



## Agenda

---

To all Members of the

# COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL

Notice is given that a Meeting of the above Panel is to be held as follows:

**Venue:** Council Chamber - Civic Office

**Date:** Monday, 11th October, 2021

**Time:** 10.00 am

---

**PLEASE NOTE:** Due to restrictions arising from the Covid-19 pandemic, there will be very limited capacity in the public gallery for observers of the meeting. If you would like to attend to observe in person, please contact the Governance team on telephone 01302 735682 to request a place, no later than 12 noon on 8th October, 2021. Please note that the pre-booked places will be allocated on a 'first come, first served' basis and once pre-booked capacity has been reached there will be no further public admittance to the meeting. For those who are attending the meeting, please bring a face covering, unless you are exempt.

**BROADCASTING NOTICE** This meeting is being filmed for subsequent broadcast via the Council's web site. The council is a data Controller under the Data Protection Act and images collected during this recording will be retained in accordance with the Council's published policy. Please be aware that by entering the meeting, you accept that you may be filmed and the images used for the purpose set out above.

---

**Damian Allen**  
Chief Executive

Issued on: Friday 1<sup>st</sup> October 2021

**Governance Services Officer for this meeting:**

Caroline Martin  
01302 734941

**Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council**  
[www.doncaster.gov.uk](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk)

## Items for Discussion:

1. Apologies for absence.
2. To consider the extent to which the public and press are to be excluded from the meeting.
3. Declarations of Interest, if any.
4. Minutes of the meeting held on the 28th July 2021 (*Pages 1 - 6*)
5. Public Statements.

**(A period not exceeding 20 minutes for statements from up to 5 members of the public on matters within the Panel's remit, proposing action(s) which may be considered or contribute towards the future development of the Panel's work programme).**

### **A. Reports where the public and press may not be excluded.**

6. Domestic Abuse Strategy (*Pages 7 - 90*)
7. Flood Planning Preparation (*Pages 91 - 110*)
8. Overview and Scrutiny Work Plan and the Council's Forward Plan of Key Decisions (*Pages 111 - 124*)

## **MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL**

Chair –Councillor Daniel Barwell

Vice-Chair –Councillor Nigel Cannings

Councillors James Church, Gemma Cobby, Julie Grace, Debbie Hutchinson, Emma Muddiman-Rawlins, Glynis Smith and Gary Stapleton

Invitee: Jim Board (Unison)

# Public Document Pack Agenda Item 4

## DONCASTER METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL

### COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL

**WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 2021**

A MEETING of the COMMUNITIES AND ENVIRONMENT OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY PANEL was held at the held at the COUNCIL CHAMBER - CIVIC OFFICE, DONCASTER on WEDNESDAY, 28TH JULY, 2021, at 10.00 am.

#### PRESENT:

Vice-Chair - Councillor Nigel Cannings

Councillors James Church, Gemma Cobby, Julie Grace, Emma Muddiman-Rawlins, Glynis Smith and Gary Stapleton

Cabinet Member: Councillor Mark Houlbrook - Cabinet Member for Sustainability and Waste

Officers:

#### **DMBC**

- Vanessa Hoyland-Powell - Well North Manager Health Improvement Team - Public Health
- Karen Lythe - Assistant Director, Housing
- Tim Newton – Sustainability Unit, Economy and Environment

#### **EXTERNAL**

- Jon Whiteley - Deputy Chief Executive - Doncaster Cultural Leisure Trust
- Kate Bell - Programme Manager (Social Isolation and Loneliness Alliance) - Doncaster Cultural Leisure Trust

1 Apologies for absence.

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Daniel Barwell and Debbie Hutchinson.

2 To consider the extent, if any, to which the public and press are to be excluded from the meeting.

None

3 Declarations of Interest, if any.

There were no declarations of interest made.

4 Minutes from the meeting of the Communities and Environment Overview and Scrutiny Panel held on 19th February 2021

**RESOLVED:** That the minutes of the meeting held on the 19<sup>th</sup> February 2021 be agreed as a correct record.

5 Public Statements.

There were no public statements made.

6 Social Inclusion and Loneliness Alliance (SIA)

The Panel received a presentation from the Deputy Chief Executive of the Doncaster Cultural Leisure Trust and Well North Manager from the Health Improvement Team - Public Health (DMBC), which updated Members on progress made by the Social Isolation and Loneliness Alliance since November 2019.

The presentation covered the following areas;

- Factors Affecting Loneliness and Social Isolation
- SIA Support in Tackling Social Isolation and Loneliness
- Governance/Strategic Framework 2021
- Financial Precip
- Financial Overview 2019-2024
- Precip of Programmes Funded
- Gaps and Moving Forward
- Programme Updates

There was a discussion held and the following areas were highlighted.

**Funding** – there was a brief conversation around funding, how it had been broken down and what could be made available

Action: A Member requested information on what other projects were being undertaken by Ward. The Senior Governance Officer offered to circulate the presentation and information provided to the Panel.

**Success of work undertaken by SIA** – Members were informed that based on the measure of sustainability and support from local voluntary groups, communities and faith groups, that the work had been deemed a success, particularly during the lockdown. It was recognised that more work needed to be done about raising advocacy about the work undertaken.

It was added that it would be what was learnt from the research being carried out that would demonstrate other measures of success. Members were informed that such research was taking place with academics from Manchester Metropolitan University as an additional resource to analyse all the data being collated.

It was explained that the Social Inclusion Alliance, was an alliance with around 60 organisations involved that all reported on their work in different ways, which could be a challenge. It was commented that further work was also being undertaken around the social return from the investment that had been made (for example, reduction made in prescriptions).

It was stated that successful engagement had been undertaken with local voluntary community and faith sector groups. It was explained that the research would be able to identify who had been helped and how social inclusion had been addressed. It was acknowledged that loneliness and social isolation was difficult to analyse as it was a subjective issue and this was where the academic research would be beneficial.

**Safeguarding** – A Member enquired about what safeguards were in place to make sure that those deemed vulnerable had been suitably protected. Members were informed that safeguarding was in place with the Trust from a due diligence perspective, as well as supporting those organisations involved to do so as well. It was added that a number of groups had started up during the pandemic and that the Trust had introduced safeguarding protocols to help embed this as a priority especially in light of issuing certain funding. It was acknowledged that some groups would not have their own procedures in place and the Trust recognised that improvements could also be made in ensuring that this area could be made more robust.

**Accessibility of Information** - Assurances were also sought that steps were being taken to ensure that questionnaires were available in the appropriate format such as easy read, picture format or appropriate languages. It was recognised that specialist groups were involved within the alliance and the assumption was made that those groups had the appropriate measures in place when communicating with such cohorts.

It was clarified that as part of the alliance, the group was only a member if constituted. Members were informed that other smaller unconstituted organisations or individuals were directed to the Voluntary Action Group and supported through that process. Reference was made to community connectors whose role and expertise also helped to support the best ways to communicate.

**Structure** – It was explained that in view of the challenging logistics of having 60 members within the alliance, that it had been agreed to form a consortium, which had undertaken one meeting to date. It was added that sub-groups boards were still under development

**Governance** - Regarding the scrutiny of the alliance, Members were informed that the Trust had to ensure that there was due diligence in place. It was outlined as part of the Trust's lead organisation role, they carry out financial checks and through the applications (in addition to safeguarding checks and sustainability). This was in addition to a further check through the Panel, which had representation from across the different organisations involved. It was continued that where there was uncertainty, further checks would then be made with the applicant. It was acknowledged that although some bids were rejected, a layer of support was provided through the process with certain mechanisms and controls in place. Finally, it was noted that the Council had a role itself in ensuring that the Trust as the lead organisation was compliant.

**Transparency** – A Member asked whether there was a public register regarding the details of funded amounts so that the public could see what works was being undertaken and amounts being provided. It was explained that it was not currently available, although a Freedom of information (FOI) request could be activated to access such information. Members were assured that once funding had been allocated, there would be a report (which would be made publically available) on the work that had taken place and the amount of funding that had been allocated.

RESOLVED that the Panel note the progress made by the Third Sector Provider Alliance and support the approach going forward.

7 Environmental And Sustainability Strategy - Update

The Panel received an update on activity and next steps in relation to the Environmental and Sustainability Strategy.

There was a discussion and the following areas were highlighted;

**Energy Co-operatives** – A Member asked what was being undertaken to support residents in building energy co-operatives in Doncaster. Members were informed that there were many different models in terms of supporting the community and energy engagement, which were being considered with this being one of those models. It was explained that there was new capability being brought into the sustainability and energy side (as well as natural environment) unit to take forward this work.

**Tree Planting Target** – Concern was raised around how the Council was looking to promote its tree planting on private land to help towards its 1 million tree target. It was recognised that this was a particularly high target with large delivery needing to come from private landowners. Reference was made to support available through the likes of partnerships at a South Yorkshire level, local nature partnership, forestry commission and woodland trust, called the South Yorkshire Woodland Creation partnership.

It was added that different funding streams were coming through organisations such as DEFRA, ultimately through the woodland trust and forestry commission. It was outlined that there was active engagement with the forestry commission around some of their activity. An example of this was a leasing scheme aimed at leasing land of 50 hectares for around 60 years or more, making a significant impact to the target. It was explained that currently outside of tree planting season, the Council was actively engaged in preparation work regarding funding streams and the project pipeline. This would involve looking at four elements of Doncaster assets of around 60 hectares, various funding streams currently available and how invitations would be going out to the community, business owners and private landowners who all contribute to the tree target.

A Member raised concern whether this target was realistic and it was responded that emerging climate change reports indicated that substantial ambitions were needed (alongside retrofitting, peatland restoration and other climate change interventions). It was explained that Doncaster formed part of the South Yorkshire Woodland Creation Programme, which provided support and access to funding. Members were also informed that there would be a dedicated post within the new Sustainability Unit that will focus on this area and engaging with private landowners.

Members were also informed of other areas of work such the recent publication of a new national planning framework that would ensure that trees were a requisite of new developments. It was explained that another piece of work was a Natural Capital Assessment for South Yorkshire, led by the Sheffield City Region. This involved assessing Doncaster land, its current performance in terms of capturing carbon or emitting carbon and identifying opportunities areas for biodiversity improvement including tree planting. Members were informed that this would will help guide the

authority to the best location, to enable a dialogue with landowners and start recruiting the private sector in order to meet the objectives.

The Cabinet Member for Environment and Sustainability raised the issue of addressing behaviour change, such as monitoring individual behaviour as well as tree planting and clarified that this was being picked up in the sustainability unit. It was recognised that this work included all organisations such as schools and businesses. It was noted that consideration had been given to forming a register where private individuals were encouraged to identify areas where they had planted trees and what types of trees they were.

Reference was made to resourcing the trees or saplings in-house. The Natural Environment Officer stated that there was no current plan to have a nursery in-house. It was outlined how community nurseries attract community support and something that could be considered (although questioned whether such a model would itself provide the authority with the bulk that commercial forestry companies could provide). It was acknowledged that there was a need to have supply chain that was reliable and part of a skilled industry as it was recognised that all local authorities were looking to access a large number of trees.

**Habitat Banking** – A brief explanation was provided about biodiversity net gain. It was outlined how developers needed to provide some indication as to how they will maintain or compensate for biodiversity lost as part of development.

It was explained how biodiversity loss was calculated in units, and development applications needed to show how developers could restore the loss of biodiversity or purchase biodiversity units from a habitat bank to compensate.

Members were told how there was a reluctance for biodiversity loss to be offset remotely and it was recognised that communities needed to connect with what they had lost and what they had gained,

It was commented that dispersing net gain across a community i.e. a tree, grass verge, would mean having multiple sites and therefore difficult to assess in terms of their biodiversity baseline. It was considered that this gave good reason for having habitat banks i.e. sites that were managed, and that there would be a greater biodiversity gain when there was a consolidated habitat. It was noted that the scheme was a pilot for planning colleagues, to find out how biodiversity net gain works best.

The Cabinet Member for Environment and Sustainability commented that when planning, developers may go onto greenspace and as part of planning considerations, trees were being removed and replaced in that area. It was noted that there were times when developers were unable to fulfil that pledge although considered important when developers do develop, that there was a relationship balance that needed to be applied. It was felt that it was important to watch the responsibilities of planning and developers and that Members were mindful of those regarding applications in their ward areas.

**Council Fleet** – Members noted that they were pleased to see that the Council's fleet was starting to become increasingly more electric powered including the new bin collectors with an additional 25 vehicles planned this year. It was added that there was a plan to expand further its green fleet over the next few years to match its target of zero emissions. The Assistant Director of Housing concurred how it was important

to change the council vehicles moving forward and this formed a key part of the action planning targets.

Members were informed by the Cabinet Members that new bin lorries were expensive to purchase although not the case to maintain them. It was recognised that the issue was the infrastructure and being able to provide charging points such as within car parks. The Assistant Director advised Members that feasibility work had commenced to consider charging options and a potential pilot scheme involving street charging and using lampposts to charge.

A Member raised concern around areas with roads, which experienced high pollution levels due to having busy roads. It was recognised that there was a synergy between both the air quality and electrification agenda.

**Communication and Engagement** - The Cabinet Member for Sustainability and Waste updated Members about the work that was being undertaken to promote further engagement with Members through a regular newsletter (that would also be made available to public) along with ongoing achievements. It was also noted that this newsletter would be also made available in the public domain. Further to this, there would also be an environmental surgery and an opportunity to hold a dialogue with officers to share any ideas and concerns.

**Overview and Scrutiny Workplan** - In terms of the workplan, Officers suggested that the following areas would be worth consideration by scrutiny;

- Retrofitting of Building – it was commented that this was both an area of particular challenge but also a significant area as housing was one of the largest emitter of carbon emissions in the borough.
- Behaviour Changes – key in tackling climate changes and would be good to have a session to mobilise confidence how residents for example, heat their home, vehicle, unlock potential and be reactive
- Flooding preparation - Members were reminded of Flood Planning Preparation that was on the workplan for consideration at its October meeting.
- Sustainability Update - It was suggested that there could be an update on the Environment and Sustainability Strategy around autumn to allow time to mobilise the 111 actions and begin to develop the action plan.

RESOLVED that the Panel note the report and information provided.

8 Overview and Scrutiny Work Plan 2021/22 and the Council's Forward Plan of Key Decisions.

The Senior Governance Officer presented the Overview and Scrutiny work plan and the Council's Forward Plan of Key Decisions. She reminded the Panel that its work for the 2021/22 year was nearly complete and asked Members to give consideration to areas they may wish to address moving forward.

RESOLVED: That the report, be noted.



## Doncaster Council

### Report

---

Date: 11<sup>th</sup> October 2021

To the Chair and Members of the

**COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENT SCRUTINY PANEL COMMITTEE**

**DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY**

Relevant Cabinet Member(s)	Wards Affected	Key Decision
Councillor Rachael Blake	All	Yes

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

1. This report provides information about the new 2021-2024 Domestic Abuse Strategy (in Appendix A). The strategy has been through an extensive consultation process and is being presented to the Community and Environment Scrutiny Panel, for endorsement ahead of submission to Cabinet.

#### **EXEMPT REPORT**

2. This is not an exempt report.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

3. Members of the Scrutiny panel are asked to note and approve the content of the new Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2024 (in Appendix A).

#### **WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE CITIZENS OF DONCASTER?**

4. This partnership Strategy reflects the co-ordinated response to domestic abuse in Doncaster, led by the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP). One of the most important aspects of responding effectively to domestic abuse is that it cannot be achieved by any single agency operating in isolation.
5. The delivery of the strategy will help to reduce incidents of domestic abuse, support adult and child victims and survivors to deal with the trauma they

suffered and hold abusers to account, while also supporting them to change their behaviour through a trauma informed response.

## **BACKGROUND**

6. Following the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act in April 2021, local authorities are now required by law to have a local domestic abuse partnership board and produce a strategy, give effect to that strategy and provide updates to the Government.
7. The Doncaster domestic abuse strategy sets out a coordinated community and whole family response to domestic abuse, ensuring that it is everyone's responsibility. It sets out clear objectives which we believe will make a difference.
8. The strategy was developed using a comprehensive needs assessment (Appendix B) and following an extensive and successful consultation exercise.
9. Bridging the gap between strategy and action is crucial and so the strategy is accompanied by a performance management framework, a quality assurance framework (Appendix C) and a multi-agency action plan.
10. The strategy focuses upon four priorities:
  - Prevent and ultimately end domestic abuse
  - Support and keep victims, survivors & families
  - Holding abusers to account
  - Leadership, governance and quality assurance
11. The strategy, action plan and performance and quality assurance frameworks will be managed by the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership, which consists of a strategic board and an operational board.

## **OPTIONS CONSIDERED**

12. As it is now a statutory requirement, there is no option but to produce a domestic abuse strategy and to publish that strategy by 31<sup>st</sup> October 2021.
13. The strategy was produced following extensive consultation with partner organisations, the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership, the Doncaster Safeguarding Boards, elected members and survivors of domestic abuse, to ensure that there is universal support for and ownerships of the strategy.

## **REASONS FOR RECOMMENDED OPTION**

14. The production of the strategy is a statutory requirement.

## IMPACT ON THE COUNCIL'S KEY OUTCOMES

15.

	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Implications</b>
	<p><b>Doncaster Working:</b> Our vision is for more people to be able to pursue their ambitions through work that gives them and Doncaster a brighter and prosperous future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better access to good fulfilling work</li> <li>• Doncaster businesses are supported to flourish</li> <li>• Inward Investment</li> </ul>	<p>The largest element of domestic abuse cost is the physical and emotional harm suffered by the victims themselves (£47 billion). The next highest cost is for lost output relating to time taken off work and reduced productivity afterwards (£14 billion). (figures provided by <a href="#">UK Government</a>)</p> <p>By working to prevent domestic abuse and intervene at the earliest opportunity we will contribute towards a safer, stronger, more efficient and effective workforce.</p>
	<p><b>Doncaster Learning:</b> Our vision is for learning that prepares all children, young people and adults for a life that is fulfilling;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every child has life-changing learning experiences within and beyond school</li> <li>• Many more great teachers work in Doncaster Schools that are good or better</li> <li>• Learning in Doncaster prepares young people for the world of work</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy will support the delivery of educational programmes in schools to raise awareness of healthy and unhealthy relationships to prevent domestic abuse and identify children that are currently living in abusive households.</p>
	<p><b>Doncaster Caring:</b> Our vision is for a borough that cares together for its most vulnerable residents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children have the best start in life</li> <li>• Vulnerable families and individuals have support from someone they trust</li> <li>• Older people can live well and independently in their own homes</li> </ul>	<p>The strategy will provide therapeutic trauma informed intervention for children who are victims of domestic abuse. By addressing the abuse and the trauma and helping children to thrive following their experience we will enable them to have a better start in life.</p> <p>Campaigns and intervention will also support older people to live free from abuse. On</p>

		<p>average, <a href="#">older victims experience abuse for twice as long before seeking help</a> as those aged under 61 and nearly half have a disability. Yet older clients are hugely underrepresented among domestic abuse services. The strategy ensures that there is safe accommodation for victims and families experiencing domestic abuse and that victims, survivors, children and perpetrators of abuse have the necessary support.</p>
--	--	--

## **RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

16. The strategy identifies the areas for development and clear objectives to deliver a coordinated community and whole family response to domestic abuse.
17. There is a robust action plan, which is a working document and will be used in conjunction with the performance and quality assurance frameworks. By publishing the strategy on time, we remove any risks of non-compliance of the new Domestic Abuse Act 2021 statutory duties.

## **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials:NC:30/7/2021]**

18. The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 introduced a raft of new measures relating to the duties and approach to domestic abuse, including a duty to appoint a domestic abuse local partnership board. In particular, section 57 of the Act places a duty on Local Authorities to:
  - (i) assess, or make arrangements for the assessment of, the need for accommodation-based support in their area;
  - (ii) prepare, publish and give effect to a strategy for the provision of such support in its area; and
  - (iii) monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy.
19. Before publishing a strategy in line with the above duty, the Authority is required to consult the domestic abuse local partnership and such other persons as it considers appropriate.
20. The Authority must keep the strategy under review, including any effect of the strategy on the provision of other local authority support in its area and may alter or replace the strategy.
21. The government are due to publish regulations and statutory guidance later this year, on the duties placed on Local Authorities under the Act that the Authority will have to comply with.

## **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: NC Date: 29/07/2021]**

22. There are no specific financial implications relating to this report. Any costs arising over and above the approved budget as a result of the implementing the strategy, will need further approval.

#### **HUMAN RESOURCES IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials:SB Date: 30/07/2021]**

23. There are no HR impls associated with the endorsement of the strategy. There could be HR implications relating to the implementation of the strategy.

