

Domestic Abuse



Please signpost students to the PVP pages on BOB/The Beat which has a wealth of information in relation to Domestic Abuse

Trainer to ensure that they have e mailed the mobile PPN document to the students as they will need to refer to this later on

By the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

1. **Define** Domestic Abuse
2. **Explain** Police Officers first response actions in relation to Golden Hour enquiries
3. **Summarise** the impact of Domestic Abuse on victims
4. **State** the behaviours displayed by victims of domestic Abuse
5. **Summarise** the measures used by police to safeguard victim of Domestic Abuse
6. **Describe** Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPNs), Domestic Violence

Protection Orders(DVPOs), Domestic Abuse Protection Notices (DAPNs) and Domestic Abuse Protection Orders (DAPOs)

Potential offences committed in relation to Domestic Abuse

- Common Assault/Battery (S39 CJA 1988), Assault Occasioning Actual Bodily Harm (s47 ABH OAPA 1861), Unlawful Wounding (s20 OAPA 1861), Wounding with Intent/ Inflicting GBH (S18 OAPA 1861), Murder, Criminal Damage – Threats to cause damage, Conspiracy Offences, The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 is intended to prevent harassment ('stalking') and other similar unsocial conduct, S2 Harassment, S2A Stalking, S4 – Harassment in fear of Violence, S4A – Stalking in fear of Violence, Rape, Sexual Assault, Violence to secure entry, Threats to kill, Witness intimidation, Malicious Communications, Theft, Revenge Porn, Controlling or Coercive Behaviour in intimate or familial relationships.

Overview of Domestic Abuse Act 2021

29th April 2021, Domestic Abuse Act 2021 became law

Aim is to ensure that DA is properly understood & that it is unacceptable & will be challenged

New legal definition of DA

Children as victims of DA

Extension of coercive control offence

Domestic Abuse Protection Orders (DAPOs)

Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law) now on a statutory footing

Domestic Abuse Commissioner



The new Act supports the view that DA can take many forms. The legal definition now incorporates a range of abuses beyond physical violence including emotional, coercive and controlling behaviour and economic abuse. The abuse can be behaviour consisting of a single incident or course of conduct. Victim and perpetrator must be personally connected. The definition ensures that different types of relationships are captured including ex-partners and family members. The definition is gender neutral to ensure that all victims and all types of DA are sufficiently captured. The definition does not extend to paid and unpaid carers, unless they are personally connected.

It will also provide further protection to the millions of people who experience DA, as well as strengthen measures to tackle perpetrators

DA is for over 16 years, if abusive behaviour were directed to under 16 years old, it would be dealt with as child abuse rather than DA. However, for the first time a child who sees or hears, or experiences the effects of DA and is related to the person being abused or the perp, is also to be regarded as a victim of DA in their own right. This will help ensure that services address the needs of children affected by DA. (this will be one of the functions of the DA Commissioner to encourage good practice and the provision of protection in relation to the ID of children affected by DA)

Extends the coercive control offence no longer making it a requirement for abusers and victims to either still be in a relationship or to still live together. There is significant research which shows that those that leave abusive ex-partners can often face sustained or increased controlling or coercive behaviour (This will have particular significance in

the context of economic abuse with 1 in 4 women reporting this post separation)
DAPOs are intended to consolidate the existing array of protection orders such as DVPOs and non-molestation orders. DAPOs will bring together the strongest elements of these schemes, which will allow the courts to implement both prohibitions and positive requirements on perps as well as a monitoring requirement to ensure that perps are complying with the terms of their order. Breaching a DAPO is a criminal offence with a maximum 5 years imprisonment.

Act creates the role of the DA Commissioner and gives the role specific powers that will help improve the response to DA and hold both government and agencies to account. All statutory agencies and government departments will have a legal duty to co-operate with the commissioner and respond publicly to any recommendations within 56 days.

****** As of 4th January 2022 new measures targeted directly at keeping women and girls safer have been added to the Police, Crime, Sentencing & Courts Bill ******

Under the changes, victims of domestic abuse will be allowed more time to report incidents of common assault or battery against them. Currently, prosecutions must commence within six months of the offence.

Instead, this requirement will be moved to six months from the date the incident is formally reported to the police – with an overall time limit of two years from the offence to bring a prosecution. Domestic abuse is often reported late relative to other crimes; so this will ensure victims have enough time to seek justice and that perpetrators answer for their actions.

Definition of Domestic Abuse

Behaviour of person A towards another person B is domestic abuse if -

A & B are each aged **16 or over** & are **personally connected** to each other, & the behavior is **abusive**



Behaviour is 'abusive' if it consists of any of the following – physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behavior; controlling or coercive behavior; economic abuse, psychological, emotional or other abuse;



And it **does not matter** whether the behavior consists of a **single incident** or a **course of conduct**



Definition of “personally connected”

(1) For the purposes of this Act, two people are “personally connected” to each other if any of the following applies—

- (a) they are, or have been, married to each other;
- (b) they are, or have been, civil partners of each other;
- (c) they have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
- (d) they have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
- (e) they are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other;
- (f) they each have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child (see subsection (2));
- (g) they are relatives.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(f) a person has a parental relationship in relation to a child if—

- (a) the person is a parent of the child, or
- (b) the person has parental responsibility for the child.

(3) In this section—

“child” means a person under the age of 18 years;

“civil partnership agreement” has the meaning given by section 73 of the Civil Partnership Act 2004;

“parental responsibility” has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989 (see section 3 of that Act);

“relative” has the meaning given by section 63(1) of the Family Law Act 1996.

(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).

3Children as victims of domestic abuse

(1)This section applies where behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is domestic abuse.

(2)Any reference in this Act to a victim of domestic abuse includes a reference to a child who—

(a)sees or hears, or experiences the effects of, the abuse, and

(b)is related to A or B.

(3)A child is related to a person for the purposes of subsection (2) if—

(a)the person is a parent of, or has parental responsibility for, the child, or

(b)the child and the person are relatives.

(4)In this section—

“child” means a person under the age of 18 years;

“parental responsibility” has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989 (see section 3 of that Act);

“relative” has the meaning given by section 63(1) of the Family Law Act 1996.

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 pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim

Family Members

Family members are defined as mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister and grandparents, whether directly related, in-laws or step family

High Risk Victim

There are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious. Serious Risk of Harm "A risk which is life threatening and or traumatic and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological can be expected to be difficult or impossible".

Medium Risk Victim

There are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The offender has the potential to cause serious harm but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances, for example, failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown, drugs or alcohol abuse.

Standard Risk Victim

Current evidence does not indicate likelihood of causing serious harm.

Repeat victim

A repeat victim is someone who has reported two or more domestic abuse incidents to the police within a rolling 12-month period, accepting that this could be an incident and/or a crime.

Repeat perpetrator

A repeat perpetrator is someone who has been reported to the police as having committed or threatened domestic abuse against the same victim more than once in the last rolling 12-month period. This includes current or former intimate partners and family members.

Serial perpetrator

A serial perpetrator is someone who has been reported to the police as having committed or threatened domestic abuse against two or more victims. This includes current or former intimate partners and family members.

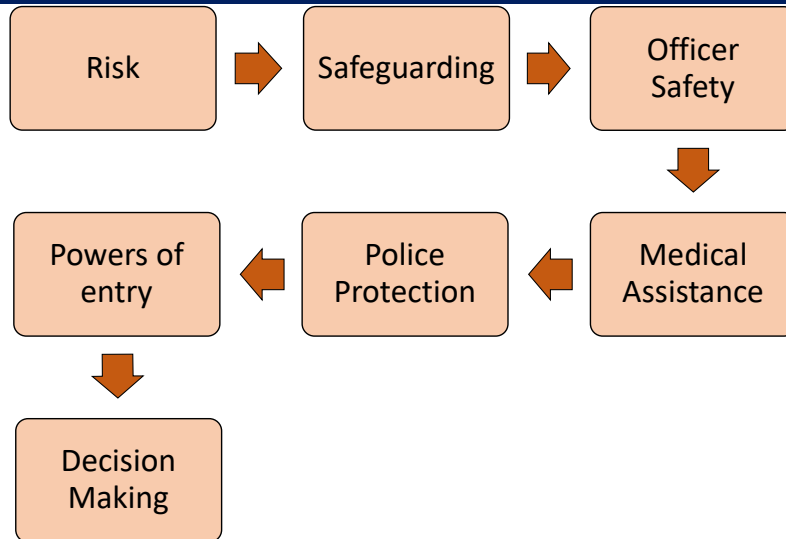
First Response

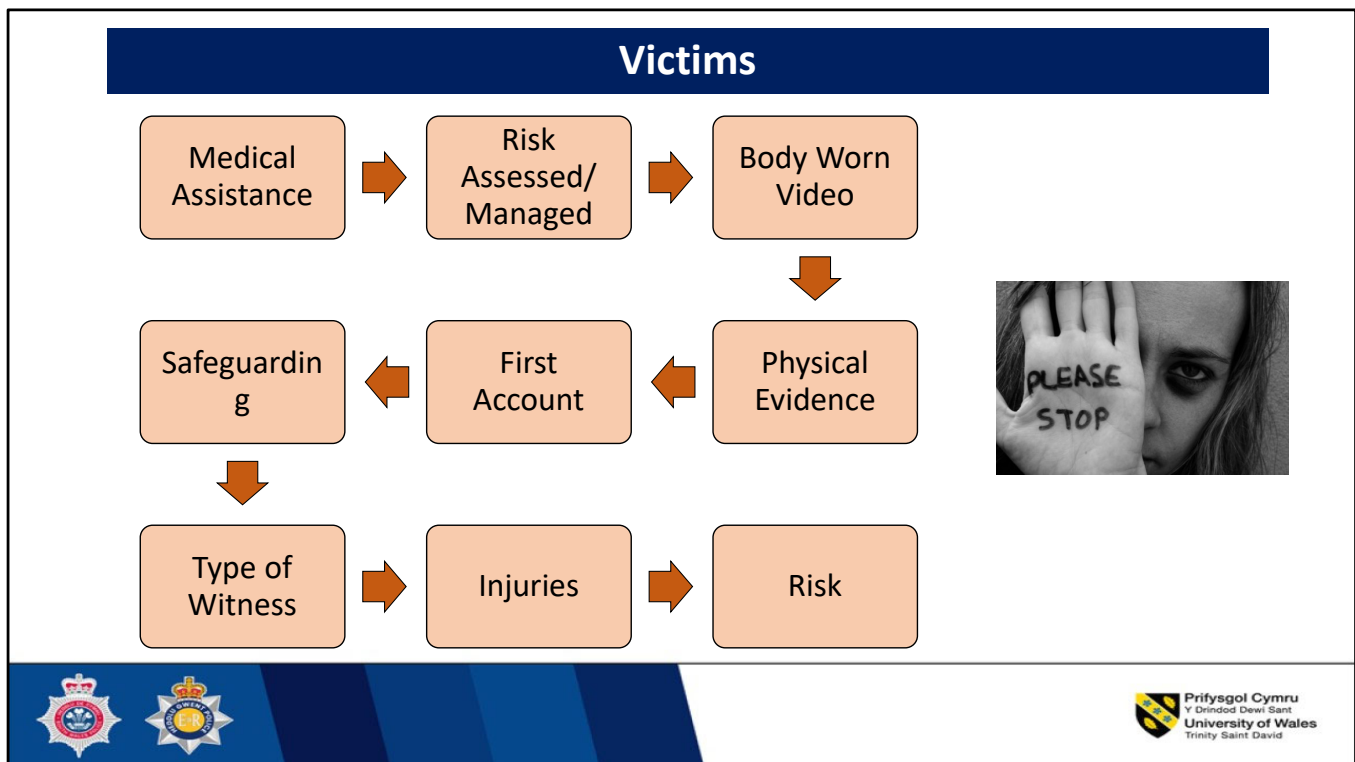
What do you need to know prior to attending an incident of Domestic Abuse?



