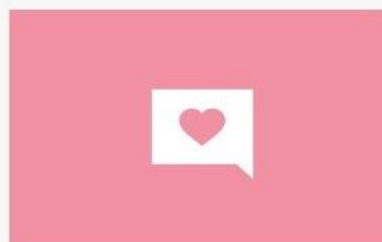
**Cyber Bullying**



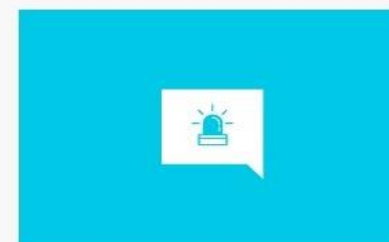
**Domestic Abuse**



**Drugs (Secondary School)**



**Healthy Relationships**

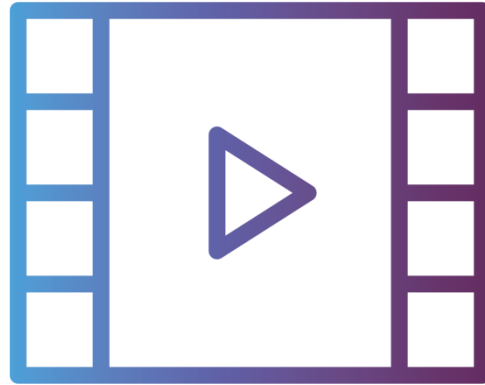


**Introduction to the Police**



# You can help by recording

- Copies of emails, phone records and text messages
- Evidence of abuse over the internet, digital technology and social media platforms
- Bank records to show financial control
- Previous threats made to children or other family members
- Diary kept by the victim
- Lack of contact between family and friends
- Victim withdrawing from activities such as clubs,
- Perpetrator accompanying victim to medical appointments



Control – do you  
know the signs



0808 2000 247

# National Domestic Violence Helpline