#### **TECHNOLOGY IMPLICATIONS Officer [Officer Initials:PW Date: 28/07/2021]**

24. There are no anticipated technology implications in relation to this report.

#### **HEALTH IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials: MM Date: 30/07/2021]**

25. Domestic abuse has an adverse impact on the health and wellbeing of affected individuals and families. The strategy partnership approach and the four strategy priorities will provide an improved response to domestic abuse and have positive impacts on the health and wellbeing of those affected.

#### **EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS [Officer Initials KS Date 15/09/2021]**

26. A Due Regard Statement (Appendix D) has been developed alongside the development of the strategy.

#### **CONSULTATION**

27. There has been extensive consultation involved in the formulation of the strategy including with:

- Survivors of domestic abuse
- Residents
- Elected members
- Practitioners and community leaders
- Perpetrators of domestic abuse
- Young people

28. The strategy has been circulated for comment to:

- Members of the Domestic Abuse Chief Officer group
- Members of the domestic and sexual abuse theme group
- Members of the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership Executive Board
- Members of the Safeguarding Partnerships

#### **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

29. Appendix A - Final draft of the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2024
30. Appendix B - Domestic abuse needs assessment
31. Appendix C - Performance and quality assurance framework
32. Appendix D - Due Regard Statement

## **GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

SSDP – Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership

## **REPORT AUTHOR & CONTRIBUTORS**

Karen Shooter  
07866 061228

Domestic Abuse Strategic Lead  
[karen.shooter@doncaster.gov.uk](mailto:karen.shooter@doncaster.gov.uk)

Bill Hotchkiss  
01302 737831

Head of Service: Community Safety  
[Bill.Hotchkiss@doncaster.gov.uk](mailto:Bill.Hotchkiss@doncaster.gov.uk)

**Phil Holmes**  
**Director of Adults, Health and Wellbeing (DASS)**

# DONCASTER DOMESTIC ABUSE STRATEGY 2021-2024

TOGETHER, WE CAN END THE ABUSE.



# CONTENTS

Forewords.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Introduction .....	6
What is domestic abuse? .....	8
Domestic abuse in Doncaster .....	9
Understanding the wider picture .....	11
Our vision .....	13
Developing the strategy .....	14
Our strategic priorities .....	18
Prevent and ultimately end domestic abuse .....	19
Support and keep victims, survivors & families .....	23
Holding abusers to account .....	26
Leadership, governance and quality assurance .....	30
Doncaster domestic abuse charter .....	33
Acknowledgements .....	34

DRAFT

## Accessing Support

This is a strategy document about how we want to develop and improve our services over the next 3 years.

If you need support now this can be accessed by calling the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub on 01302 737080 or visiting [www.doncaster.gov.uk/domesticabuse](http://www.doncaster.gov.uk/domesticabuse) for more information.

If you are in immediate danger please call 999. If it is not an emergency you can contact South Yorkshire Police using telephone number 101 or visit your local police station.

You can also contact the Freephone 24 hour National Domestic Violence Helpline run in partnership between Women's Aid and Refuge on 0808 2000 247 or the Men's Advice Line on 0808 801 0327.

DRAFT

# Forewords

## Foreword by the Chair of the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership

Domestic abuse can, and does, happen to anyone of any age, sex, race, gender or social background. One in four women and one in six men will be affected by domestic abuse in their lifetime.

This strategy has two aims; to tackle domestic abuse and to improve the lives of the people of Doncaster. As professionals and communities, we must come together with one voice to say that Domestic Abuse is not acceptable and will not be tolerated.

As a partnership we are committed to tackling not only domestic abuse itself, but also the root causes. Our aim is to continue to improve structures that will prevent domestic abuse.

When a domestic abuse incident is reported, it is often already embedded within a family and there is extensive evidence which indicates many victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse have grown up in a home where it was present. Vital to addressing domestic abuse is taking action to break this cycle. Our practices need to be trauma informed and recognise the impact that domestic abuse has on a child's development.

Doncaster continues to see high levels of domestic abuse, and higher than average levels of high-risk domestic abuse. It is vital that as a partnership we invest in services and communications that challenge any normalisation or acceptance of domestic abuse in our communities.

Talking to young people is vital. We must ensure that they understand what healthy relationships look like. Social media and popular television don't always portray healthy relationships, we must counteract this.

Essential to securing the right outcomes for our communities is investing in services and resources to support victims who want to make a change. Victims with the right support and understanding have more information and opportunities to move forward with their lives, improving theirs and their children's futures, with a life free from abuse.

We must not forget about the people who are being abusive. Our commitment to addressing domestic abuse must tackle offending actions by working with people to challenge and support them to change their behaviour.



*Doncaster District Commander,  
Mel Palin  
Chair of the Safer Stronger  
Doncaster Partnership*

## Forewords by local survivors of domestic abuse

It has been a privilege to be asked to write a foreword for a strategy that sets out clear objectives for Doncaster. As a domestic abuse survivor who helped bring about and lobby for the many amendments within the Domestic Abuse Act, I understand what victims need. I am a survivor of 16 years. We can feel the difference when policy and strategy truly meets the needs of victims.

I am now a strong independent woman and a local, regional and national advocate for changes to protect women and children. We cannot be numb or ignore the prevalence of male violence against women and the changes that are needed in society to stop this. I am also very aware that the same ideologies, myths and stereotypes that harm women also have a detrimental impact on men, preventing them from reporting, accessing help and being believed. We have to work together to put an end to domestic abuse for everyone.

True trauma informed non victim blaming systems must be embedded to stop the re-traumatising of victims. We are also calling upon our communities to stand by us and call out abusive behaviours and to help us to shine a spotlight on an issue that is far too often hidden behind a front door. We must strive to allow our next generation to grow up free from the deathly clutches that is domestic abuse and ensure the children who experience domestic abuse are embraced by professionals that truly understand trauma responses, ensuring the child's voice is heard, be that vocal or via their behaviour.

We must see further investment in frontline service, so victims get wrap around support from the moment of a disclosure. We need a long-term sustainable funding plan for the implementation of long-term support creating stability for victims and changing life courses that have been destroyed through the devastating effects of domestic abuse, always constantly exploring new ways through multi agency working and collaboration to reach victims at the earliest opportunities.

Domestic abuse must be a priority for all, not an afterthought or a tick list objective. Our community allies are assets and must be valued. By harnessing the expertise of our residents in their local areas we can create a borough that says we do not accept domestic abuse. Domestic abuse is everybody's business.

Always remember victims are the experts in their personal stories. Hear them. Give them tools to rebuild their lives free from blame or shame. It's on us not them to get this right. They have done the bravest thing off all. Survived it.

To the victims and survivors of Doncaster. It was never your fault. We believe you.

My final thoughts and remembrance go to the victims and families of those who were taken from this world far too soon through domestic abuse. Please take a moment for them.

*Laura*

For many years, domestic abuse has been a taboo subject, and even seen as acceptable in some communities. As a male survivor of domestic abuse at the time I thought I was the only one, there seemed to be very little support. It was not until my children started to be physically affected and the authorities were involved, I found that there was support.

Thankfully, times are changing. More and more types of behaviour involved in domestic abuse are recognised as crimes, including coercive and controlling behaviour and stalking and harassment. There is support for both men and women, in my opinion there is still not enough support, but the government is moving in the right direction.

In Doncaster support is available, as a male survivor of domestic abuse I will be involved in setting up a support group for male survivors, where we can simply talk or listen. My wish is for nobody to feel alone, whether you have escaped from domestic abuse or currently still in danger.

The main barrier is not so much a lack of support, it is knowing where to find it and realising that us men too have emotions.

The first time I rang the police it was out of desperation and it did start the ball rolling with child protection, social services etc. I always thought that such services would take the children away, but to my surprise they did a good job, they protected my children and myself and got us the help and support we needed.

I would like to see domestic abuse brought out of “the shadows”, recognised by all and full support given no matter of sex, religion, sexuality, culture etc.

*Nick*

## Foreword by Councillor Rachael Blake, Portfolio holder for Children’s Social Care, Communities and Equalities

As the elected member responsible for oversight of domestic abuse in Doncaster I am delighted to endorse this strategy. It is the result of extensive consultation with survivors, professionals, community activists and leaders and residents of Doncaster. It is a continuation and development of domestic abuse prevention and intervention work that has been happening locally for many years.

Together with colleagues, and survivors of domestic abuse, I will ensure that this strategy drives forward improvements in the prevention of domestic abuse; responses to victims and their families, and efforts to hold abusers to account.

We will be ambitious and proactive in our approach to tackling this form of abuse that has such a devastating effect on us all and of course particularly on victims and children. We will educate our children and young people about healthy and unhealthy relationships to prevent abuse from happening in the first place, and we will support children that have been affected by domestic abuse to reduce the impact of the trauma they have suffered.

We will take the responsibility to be free of abuse away from victims by providing a community response that wraps itself around them, preventing further harm and helping them to recover, while challenging those who are abusive and helping them to change their behaviour and attitudes. We will ensure that domestic abuse is everyone’s responsibility.

Change won’t happen overnight, and it will require a huge effort from each and every one of us to create a culture where domestic abuse is not tolerated. Please join us in our shared vision to end domestic abuse in Doncaster.

# Introduction

Team Doncaster is formally recognised as the strategic partnership of organisations and individuals that spans the public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

The Team Doncaster Strategic Partnership currently oversees four thematic partnerships one of which is the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership which aims to reduce crime and disorder in our communities, helps to improve the quality of life for residents, and contributes to the regeneration of Doncaster. Domestic abuse is a priority for the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership and Team Doncaster.

There is a clear interface between the domestic abuse strategy and the Locality 'way of working' which is a catalyst for how the Council and partners deliver public services ensuring strong community collaboration with residents to build stronger, more resilient communities, individuals and families. The domestic abuse strategy embraces this way of working, helping to ensure that domestic abuse is everyone's responsibility.

The Localities approach recognises it is essential that we work closely with our communities in an integrated and coordinated way to understand their realities and tailor our partnership response to suit local strengths, needs or concerns. This helps us to deliver support where it is most needed, as early as possible to prevent issues from escalating.

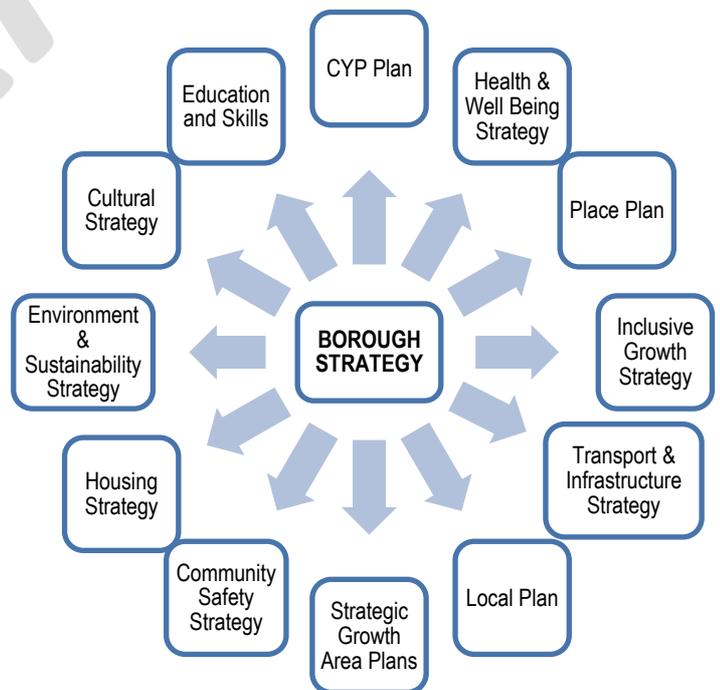
The Doncaster response to domestic abuse also includes a joined up approach between child and adult safeguarding services. It is vital that if victims of domestic abuse also have care and support needs, that we ensure a joined up approach between domestic abuse and adult care and safeguarding services. It is also important that people referred to adult care and adult safeguarding services are offered specialist domestic abuse services via the Doncaster domestic abuse hub. The same multi-agency way of working also applies to safeguarding children.

Information sharing and working together is the foundation of the local response.

The Domestic Abuse strategy will have a significant impact on the agreed Borough Strategy, Doncaster Delivering Together, contributing in particular to the 'Safe and Resilient' and 'Healthy and Compassionate' Well-being goals.

A number of top tier strategies will help deliver the well-being goals and equally our response to domestic abuse is captured via several top tier strategies such as Health & Wellbeing, Community Safety, Children and Young People Plan, and Housing Strategy.

This strategy sets out the joint vision, priorities and commitments. Our overall aim is to prevent domestic abuse, ensure that where domestic abuse takes place, all those affected get the right support, quickly and that we hold abusers to account while ensuring that they also getting support to change their behaviour.



The strategy is accompanied by a thorough needs assessment report, a performance management framework, a quality assurance framework and a detailed action plan that will be driven and managed by the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership. The domestic abuse partnership will provide assurance and progress reports to the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership.

#### The Doncaster Domestic Abuse Partnership

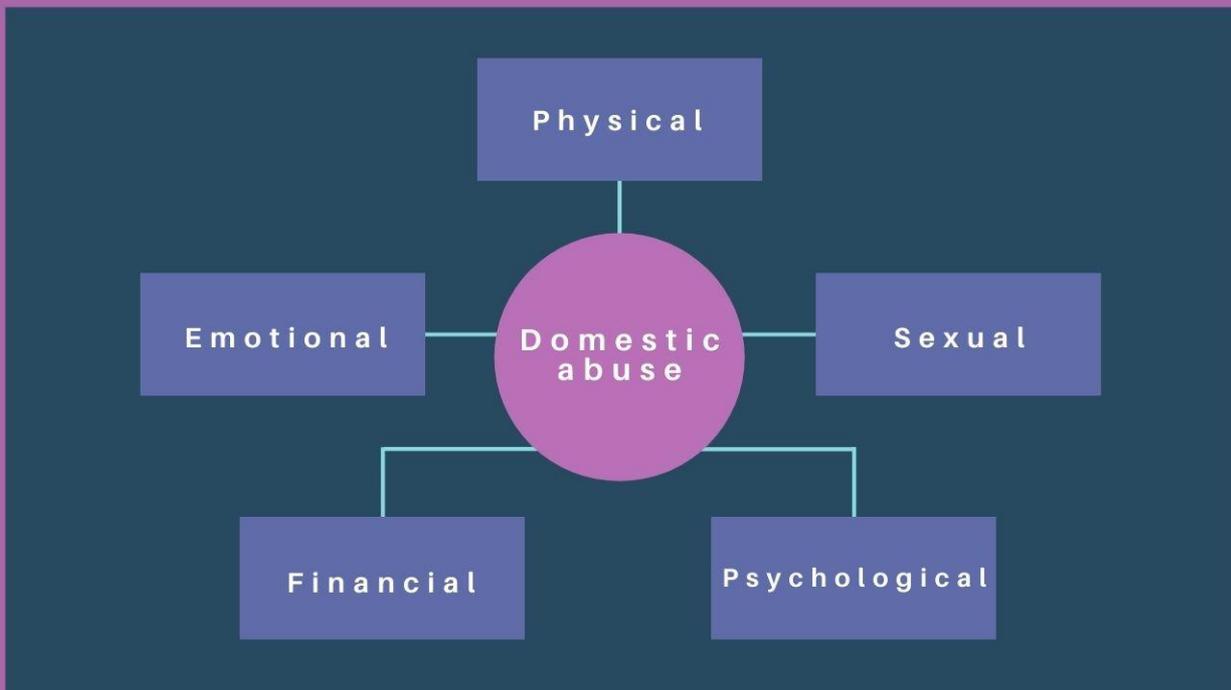
The Doncaster domestic abuse partnership is made up of representatives from across statutory agencies, voluntary and community organisations, specialist domestic abuse services, private sector organisations and survivors of domestic abuse. The role of the partnership is to provide leadership, governance and direction to operational partners involved in the response and prevention of domestic abuse; ensuring that priorities and activity are intelligence-led, adequately resourced, and performance managed.

The Partnership will be responsible for producing an annual report demonstrating progress made towards the objectives in the strategy, providing honest and transparent reporting to Government, partner agencies, communities and survivors.

DRAFT

# What is Domestic Abuse?

Domestic abuse can happen between two people who are both aged 16 years or over, are personally connected to each other and the behaviour is abusive.



## Domestic abuse can occur in a variety of situations:

- you are, or have been, married to each other,
- you are, or have been, civil partners of each other,
- you have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated),
- you have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether or not the agreement has been terminated),
- you are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other,
- each have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child,
- you are relatives

## Abusive behaviour consists of any of the following:

- Physical or sexual abuse
- Violent or threatening behaviour
- Controlling or coercive behaviour
- Economic abuse – this includes behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on your ability to obtain, use, or maintain money or other property, or obtain goods or services
- Psychological, emotional, or other abuse
- And it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a pattern of behaviour

# Domestic abuse in Doncaster

Domestic abuse occurs across our society, regardless of age, gender, race, sexuality, wealth, and geography of the victim or perpetrator. Domestic abuse touches the lives of many.

The Crime Survey for England and Wales in 2020 estimated

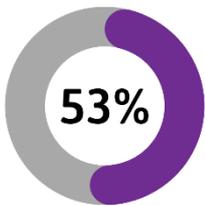


**5.5% of adults experienced domestic abuse**  
in the last year

which equates to approx.

**11,164 potential victims**  
in Doncaster.

Between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021 1,858 referrals were made to specialist domestic abuse services via the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub. This is an increase of 18% on the previous year.



1,406 referrals were made to Doncaster Council's Independent Domestic Violence Advocate services which is for high risk victims. This is a 53% increase from the previous year.

Data from the Hub is consistent with national trends in that women are the victims in 89% of referrals although increasingly men are coming forward and now equate 11% of referrals.

Local Police data shows that more victims of reported domestic abuse with injury were female. This is in contrast to every other crime type in the area.

Both males and females reported more domestic abuse in 2019-2021 compared with the same time period in 2018-2020. Although their initial rate was lower, males report 20% more domestic abuse crimes in the second time period. The rate for females increased 13%.

The majority of suspects were male, at 79% in both time periods.



Based on South Yorkshire Police data

**9,724**

crimes and 'non-crimes' linked to domestic abuse were reported to the police in Doncaster between 1st April 2020 and 31st March 2021.

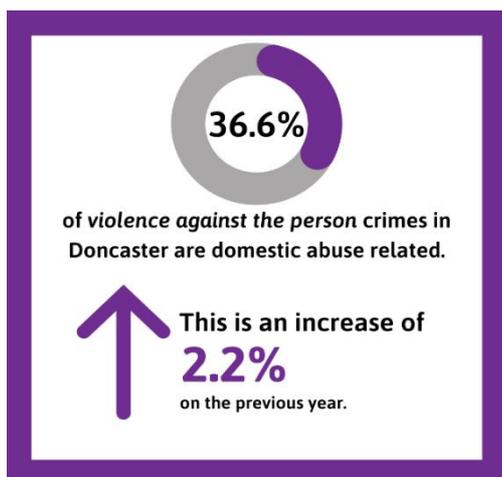
That is an increase of

**11.6%**

on the previous year.

During the 12 months April 2020 to March 2021 South Yorkshire Police recorded 9,724 reported incidents of domestic abuse, 6,021 of these were recorded as a crime which is an increase of 11.6% on the previous year showing the commitment of the Police to hold abusers to account.

Police, social care and specialist domestic abuse services commonly identify repeat perpetrators of domestic abuse and witness perpetrators moving from one victim to the next. This is something that we want to eradicate in Doncaster.



Violence is a big part of what is reported to the police, likely because it is the most obvious transgression to both victims and potential witnesses. Stalking and harassment is likely to occur after the victim has left an abusive relationship. In 2020-2021 Stalking and Harassment overtook Violence with Injury as the dominant crime type relating to domestic abuse.

### Children

In 2020-2021, 1,687 children were referred to Doncaster Children's Services Trust due to risks associated with domestic abuse. This is an increase of 47% on the previous year. While this increase is significant, it does show that partner agencies are recognising the risk to children and acting on it by making appropriate referrals to safeguard them.

The Doncaster domestic abuse partnership, along with the Doncaster Safeguarding Partnership is committed to reducing the number of children at risk from domestic abuse and supporting children to limit the impact of the trauma suffered.

## Over £18 million

per annum in Doncaster.

As well as the physical and emotional impact of domestic abuse on victims, the cost of child protection arrangements, some known costs to health and the criminal justice system are estimated to be over £18m per year.



### Sexual orientation

Data from the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub show that three quarters of victims are heterosexual with between a fifth and a quarter not stating their sexual identity. Less than 2% were Asexual, Bisexual Gay or Lesbian.

### Ethnicity

92% of Doncaster residents are White British. The other two largest groups are Other White (3%) and Asian (3%) ([Doncaster State of the Borough 2017](#)). Data from St. Leger Homes of Doncaster shows 92% of people accessing their accommodation as a result of domestic abuse are White, whereas Riverside and Phoenix WoMen's Aid data shows only 55% and 48% White, respectively. The second most prevalent ethnicity at these two locations were 22% Asian/Asian British at WoMen's Aid and 20% Mixed at Riverside.