What do you need to know: Location of caller? Location of incident? Injuries? Weapons? Children? Offender? Previous incidents? Warning signals?

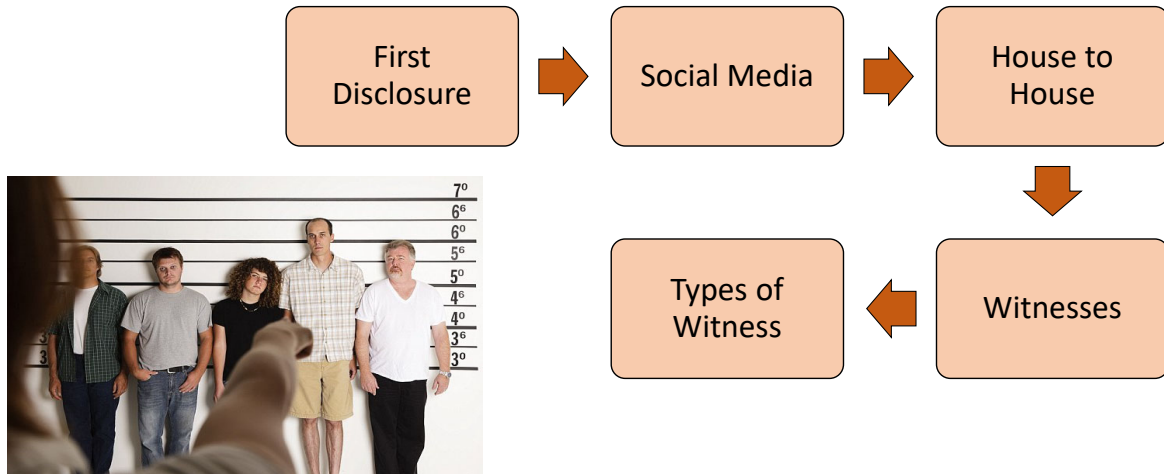
Preserve Life



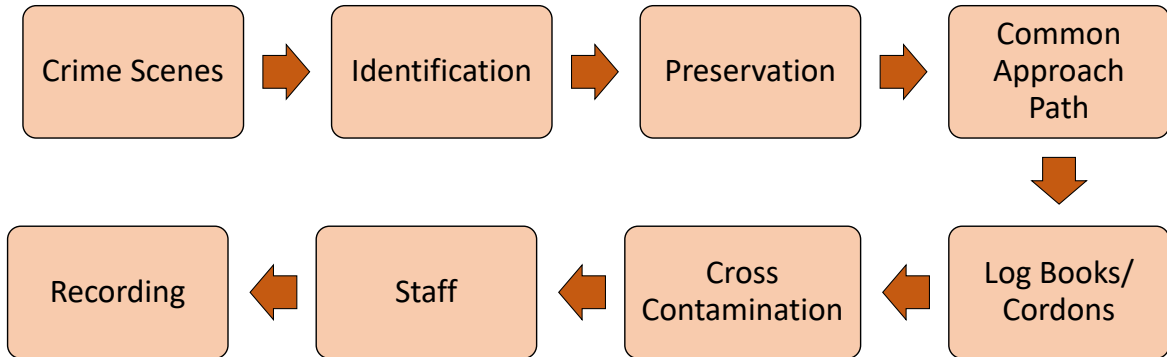


Trainer to highlight to students, please not that if a victim of Domestic Abuse discloses a rape half way through taking a statement, you should not continue with the statement but seek advice. If the MG11 is taken and signed it removes the S28 option (Video recorded cross examination) for the victim in relation to special measures. This highlights the importance of explaining the special measure options available to victims

Witnesses



Crime Scene



Identifying Suspects

Are there any suspects identified at this early stage?

What do I need to do to preserve material relating to them? (e.g medical exam)

Where are they now?

Searches

Intelligence checks – are there premises or vehicles I need to search?

Do I have enough grounds for arrest and is it necessary for me to do so now?



Domestic Abuse

What do you consider to be the differences between 'Domestic Abuse' and 'Stranger Violence'?



GOLDEN HOUR:

Testimony of victims and witnesses can be obtained while the offence is still fresh in their mind.

Physical evidence secured and not disposed of or lost to the investigation.

Suspects located earlier, maximising opportunities to recover property and forensic evidence.

CCTV footage and other data can be collected before it is deleted.

Scenes are identified and secured before they become contaminated.

Interview of suspect, CPS advice and Charge/Remand completed sooner.
(Reducing time, money and safe guarding victim/witnesses)

Corroborative evidence obtained (Injuries, demeanour, first accounts etc.)

Improve levels of response & investigation to deliver an excellent service to the public
(FORCE PRIORITY)

House to house.

Separate/Positive Action

Repeat victim

A repeat victim is someone who has reported two or more domestic abuse incidents to the police within a rolling 12-month period, accepting that this could be an incident and/or a crime.

Repeat perpetrator

A repeat perpetrator is someone who has been reported to the police as having committed or threatened domestic abuse against the same victim more than once in the last rolling 12-month period. This includes current or former intimate partners and family members.

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Domestic Abuse	vs	Stranger Abuse
• Victim and abuser known to each other • Domestic abuse behind closed doors • Lack of evidence • Domestic abuse gives the offender access to the victim • Might not report abuse • Blame themselves • Children maybe abused • Breach of trust		• Stranger violence treated more seriously • Stranger violence usually a one off • Stranger violence gives the victim a place of safety - home

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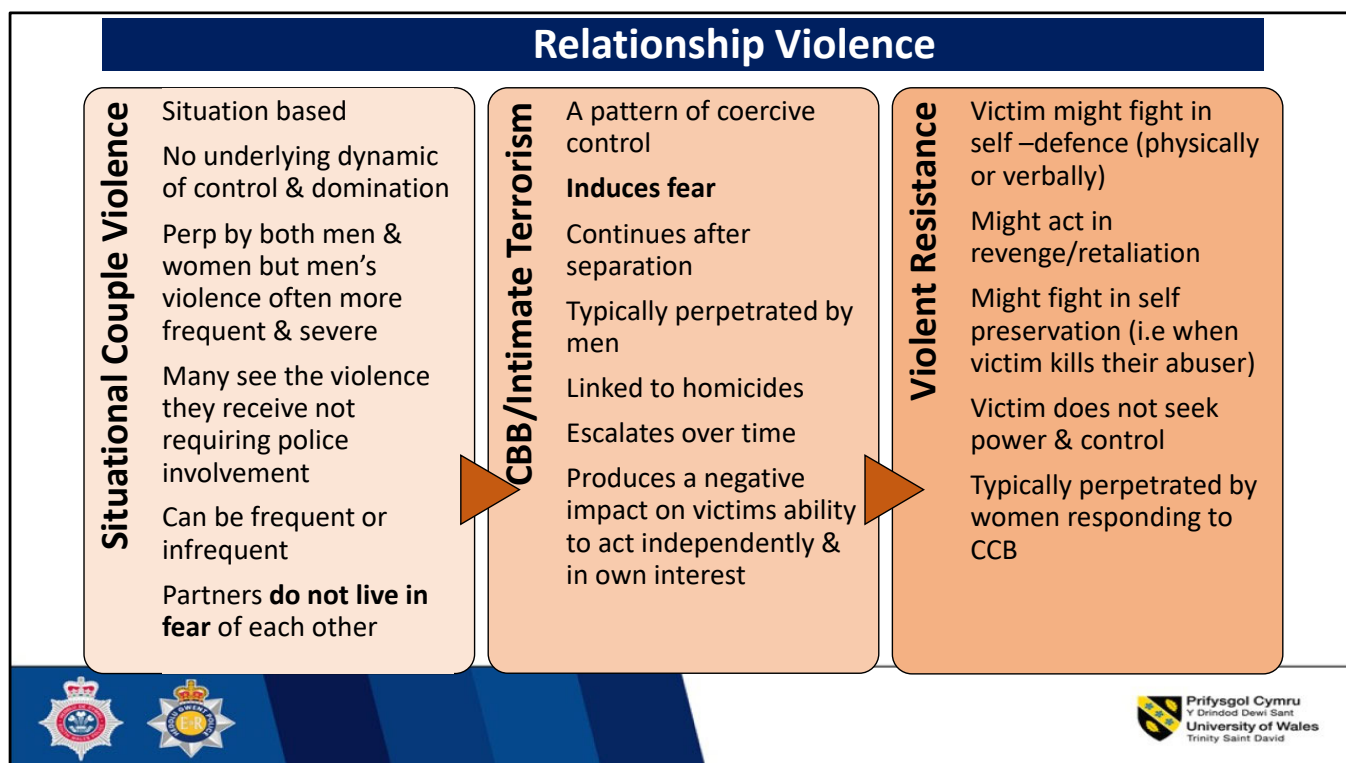


Table above to help distinguish between the 3 main types of relationship violence

1. Situational couple violence (sourced from Michael P Johnson's work)

This category of perpetrators is characterised by one person, responding to a specific situation with violence or abuse. This person is more likely to have issues managing their anger and more likely to display anger in public and as well as at home.