The relatively low numbers of reports from LGBT+ people and people from minority groups is an area of focus for the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership to ensure that there are no barriers to reporting.

### Disability

One in three referrals (33%) to the Doncaster domestic abuse hub identify as having a disability. Of which over a third (36%) have mental health issues.

Data from Riverside shows that 78% of people accessing their accommodation had mental health issues. Almost two-thirds (63%) of people accessing St. Leger Homes of Doncaster temporary accommodation had mental health issues, 28% had physical/mobility impairments and 9% had a learning disability. 42% of people accessing Phoenix WoMen's Aid accommodation had disabilities, over half of which were Mental Health issues.

# Understanding the wider picture

This strategy has been published following the introduction of the Domestic Abuse Act in April 2021. The Act together with other legislative changes over recent years means that there are now more legislative measures in place to protect victims from harm.

There is now a statutory definition of domestic abuse and stalking and coercive and controlling behaviour are criminal offences. Domestic Violence Protection Orders, forced marriage and female genital mutilation (FGM) can now be enforced to protect against offenders to protect individuals from harm.

The coercive or controlling behaviour offence came into force in December 2015 but following the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 it now includes abuse that happens post separation.

A domestic abuse disclosure scheme has been introduced and now placed on a statutory footing under the new Act. The scheme enables an individual to ask the police to check whether a new or existing partner has an abusive past. It also enables an agency to make a 'right to know' application if they believe that an individual is at risk of domestic abuse from their partner.

In 2015, domestic abuse was added to the Care Act 2014 as an adult safeguarding category in recognition of those victims who have care and support needs that limit their ability to protect themselves. The criteria are that the adult has care and support needs, whether or not the local authority is meeting those needs; is suffering or is at risk of suffering abuse or neglect; and is unable to protect themselves against that abuse or neglect as a result of their care and support needs. Care and support needs could include, for example, needs arising from disability, age or frailty, mental ill-health, or substance misuse.

The Government has also published a range of papers and guidance that has domestic abuse as a priority within them including:

- Keeping Children Safe in Education: Statutory guidance for schools and colleges.
- Working together to safeguard children 2018: A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children
- Violence against women and girls Strategy July 2021

Under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 the Government has established the position of a Domestic Abuse Commissioner in law to provide accountability to the public and Ministers on failure within statutory service provision and poor practice in services.

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 places a duty on local authorities to provide appropriate care, support and accommodation to victims of domestic abuse. This covers the provision of support to victims and their children residing in refuge accommodation; specialist safe accommodation; dispersed accommodation; sanctuary schemes and move-on/second stage accommodation.

The duty also requires local authorities to:

- Appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board
- Assess the need for accommodation-based domestic abuse support in their area for all victims or their children, including those who come from outside the area.
- Develop, publish and give effect to a domestic abuse strategy
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the strategy
- Report back to central government.

Team Doncaster partners have a long history of working together to tackle to domestic abuse which means that all of the statutory duties placed on local authorities through the Act are already being complied with. Over £1million of funding per year is already being invested in direct support for victims of domestic abuse and for a programme of intervention with perpetrators of abuse.

DRAFT

# Our Vision

**Our vision is simple: 'In Doncaster, people no longer experience domestic abuse'.**

Local feedback has been combined with statistical evidence about domestic abuse in Doncaster and national good practice to produce a strategy that is ambitious, based on shared objectives, whilst also being achievable with the commitment of everyone in Doncaster working together.

The Standing Together 'In Search of Excellence' report 2020, sets out a framework and recommendations for improving responses to domestic abuse through a coordinated community response (CCR).

'The CCR enables a whole system response to a whole person. It shifts responsibility for safety away from individual survivors to the community and services existing to support them.'

In addition to a coordinated community response, the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership will adopt a public health approach to tackling domestic abuse in line with the South Yorkshire Violence Reduction strategy which means looking at the causes of violence. The domestic abuse partnership will also take a trauma informed approach to dealing with domestic abuse drawing on a wealth of research relating to trauma and adverse childhood experiences. This means identifying and addressing the reasons why people become abusive or are at greater risk of becoming victims, at the impact of trauma and how it impacts on how people engage with services and barriers to engagement. Trauma informed practice also involves designing services that do not re-traumatise people.

A whole family approach remains a focus of the strategy with a need for all services to ensure that the risks of and to all family members are considered, and that intervention is pro-actively offered to victims and their families, wider social networks and to those people that are causing the harm.

It is also vital that the partnership listens to people that have been abusive and to survivors and their families to learn from their experiences.

# Developing the Strategy

The strategy has been produced collaboratively with numerous Team Doncaster partners and with the survivor voice at the heart of it. The survivor voice includes that of children and families that are also victims of domestic abuse. It is based on a full analysis of domestic abuse in Doncaster and consultation with statutory and community organisations, specialist services, adult and child victims and survivors of domestic abuse and by talking to those who have been abusive. This has resulted in a shared ownership of our vision, agreement on our strategic priorities, and shared responsibility for achieving them.

Consultation included a series of short surveys. Different surveys were produced for the general public, for practitioners and community leaders, for survivors of domestic abuse, and for perpetrators of domestic abuse. There were 216 responses from the public, 123 from practitioners and community leaders, 99 from survivors and 4 from perpetrators.

There were a great deal of similarities between the feedback from residents, practitioners and survivors. The most in-depth survey was the survivor survey, which identified a wealth of information for the partnership to act on.

## What people told us

### Victims and Survivors

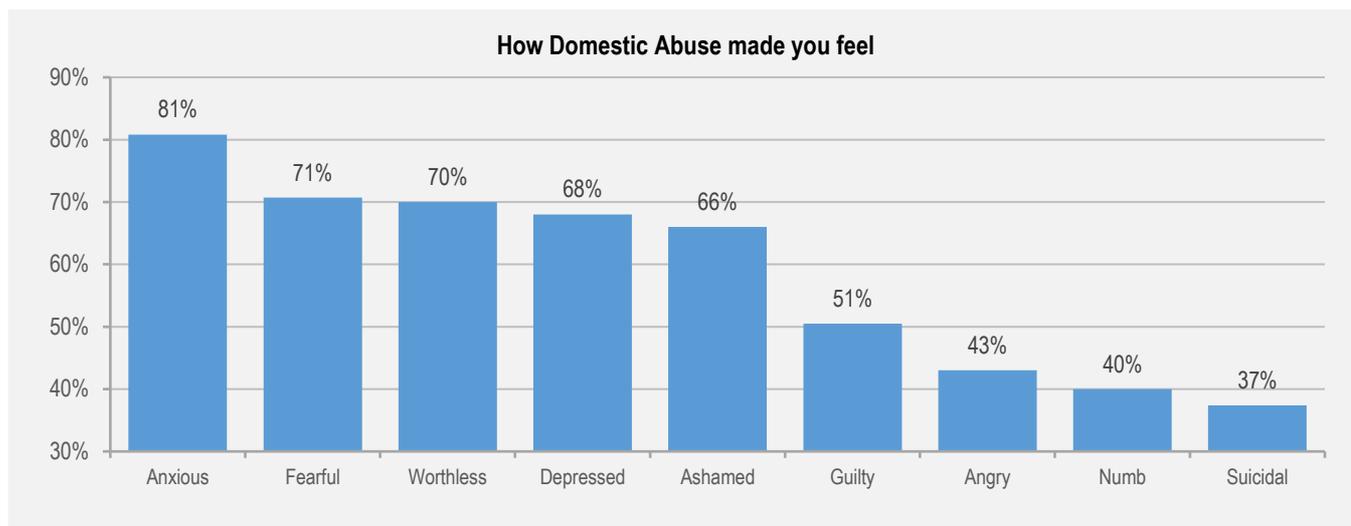
Survivors of domestic abuse were asked to identify the key messages about domestic abuse that should be promoted. The top five were as follows:

1. That domestic abuse also includes emotional abuse
2. What services are available and how to access them
3. How to support someone who is in a domestic abuse relationship
4. That abuse that continues after the relationship has ended is still domestic abuse
5. That domestic abuse can lead to mental ill health and suicide

Survivors identified the same top priorities as Practitioners:

1. Domestic abuse/healthy relationship education in schools
2. Support for victims including children (people who are actively experience abuse from their abuser)
3. Survivor support/groups (people who have separated from an abuser but may also include support for ongoing post separation abuse)
4. Out of hours telephone support (i.e. evenings and weekends)
5. Confidence and self-esteem building for young people

When asked how the abuse made them feel:



Some quotes from survivors:

*"All of the above but your instinct to survive and protect your children keeps you strong. The affects come out after at times when you hear or see something that connects you to the times of abuse. I think it has taken me all this time things still make me feel sick."*

*"I felt stupid, confused - doubted myself all the time, constantly on egg shells, watchful of every word. I felt like a bad mother and a failure for my inability to stand up for myself. I also felt like a liar - presenting one face to the world but living a totally different life. I felt alone and isolated."*

*"Shock that this was happening to me. As I never thought I would be in that situation but it can happen to anyone."*

- 51% said that single sex services are either extremely or very important to them. 22% said somewhat important and 14% said not so important and 12% said not important at all
- 48% of respondents said that they would be interested in forming a survivor's network that comes together to share learning and improve responses in relation to domestic abuse
- 81% had children living with them at the time of the abuse
- 72% said that there was no support available for the children or whole family
- 63% said that the children were still affected by the abuse
- 27% of survivors had also grown up in a household were there was domestic abuse

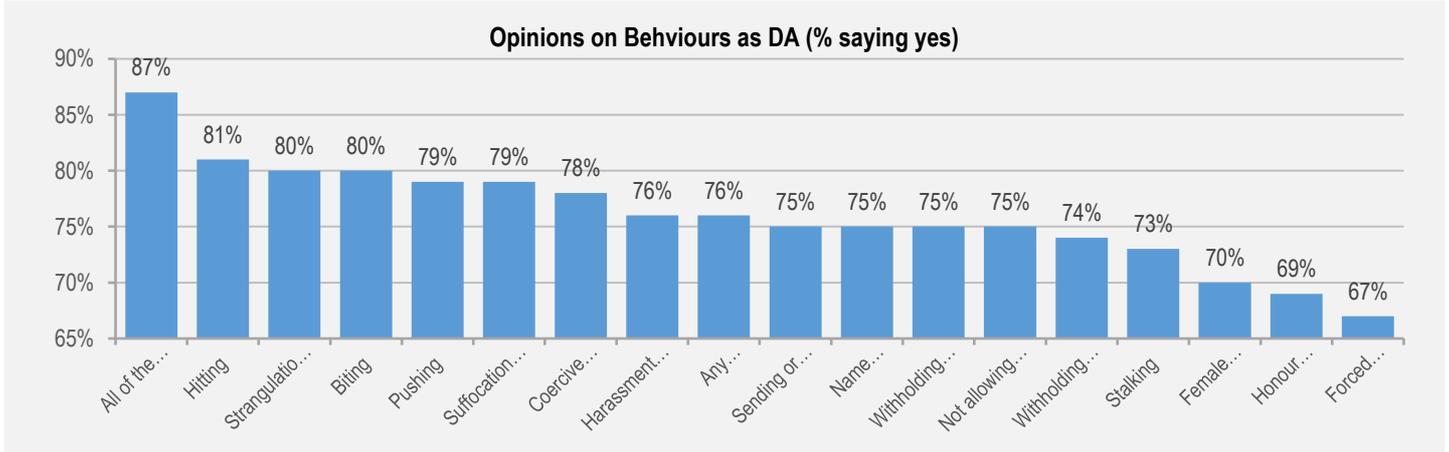
#### General public

95% of general public responders knew that domestic abuse could be between people in families not just those in a relationship. But 22% didn't know that it's still domestic abuse if the abuse continues after a relationship has ended.

Opinions on whether different behaviours were classed as domestic abuse showed a lack of universal

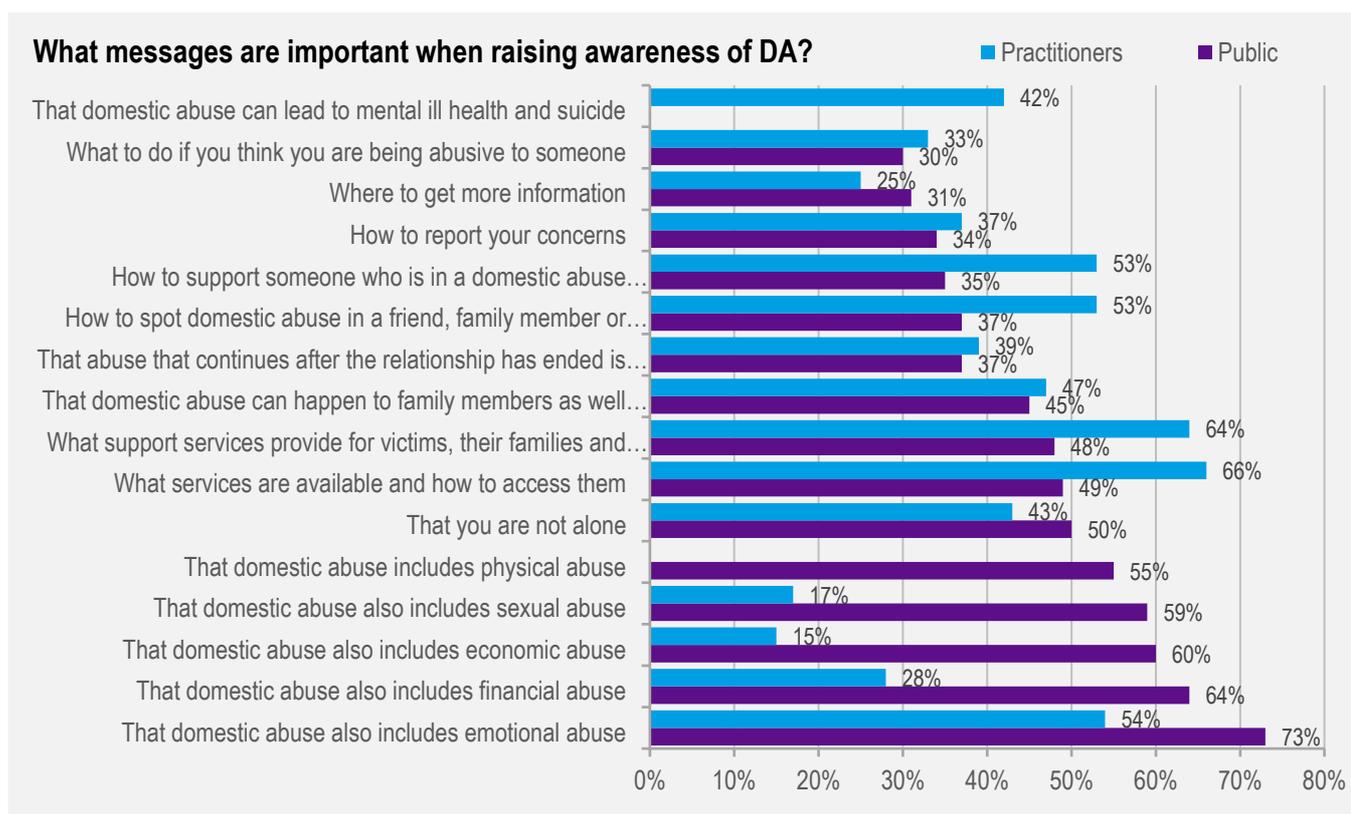
understanding and there were some relatively low proportions for certain types.

- Only 87% said that all of the behaviours listed (below) were domestic abuse.
- 80-81% said Yes to: Hitting, Strangulation (incl attempting to) and Biting.
- 76-79% said Yes to: Pushing, Suffocation (incl attempting to), Coercive and controlling behaviour, harassment, and any unwanted sexual attention or acts by a partner, ex-partner or family member.
- 73-75% said Yes to: Sending or threatening to share intimate pictures of a partner or ex-partner, Name calling or trying to belittle or undermine a partner, ex-partner or family member; Withholding or controlling money, Not allowing a partner or family member to work; Withholding medication or giving too much medication; Stalking.
- 67-70% said Yes: Female genital mutilation; Honour based abuse, Forced marriage.



Only half of all responders said they would know how to get help/what services are available for themselves or a friend/family member if they were in an abusive relationship.

98% of responders thought there should be more awareness of domestic abuse generally. 99% felt more awareness raising aimed at young people is needed. Regarding what messages are most important in such a campaign, practitioners tended to focus on information about what services were available and how to access them; whereas the general public tended to focus more on what constitutes domestic abuse and its different types/forms.



#### Practitioners

Practitioner responses show a view that domestic abuse/healthy relationship education in schools should be the number one priority (75%) for the strategy, followed by the provision of support for victims (66%) and provision of out of hours services (evenings and weekends) (57%).

Secondary priorities, which scored 50%-52%, include self-esteem building for young people (which could link with the first priority); Survivor support, work with perpetrators of domestic abuse, and the availability of emergency/flexible funding that can be used for a range of needs.

Practitioner responses about knowledge/awareness of a range of domestic abuse related services shows some relatively low proportions for a large range of services. Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences and Clare's Law scored in the mid 80s; but knowledge of domestic violence protection orders and notices, domestic abuse training, the Doncaster domestic abuse Hub and the Doncaster domestic abuse website only scored 60%-68%. Only half had knowledge of forced marriage protection orders. Some issues such as the domestic abuse navigator service (whole family approach to domestic abuse service delivered by Doncaster Children's Services Trust) and the Doncaster domestic abuse protocol scored between 32%-43%.

A full analysis of the consultation feedback and the needs assessment has been completed which has led to the identification of areas for development and objectives that are set out under the four strategic priorities in this document.

# Our strategic priorities

The priorities are all interlinked and although this strategy talks about victims and families as a separate priority to holding abusers to account we must think 'whole family'.

'Whole family' in this context means looking at the needs of all members of that family; victim, children, other dependents and the abusive person, as well as the wider family dynamics.

In some cases and for some agencies this will mean literally working with all members of the family together. In other cases, this will not be safe or possible. In these cases, practitioners should still consider the needs of all people involved and ensure that the risks and needs are assessed and positive action taken.

## Key principles

In order to succeed in achieving the objectives set out against each of our strategic priorities we must abide by a set of agreed principles. We must:

- Listen to victims, children and families that have experienced domestic abuse and use their experience to co-produce strategies, policies, protocols, resources, campaigns and services with survivors of domestic abuse, including children and families
- Be culturally aware, culturally sensitive and inclusive
- Actively engage with ALL people in our communities especially with people that might find it more difficult to get their voice heard or access services, for example older people, children, young people, women and men, people with disabilities and LGBT+ people and people from ethnic minorities
- Understand intersectionality in relation to domestic abuse. This means understanding how social categorisations such as ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, class, disability etc. are interconnected and can lead to barriers, discrimination, disadvantage or increased risk
- Be trauma informed and listen to the experiences of people that have caused harm so that we can learn how to prevent domestic abuse in the future
- Commit to learning from situations where victims did not survive domestic abuse through rigorous domestic homicide and safeguarding reviews and analysis of missed opportunities
- **Ensure that domestic abuse is everyone's responsibility and that we all work together to achieve our shared vision**



## Strategic priority - Prevent and ultimately end domestic abuse



Primary prevention is about preventing something before it happens.

If we are to truly achieve our vision that Doncaster people no longer experience domestic abuse, we need cultural change and prevention of exposure to factors that cause abuse and harm. To do this we need to think about Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs).

Although experienced individually, Adverse Childhood Experiences often stem from our relationships with others and include:

- Parental separation
- A parent in prison
- Being the victim of physical, sexual or emotional abuse
- A parent with a mental health condition
- A parent with substance misuse issues
- Being the victim of neglect
- Experiencing domestic abuse, including coercive control

Victims of violence and abuse are often more likely to be further involved in violence either as victim or perpetrator. A recent survey in Wales found that individuals with four or more adverse childhood experiences were:

- Four times more likely to be a high-risk drinker
- Six times more likely to have or caused a teenage pregnancy
- Six times more likely to smoke
- 14 times more likely to be a victim of violence
- 15 times more likely to be perpetrator of violence
- 16 times more likely to have used heroin
- 20 times more likely to be in prison

It is therefore vital that we work across a range of issues and with other multi-agency thematic partnerships to identify cross-cutting issues and strategies.

Secondary prevention aims to reduce the impact of domestic abuse. This is done by identifying and intervening as soon as possible to stop or reduce the impact of further harm.

### What is currently delivered in Doncaster?

- Work In schools  
Healthy relationships is now a mandatory part of the Relationship, Health and Sexual Education curriculum in schools. The domestic abuse partnership is working with educational establishments and schools to ensure that there is consistency and best practice when talking about domestic abuse. A number of initiatives are currently being delivered in schools with further work and resources being planned.

The Mentors in Violence Prevention programme (MVP) is a peer led leadership programme delivered in secondary schools across South Yorkshire.