They are not likely to be as 'in control' of their behaviour but generally more reactive and unable to control their responses. They may feel genuine remorse.

The motivation here is not about control it is more likely to be instinctive and sometimes linked to the lowering of inhibitions by substances or circumstances. An example might be someone who is violent when their partner tries to stop them using drugs or a one off such as someone hitting their partner when they find out they have had an affair.

It must be noted that this type of perpetration can escalate into patterns of violence or abuse and can be fatal.

Situational couple violence is committed by both men and women. However men's violence is often more frequent and severe and more likely to cause injury. It should be noted that some male survivors report being treated initially as a perpetrator by

police. Officers will need to identify the primary perpetrator and ensure that cases of CCB are not misinterpreted as situational violence.

2. Coercive controlling behaviour/Intimate Terrorism

Perpetrators in this category often have very rigid belief systems and expectations in a relationship. They therefore can be very aware of the behaviour they are using, largely because they feel justified. We will explore CCB in more depth in a separate session.

3. Violent resistance

This is a category of primary victims who resist intimate terrorism and CCB. They may respond to a perpetrators violent or abusive behaviour in a retaliatory way. However, resistance violence from victims has very different motivations than violence from perpetrators. These can be

- Safety planning (getting to the safest time just after violence)
- Survival (trying to stay alive)
- Dignity and in retaliation (I won't be treated like this).

The above can result in injury to the primary perpetrator but also an increased level of abuse and violence towards the victim. It is believed that violence as resistance is often gendered as it more likely to be linked to intimate terrorism/coercive and controlling behaviour whereby women are the main perpetrators.

Once the trainer has given an overview of the different types of abusive relationships, the trainer should then ask the following:

QTS - How can you use this information when

you are policing DA incidents?

Expected Responses:

- Ensure I look out for fear in one party and if I see it I should delve a bit deeper into any previous evidence of patterns of coercive control
- Ensure that if I see fear I should examine closely any evidence of violent resistance by the victims that is being presented as abuse by the perpetrator
- Ensure that if a victim or a perpetrator says that it is just a 'one off' that I look for a trigger and also look for any likelihood of repeat and pattern forming violent episodes.

Important to note:

The main overall persistent difference between situational couple violence and intimate partner

violence, in terms of impact of the victim, is **evidence of fear** and the fact that there is a punishment attached to not conforming to 'the rules' that have been set by the perpetrator.

It should be emphasised that people are very unlikely to have called the police because of a 'verbal argument', and unlikely to call because of a genuinely 'one-off' minor assault.

Barriers to Reporting

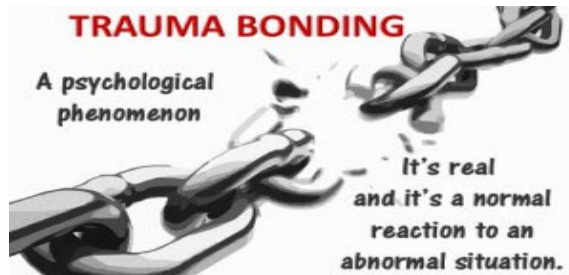
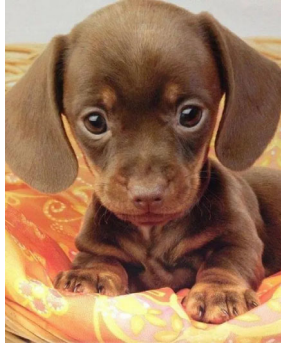


Barriers present for all victims especially for the following:

Substance Misuse, disabled, male (1-4female)/1-6 Male), mental health, learning disability, young, old, professional, sex workers, Gay (LGBT), black and ethnic minorities.

Repeat Victims – Trauma Bonds?

People like other animals are conditioned to form bonds as a survival mechanism



That's why the young of species are so cute –they need help to survive, they need to bond quickly to survive.

Survival overrides logical thought in the brain.

Could this be a reason that Domestic abuse victims do not report incidents and go back to the perpetrators of the abuse?

The next slide looks at Stockholm's syndrome as one possible explanation for this

(Zoe Lodrick ,Psychotherapist, taken from her website www.zoelodrick.co.uk)

Stockholm Syndrome (Van der Kolk 1996)

Positive feelings towards the victimiser

Negative feelings towards potential rescuer

Develops after 4 days of captivity

Traumatised people lead traumatic and traumatising lives (Van der Kolk and McFarlane 1996)



Stockholm Syndrome adopted after a 1973 Bank siege in Sweden resulting in the hostages protecting the criminals who had taken them captive, resisting rescue and ultimately refusing to give evidence against the hostage takers.

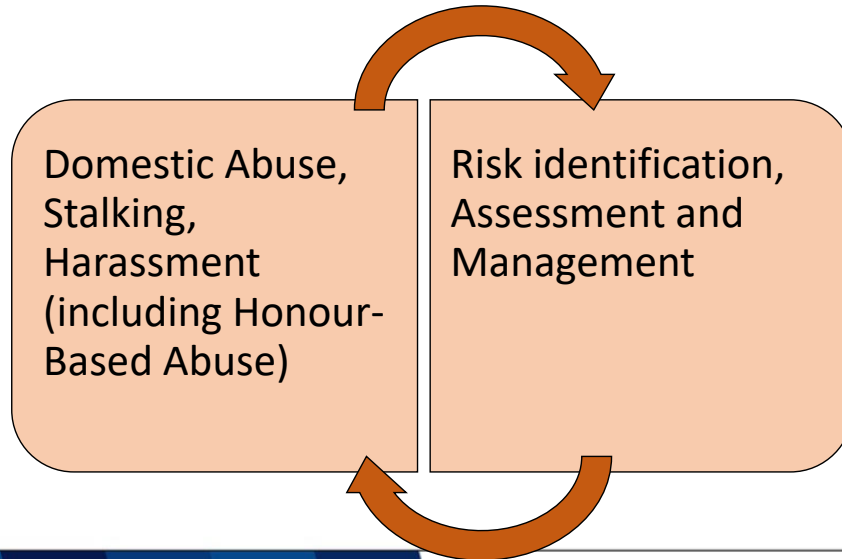
Stockholm syndrome trauma bonds result in the victim experiencing positive feelings towards the victimiser, negative towards potential rescuers and an inability to engage in behaviour assisting detachment or release. (Carnes 1997)

It develops after just 4 days of captivity within which the victim fears for their life, is isolated from other people and is subject to cruelty interspersed by small kindnesses.

Hostage situations are relatively rare yet the described conditions are frighteningly common in domestic situations (HERMAN 1992)(taken from www.zoelodrick.co.uk)

Traumatised victims may present as the perpetrator when you attend a call as they may be shouting, screaming and appear to be the aggressor it is important not to forget that traumatised people act in aggressive ways and may be aggressive towards you because of that whilst the perpetrator of the DV may be calm and reasonable.

DASH Model



The DASH model seeks to.....

Help front line practitioners & specialist staff identify high risk DA, stalking & harassment & HBA

Help staff to identify dangerous & serial perpetrators

Decide which cases should be referred to MARAC, & what other support might be required. A completed form becomes an active record

A common tool for agencies that are part of MARAC process & provides a shared understanding of risk in relation to DASH & HBA

Enable agencies to make defensible decisions based on the evidence from extensive research of cases, including domestic homicides & 'near misses' which underpins most models of RA



PPN: Public Protection Notification



Students to open e mail copy of mobile PPN that trainer has sent prior to session **OR** there is a **NICHE paper copy of the PPN on a word document (but the print is small)** Trainer to go through the completion of the PPN explaining that we will go into the questions later. Re-inforce to officers that **ALL** the boxes on the PPN **MUST** be completed. This is to assist partners when the PPN is shared. E.g Education, Social Services, Health, Midwifery.

The PPN has drop down boxes so you need to ensure that you **identify the correct type of incident at the top of the form** so the relevant type of incident will be populated to be completed.

Please highlight to student that the PPN form is to be completed for DA, Stalking and Harassment, Adults at Risk, Child Protection, HBA & FGM.

One PPN could include more than one area of concern ie, domestic abuse and child protection.

** Trainers to highlight**

No police jargon to be used in the summary, as this form is shared with partner agencies. Officers not to enter on the summary '**see oel for update**'

1. Honour based – do not speak to the young person in

the presence of the parents/guardian. While this goes against the norm, if you record what you did and why it is ok. If this is not possible, use your judgement and assess the situation. The presence of a cop will have increased the TRH level. This chance may be the only chance we get to communicate with the person.

2. Domestic Abuse – All children living at address, full time or part time should be linked to the PPN. In addition, any children of the adults – even if they do not have any contact with the ‘step family’ they should be added – but specify on the form that they do not live or visit the premises. Even if parent A has no contact with children from a previous relationship they are still added to the PPN. The only exception is if the child has been adopted out of the family.

3. Notifiable Occupation – there is a process in the background with the PPU department that will trigger if the occupation is notifiable. So, then creating a person please complete this field. Alternatively, update the occupation if necessary of a person already on Niche.

4. Officers Obs – Outside agencies cannot make contact unless they have a safe time to call. Do not include witness or personal details – as this field is shared with outside agencies and this would therefore break data protection. Do not use victim blaming language such as ‘She said he....’. Describe the visual scene. State the environment that you witnessed. No do say ‘...as seen

on BWV'. The outside agencies do not see the BWV. But write war and peace. Keep it factual. Don't say 'see OEL for update' as the outside agencies do not have access to the OEL. Include any cross references to any other PPN's.

5 Consent given – This question refers to whether the Police can share the answers to the questions with other agencies. If no – still fill in the question. If the person will not answer the questions state that you have completed the questions to the best of your knowledge and in the Officers Obs. This will save the PPN being returned to the officer. If any of the questions are left blank for any reason – explain why in the Officers Obs box.

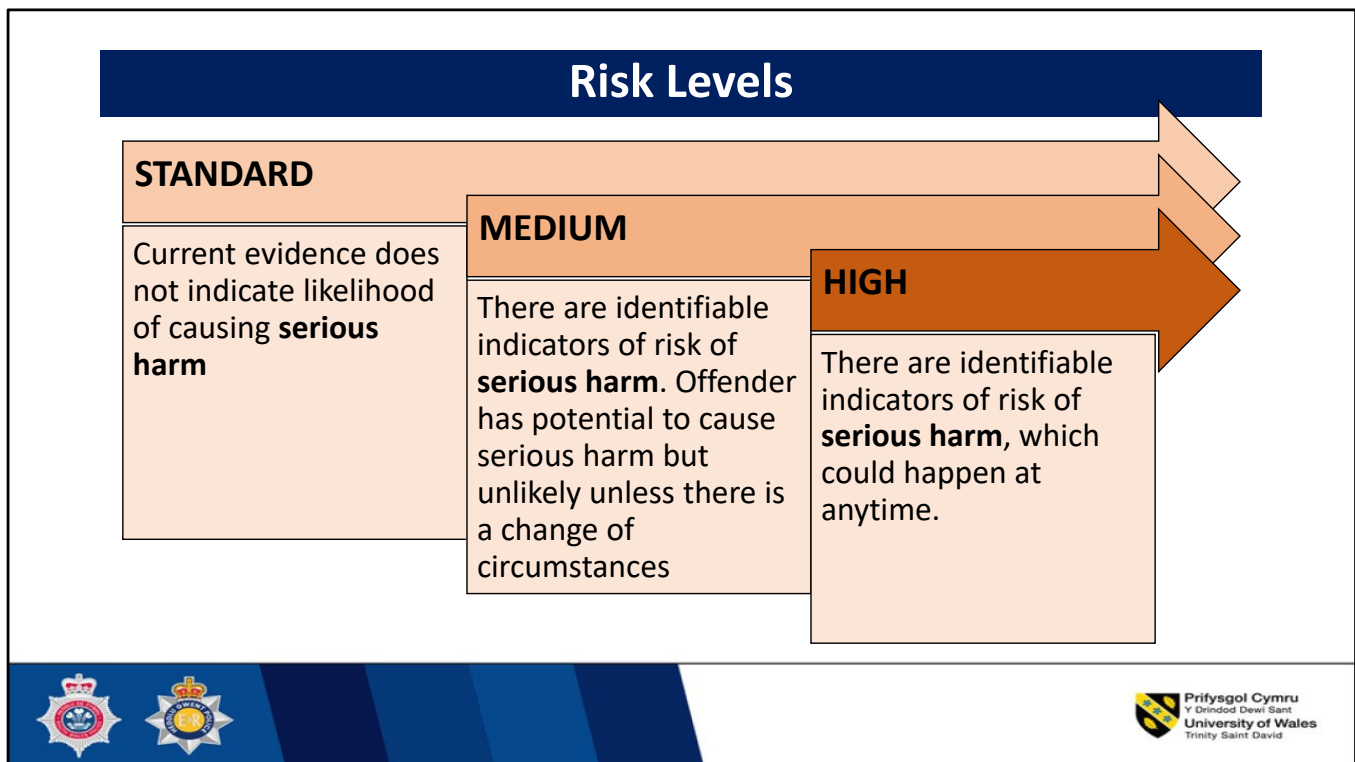
The PPN is on Samsung devices and will allow you to complete the PPN at the scene. However the 29 questions are available on the Samsung device for to view and ask the questions.

MUST NOT SCAN DASH OR PPN

OFFICERS RESPONSIBLE FOR PRIMARY RISK ASSESSMENT

PPU – SECONDARY RISK ASSESSMENT (withdrawal S9, visits, MARAC referrals)

For Gwent Students only – Trainer to hand out/ distribute/email the Gwent PPN guidelines for completion



Standard (approx. 60-70% of Incidents) - Current evidence does not indicate a likelihood of Serious Harm.

Medium - There are identifiable indicators of risk of Serious Harm. The Perp has the potential to cause Serious Harm but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances.

High (approx 10-15% of Incidents) - There are identifiable indicators of risk of Serious Harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious (all High Risks go to MARAC - Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference).

Trainer to facilitate why there is **NO** Low Risk Category.

Officers must always consider: *Who is at risk?* Look at the context of the behaviour, how the Risk Factors interact and the Victim's perception of Risk - *Don't forget that others may also be at Risk (children, relatives, friends, work colleagues etc.).*

Risk of harm cannot be completely removed. Decisions on Risk Identification, Assessment and Management do not always prevent harm and will never be infallible, but they should always be justifiable, defensible and documented.

Decisions are considered to be **defensible** if a reasonable person acting in the same professional capacity, at the same time and with the same available information would have made the same decision.

PPN

A PPN form must be submitted in every Domestic Abuse and Stalking and Harassment incident

The PPN is used to update partner agencies and share information they may be aware of in order for them to provide further assistance to the victims and other vulnerable persons



****SWP only – From 1st June 2022 a PPN must be submitted for all children who are in custody or who attend the station as a Voluntary Attendance.****

PPN

The PPN lists 29 questions which are used to identify, assess & manage risk in relation to DA



All 29 questions must be asked for every DASH incident



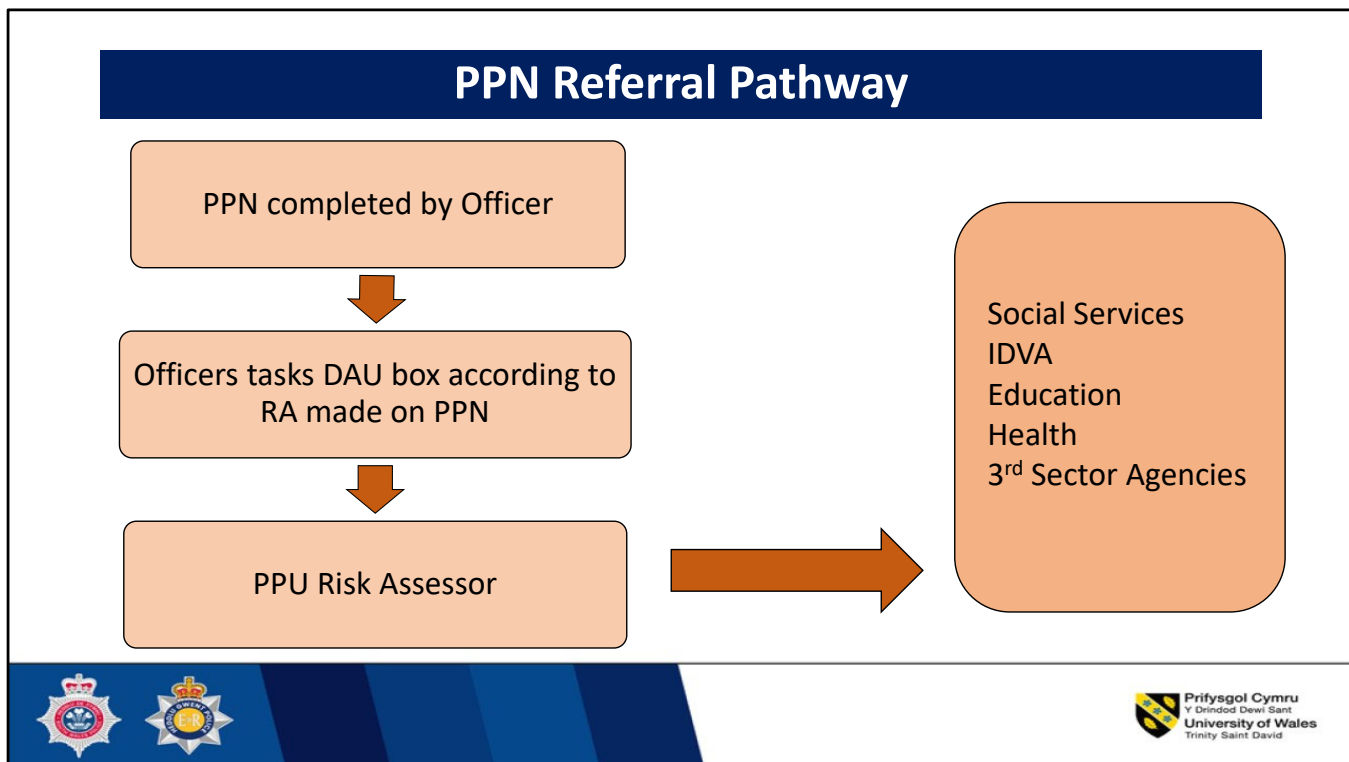
All decisions & actions must be reviewed, recorded & updated



The risk identification process remains dynamic & must be kept under review

You have responsibility for the risk until it is handed over to the oncoming shift or specialist staff





Please direct students to the 'Joint 7 Minute Briefing MAPF' document on Moodle for cross border considerations when submitting a PPN

There are 18 Specific HIGH RISK questions



In addition, highlight to officers the need to use professional judgement - a person who engages in an activity with competence and skill and being able to make an informed decision based on a balanced viewpoint.

There may be occasions where the victim may be at higher risk than the risk tool suggests.

Such situations may include:

- There are extreme levels of fear.
- Cultural barriers to disclosure such as in cases of 'honour based violence' and female genital mutilation.
- Extreme levels of control and/or isolation.
- Obsessive stalking behaviour.
- Where the perpetrator is abusing more than one partner.
- Fear of loss of financial support, or losing children, house etc.
- Remind the delegates that if they are not so experienced – and therefore not so confident with their professional judgement, they should speak to a supervisor or someone more experienced in this area - a specialist/domestic abuse officer, for example.
- Using the sum total of your knowledge, experience and skill, you have concerns about this person's risks and the risk of serious harm is high. A question the delegates should ask themselves here would be "What do I feel that I cannot walk away from?"

S75A Serious Crime Act 2015 – Strangulation or Suffocation

75A(1) A person ('A') commits an offence if-

- (a) A intentionally strangles another person ('B'), or
- (b) A does any other act to B that –
 - (i) affects B's ability to breathe, &
 - (ii) constitutes battery of B

75A (2) It is a defence to an offence under this section for A to show that B consented to the strangulation or other act

75A(3) But subsection (2) does not apply if-

- (a) B suffers serious harm as a result of the strangulation or other act, &
- (b) A either –
 - (i) intended to cause B serious harm, or
 - (ii) was reckless as to whether B would suffer serious harm



****A new piece of legislation has come into force concerning non-fatal strangulation, meaning [abusers](#) will now face up to five years behind bars. The offence, created as part of landmark [domestic abuse](#) legislation, applies to [perpetrators](#) who strangle or intentionally affect their victim's ability to breathe in an attempt to control or intimidate them. The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 amends the Serious Crime Act 2015, introducing 2 new sections — section 75A and 75B— which will create a new and specific criminal offence of non-fatal strangulation and suffocation.