It uses lesson plans to open discussion and to tackle cultural beliefs and attitudes around domestic abuse with the help and support of trained peers. The programme enables students to develop skills, knowledge and understanding, and help each other to identify abusive behaviours as being wrong. It places emphasis on healthy relationships and gives students the tools to empower themselves with the confidence to intervene and challenge when they come across unacceptable behaviours.

The programme is delivered by year 10/11 students to year 7/8 students. In schools where Mentors in Violence Prevention was introduced, evidence shows incidences of violence reduced, attitudes and beliefs started to change, and confidence and attainment levels increased.

Furthermore, the knowledge and skills gained are taken by students to effect change within their own communities, shaping attitudes and beliefs towards all types of violence as being unacceptable, making communities safer and healthier places to life.

One of a kind is a children's group work programme to support children to recover from their experiences of domestic abuse. The programme aims to increase safe support networks, explore emotions and healthy ways to express them, and support their understanding of healthy relationships.

- Training

There is an extensive domestic abuse training programme that is free for all Doncaster employees and volunteers. By ensuring that our workforces are aware of domestic abuse, we can identify it sooner and intervene to prevent escalation and get people the support they need.

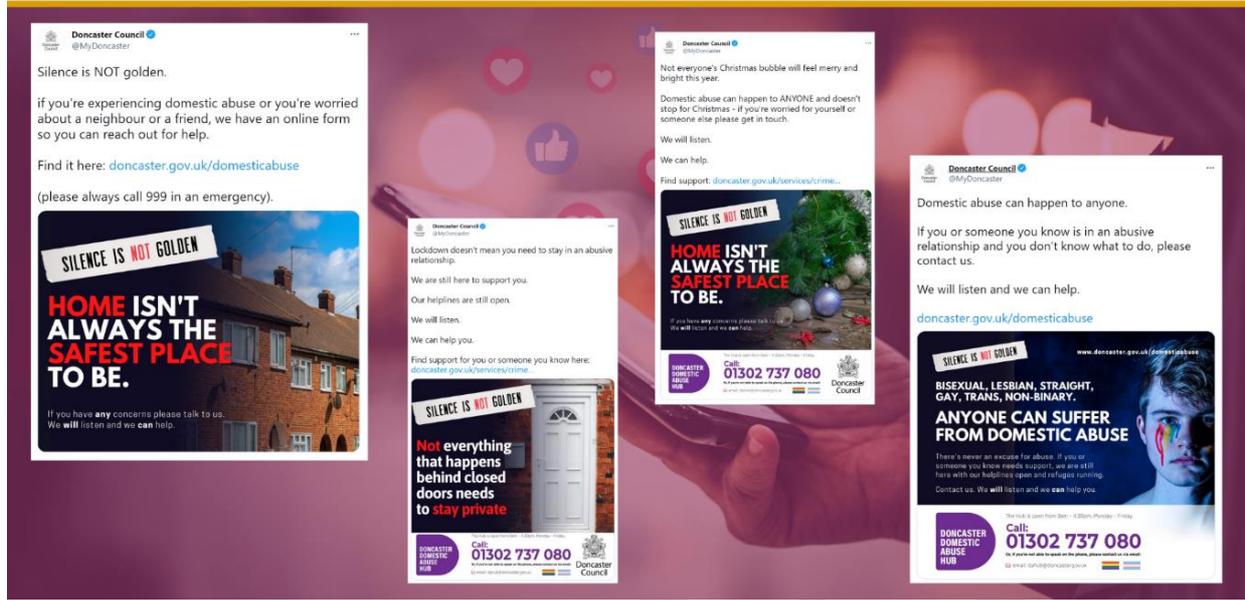
Our training programme includes:

- Domestic abuse awareness
- DASH and MARAC
- Stalking and Harassment
- Young People Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence
- Coercive and Controlling Behaviour
- Honour Abuse, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Supporting Male Victims of Domestic Abuse
- Supporting Children Living with Domestic Abuse (primary age)
- Sexual Abuse Awareness
- Supporting Older Victims of Domestic Abuse
- Supporting LGBT + victims of Domestic Abuse
- Trauma Informed Working Training

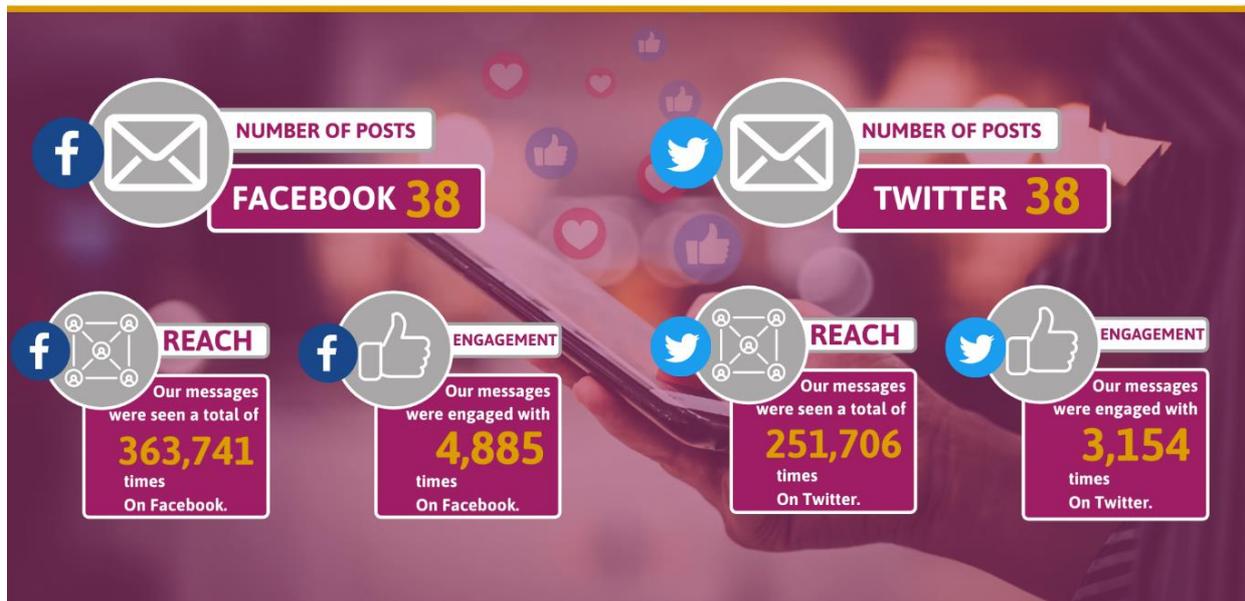
- Awareness campaigns

Doncaster Council with the support of the partnership has delivered domestic abuse campaigns over the past 2 years. This has included general campaigns aimed at women and targeted campaigns aimed at male victims and LGBT+ people as well as information about domestic abuse and where to get help throughout the Covid19 pandemic.

## SOCIAL MEDIA STATS: Domestic Abuse (April '20-April '21)



## SOCIAL MEDIA STATS: Domestic Abuse (April '20-April '21)



- Parental conflict**

There is strong evidence that conflict between parents – whether together or separated – can have a significant negative impact on children’s mental health and long-term life chances. Not all conflict is damaging, but where this is frequent, intense and poorly resolved it can harm children’s outcomes. A key point is that parental conflict is very different from domestic abuse but it could be an early warning sign of issues in relationship that could escalate to domestic abuse. The Reducing Parental Conflict (RPC) programme in Doncaster is aimed at conflict below the threshold of domestic abuse.

## Areas for development

The needs assessment and consultation exercise has identified a number of areas for development.

- Greater collaboration between the safeguarding partnerships when sharing and implementing the lessons learned from national and local safeguarding reviews and domestic homicide reviews
- Although healthy relationships is now a mandatory part of the Relationships, Health and Sexual Education (RHSE) curriculum, there is a lack of partnership knowledge about how it is delivered which leads to a sense that there could be inconsistency. More support for educational establishments, as well as youth services, is needed to equip them with the knowledge and skills to deliver the domestic abuse content
- More information and resources about domestic abuse on display throughout our communities
- Increased number of 'Trusted Assessors' and community champions to encourage people to share their experiences and identify abuse early
- Healthy and unhealthy relationship information aimed at young people
- Identification of any gaps in service provision for people at risk of experiencing or perpetrating domestic abuse
- To create a culture where domestic abuse is not tolerated

## Objectives

These objectives will address the areas for development and are included in the Doncaster domestic abuse action plan:

- Build on existing positive relationships between the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Partnership and the Doncaster Safeguarding Boards to ensure that we work together and share learning from safeguarding reviews
- Build on existing positive relationships between the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Partnership and educational establishments, providers of childcare, youth services and young people to develop a strategy and resources to raise awareness of healthy and unhealthy relationships with children and young people
- Work with families and wider communities to understand healthy and unhealthy relationships and how to discuss differences of opinion in a respectful way to avoid conflict
- Increase awareness of domestic abuse amongst individuals, families, employers and the wider community and improve confidence of everyone to speak more openly about it and be more comfortable in reporting it

## Strategic priority - Support and keep victims, survivors & families safe

Keeping victims and their families safe is at the very heart of what we want to achieve in Doncaster. The Doncaster domestic abuse partnership will do this by working together, sharing information and resources and promoting a whole family approach. Keeping people who experience domestic abuse and their children safe from harm ensuring access to the right support at the right time, this includes holding abusers to account and there is more information about that in the next priority section.



### What is currently delivered in Doncaster?

Doncaster domestic abuse services are available for anyone that is experiencing domestic abuse. Current services include safe accommodation for women and men, outreach services, counselling, specialist domestic abuse programmes, support for children and partnership initiatives such as the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference in which various appropriate partner agencies discuss cases where there is high risk of further serious harm to the victim and agree on the most effective joined up approach to supporting the victim, safeguarding children and holding the abuser to account.

The Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub is the central place for all domestic abuse referrals and is the place where need is assessed. Specialist domestic abuse advisors in the Hub attempt to contact everyone who is referred to the service as well as victims that phone the dedicated domestic abuse helpline for support. They will listen to the victim and assess the risks to them and their family and ask what the person needs and wants. If the victim wants further outreach support they will be allocated a specialist domestic abuse worker from the most appropriate domestic abuse service. Domestic abuse agencies that are part of the Hub include Doncaster Council's Domestic Abuse Caseworkers and Survivor Liaison Worker, Outreach workers from Riverside Care and Support, and specialist workers from Phoenix WoMen's Aid.

The Domestic Abuse Navigator (DAN) service within Doncaster Children's Services Trust is an innovative programme that aims to reduce the emotional harm caused by domestic abuse to children and young people and aid their recovery. It challenges the acceptance of domestic abuse among families and the wider community and aims to break the pattern of abuse as it represents itself in children and young people. A significant achievement of the DAN team is the success with reducing repeat referrals into children's services. The repeat referral rate for families working with DANs are between 0% and 1%.

Doncaster Council commissions the provision of domestic abuse safe accommodation. Provision includes seven units in a women's-only refuge and a minimum of six units of dispersed housing that can be used for any victim regardless of gender. All accommodation is available for Doncaster residents as well as victims fleeing domestic abuse from other local authority areas. Half of all people accessing Doncaster's safe accommodation are from black and minority ethnic backgrounds.

Phoenix WoMen's Aid provide a refuge for male victims of domestic abuse as well as one for women.

Temporary accommodation is used for victims reporting to the local authority or St. Leger Homes of Doncaster as a homeless emergency case. With the additional funding (made available by the Ministry for Housing Communities and Local Government to enable the local authority to fulfil its statutory requirements under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021) plans are being developed to provide additional safe accommodation with specialist

support available.

In Doncaster, we have a well-established and comprehensive domestic abuse training programme that is free for all practitioners and volunteers in Doncaster so that we can identify and intervene at the earliest opportunity. We are also working hard to encourage employers in Doncaster to ensure that their employees and managers are trained in domestic abuse. By doing this we are removing the responsibility placed on victims to ask for help and placing it on communities and organisations to spot it and take action.

We are striving to ensure that all of our services are inclusive. Just by saying that services are accessible to all, doesn't make it so. We want to work with survivors and residents in Doncaster to identify and remove barriers to reporting abuse and accessing support. Two new positions have been created to help achieve this inclusive ambition, a survivor liaison worker and a community engagement worker.

The Survivor Liaison Worker is a person with lived experience of domestic abuse. The Worker supports people that have experienced domestic abuse and want ongoing long-term support to deal with the trauma they have suffered. One to one and group support is offered. The Survivor Liaison Worker also proactively consults and collaborates with survivors on service development, and co-production of training, and campaigns to ensure that the survivor voice runs throughout all strategic and operational activity in Doncaster.

The community engagement worker proactively works with local communities and businesses to raise awareness of domestic abuse, help them to identify and report it and create a culture where we do not accept it, empowering local people to take positive action.

All of this ensures that we have a strong foundation on which to build in order to achieve our vision.

## Areas for development

The needs assessment and consultation exercise has identified a number of areas for development including:

- Greater emphasis on the survivor voice, including the voice of the child and young person
- Strengthen our first response in every organisation
- Exploration of child/adolescent to parent abuse; and what we can do as a partnership to prevent and reduce harm and encourage healthy relationships
- More safe accommodation with specialist domestic abuse support
- More support to help victims and their families remain safely in their homes
- Barriers to reporting and accessing services for people with complex needs such as mental health illnesses, and drug and alcohol misuse problems
- Information sharing and joint working for victims and their families that move between local authority boundaries to ensure that their health and social needs can be met
- More support to help victims navigate the criminal justice system
- A focus on stalking and harassment as this is now the most prevalent crime type in Doncaster
- A focus on suicide prevention for all victims, children and abusers
- Early intervention and support for children affected by domestic abuse
- Greater awareness about domestic abuse and the support in our communities and by employers
- Consistency in responses from organisations
- Assurance that health providers are identifying and responding to victims, children and perpetrators of domestic abuse consistently and effectively
- Greater assurance that adults with care and support needs who experience domestic abuse, and who

are unable to protect themselves against abuse due to their care and support needs, are effectively supported and safeguarded

## Objectives

These objectives aim to deal with the areas for development and are included the Doncaster domestic abuse action plan:

- Listen to and collaborate with survivors, children and families that have experienced domestic abuse
- Develop ways of preventing and reducing adolescent to parent abuse to prevent and reduce harm and encourage healthy relationships
- Increase the amount of safe, supported and suitable accommodation available to victims of domestic abuse that are unable to remain in their home – including victims with complex needs and minority groups
- Ensure clear and smooth transition across local authority boundaries for victims to ensure that their health and social needs can be met
- Work with members of the criminal justice system to improve the experiences of victims through the court system
- Explore ways of effectively dealing with the trauma suffered by children and young people in domestic abuse households at an early stage to aid recovery
- The Doncaster Clinical Commissioning Group and Health Partners will consider the Standing Together Pathfinder Toolkit and the recommendations within it and use this, alongside contemporary local and national guidance and best practice, as a base to consider the development of services moving forward
- Ensure that adults with care and support needs who are experiencing domestic abuse are both safeguarded and supported by safeguarding and domestic abuse services
- Reduce repeat incidents of domestic abuse and prevent people from becoming a victim of abuse again having ended one abusive relationship

## Strategic priority - Hold abusers to account

A 'Call to Action' report coordinated by the Drive Project states that a quarter of high-harm domestic abuse perpetrators are repeat offenders, and some have at least six different victims. Their behaviour costs lives, wellbeing, and money.

Their report states that there are approximately 400,000 perpetrators causing high (including murder) and medium levels of harm across England and Wales, yet less than 1% receives specialist intervention that might prevent future abusive behaviour. Perpetrators whose victims are assessed at lower levels of risk are even less likely to get a specialist intervention.

Our strategy to hold abusers to account is to take all reports seriously and investigate them thoroughly. We will focus on reducing the impact of domestic abuse on the whole family and seek to reduce the likelihood that perpetrators will commit further instances of abuse. This could be through pursuing perpetrators through prosecutions and the formal criminal justice system, the use of civil outcomes or via individuals volunteering to address their behaviour. Working in partnership will be central to any approach taken and this strategy will be supported through statutory frameworks including the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership and also wider local partnerships such as South Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit.

Alongside this we recognise that in order to ultimately end domestic abuse we need to rehabilitate perpetrators to stop them abusing others in the future. To achieve this our approach will be trauma informed which focuses on thinking about 'what has happened to this person' rather than 'what is wrong with this person'. It is about finding out and understanding what has happened in a person's life that might have led them to where they are now. It is also about thinking how trauma could affect a person in the future and taking steps to prevent adversity. This is not a soft option and still places responsibility on the person who is being abusive for their actions while also giving them the support to change their behaviour.

To break the cycle of violence we have to acknowledge what has happened in a person's life that has led them to a place where they are committing crime. It is highly likely that there has been some adversity or trauma in that person's life that has not been resolved. Only by taking a trauma-informed approach while holding abusers to account will we be able to reduce harm, prevent future abuse and manage serial perpetrators.

As a domestic abuse partnership working alongside other partnerships such as the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership and South Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit, we already have a joined up approach to enforcement and prevention of crime and harm.

### What is currently delivered in Doncaster?

South Yorkshire Police has a dedicated domestic abuse investigation team in Doncaster that lead and own the policing response to high-risk investigations and manage the investigative response where domestic abuse suspects have been arrested. The aim of the team is to improve the policing response to domestic abuse victims, thereby improving confidence to disclose and report and to improve the links between South Yorkshire Police and support agencies thereby delivering the best safeguarding response for victims. In addition, the team aim:

- To improve the quality of evidence and investigative response to domestic abuse reports
- To ensure timely and effective management of domestic abuse prisoners
- To improve criminal justice outcomes in cases of domestic abuse, by improving understanding of



charging thresholds and improving file quality

- To identify and promote good practice ensuring that all officers and staff within SYP understand that domestic abuse is everybody's business.
- To work with partners to problem solve, reduce repeat victimisation, support effective interventions for victims and perpetrators.

In March 2021 South Yorkshire Police introduced the Multi agency tasking and coordination (MATAC) in Doncaster. Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordination involves regular meetings led by South Yorkshire Police, along with key partners, to assess and plan a bespoke set of interventions to target and disrupt serial perpetrators and/or support them to address their behaviour.

Those individuals identified as causing the most serious harm to victims are managed through the Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA). These statutory procedures are well established in Doncaster to facilitate partnership working to manage these offenders in our community. In Doncaster there is a strong commitment to MAPPA and how the alliance manages those individuals to keep communities safe

South Yorkshire Police and the specialist domestic abuse services have introduced a SmartWater initiative. SmartWater is a traceable liquid and forensic asset marking system that has previously been used to mark items of value to identify thieves and deter theft. The SmartWater initiative for domestic abuse creates a new range of products which aims:

- To reduce the number of repeat domestic abuse victims
- To improve confidence in domestic abuse victims
- To deter the perpetrator and change the mind-set
- To bring offenders to justice

Smartwater is intended to support other protective factors such as restraining orders, police and court bail and domestic violence protection notices and orders.

On occasions, when the Police are unable to prosecute, they may seek a Domestic Abuse Prevention Notice, which prevents the perpetrator from returning to the premises and having contact with the victim for 48 hours. Once the Domestic Abuse Prevention notice has been approved, a Domestic Abuse Prevention Order may be applied for at Court which would further prevent the perpetrator from residing or having contact with the victim for up to 28 days. Domestic violence protection notices and orders are used to good effect in Doncaster to hold abusers to account. In the first six months of 2021, 112 domestic abuse protection notices were issued in Doncaster by South Yorkshire Police. In the same period 79 domestic violence protection orders were applied for by South Yorkshire Police and approved by the Courts, holding abusers to account and protecting victims.

There is a dedicated Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law) Team within South Yorkshire Police who review domestic abuse reports and highlight incidents where the application may be necessary. The police have good systems to identify victims once a domestic abuse incident has occurred and work is ongoing to improve the identification of new partners of serial domestic abuse perpetrators where a disclosure using the Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme would be appropriate to notify potential victims of the risk and details of support services.

Initiatives such as Navigators in custody suites work to identify people entering the criminal justice system and engaging with them at a reachable, teachable moment to address their behaviour and provide support out of criminal activity. This includes people that have been arrested for a domestic abuse offence.

Once convicted perpetrators can be made subject to requirements to complete Building Better Relationships which is an accredited group work intervention available to those men convicted of domestic abuse offending. Based on cognitive behavioural therapy and strengths based methodology the programme supports the rehabilitation of individuals by helping them to recognise their abusive behaviour and develop pro social relationship skills.

There is a whole family approach to tackling abuse which is delivered by the Domestic Abuse Navigator (DAN) service within Doncaster Children's Services Trust and includes a programme called Caring Dads. This programme focuses on the relationship between father and children in the context of abuse from the father in the adult relationship with the aim of increasing safety and impacting change through Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT) based principles and child centred fathering.