It came into force on Tuesday (June 7) in England and Wales and will also apply to British nationals who are overseas.

The move follows concerns that [abusers](#) were avoiding punishment as non-fatal strangulation does not always leave visible signs of injury.

Signs to look out for include bloodshot eyes, or bleeding in the ear or jaw pain or a swollen tongue instead of marks around the neck.

[Studies](#) have shown that victims are seven times more likely to be murdered by their partner if there had been non-fatal strangulation beforehand.

75A(5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable -

(a) on summary conviction -

(i) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months (or 6 months, if the offence was committed before the 2 May 2022, or

(ii) to a fine, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine, or both.

75A(6) In this section serious harm means -

(a) grievous bodily harm, within the meaning of section 18 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861,

(b) wounding, within the meaning of that section, or

(c) actual bodily harm, within the meaning of section 47 of that Act.

S75B of this Act which outlines the circumstances when an offence under this section that is committed outside the UK, may be prosecuted in England and Wales.

Panorama: Domestic Abuse Caught on Camera

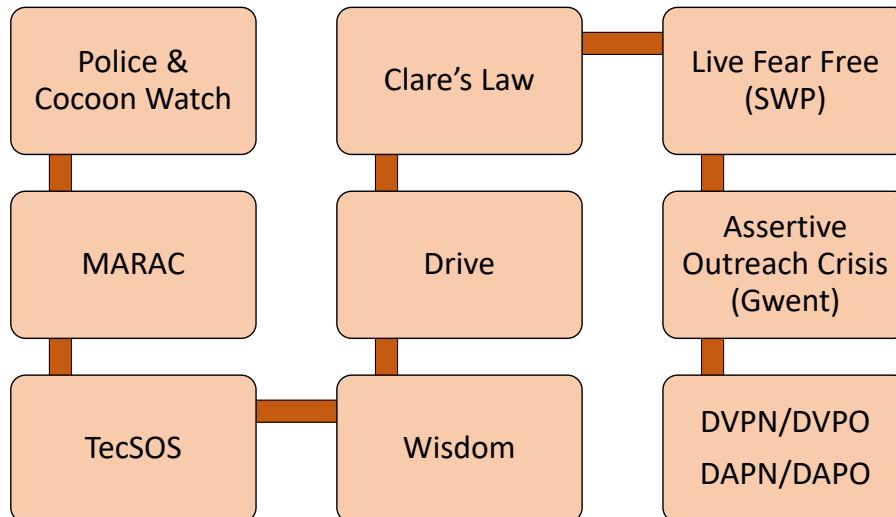


Click onto hyperlink ,play Panorama upto 17mins 45 secs

Group activity 4 – see handout

*** The perpetrator was released from prison in 2020 with a 5 year licence including conditions not to contact Dawn or enter the Isle of Wight***

Additional Safeguarding Measures



*****Please refer the students to the additional documents on Moodle of 'Tackling Violence against Women & Girls strategy' (Home Office July 2021) and the Violence against women and girls College of Policing Toolkit*****

POLICE WATCH

Police Watch provides a visible police presence to both victim and the perpetrator and involves police patrols within the vicinity of the victim's home or the location of the incident. The patrols are carried out on a regular basis, initially for a period of six weeks immediately following reported incidents. This period can be extended at the discretion of the Sector/Divisional Inspector.

Police Watch has been shown to be an effective measure in reducing repeat victimisation in domestic abuse cases.

When dealing with incidents of domestic abuse, attending officers will deal with the incident in line with force policy and take a robust stance.

The options available through police watch will either be regular visits to the victim or patrols of the area. This must be reviewed on a fortnightly basis. **COCOON WATCH** **(See also Police Watch)**

Cocoon watch scheme request the help and support of neighbours, family and relevant agencies in protecting the victim by contacting the police immediately if further incidents occur.

Where a further incident occurs during the period of 'Police Watch' then Cocoon Watch is implemented with the informed consent of the victim. Cocoon watch should not be used where there is any reason to suspect that neighbours and/or family may be involved, or if the victim may feel more at risk by neighbours being informed, Eg, revealing the sexual orientation of a victim could place them at risk of homophobic abuse.

TecSOS

These are personal attack alarms are available to high risk domestic abuse victims, which can be used in or away from the home. There are handbooks available on BOB (for the allocation of the devices). They are disguised as broken mobile phones. Usually, these are allocated to the highest risk victims by the DAU officers in the DAUs on BCU. If one is deemed suitable for allocation out of hours, the attached will provide information on how to allocate). There are vulnerable person briefing aids available in multiple languages on PVP page (BOB).

The TecSOS project introduced a mobile device that provides high-risk vulnerable people with enhanced access to the police in an emergency, formed of a collaboration between the Vodafone Foundation and the Thames Valley Partnership. The 'TecSOS' title is a shortened version of the term - 'Technical SOS' and provides an enhanced access to police enabled through the provision of a Vodafone Smart Mini 7 (SM7) mobile phone. The device has a speed dial facility, which connects the user to the British Telecom (B.T) emergency services 999 operator, who can identify that the call is from a TecSOS device and recognises this as a 'vulnerable caller'. On identification of the call, the BT operator will route to the control room within the police force area in which the vulnerable person is located.

Strengths

TecSOS provides a mobile device that provides high-risk vulnerable people with enhanced access to the police in an emergency, and allows the force to utilise the device as a Domestic Abuse tactic for vulnerable victims at risk of harm

Training is free of charge and the force is already in a position where there are 'super users' in place

Training has already taken place and the staff within the Public Service Centre (PSC) are trained and aware of the process

BT are fully aware of the TecSOS project and are effective in their routing of vulnerable callers to Police

The Thames Valley Partnership provides the force with a single point of contact (SPoC)

PPU officers are fully trained and able to identify suitable candidates for the devices

All telephone contact with the PSC recorded, providing evidential opportunities

Location Capabilities (TecSOS phones come equipped with tracking capabilities)

Tracking Capabilities (TecSOS phone is fitted with an additional application that provides location information which can be accessed live time by the PSC)

Weaknesses

TecSOS does not provide an opportunity to safeguard and investigate simultaneously, where the device cannot therefore be used as an alternative mobile phone should the one belonging to the vulnerable person' seized for the purposes of an investigation, as it is a disabled mobile phone device

TecSOS devices look like 'broken phones' and some vulnerable users of the devices lead

chaotic lifestyles, increasing the risk of loss/damage

Resource implications of false activations (although there is a briefing element to this for the vulnerable user to minimise this)

Wisdom

Wales Integrated Serious and Dangerous Offender Management (WISDOM) programme is a multi-agency case management system which has been implemented in SWP focusing on an offender cohort which include those who post a high or very high risk of serious harm and are at high risk of serious re-offending. This includes violent, sexual and serial domestic abuse offenders and its aim is to reduce re-offending and the risk of serious harm via a multi-agency team comprising police, probation, forensic psychological services and other local partners working together.

WISDOM works with offenders subject to community supervision, licence supervision and those who are not on statutory supervision to reduce risk. The lead agencies for WISDOM are the Police and National Probation Services (NPS) working with the Forensic Psychological Services and is a collaborative arrangement between Police and NPS with each bringing their own specialist skills to the programme. Through the combined work of all partners, the team will work with a select cohort of individuals who have committed an offence and / or their behaviour gives reasonable grounds for believing that there is a likelihood of significant risk of re-offending and of causing serious harm. The WISDOM programme has been designed and is intended to compliment Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) and acts as a support to MAPPA in the day to day Management of offenders.

Drive

Drive works with high-harm perpetrators to reduce abuse and increase victim/survivor safety. It has been developed as part of a partnership between Respect, SafeLives, and Social Finance in collaboration with MOPAC, Police & Crime Commissioners, local authorities, and service providers in South Wales Croydon, Essex, Sussex, West Mercia and the West Midlands. Drive challenges the central narrative surrounding domestic abuse, asking "why doesn't he stop" instead of "why doesn't she leave". There are dedicated DRIVE case managers in BCUs who work with perpetrators on the cohort and continuously risk assess them, and their role is similar to that of an offender manager, but working on changing the behaviours. Perpetrators subject to Drive will be highlighted by a 'Subject to Drive' flag. More information can be found at <http://driveproject.org.uk/>. (SWP only Currently as 4 BCUs DRIVE operates in Northern, and Eastern When we are 3 BCUs they will all have full DRIVE coverage (New Central July, New Eastern & Vale July and Western's will begin in September)

*******Trainer to signpost the students to the Handouts on Moodle that detail the support Gwent can offer to victims of DA and the Live Fear Free initiative launched by SWP on 1st November 2020*******

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

MARAC is a gathering of agencies who aim to:



Safeguard adult victims

Link with other PP Agencies in relation to children, perpetrators & other VA's

To safeguard agency staff

To address the behaviour of perpetrators



This is achieved by an information sharing and action planning process at MARAC.

To make this work case management and specialist support is needed, before, during and after the meeting.

Who is involved?

The statutory Agencies involved are:

- Police
- Probation
- Social Services
- Housing
- Health
- Education
- IDVA

Voluntary Agencies include:

- Womens Services Kaleidoscope
- Victim Support BAWSO

- Llamau Services Social Landlords

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE DISCLOSURE SCHEME Clare's Law



***Trainer to signpost students to the Clare's Law booklet on Moodle which contains further information ***

Named after Clare Wood who was murdered in 2009 by her partner, who had three previous convictions under the Protection from Harassment Act 1997. Clare was unaware of his horrific history of violence against women, which included the kidnapping at knifepoint of one of his ex-girlfriends.

Clare's father campaigned for information to be disclosed to potential victims about the history of a partner, so they can make an informed decision about the relationship.

The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme was piloted by four forces for 14 months including GMP, Wiltshire, Nottinghamshire and Gwent during 2012 – 2013.

Criteria:

- The Person at Risk **MUST** reside in the Police area in which they are applying
- The Person at risk **MUST** be in a current relationship with the subject (potential abuser) – states 'Intimate Relationship' – Relationship between two people which may be reasonably characterised as being physically and emotionally intimate.

Right to Ask:

- Applications are made via a number of methods including ringing 101, attending at a police station, speaking to an officer/member of police staff in the street or via email asking about specific information on 'their partner's' previous violent offending.
- Applications can be made from a partner or by a third party i.e a neighbour/relative or friend

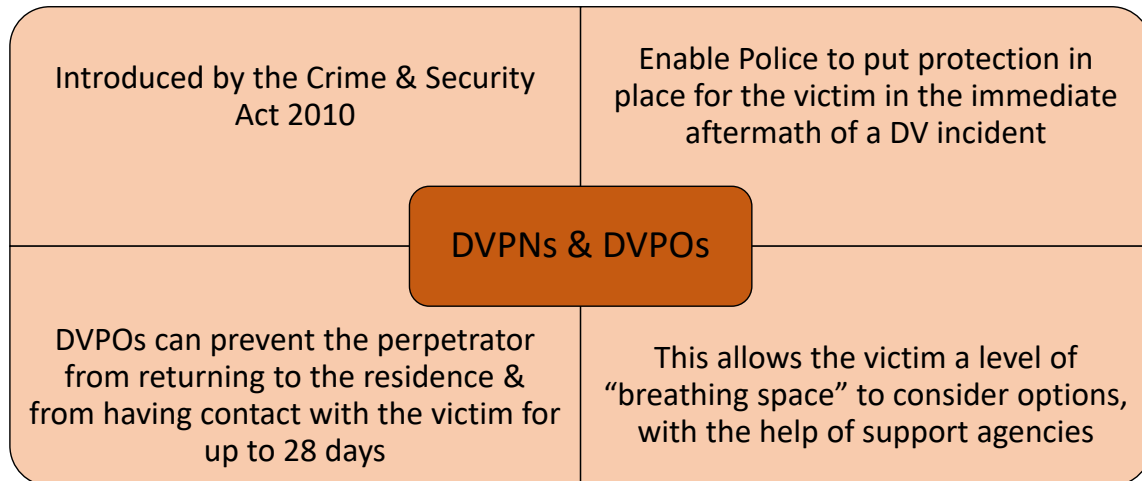
Risk Assessment:

If it is identified there is an immediate/imminent risk of harm to the applicant (or other person) action must be taken immediately by the Police to safeguard those at risk. A record needs to be kept of action taken

Right to Know

- Indirect information is received by Police which may impact the safety of the victim
- Indirect information may come from an investigation.
- Information can also be received from partner agencies, intelligence sources and either the victim or offender coming into police contact
- Minimum Checks are made on both parties – Intelligence
- Referral to a local decision making forum (MARAC)
- Disclosure Decision

Domestic Violence Protection Notices & Domestic Violence Protection Orders



DVPNs & DVPOs are not intended to be an alternative sanction to the Criminal Justice process - They are not an “either or.”

Neither are they a panacea for all the ills of DA and are not always appropriate.

They can also be used in relation to familial DV - As per the DA definition...

Where there is not sufficient evidence to charge perpetrator with a criminal offence”
www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-violence-protection-orders.

DVPNs & DVPOs

DVPN

- Issued by the Police to provide emergency protection to the victim. Includes prohibitions & must be heard by a Magistrates Court within 48 hours

DVPO

- Police then apply at the Court for a DVPO. Prohibitions are extended for a period between 14 – 28 days



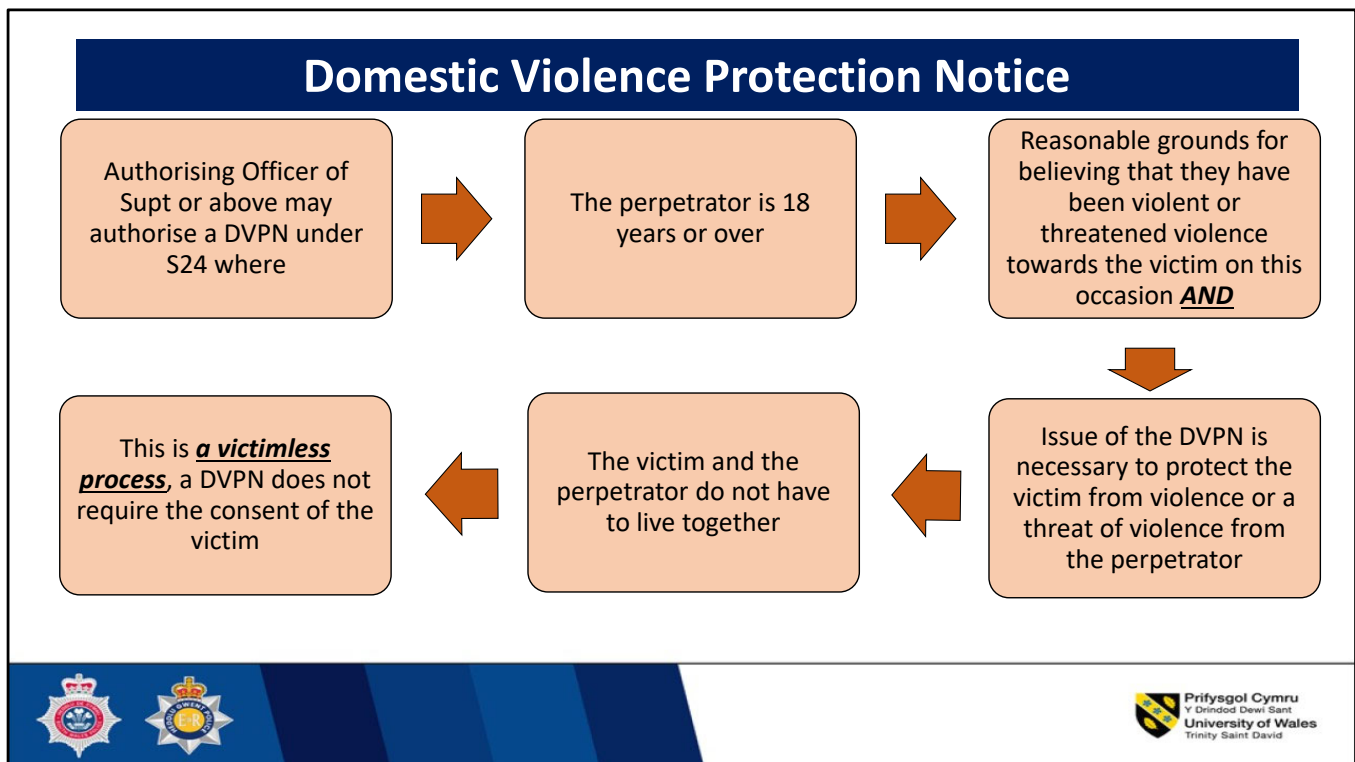
DVPOs were initially implemented as a one year pilot in the West Mercia, Wiltshire and Greater Manchester Police areas.

DVPOs fill a gap in providing protection to victims by enabling the Police and Magistrates to put in place protection in the immediate aftermath of a DV incident.

With DVPOs, a perp can be banned with immediate effect from returning to a residence and from having contact with the victim for up to 28 days, allowing the victim time to consider their options and get the support they need.

Before the scheme, there was a gap in protection, because Police couldn't charge the perp for lack of evidence and so provide protection to a victim through bail conditions, and because the process of granting Injunctions took time.

We will look at each in turn



DVPNs are not an alternative to charge - We must always seek a substantive charge and conviction where possible! DVPNs can be considered where a perp is arrested and NFAd, **cautioned** or bailed without conditions, **on a case-by-case basis**. This is not just for High Risk victims - During the pilot 87% of DVPNs were issued in Standard Risk cases.

A DVPN must be considered **at the earliest stage** of the proceeding by the OIC, Custody Sergeant, and PPU staff

An arrest is not a pre-requisite to a DVPN. Circumstances can occur where a referral is made by a third party e.g. MARAC, IDVA, Housing, social services (To PPU - DAU). **DVPNs can also be used for inter-familial DA and ex-intimate partners.**

The first DVPN applied as part of the Hampshire pilot was for an 18yr boy causing problems for his mother.

Domestic Violence Protection Notice

In all cases a DVPN must contain a provision to prohibit the perpetrator from molesting a person for whose protection it is issued.
Where the victim and the perpetrator live at the same address the DVPN can:-

Require the perpetrator to leave the address

Prohibit the perpetrator entering the address

Prohibit the perpetrator evicting or excluding the victim

Prohibit the perpetrator from coming within a specified distance of the premises



Molestation – this is not defined in the legislation. The lack of definition is quite deliberate, to define the word may allow loopholes to be exploited.

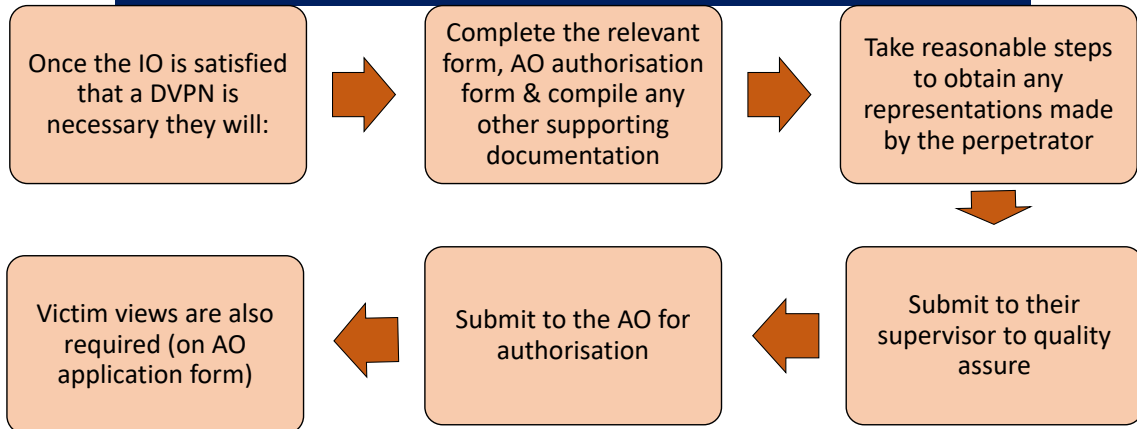
Dictionary definition – the action of pestering or harassing someone in an aggressive or persistent manner.

Molestation can be either specific acts, general or both.

It is an 'umbrella' term. EG, an exclusion zone preventing the perpetrator from coming within X metres of an address, a provision not to contact the victim either in person, through text, letter or phone or any other means (including all social and digital media), not to intimidate, harass or pester (and must not instruct, encourage or in any way suggest that any other person should do so).

It is perfectly acceptable to frame the provisions in a preventative way in order to protect the victim.