In addition, the DAN service provide the Getting On programme which is a programme for children who use abusive behaviours towards their female parent or carer. Providing both mum and child with an opportunity to repair their often fractured relationship using restorative justice and CBT based approaches.

Doncaster is part of a Countywide Partnership to provide a voluntary programme to enable Domestic Abuse Perpetrators to change their behaviour. The programme is called 'Inspire to Change' and is delivered both online and at various locations across the County. The new provider Cranstoun launched the programme at the beginning of September 2021 and within the first few weeks received 45 referrals from across the County. The new service builds upon the success of previous programmes and is jointly funded by the four authorities in South Yorkshire and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

### Areas for development

The needs assessment and consultation exercise identified a number of areas for development. In addition, the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership has taken recommendations from the 'Call to Action, A Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Strategy for England and Wales' report that was coordinated by the Drive Project.

Areas for improvement include:

- A multi-agency trauma-informed response to perpetrators which includes the identification and management of serial perpetrators as well as early intervention
- Increasing alert systems in order to have a clearer line of sight of perpetrators
- Implementing key areas of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 linked directly to perpetrators
- Ensure that the full range of interventions and services are known about in our local community
- Shift the balance of the discussion to ask the question 'why don't they stop?' rather than 'why don't they leave?'
- Maximising the use of offending behaviour programmes following sentence
- Make better use of intelligence to assist in targeting resources in areas where the evidence indicates the highest proportion of domestic abuse

### Objectives

These objectives aim to tackle the areas for development and will be included the Doncaster domestic abuse action plan:

- Improve our systematic multi-agency approach to the identification of perpetrators including serial perpetrators

- Increase the success rate of prosecutions associated with domestic abuse crimes
- Improve our systematic multi-agency approach to the management of domestic abuse perpetrators through the effective use of initiatives such as MATAC, SmartWater, Domestic Violence Protection Orders and Notices and the Domestic Abuse Disclosure Scheme
- Ensure changes introduced in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 are implemented including: extending the coercive and controlling behaviour law to include post separation abuse and the inclusion of threats to share sexual images
- Work as a partnership to embed the national restructure of probation services in Doncaster
- Promote and support behavioural change amongst perpetrators of domestic abuse
- Improve the ability of businesses, organisations and communities to recognise and challenge abusive behaviour

DRAFT

## Strategic priority - Leadership, governance and quality assurance



Team Doncaster is formally recognised as the strategic partnership of organisations and individuals that spans the public, private, voluntary and community sectors.

The Team Doncaster Strategic Partnership currently oversees four thematic partnerships. Each theme helps to deliver improvements set out within the Borough Strategy for Doncaster's residents, and those working in and visiting the borough. Our vision for tackling domestic is aligned to the overall Team Doncaster mission of: Thriving People, Place & Planet.

The Team Doncaster Strategic Partnership oversees the development and progress of the Wellbeing Goals with the responsibility for scrutiny and governance driven by the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (which is the Doncaster Community Safety Partnership).

## Governance structure

The Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership has agreed that domestic abuse is a priority for Doncaster. As a result, there is a Doncaster domestic abuse partnership that drives the work forward and reports to the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership for scrutiny and to provide reassurance that the strategy is being delivered.

The Doncaster Domestic Abuse Partnership consists of a strategic and operational board.

### Doncaster domestic abuse strategic board

The strategic board ensures that there is a shared vision and shared responsibility for tackling domestic abuse that includes collaboration with those with lived experience. This board will provide direction to the operational board and scrutiny of performance, evaluation and quality assurance frameworks. It will provide opportunities to celebrate success as well as identifying outstanding issues and areas in need of improvement. There is free flow of information and influence between the strategic and operational boards encouraging imaginative and collaborative approaches to managing this area of work.

### Doncaster domestic abuse operational board

The operational board includes partners who oversee teams and projects. This board is responsible for the reporting on performance management information and for the quality assurance of projects such as the Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) and Multi-Agency Task and Coordination (MATAC). The operational board will regularly review and update the action plan to ensure that there is momentum and completion of identified work. The action plan will be updated to include any emerging issues and areas of work, in particular any learning from domestic homicides, safeguarding reviews and from survivors of domestic abuse.

How we will achieve our objectives is detailed in the action plan; containing short, medium and long-term actions. The action plan is a live document that is constantly reviewed and which drives activity towards achieving our vision by providing a coordinated community response.

The action plan is accompanied by a performance management and quality assurance framework. The

performance management framework details the partnership data that is needed throughout the year to check on progress towards our goals, ensure that services and support reflect the needs of all victims in Doncaster and identify any emerging trends or issues. The quality assurance framework checks that we are maintaining our high standards and abiding by policies and protocols. A number of case audits are planned throughout the year to assure ourselves that the services and multi-agency arrangements are producing positive outcomes for victims, children and abusers.

## Areas for development

The needs assessment and consultation for the strategy along with researching good practice from across the UK in relation to effective partnerships to tackle domestic abuse has resulted in the identification of a number of areas for development that the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership want to work together on:

- All members of the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership want to continually strive for improvements and best practice. We will use national resources such as the Standing Together 'In Search of Excellence' report, the 'Call to Action' report and the revised National Statement of Expectations that the Government will be publishing in 2021/2022
- We need to develop our understanding of what success looks like. We need to ask the question 'so what?' when we assess the services that we provide; what difference did they make? The domestic abuse partnership wants to ensure that all of the services that work with people affected by domestic abuse are making a difference
- We want consistency of responses from all organisations to provide assurance to victims, encourage them to report and guarantee that they will be treated with respect and given the support they deserve
- Some domestic abuse services have secured longer term funding from Doncaster Council and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner while other services rely on short-term annual funding. A longer-term financial and commissioning strategy is needed

## Objectives

The following objectives will tackle the areas for development and are included in the Doncaster domestic abuse action plan:

- Use the survivor voice to determine what works, what isn't working, barriers and areas for improvement
- A commitment from partners to regularly update the domestic abuse needs assessment whilst developing and integrating new data sets to give fresh insights
- Measure progress made against nationally recognised standards including the Standing Together 'In Search of Excellence' and the Government's National Statement of Expectations
- Introduce a Doncaster Domestic Abuse Charter. This would consist of a set of standards for employers to adhere to which includes support for employees and customers
- Ensure long-term funding is committed to preventing and tackling domestic abuse
- Undertake further research and analysis into specific areas such as stalking and harassment in Doncaster and ways of prevention and early intervention and suicide in relation to victims and people who are abusive

# Doncaster Domestic Abuse Charter

The Doncaster domestic abuse partnership has agreed a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Charter outlining five standards that partner agencies should aim to achieve in order to effectively respond to victims, perpetrators and families affected by domestic abuse.

The Charter will be awarded to local organisations that meet the following standards as a minimum. The award could be awarded to local small businesses such as barbers and hairdressers, pharmacies, community centres, shops, youth groups etc. as well as larger public and private sector organisations.

	<b>Standard</b>
1.	Domestic abuse material is displayed by the business/organisation/department I represent relevant to local communities
2.	There is an effective domestic abuse policy/protocol or guidance in place detailing how the organisation/department will respond to clients/customers that are experiencing domestic abuse
3.	That staff who require domestic abuse training have been identified and the level of training required assessed and that all identified staff have completed the training to the required level
4.	The agency has an employee policy/procedure for employees experiencing or perpetrating domestic abuse
5.	There is at least one domestic abuse champion within the organisation/department who ensures that they keep up to date with the latest resources, referral pathways, policies and procedures and implement improvements in service delivery as necessary

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Partners involved in the development of this strategy, include but are not limited to the list below.

- Survivors
- Residents
- Doncaster Council
- Doncaster Bassetlaw Teaching Hospital
- Elected members
- South Yorkshire Police
- St. Leger Homes of Doncaster
- Rotherham, Doncaster and South Humber NHS Trust
- Doncaster Clinical Commissioning Group
- National Probation Service
- Phoenix WoMen's Aid
- Riverside
- Doncaster Children's Services Trust

Special thanks go to the survivors of domestic abuse that have spoken about their experiences in order to help others. It can be incredibly hard to revisit that trauma and the Doncaster domestic abuse partnership would like to praise the bravery and selflessness of every single survivor that came forward to work with us. We pledge to continue listening to and collaborating with victims and survivors to achieve our vision:

**'In Doncaster, people no longer experience domestic abuse'**

Appendices will be saved as separate documents and will include:

- Appendix A - Domestic abuse needs assessment
- Appendix B - Performance and quality assurance framework
- Due Regard Statement

DRAFT

This page is intentionally left blank

# Domestic Abuse Strategy

## Evidence Base

### Doncaster

### 2021

Last Updated: 23/07/2021

Authority Name:	Doncaster Council
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doncaster Council is a Tier 1 metropolitan borough council with no Tier 2 authorities.</li> <li>Doncaster is part of the South Yorkshire region with one police force – South Yorkshire Police and a South Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit.</li> <li>Domestic abuse is one of the 16 South Yorkshire violence reduction priorities and is also a priority for Doncaster Council and for the local community safety partnership which is known as the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP).</li> </ul>	

Report Date	July 2021
Prev. Needs Assessment Full Assessment Date	2017
Next Needs Assessment Full Assessment Date	April 2024
Next Refresh Date	September 2022

#### Data Sources

Source 1	Local Police and Crime Reports, South Yorkshire Violence Reduction Area Profile, South Yorkshire Police
Source 2	Local MARAC Reports via Local MARAC Office, Doncaster Council
Source 3	Local IDVA Data, Doncaster Council IDVA service
Source 4	Statutory Homeless in England/ H-CLIC Data, St. Leger Homes of Doncaster Housing Options Service
Source 5	Housing Data, St. Leger Homes of Doncaster
Source 6	Social Care Data - Adult/Child, Doncaster Council and Doncaster Children's Services Trust
Source 7	Local Service Provider and User Data, Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub data and Riverside data

## Contents

1. Key Findings .....	3
2. Volume of Domestic Abuse .....	4
National and Regional data .....	4
Doncaster Data .....	4
3. Types of Domestic Abuse .....	5
4. Rate of Domestic Abuse .....	6
5. Age Analysis .....	7
6. Gender Analysis .....	9
7. Ethnicity Analysis .....	10
8. Disability Analysis .....	10
9. Sexual Orientation/Identity Analysis .....	11
10. Household Type Analysis .....	11
11. Housing Tenure Analysis .....	12
12. Employment Status, Income Analysis .....	12
13. Temporal Analysis .....	12
Month of the Year .....	12
Time of the Day .....	14
Day of the Week .....	15
14. Spatial Analysis .....	16
15. Service Mapping .....	17
16. Identification, Disclosures and Referrals .....	17
The Hub .....	17
Independent Domestic Violence Advocates .....	17
MARAC referrals and repeats .....	18
Adults Safeguarding – Reports of Concern and Enquires .....	18
Riverside Refuge/Safe accommodation referrals .....	18
17. Additional Insights .....	19
Immigration Status .....	19
Language .....	19
Culture/Faith .....	19
Violence against women and girls .....	19
18. Public Consultation .....	19
General public .....	19
Practitioners .....	21
Victims and Survivors .....	22
Perpetrators .....	24
Elected Members .....	24

## 1. Key Findings

<p><b>VOLUME.</b> There is an upward trend nationally (England and Wales), regionally (Yorkshire and Humber), sub-regionally (South Yorkshire), and locally (Doncaster) in the number of domestic abuse-related crimes. The same applies to the percentage of all crimes that are DA-related.</p>
<p><b>TYPE.</b> The most common types of domestic abuse crime reported to SY Police is Stalking &amp; Harassment and Violence (both with and without injury). These account for around 77% of the total. Coercive/Emotional abuse is the most common reason for referral to the Doncaster DA Hub with 57%, 36% are for physical abuse.</p>
<p><b>RATES.</b> Rates of domestic abuse per population are higher in Doncaster than in Barnsley, Rotherham and Sheffield, with all four showing a similar rate of increasing trend.</p>
<p><b>AGE.</b> The age group most at risk of domestic abuse is those aged 26-29years. The number of reported cases decreases with increasing age quite uniformly from this age group. The same findings apply to the age of DA suspects. This gives rise to the most common victim/suspect age difference being in the 0-4years age range (almost half of all crimes).</p>
<p><b>GENDER.</b> More than three quarters of victims of domestic abuse are female. Reported DA crimes have increased by over 10% for both males and females in 2021 vs 2020. The majority of suspects (79%) are male, with an increasing rate of offending increasing by 14% and 17% for males and females respectively.</p>
<p><b>ETHNICITY.</b> There is a slow, but increasing trend in the proportion of victim that are BME; this figure currently stands are around 11%, up almost 0.5 points from the previous year. Doncaster's population is over 95% white and so these figures show a slight overrepresentation compared to the borough population.</p>
<p><b>DISABILITY.</b> The proportion of cases in Doncaster involving people with a disability is decreasing; but is significantly higher than the national proportions. Doncaster's figures show a decrease from 21% to 11% in the year to March 2021, whereas national data shows an increase from 6.5% to 7.5% over the same period.</p>
<p><b>SEXUAL ORIENTATION.</b> The majority of DA victims that are heterosexual, with a very low proportion from the LGBT community. Doncaster's data shows this is increasing, but from a very low base of 0.2% to just below the national level at 1.3%.</p>
<p><b>HOUSEHOLD TYPE.</b> DA victim households accessing Riverside and SLHD accommodation are an even mix of households with and without children. A significant proportion of referrals to the Hub (81%) have children, the majority of which being primary school age.</p>
<p><b>HOUSING TENURE.</b> Although different accommodation providers saw different pictures regarding the most prevalent housing tenure, all of them report that the rented sectors are most common i.e. social housing tenants and private rented sector tenants.</p>
<p><b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS.</b> The vast majority (9 out of 10) of those accessing accommodation are unemployed. Benefits normally cover the cost of accommodation, but in some cases, victims have to give up their employment to move to a refuge due to the risks.</p>
<p><b>TEMPORAL.</b> There are no particular months of the year where DA crimes or incidents stand out above all others. Incidents/crimes are evenly spread across the week with only a slight bias towards the weekend (i.e. 12-14% each weekday, 16-17% on weekend days). DA incidents tend to increase steadily, but not significantly, from midday to around midnight.</p>
<p><b>SPATIAL.</b> Data shows that the Central locality has the most referrals with around 30-33%; East, North and South each have around 20-24%. Balby and Thorne/Mexborough rank 1<sup>st</sup> and joint 2<sup>nd</sup> respectively when looking at individual settlements, but when considering the populations of each settlement and rate per 10,000, Stainforth ranks 1<sup>st</sup> (92) followed by Thorne (84), Balby (82) and Bentley (82).</p>
<p><b>PUBLIC CONSULTATION.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lack of understanding of what constitutes domestic abuse amongst the public.</li> <li>• Only half of all responders said they would know how to get help/what services are available for themselves or a friend/family member if they were in an abusive relationship.</li> <li>• Near universal support, from practitioners and victims, for campaigns to increase awareness and understanding of domestic abuse – particularly amongst younger people.</li> <li>• Significant opinion amongst practitioners that services and activities in response to or to prevent DA require further funding. Near universal opinion, from practitioners and victims that there is a shortage of accommodation.</li> <li>• Most people would contact the Police first if they were reporting domestic abuse.</li> <li>• Majority of victims say single-sex services are important.</li> <li>• Majority of victims said there was no support available for the children or whole family</li> </ul>

## 2. Volume of Domestic Abuse

### National and Regional data

- Source: ONS, Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics - Appendix tables <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsappendixtables>
- In England & Wales, 21% of men & women (1 in 5 people) have experienced DA since the age of 16.
- 5.5% (1 in 20 people) have experienced DA in the last year (as at March 2020).
- Women are twice as likely to experience DA than men

	Men	Women	Both
Since 16	13.8%	27.6%	20.8%
Last year	3.6%	7.3%	5.5%

There is an upward trend nationally, regionally and sub-regionally in the number of DA-related crimes, and the percentage of all crimes that were DA-related. The number of DA-related incidents is reducing.

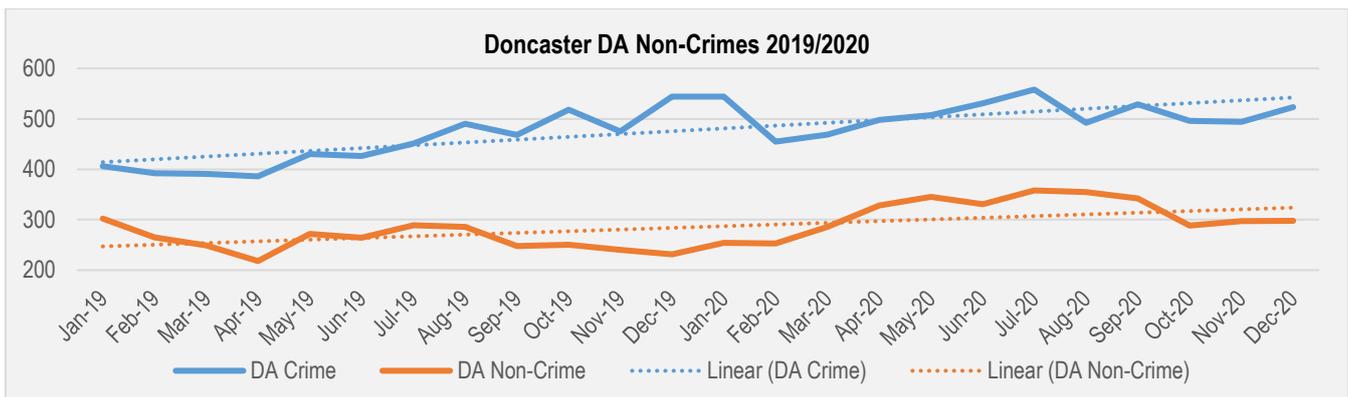
	Total number of domestic abuse-related crimes (& incidents)			Percentage of all crimes that were domestic abuse-related		
	Eng & Wales	Yorks & Hum	S Yorkshire	Eng & Wales	Yorks & Hum	S Yorkshire
2015-16	421,185 (681,356)	40,955 (65,776)	8,563 (23,572)	11%	10%	8%
2016-17	488,049 (644,929)	52,148 (62,967)	11,432 (22,443)	11%	11%	9%
2017-18	599,549 (598,545)	70,857 (53,880)	17,370 (17,885)	12%	13%	12%
2018-19	746,219 (570,581)	94,499 (49,900)	20,132 (14,164)	14%	16%	14%
2019-20	758,941 (529,077)	98,756 (45,430)	21,739 (13,125)	15%	17%	15%

The Home Office reported in September 2020 that within the UK there was a rise of 49% in the number of calls to domestic abuse services. The Local Government Association reported that figures are likely to be much higher than what is reported due to mass underreporting in domestic abuse cases generally and additional hurdles created by Covid-19 lockdowns. Historic research indicates women experience 50 incidents before they decide to report.

### Doncaster Data

Financial Year	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Crimes	Non-Crimes	Crimes	Non-Crimes	Crimes	Non-Crimes
Volume	5281	3687	5625	3091	6021	3702
% of all crime	14%		15%		17%	

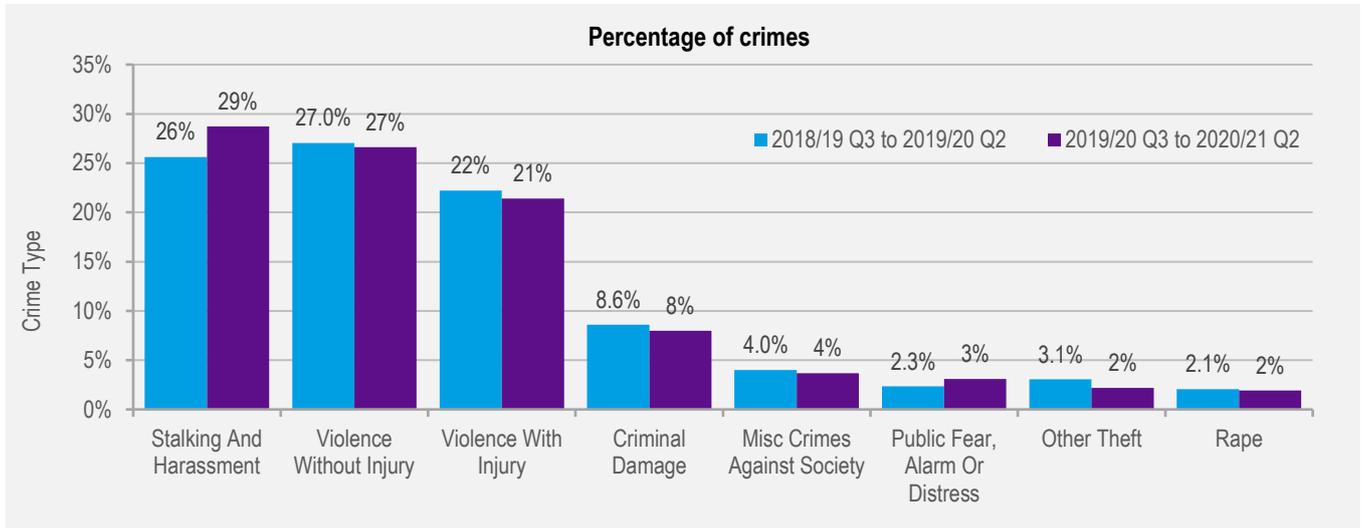
Data from South Yorkshire Police shows the number of DA crimes increasing each year, and the proportion of all crimes that are DA-related increasing from 14-17% since 2018-19.