Investigating Officer (IO)



Remember there is no power to detain someone in Custody to serve a DVPN



Victims views are also required/supportive/forming prohibitions. (required on AO application form)

Authorising Officer (AO)

At least Superintendent rank. The AO must have reasonable grounds to believe

That the perpetrator has been violent or threatened violence towards a victim

The DVPN is necessary to protect the victim from further violence

AO must consider the welfare of persons under 18 years

The opinion of the victim

The opinion of any other associated person(s) who live at the premises

Any representations made by the perpetrator

AO must take reasonable steps to establish these opinions but consent is **NOT** required



The AO can be an ACTING Supt.

VIOLENT: Does this therefore mean that DVPNs are only applicable to DV, not DA?

The Oxford English definition of Violence is: *Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.*

Definition of AP under S.62 Family Law Act 1996: Married or were married, cohabitants or former cohabitants, live/lived in the same house (not as tenant, lodger, employee, etc), relatives, agreed to marry, have a child (parent or parental responsibility) who lives in the premises to which the DVPN would relate.

This will also include civil partners, people who have entered into a civil partnership agreement and people who have had an intimate personal relationship with each other which is or was of a significant duration.

The decision needs to be justifiable under the ECHR : Proportionate, legal and necessary

Proportionality is a DVPN an appropriate response given the events involving the victim and perpetrator.

Is a DVPN **necessary** to protect the victim. From experience some victims actually moved away from the area, or to a refuge, so were relatively safe in another community and there was little evidence that the perp had the means or ability to locate them. As such necessity test not met. Perp could have been remanded on other charges such as breach of licence, so again if committed to custody not necessary.

Need here to consider previous antecedents / intelligence / history of the perp. Use DASH Risk Assessment from the victim and also assess their vulnerability and ability to protect themselves and any children.

By authorising the DVPN the AO must be satisfied that the notice and the terms of the notice are both **Necessary** and **Proportionate**. Such as where it is not possible to safeguard the victim by alternatives which would constitute a lesser interference with the perps rights.

Third consideration - is it **Legal**?

Whilst the DVPN is enshrined in the Crime and Security Act and so gives you the legal basis for the notice, it is important that consideration is given to the Human Rights of the perpetrator. Authorising a DVPN engages Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights. A person would usually have the right to a "free and uninterrupted family life".

It may also engage Article 3, the right to be "*free from inhuman or degrading treatment.*" The Home Office guidance gives the example of a perpetrator having nowhere to live, not having shelter from the elements or basic hygiene facilities etc. This situation maybe heightened if the perpetrator has a medical condition requiring treatment.

DVPN issue: Investigating Officer

Served on the perpetrator in person & in writing

Only a Constable can serve a DVPN

DVPN is treated as a summons for the perpetrator to attend court

The 48 hours starts from the moment of service on the perpetrator not from authorisation

Perpetrator to receive the DVPN perpetrator leaflet

DO NOT give the perpetrator a copy of the AO form

Ensure PPN is submitted & relevant unit updated via task & phone call (office hours)

Update NICHE & PNC

There is a power of arrest if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator is in breach of the DVPN but there is no attached power of entry



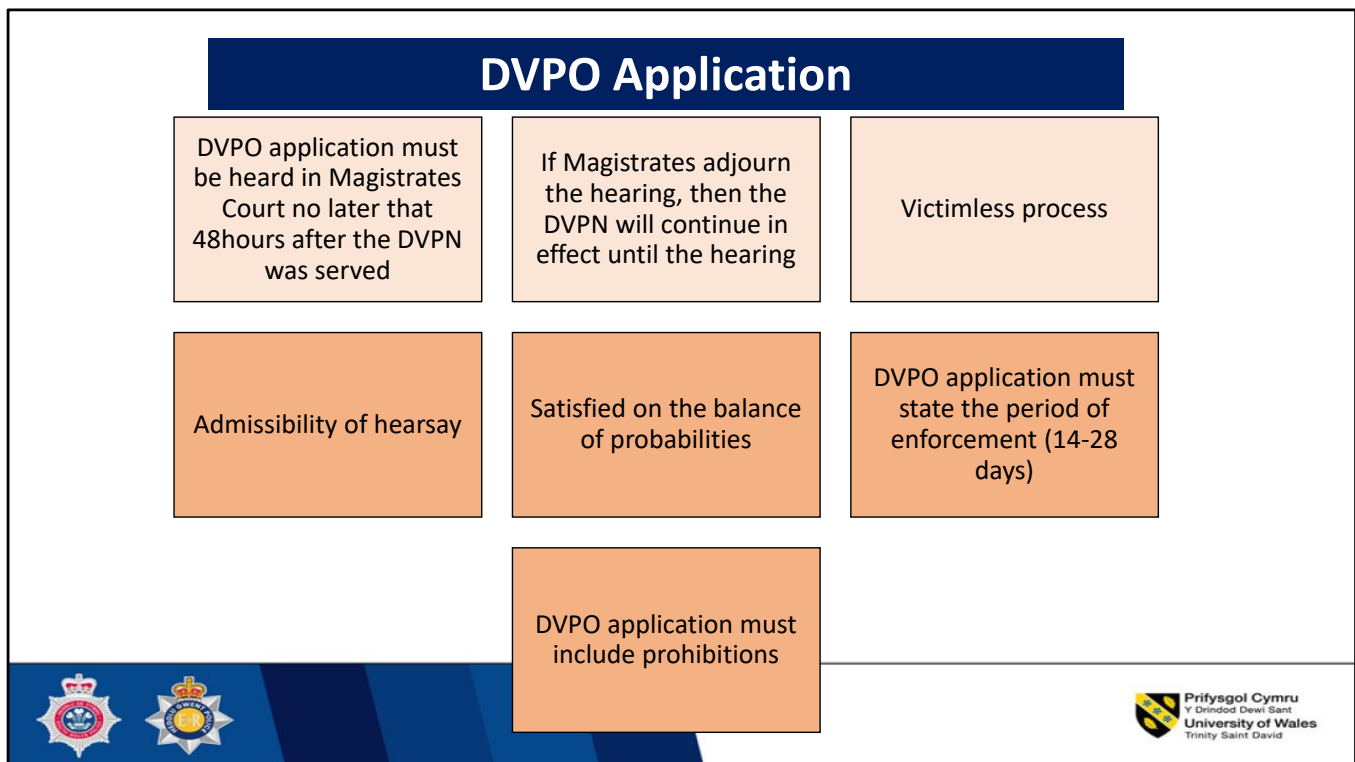
Prifysgol Cymru
Y Drindod Dewi Sant
University of Wales
Trinity Saint David

Dependant on force SWP will commence or update and existing Domestic Abuse Record, contact the victim, safeguard and refer to local support agencies (Eg, Women's Aid, IDVA), issue the victim with a victim leaflet, refer to MARAC if appropriate, document the safety plan on the DAR if DVPO is issued. Review case prior to DVPO expiry, make a home visit etc.

SWP referral to VSS for all cases where consent is given and on professional judgement, complete referral to voluntary perpetrator scheme (where available).

Gwent procedures?

Breach of DVPN – a constable may arrest without warrant if reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator has breached the DVPN. The perp must be RIC and brought before a Magistrates court which will hear the application for a DVPO within 24hours from the time of arrest for Breach. Update NICHE occurrence created when the DVPN was issued. The court may adjourn and RIC. 24hours does not include Sundays or Bank Holidays.



If the perp doesn't attend the DVPO Hearing, it will be carried out in their absence.

Victims need to be kept updated.

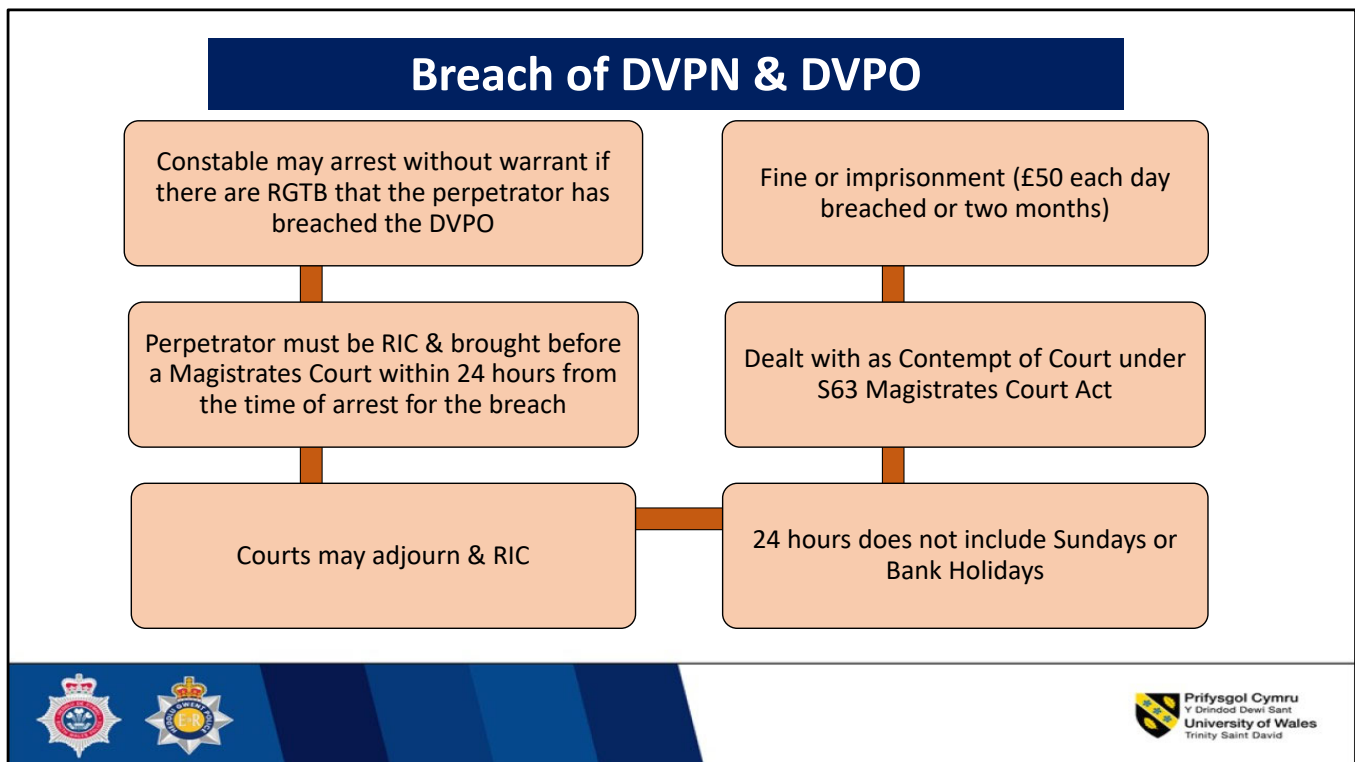
If the DVPO is contested it will be adjourned for a Full Hearing which should occur later that day or the next day (allowing for Legal Services to attend to "prosecute") - **The DVPN stays in force until the Full Hearing takes place.**

DVPO case file –front sheet, case summary, witness statements, previous convictions of the perpetrator, copy of the AO for the DVPN

The OIC MUST task the Occurrence to PNC so they can place a marker when the DVPN is issued.