### 3. Types of Domestic Abuse

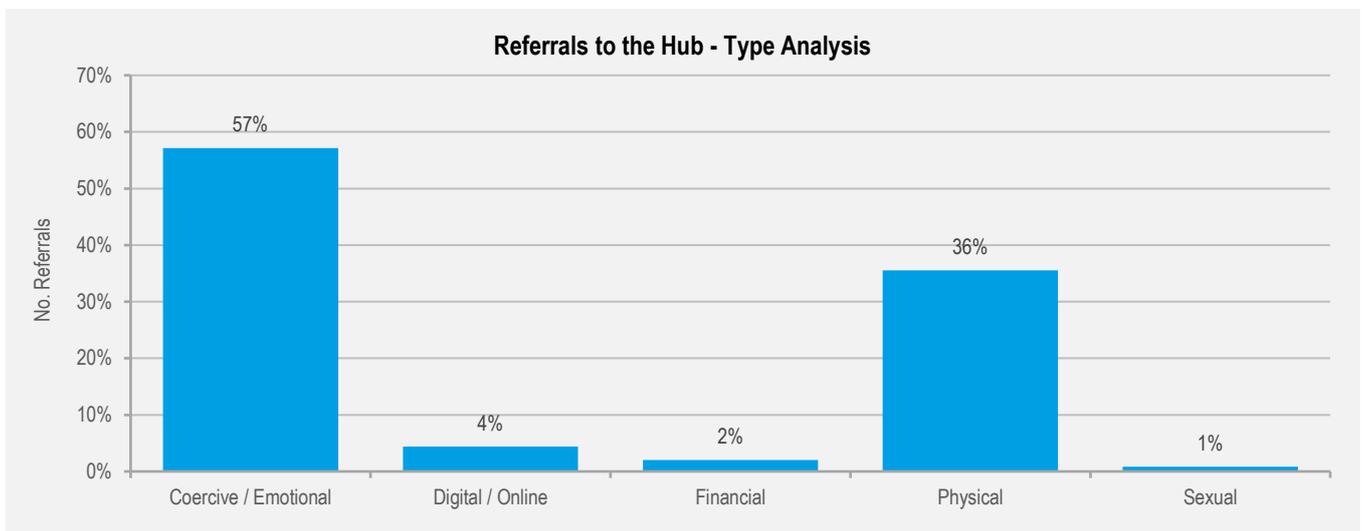
The following information is taken from data source 1) [South Yorkshire Violence Reduction Unit Area Profile](#) and is based on South Yorkshire Police crime data; data source 3) Doncaster IDVA service and data source 7) local service providers – Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub.

Because domestic abuse is a flag that can be applied to any crime, it is important to understand what kind of crimes make up this dataset. The graph below shows the crimes reported to South Yorkshire Police that, together, make up 95% of the domestic abuse dataset.



Violence is a big part of what is reported to the police, likely because it is the most obvious transgression to both victims and potential witnesses. Stalking and harassment is likely to occur after the victim has left an abusive relationship. In 2020-2021 Stalking and Harassment overtook Violence with Injury as the dominant crime type relating to domestic abuse.

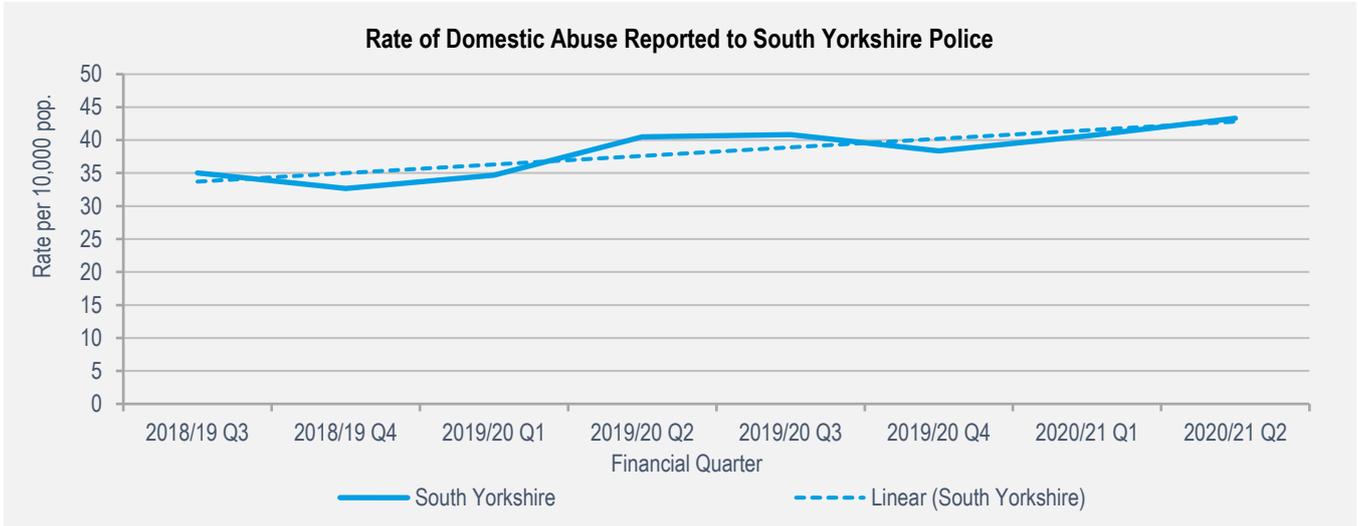
Referral data from the Hub shows that Coercive and Emotional domestic abuse is the most prevalent type (57%) followed by physical domestic abuse (36%).



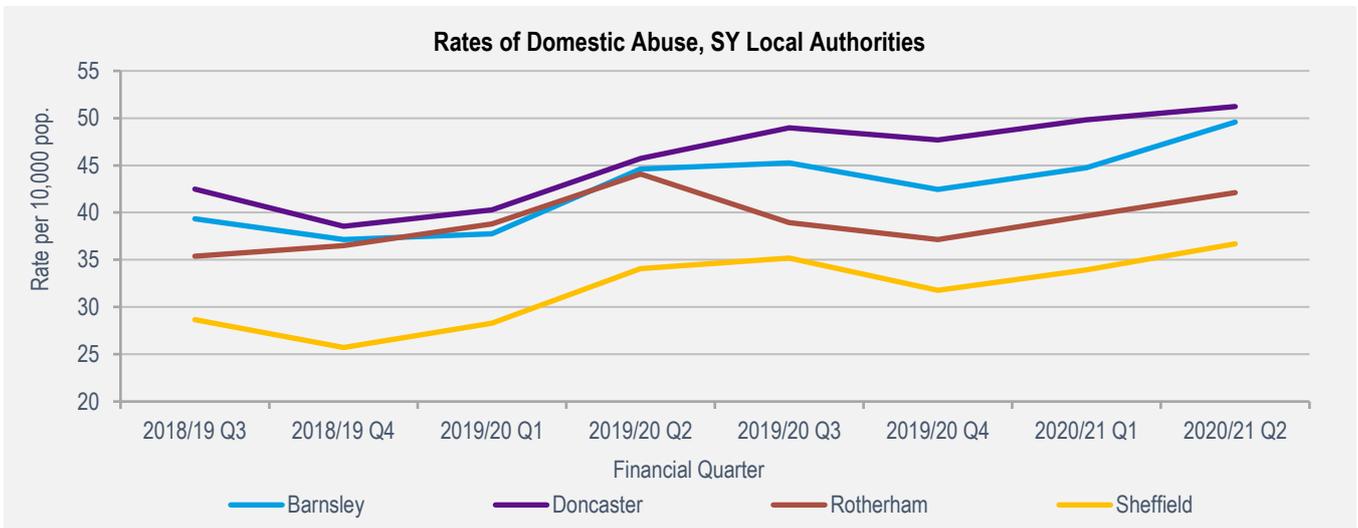
## 4. Rate of Domestic Abuse

Increased reporting of domestic abuse is often seen as a good thing, as it reflects increasing confidence in the police. This is supported by the rate of domestic abuse being stable in the Crime Survey of England and Wales<sup>1</sup>. This does not mean that increased reporting in South Yorkshire specifically represents improved confidence. The increase in reporting could represent an actual increase in domestic abuse.

Unlike all other crime types we have discussed in the South Yorkshire Area Profile, domestic abuse did not see a decrease during quarter 1 of 2020/21; during lockdown (see the graph below). In fact, there was an increase.



Sheffield has consistently had the lowest rate of domestic abuse out of all districts, at 116.7 crimes per 10,000 population in the 12 months the second time period. Doncaster was the highest at 167.0 crimes per 10,000 population for the same 12 months. Although they all started at different points, every district followed a similar pattern of gradually increasing from quarter 4 2019/20 to quarter 2 2020/21, likely because of lockdown.



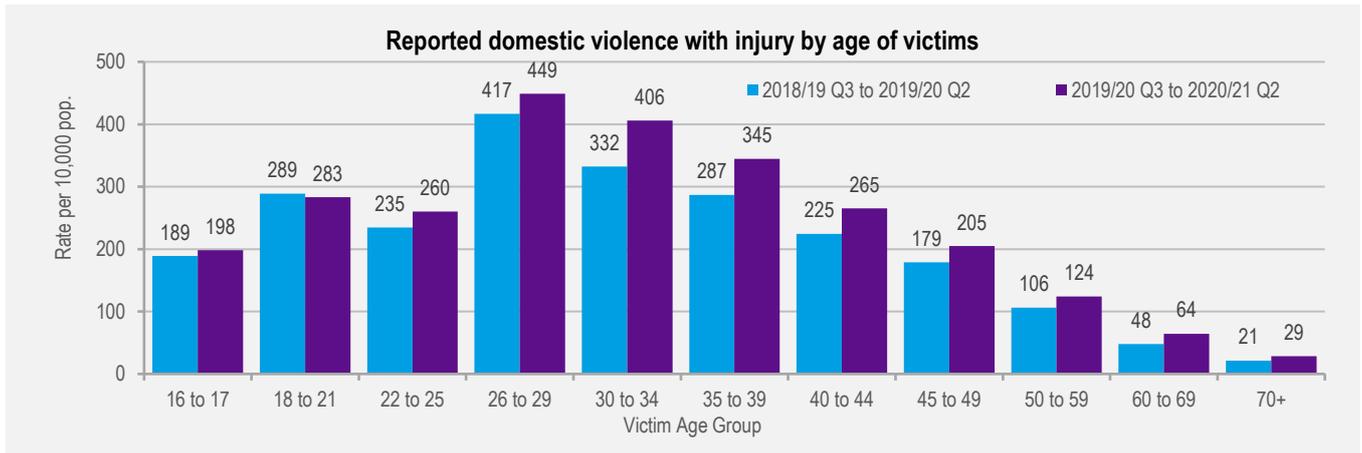
<sup>1</sup>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesoverview/november2020>

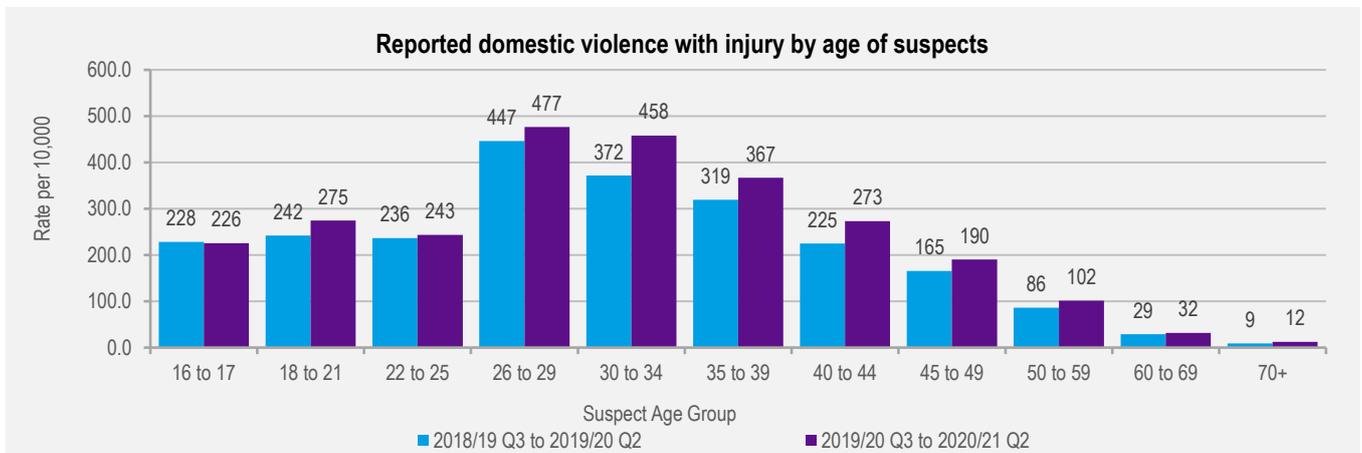
## 5. Age Analysis

As with all other forms of violent crime, DA violence affects different age groups to differing extents. The rates of victims and suspects are not directly comparable. Reporting for victim and suspect age is not consistent, and some incidents simply do not have a known suspect.

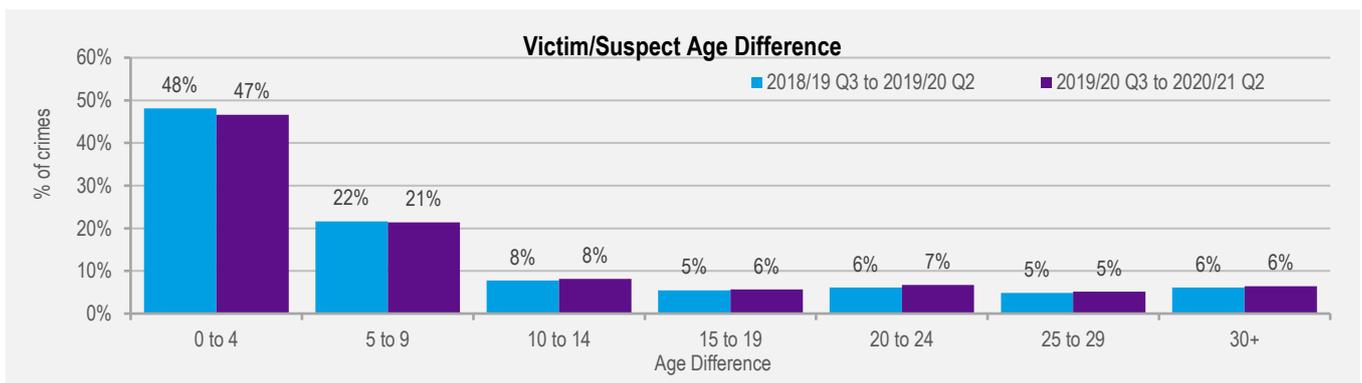
Victims of domestic abuse tend to be younger, but there is fair representation of all age groups unlike with some other crime types (see graph below from data source 1). As would be expected from the rate increasing, all age groups in the second time period showed an increase over the first time period. The age group most risk of victimisation from domestic abuse is 26 to 29 year olds, at 449 crimes per 10,000 population in the 12 months covered.



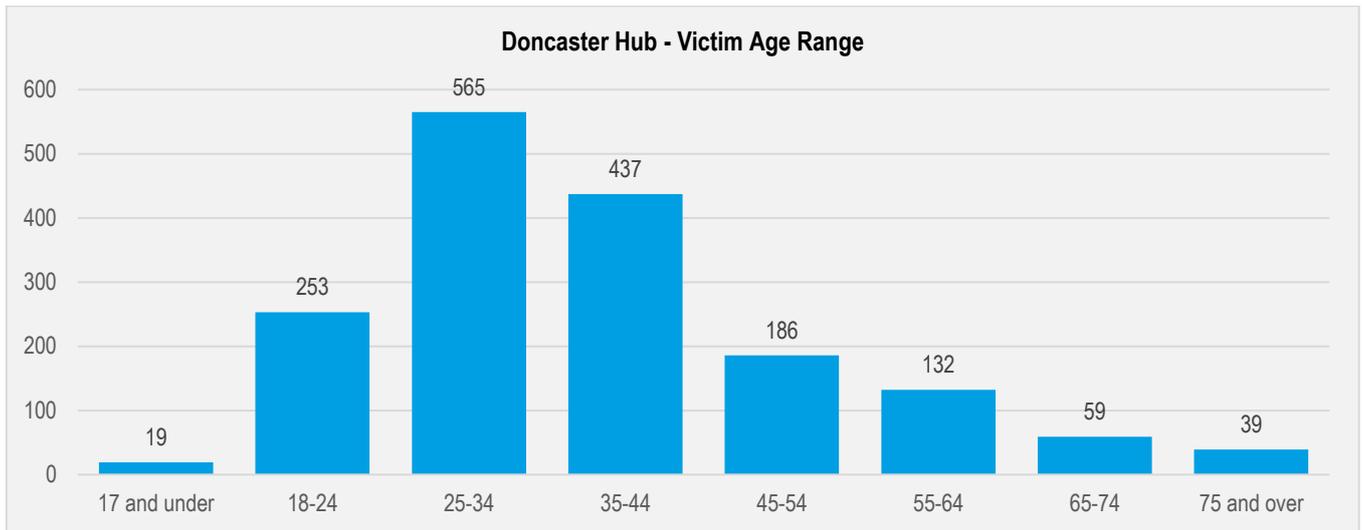
Suspects of domestic abuse follow a similar pattern to victims, although there are very few suspects over 70 (see graph below). All age groups have increased in rate between time periods, in line with the overall increase seen. This has not changed the pattern as increases were fairly evenly distributed. 26 to 29 year olds were the age group with the highest rate at 476.8 crimes per 10,000 population in the 12 months covered.



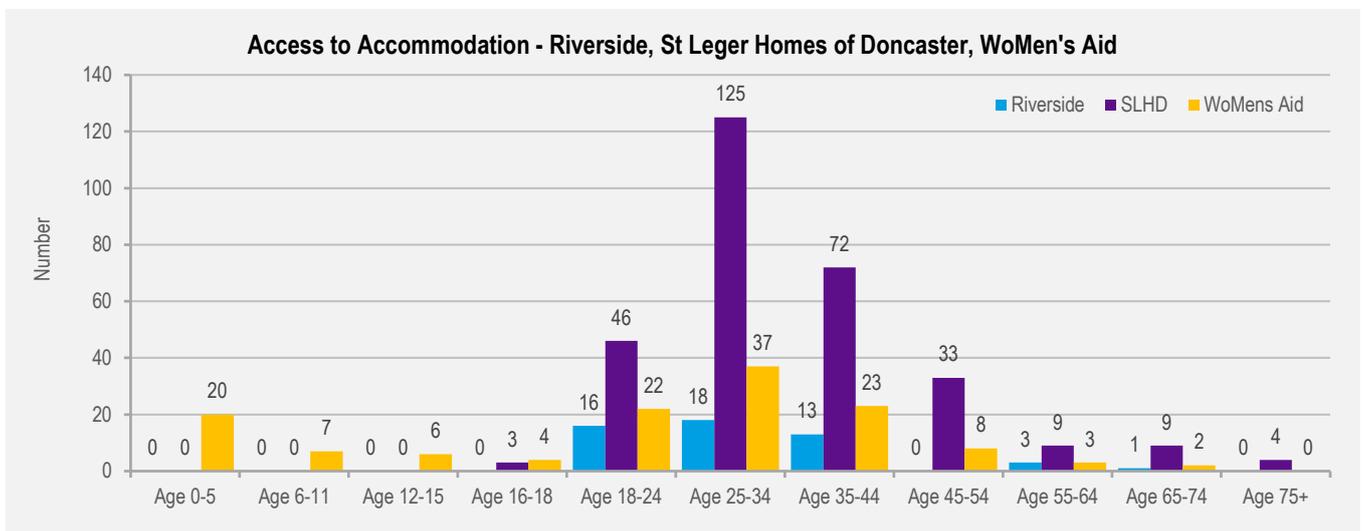
Victims and suspects of domestic abuse tend to be of a similar age, with 47% being within 0 to 4 years difference. This not unique to domestic abuse. For most crimes, the victim and suspect tend be within 0 to 4 years of each other, and 5 to 9 if not. There has not been much change between time periods either.



The most common age group of victims accessing Doncaster Hub is 24-34years, followed by 35-44years.



Data from Riverside, SLHD, and WoMen’s Aid shows the same age groups (25-34years,35-44years, ad 18-24years) being most prevalent in terms of people accessing accommodation.

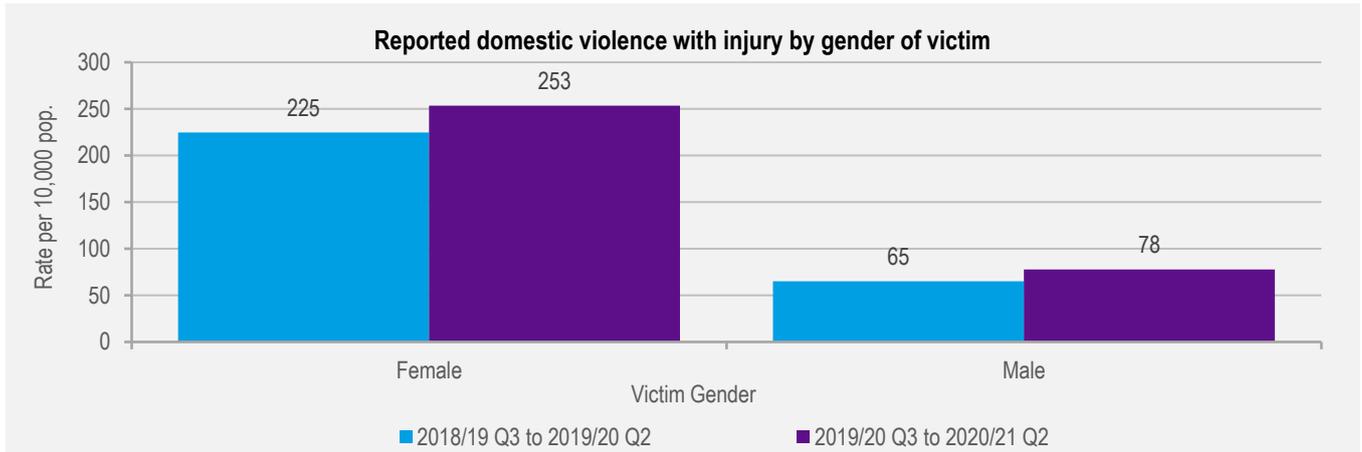


## 6. Gender Analysis

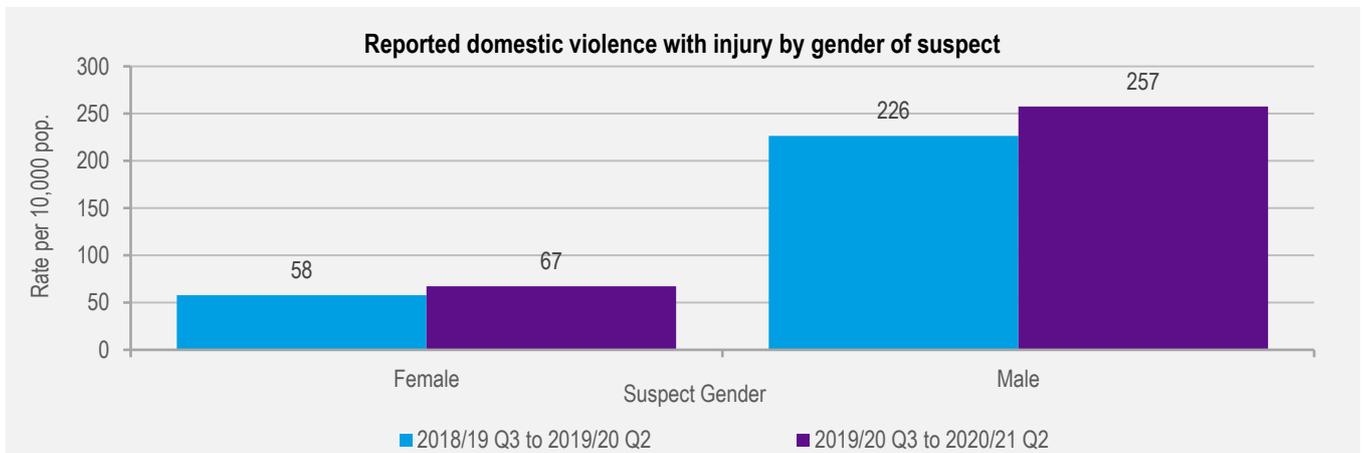
Where the gender of victims and suspects is reported, it is possible to compare the rates of domestic abuse committed against and by males and females. Due to recording practices at South Yorkshire Police and low numbers, it is not currently possible to give a rate for those who do not identify as male or female. Unlike previous gender comparisons, in domestic abuse cases the gender of the suspect should be known more reliably.

Overwhelmingly, more victims of reported domestic violence with injury were female. This is in contrast to every other crime type covered in the area. In the first time period, 78% of victims were female, and this only decreases to 77% for the second time period (Data source 1).

Both males and females reported more domestic abuse in the second time period. Although their initial rate was lower, males report 20% more domestic abuse crimes in the second time period. The rate for females increased 13%.



The majority of suspects were male, at 79% in both time periods. The rate of suspected offending by males increased 14% between time periods, whilst suspected offending by females increase 17% from a low base.

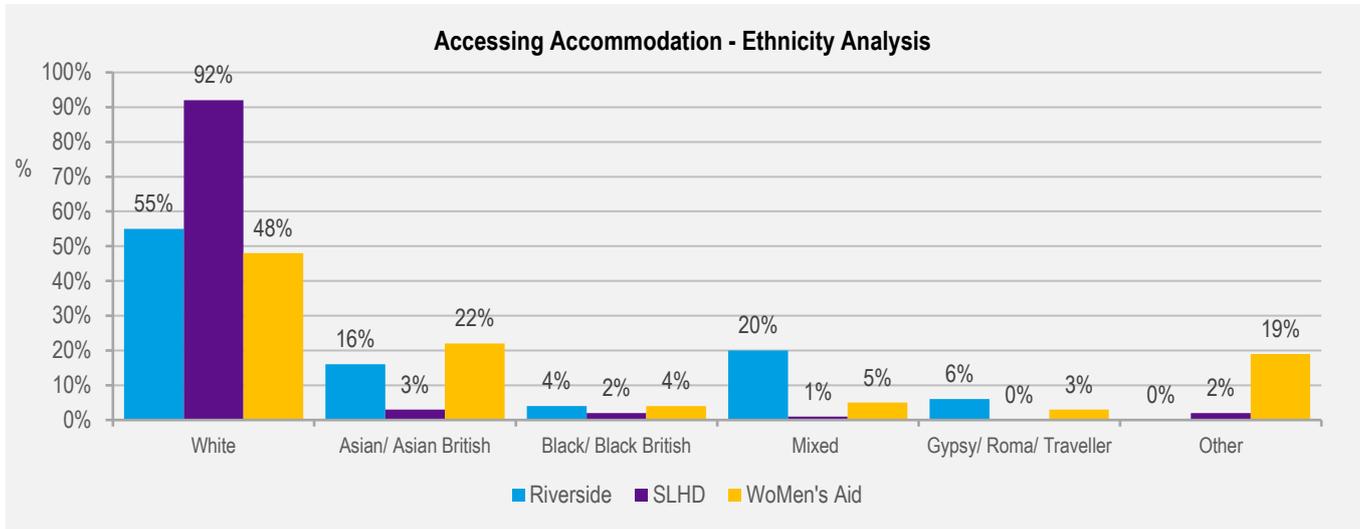


There was little change between the first and second time period for the proportion of crimes which were male-on-female (71% and 70% respectively). Male-on-female domestic abuse still represents the majority of crimes reported to the police. Female-on-male remained the second most common, at 14% in both time periods. In the second time period, male-on-male domestic abuse accounted for 9% of crimes and female-on-female accounted for 7%.

Data from the Hub is consistent with national trends in that women are the victims in 89% of referrals although increasingly men are coming forward and now equate 11% of referrals. Riverside is a female only refuge and so has 100% female accessing their accommodation. SLHD accommodation is majority female (86%), with 14% male. WoMen's Aid data shows a 54%/45% split between Female and Male, with 2% non-binary.

## 7. Ethnicity Analysis

92% of Doncaster residents are White British. The other two largest groups are Other White (3%) and Asian (3%) ([Doncaster State of the Borough 2017](#)). Data from SLHD shows 92% of people accessing their accommodation are White, whereas Riverside and WoMen’s Aid data shows only 55% and 48% White, respectively. The second most prevalent ethnicity at these two locations were 22% Asian/Asian British at WoMen’s Aid and 20% Mixed at Riverside.



Savelives data shows a small increasing trend since March 2020 in the proportion of Doncaster domestic abuse cases involving BME victims. Doncaster’s figure has increased from 10.7% in March 2020 to a high of 11.5% in September 2020, followed by a decrease to 11.1% in March 2021. During the same period, the national figure increased from 15.2% to 16.6%.

## 8. Disability Analysis

One in three referrals (33%) to the Hub identify as having a disability. Of which over a third (36%) have mental health issues.

Data from Riverside shows that 78% of people accessing their accommodation had mental health issues. Almost two-thirds (63%) of people accessing SLHD’s accommodation had mental health issues, 28% had physical/mobility impairments and 9% had a learning disability. 42% of people accessing WoMen’s Aid accommodation had disabilities, over half of which were Mental Health Issues.

	Riverside	SLHD	WoMen’s Aid
Physical Disability/Mobility Impairment (inc. Wheelchair Access Required)	2	66	6
Learning Difficulty		21	6
Mental Health Issues	40	146	29
Other Long-Term Health Condition	6		6
Children with Health Condition/s	3		5

Safelives data shows that the proportion of cases involving people with a disability is decreasing, but is significantly higher than the national proportions. Doncaster’s figures decreased from 20.6% in March 2020 to 11.2% in March 2021. The national figures over the same period showed a slight increase albeit much lower 6.5% and 7.5% respectively.

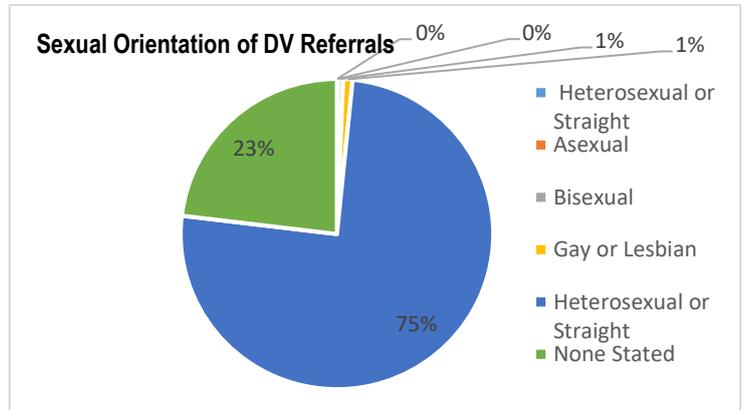
## 9. Sexual Orientation/Identity Analysis

Nationally, 25% of lesbian and bisexual women have experienced domestic abuse in a relationship (Stonewall, 2017). Almost half (49%) of gay and bisexual men have experienced at least one incident of domestic abuse from a family member or partner since the age of 16 (Stonewall, 2017). 80% of trans people have experienced emotional, sexual, or physical abuse from a partner or ex-partner (Scottish Transgender Alliance, 2010)

Data from the DA Hub show that three quarters of victims are Heterosexual with between a fifth and a quarter not stating their sexual identity. Less than 2% were Asexual, Bisexual Gay or Lesbian.

Data from safe accommodation providers show a similar picture, with an even greater weighting towards Heterosexual.

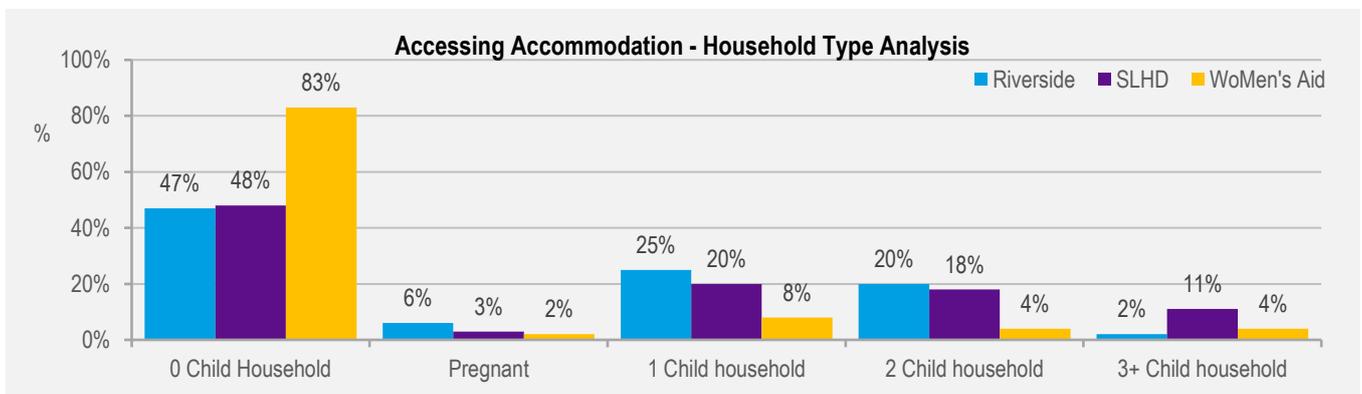
Housing Options/Homelessness services do not hold data on this matter.



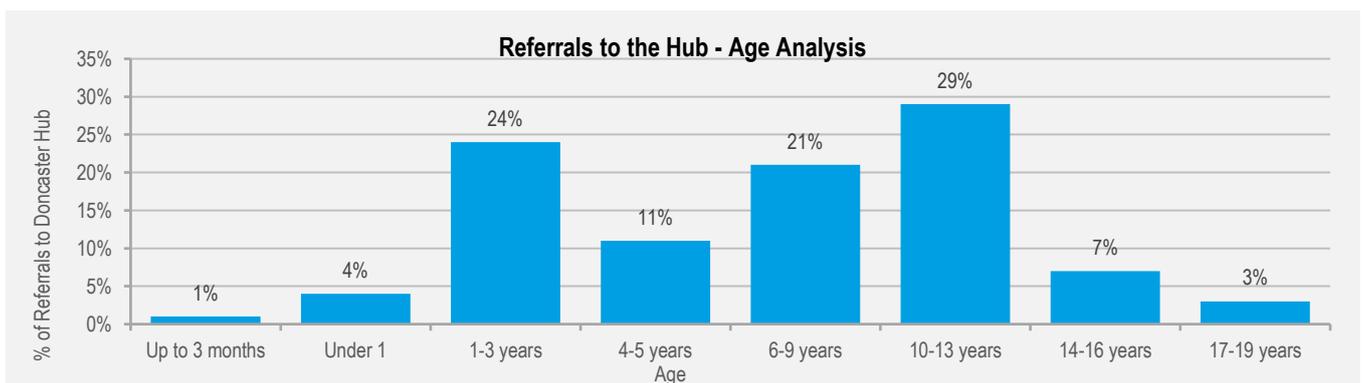
Savelives data shows that the proportion of cases in Doncaster involving LGBT victims is increasing whilst nationally it's staying relatively stable. Nationally, the proportion has increased slightly from 1.3% in March 2020 to 1.4% in March 2021. Doncaster's figures show a much lower starting point of 0.2% in March 2020 increasing to just below the national figure at 1.3% in March 2021.

## 10. Household Type Analysis

Both Riverside and SLHD see an even split between people with and without children accessing their accommodation. Around 3%-6% are pregnant. An issue with accommodation size is that the occupancy of some rooms is limited to one adult and 3 children. Use of WoMen's Aid however, is heavily skewed (83%) towards households with no children.

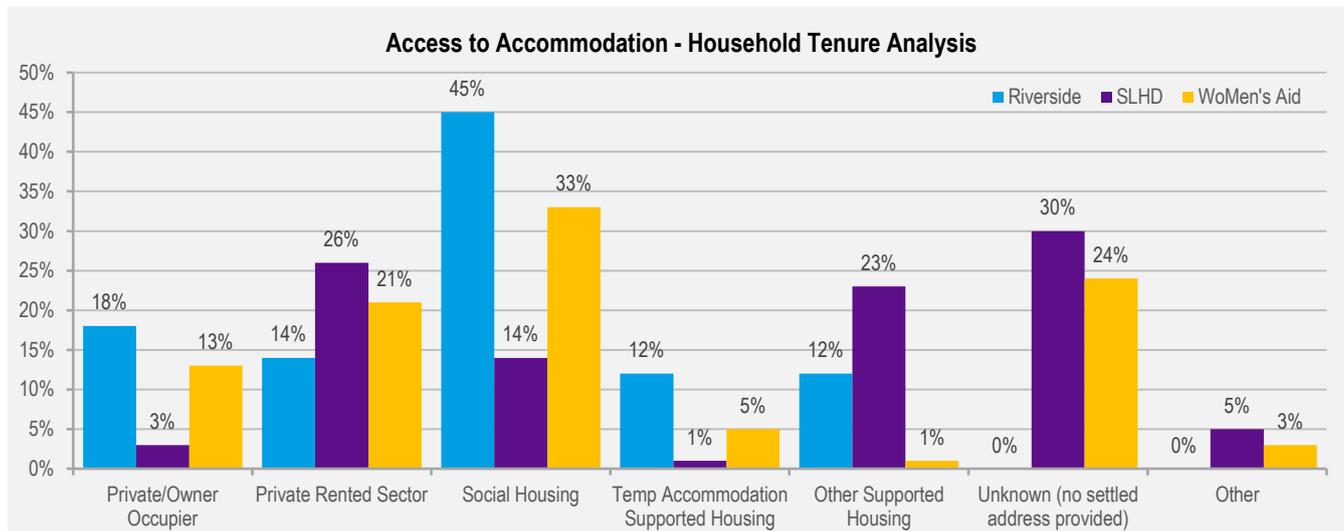


A significant proportion of referrals to the Doncaster Hub identify as having children at 81%. More recently, data has been collected on the development age range of children. The data shows that the majority of children in the household who may be witnessing domestic abuse are of primary school age.



## 11. Housing Tenure Analysis

Social Housing tenants (46%) were by far the largest tenure group accessing Riverside accommodation with more than twice owner-occupiers (18%) and private renters (14%). The picture was slightly different for SLHD accommodation with private renters (26%) being the highest (known) tenure group followed by other supported housing (23%). For WoMen’s Aid, a third were Social Housing tenants and just over a fifth were Private Rented Sector tenants



## 12. Employment Status, Income Analysis

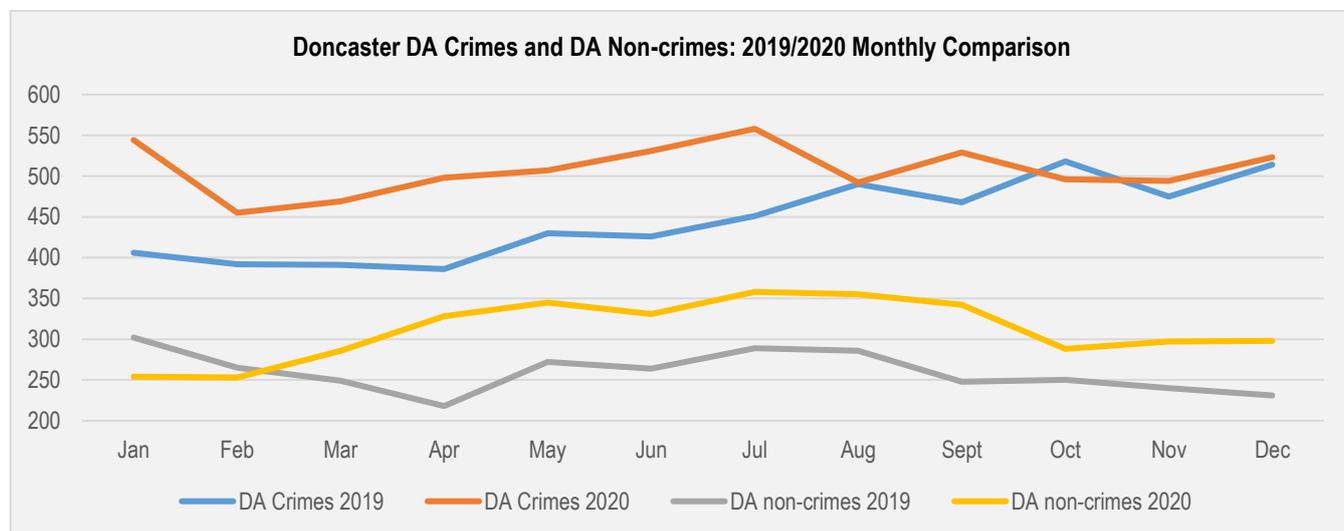
Riverside data shows the vast majority (96%) of those accessing their accommodation being unemployed. It also showed that there was an even split between those that received/did not receive benefits. WoMen’s Aid data showed only 11% were in employment, and 89% were in receipt of benefits. Cost of accessing the refuge is a barrier to some; If the individual is unemployed then the majority of costs are covered by benefits. However, most people will need to give up their job to move to a refuge due to the risks.