PNC MUST be tasked when the DVPO is issued so the marker can be continued.

If there is a "no contact/approach" condition in the DVPN and the victim attends the Hearing with the perp - Arrest the perp for Breach of the DVPN!



If the perp doesn't attend the DVPO Hearing, it will be carried out in their absence.

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If there is a "no contact/approach" condition in the DVPN and the victim attends the Hearing with the perp - Arrest the perp for Breach of the DVPN!

Domestic Abuse Protection Notices & Orders

A **senior police officer** may give a DAPN to a person ('P') if conditions **A and B** are met



A DAPN is a notice prohibiting P from being abusive to a person aged 16 or over to whom P is personally connected



Condition B is that the senior police officer has RGTB that it is necessary to give the notice to protect that person from DA, or the risk of DA, carried out by P



Condition A is that the senior police officer has RGTB that P has been abusive towards a person aged 16 or over to whom P is personally connected



Introduced by the New Domestic Abuse Act 2021

The same process to DVPNs and DVPOs in relation to application and hearings at court and that the DAPN stays in force until the DAPO is issued.

It does not matter whether the abusive behaviour took place in England and Wales or elsewhere.

A domestic abuse protection notice may not be given to a person who is under the age of 18.

A domestic abuse protection notice has effect in all parts of the United Kingdom.

“senior police officer” means a member of a relevant police force who is a constable of at least the rank of inspector;

“relevant police force” means—

- (a) a force maintained by a local policing body;
- (b) the British Transport Police Force;
- (c) the Ministry of Defence Police.

Matters to be considered before giving a notice

(1) Before giving a domestic abuse protection notice to a person (“P”), a senior police officer must, among other things, consider the following—

- (a) the welfare of any person under the age of 18 whose interests the officer considers

relevant to the giving of the notice (whether or not that person and P are personally connected);

(b) the opinion of the person for whose protection the notice would be given as to the giving of the notice;

(c) any representations made by P about the giving of the notice;

(d) in a case where the notice includes provision relating to premises lived in by the person for whose protection the notice would be given, the opinion of any relevant occupant as to the giving of the notice.

(2) In subsection (1)(d) “relevant occupant” means a person other than P or the person for whose protection the notice would be given—

(a) who lives in the premises, and

(b) who is personally connected to—

(i) the person for whose protection the notice would be given, or

(ii) if P also lives in the premises, P.

(3) The officer must take reasonable steps to discover the opinions mentioned in subsection (1).

(4) It is not necessary for the person for whose protection a domestic abuse protection notice is given to consent to the giving of the notice.

Provision that may be made by notices

(1) A domestic abuse protection notice may provide that the person to whom the notice is given (“P”)—

(a) may not contact the person for whose protection the notice is given;

(b) may not come within a specified distance of any premises in England or Wales in which that person lives. “Specified” means specified in the notice.

(2) If P lives in premises in England or Wales in which the person for whose protection the notice is given also lives, the notice may also contain provision—

(a) prohibiting P from evicting or excluding that person from the premises;

(b) prohibiting P from entering the premises;

(c) requiring P to leave the premises.

Domestic Abuse Protection Notices & Orders

Provisions that may be made by notices same as DVPN

No consent necessary from the person the DAPN is issued to protect for the giving of the notice

DAPN must be given in writing, same process & timescales for DVPN

If Constable has RGTB that a person is in breach of DAPN can arrest without warrant

DAPOs issued by the Court in the same way as DVPOs

DAPOs can also be issued when convicted of an offence, when acquitted of an offence & applied for in certain circumstances in family proceedings

Order is made on balance of probabilities



Provision that may be made by notices

(1) A domestic abuse protection notice may provide that the person to whom the notice is given ("P")—

- (a) may not contact the person for whose protection the notice is given;
- (b) may not come within a specified distance of any premises in England or Wales in which that person lives. "Specified" means specified in the notice.

(2) If P lives in premises in England or Wales in which the person for whose protection the notice is given also lives, the notice may also contain provision—

- (a) prohibiting P from evicting or excluding that person from the premises;
- (b) prohibiting P from entering the premises;
- (c) requiring P to leave the premises.

Further requirements in relation to notices

(1) A domestic abuse protection notice must be in writing.

(2) A domestic abuse protection notice given to a person ("P") must state—

- (a) the grounds on which it has been given,
- (b) that a constable may arrest P without warrant if the constable has reasonable grounds for believing that P is in breach of the notice,
- (c) that an application for a domestic abuse protection order under section 28 will be heard by a magistrates' court within 48 hours of the time of giving the notice (disregarding any days mentioned in section 29(3)) and a notice of the hearing will be

given to P,

(d) that the notice continues in effect until that application has been determined or withdrawn, and

(e) the provision that a magistrates' court may include in a domestic abuse protection order.

(3) The notice must be served on P personally by a constable.

(4) On serving the notice on P, the constable must ask P for an address at which P may be given the notice of the hearing of the application for the domestic abuse protection order.

Breach of notice

(1) If a constable has reasonable grounds for believing that a person is in breach of a domestic abuse protection notice, the constable may arrest the person without warrant.

Where a person is convicted of an offence under this section in respect of any behaviour, that behaviour is not punishable as a contempt of court.

(4) A person may not be convicted of an offence under this section in respect of any behaviour which has been punished as a contempt of court.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under this section is liable—

(a) on summary conviction—

(i) to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months (or 6 months, if the offence was committed before the coming into force of paragraph 24(2) of Schedule 22 to the Sentencing Act 2020), or

(ii) to a fine, or both;

(b) on conviction on indictment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years or to a fine, or both.

Domestic abuse protection orders otherwise than on application

(1) A court may make a domestic abuse protection order under this section in any of the cases set out below.

Family proceedings

(2) The High Court or the family court may make a domestic abuse protection order against a person ("P") in any family proceedings to which both P and the person for whose protection the order would be made are parties.

Criminal proceedings

(3) Where a person ("P") has been convicted of an offence, the court dealing with P for that offence may (as well as sentencing P or dealing with P in any other way) make a domestic abuse protection order against P.

(4) But subsection (3) does not apply where the Court of Appeal is dealing with a person for an offence.

(5) A court by or before which a person is acquitted of an offence may make a domestic abuse protection order against the person.

(6) Where the Crown Court allows a person's appeal against a conviction for an offence, the Crown Court may make a domestic abuse protection order against the person.

Conditions for making an order

(1)The court may make a domestic abuse protection order under section 28 or 31 against a person (“P”) if conditions A and B are met.

(2)Condition A is that the court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that P has been abusive towards a person aged 16 or over to whom P is personally connected.

(3)Condition B is that the order is necessary and proportionate to protect that person from domestic abuse, or the risk of domestic abuse, carried out by P.

Finally – some stats

An estimated 1.9 million adults 16-59 experienced DA in the year ending 2017

DA related crime accounted for 11% of the total of recorded crime

Peak times for DA:-

Mon to Fri 4pm – 10pm

Friday & Saturday between 6pm & 1am

Monday between 5pm & 11pm



QTS- why is our response to DA so important?

DA is first and foremost about murder prevention.

However, Trainer to talk through the demand on police resources - and the impact that will have on frontline policing as a response officer.

The scale of domestic abuse in England and Wales

An estimated 1.9 million adults aged 16 to 59 years experienced domestic abuse in the year ending March 2017, according to the [Crime Survey for England and Wales. The survey revealed that women were more likely to say they had experienced domestic abuse than men, with an estimated 1.2 million female victims, compared with 713,000 male victims.](#)

Published crime data shows that in the 12 months to 30 June 2017, there were over 4.4 million crimes recorded by police in England and Wales, compared with 3.9 million crimes recorded in the previous year. In both 12-month periods domestic abuse-related crime accounted for 11 percent of the total recorded crime. This is comparable with crimes such as vehicle crime, which accounted for 10 percent of all crime, and shoplifting, which accounted for 8 percent.

Recorded levels of domestic abuse – sustained increases

In one year alone (in the 12 months to 30 June 2017, compared to the same period in 2016), the police recorded a 17 percent increase (430,095 to 506,890) in domestic abuse-related crimes. This is a dramatic rise, and some of the reasons for it are undoubtedly positive. We share the view of many forces that victims are increasingly confident about reporting these crimes to the police.

However, some forces still don't fully understand the reasons behind the increase. There could be other factors; forces now prioritise dealing with this type of crime and may be recording crimes more accurately. To make plans and put the necessary prevention measures in place to protect victims, forces need to make sure they understand why reporting has risen so much.

The Home Office has collected detailed national data on crime demand for many years. But there has been less of a focus on other aspects of policing demand, such as anti-social behaviour, domestic incidents, missing persons and traffic collisions. All forces record data on these incidents as part of their command and control systems. But few projects have aimed to combine data from different forces and analyse it to support local improvement.

Since 2016, we have been working with a pilot group of 24 police forces to compile a database of all incidents reported to police control rooms. This includes information on how forces respond to these incidents. We analyse and report this data through interactive dashboards. This helps us answer a wide range of questions, such as how demand varies, how different forces respond, and what the effects of these responses are. We ask forces to highlight any incidents that had been flagged on their recording systems as relating to domestic abuse, and 23 of the 24 have done so (accounting for 938,000 out of 13 million total incidents).

The data showed that on average the police flag 24 percent of violent crime incidents as domestic abuse. The rate is over 30 percent in nine forces. Fifty-five percent of the domestic abuse-related calls to police were made via 999, and 37 percent of calls through 101 services.

The peak times for calls relating to domestic abuse are:

Monday to Friday between 4.00pm and 10.00pm;
Friday and Saturday between 6.00pm and 1.00am; and
Sunday between 5.00pm and 11.00pm.

This is when demand for the police more generally is at its highest, and when support services may have closed for the day.