## 13. Temporal Analysis

### Month of the Year

Comparing DA crimes in 2020 to 2019, Doncaster data shows marked increases across the months of January through to July (inclusive); followed by similar volumes for the last quarter of the calendar year.

Comparing DA non-crimes, there were higher volumes from March onwards for the rest of the year.



The scale of the annual increase was significant in many cases.

Almost every month of the year saw an increase on the previous year; often with a double-digit percentage increase of up to 50%.

The table show this in figures with a percentage change. The data is based on incidents that are on Connect<sup>2</sup>.

	DA Crime			DA Non-Crime		
	2019	2020	% Change	2019	2020	% Change
Jan	406	544	34%	302	254	-16%
Feb	392	455	16%	265	253	-5%
Mar	391	469	20%	249	286	15%
Apr	386	498	29%	218	328	50%
May	430	507	18%	272	345	27%
Jun	426	531	25%	264	331	25%
Jul	451	558	24%	289	358	24%
Aug	490	492	0%	286	355	24%
Sep	468	529	13%	248	342	38%
Oct	518	496	-4%	250	288	15%
Nov	475	494	4%	240	297	24%
Dec	514	523	2%	231	298	29%
Total	5347	6096	14%	3114	3735	20%

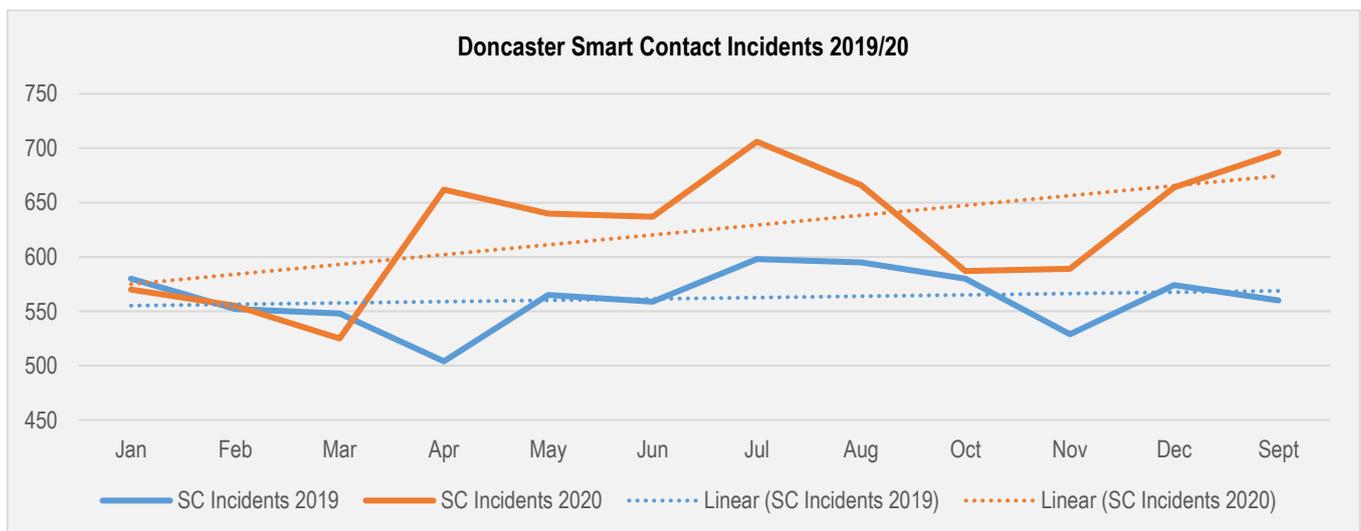
	DA Crime			DA Non-Crime		
	2020	2021	% Change	2020	2021	% Change
Jan	544	497	-9%	254	261	3%
Feb	455	373	-18%	253	245	-3%
Mar	469	526	12%	286	258	-10%
Apr	498	438	12%	328	221	-33%

Partial data for 2021 shows an overall reduction on previous year figures<sup>3</sup>.

The total number of crimes in Doncaster reduced slightly (5%), but the DA crimes increase of 14% means the percentage of DA crimes as a proportion of all crimes increased from 14% to 17%.

	2019	2020
Recorded (connect) crimes	37888	36151
DA crimes	5347	6096
DA crimes as percentage of all crimes	14%	17%

In terms of Smart Contact data (calls), the graph and table below give a Doncaster-specific breakdown showing changes between 2019 and 2020<sup>4</sup>.



<sup>2</sup> Data source: <http://bi-live:9502/analytics/saw.dll?PortalPages>

<sup>3</sup> <http://bi-live:9502/analytics/saw.dll?PortalPages>

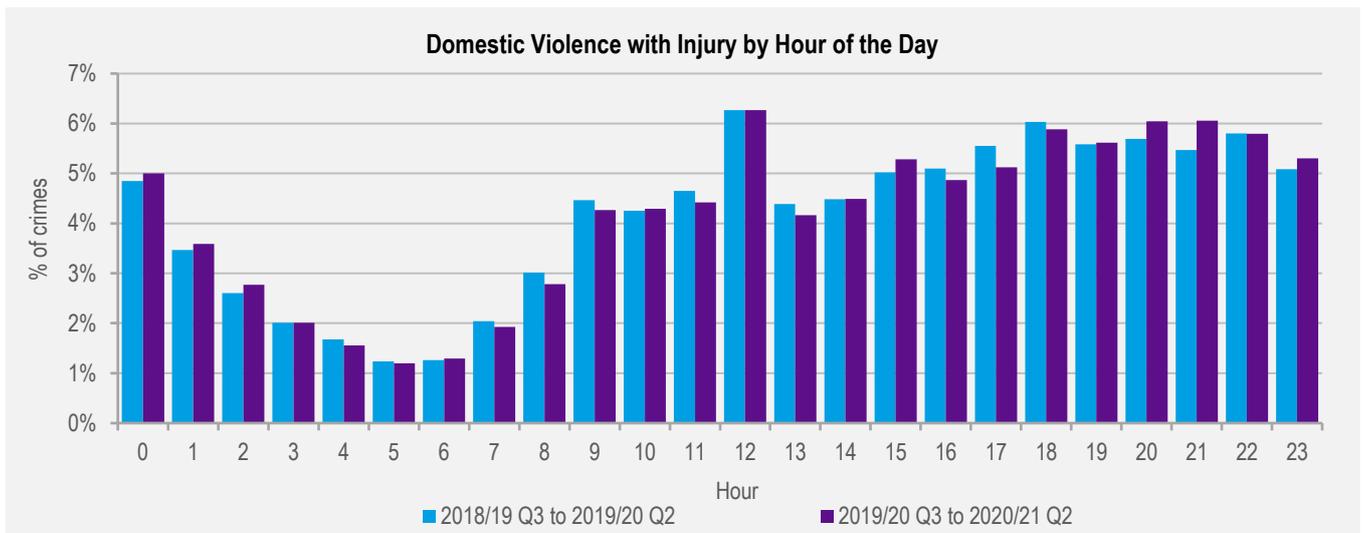
<sup>4</sup> Data Source: <http://bi-live:9502/analytics/saw.dll?PortalPages>

Data based on Smart Contact incidents with DA Qualifier

	Doncaster			Force-Wide		
	2019	2020	% Change	2019	2020	% Change
Jan	580	570	0%	2097	2198	5%
Feb	552	555	-2%	2040	2120	4%
Mar	548	525	1%	2229	2143	-4%
Apr	504	662	-4%	2137	2423	12%
May	565	640	31%	2373	2565	7%
Jun	559	637	13%	2312	2367	2%
Jul	598	706	14%	2502	2567	3%
Aug	595	666	18%	2604	2581	-1%
Sept	560	696	12%	2334	2417	3%
Oct	580	587	24%	2256	2178	-4%
Nov	529	589	1%	2214	2110	-5%
Dec	574	664	11%	2463	2357	-4%
Total	6744	7497	16%	27561	28026	2%

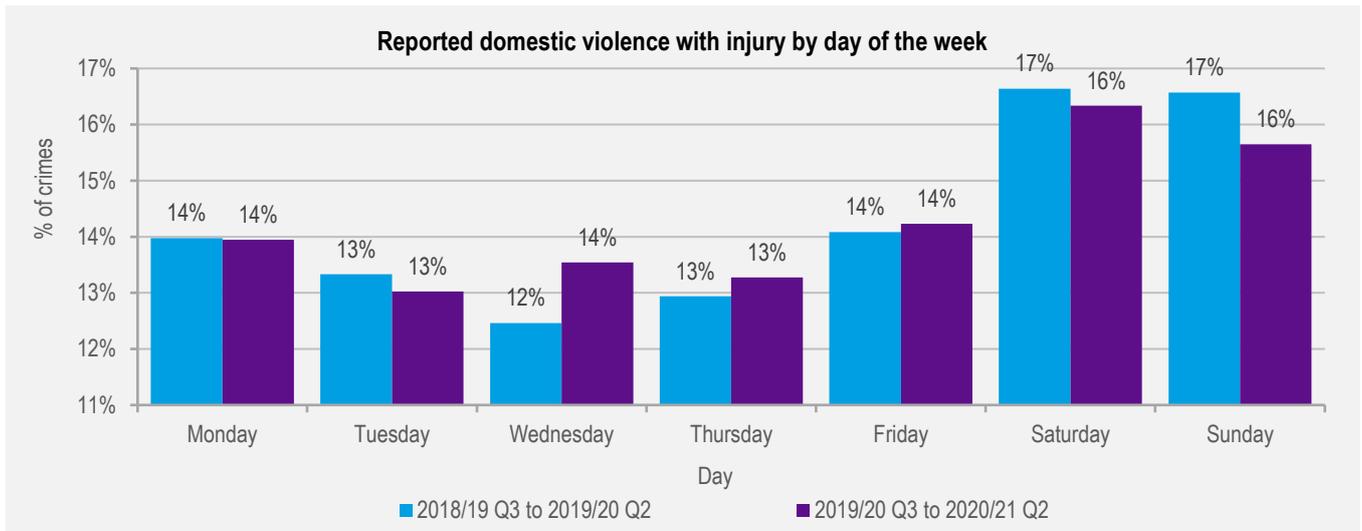
**Time of the Day**

Because a large number of reported domestics were historic, it was decided to only analyse committed dates which occurred within the 24 months before September 30<sup>th</sup> 2020. Domestic abuse happens at all hours, and the pattern has not changed between time periods. Domestic abuse shows less obvious peak times than other crimes, with the possible exception of 12pm. This may be an artefact of people not recalling the exact time and it being recorded as the middle of the day. We do remove 00:00:00 for the same reason, but it is less clear if 12:00:00 records are erroneous or not.

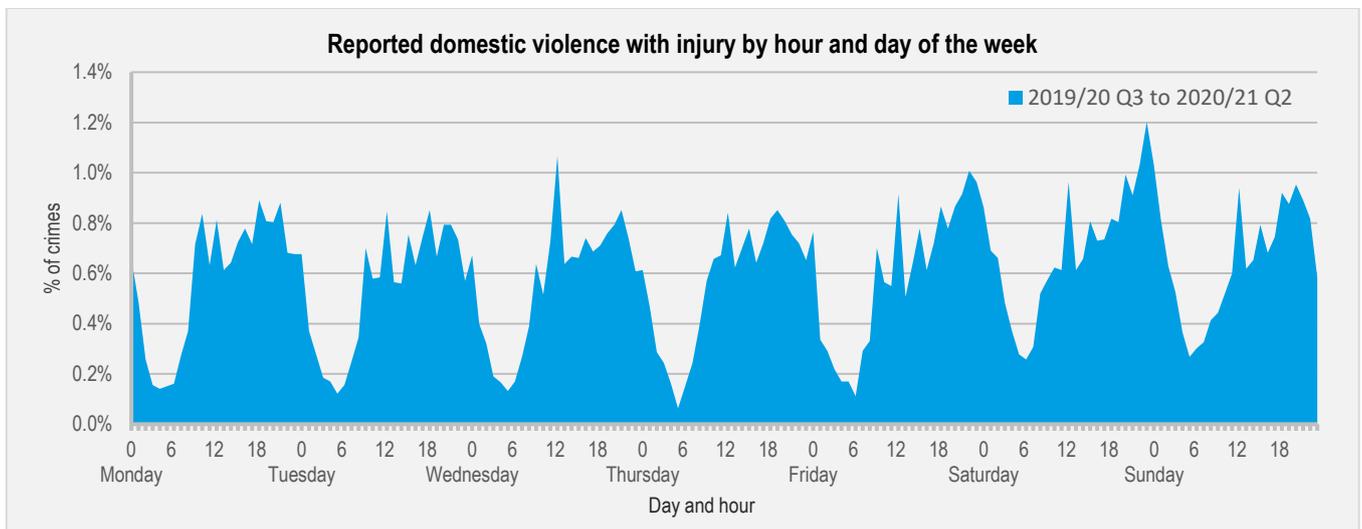


## Day of the Week

Domestic abuse is also fairly unique for having a fair distribution of crimes across the week, with only a little bias towards the weekend. This pattern has also changed little between the two time periods (see graph below).



These graphs can be combined to give an overview of domestic violence with injury across the week (see graph below). To aid interpretation, we have only used data from the second time period. As with individual hour and day analyses, the result is very close to what we observed during the first time period. Crimes in the early hours of one day's morning would be better understood as a continuation of the previous night, especially for weekend. Domestic abuse has a fairly unique pattern in that there is another increase in crimes Sunday evening, whilst for most other crime types Sunday's crimes tend to be a continuation of Saturday night.



Limitations: Time stamps of 00:00:00 were removed, as this is often inappropriately applied. As such, we are underestimating the number of incidents reported as being committed at midnight.

## 14. Spatial Analysis

Doncaster Children Services Trust holds data on social care referrals where Domestic Abuse is a presenting issue, broken down by Doncaster sub-geographies. This is currently only available at a Locality level (i.e. Doncaster North, East, South, and Central).

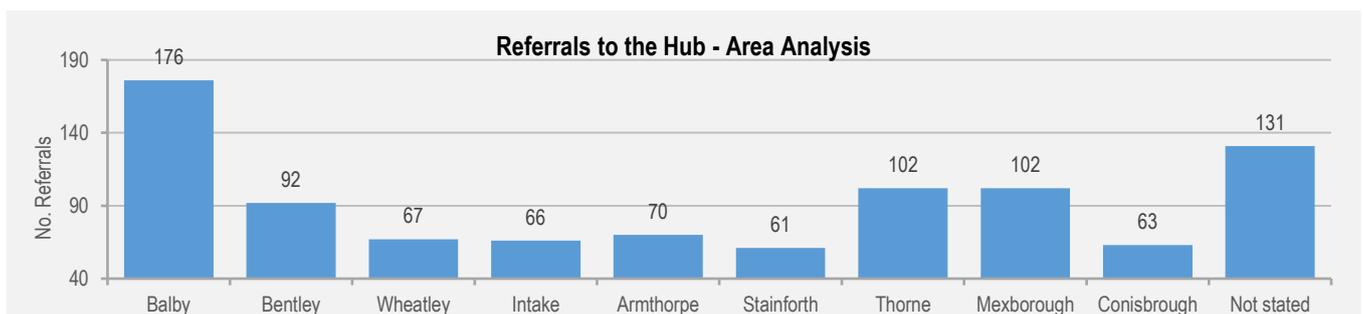
This dataset shows than a greater proportion of presentation are from the Central locality (30%), with a relatively even split between the East, North and South Localities (20%-24%).

	Central	East	North	South	Unknown	
May-20	66	45	39	35	3	188
Jun-20	66	37	39	33	4	179
Jul-20	70	33	59	53	3	218
Aug-20	45	29	29	36	2	141
Sep-20	87	40	54	52	1	234
Oct-20	50	48	32	44	0	174
Nov-20	33	32	48	48	2	163
Dec-20	59	48	47	33	7	194
Jan-21	41	39	53	55	3	191
Feb-21	35	24	46	35	4	144
Mar-21	5	3	7	6	7	28
Apr-21	4	2	3	6	6	21
Overall	561	380	456	436	42	1875
Percentage	30%	20%	24%	23%	2%	
Percentage Range	18%-37%	10%-28%	14%-32%	17%-29%	0%-29%	

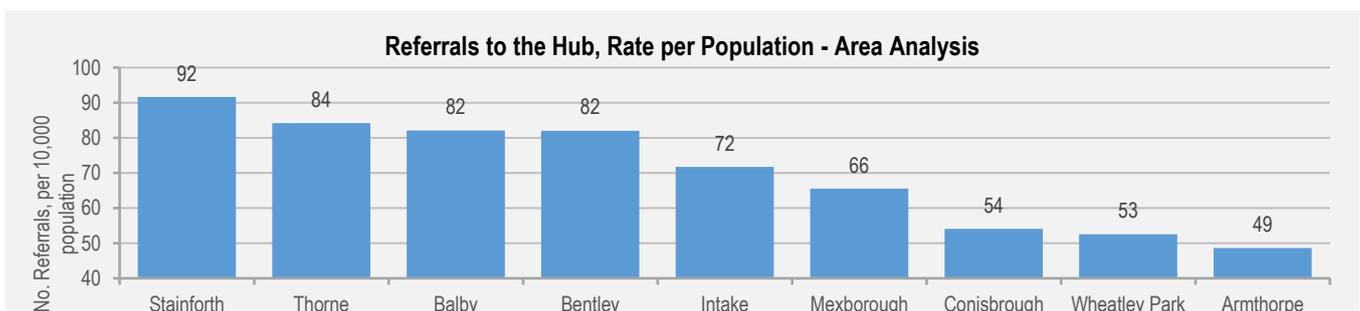
Referral data for the Hub shows the same picture, with a greater proportion coming from the Central Locality area (33%) with an even split between East, North and South Localities (22%-23%).

	Central	East	North	South
Overall	577	384	395	387
Percentage	33%	22%	23%	22%

Specific settlement-level analysis of the Hub data shows that Balby stands out within the urban centre with almost twice as many as the next prevalent settlement (Bentley). The main towns of Thorne and Mexborough rank second followed by the main towns of Armthorpe, Conisbrough and Stainforth. This is expected given that the urban centre and main towns are the population centres within Doncaster. None of the borough's service towns or villages stand out as having a larger prevalence of referrals than its population proportion.



Taking the populations of these communities into account, and considering the rate per 10,000 population puts Stainforth at the top, with 92, followed by Thorne, Balby and Bentley with 84, 82, 82 respectively.



## 15. Service Mapping

This section describes the safe accommodation provision services in Doncaster.

### Riverside Care and Support

Doncaster Council has commissioned Riverside Care and Support to provide refuge and dispersed accommodation for people fleeing domestic abuse from Doncaster and from out of area. The refuge provides support for women and children while the dispersed accommodation can be used to support male victims of domestic abuse, larger families or used as move-on accommodation while alternative housing is sought.

Riverside also deliver outreach support for victims of domestic regardless of gender. This consists of practical and emotional support. Referrals for the Outreach support come through the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub.

### Phoenix WoMen’s Aid

Phoenix WoMen’s Aid is an independent specialist domestic abuse charity. They provide refuge provision for men and women (in separate refuges) fleeing domestic abuse, from Doncaster and from out of area. They also provide counselling, group sessions, outreach support and are specialists in supporting people with immigration issues. Phoenix WoMen’s Aid also have strong links with a number of minority groups and communities in Doncaster. Victims of domestic abuse can access Phoenix WoMen’s Aid services directly or via the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub.

## 16. Identification, Disclosures and Referrals

Doncaster has seen unprecedented increases in Domestic Abuse referrals across the core partnership.

Year	DA Hub		IDVA*		DCST		Police	
	Referrals	% Change	Referrals	% Change	Referrals	% Change	Referrals	% Change
19/20	1567	+19%	904	+56%	1145	+47%	5347 DA crime 3114 DA non-crime	+14% DA Crime +20% non-crime
20/21	1858		1406		1687		6096 crime 3735 DA non-crime	

\*IDVA: Independent Domestic Violence Advocates

### The Hub

The Hub deals with the Standard and Medium Risk Domestic Abuse referrals and received 1858 between April 2020 and March 2021, which is an 19% increase on the previous year 19/20. In line with national trends, women are the victims in 89% of referrals although increasingly men are coming forward and now equate to 11% of the referrals made to the Hub. The most common type of domestic abuse is coercive and emotional at 57%, followed by physical at 36%, Digital/online (4%), Financial (2%) and sexual (1%).

When looking at the national and regional statistics, Doncaster appears to be bucking the trend with higher figures and there appear to be correlations with the high number of effective social media campaigns. South Yorkshire Police remain the highest referrer to the Hub at 71% (1360). Throughout the pandemic, domestic abuse partners have delivered a number of effective social media campaigns to tackle the acceptance of domestic abuse which is prevalent in communities and there has been an increase in referrals from neighbours, friends and family who are concerned for a victim to 16% of referrals (304).

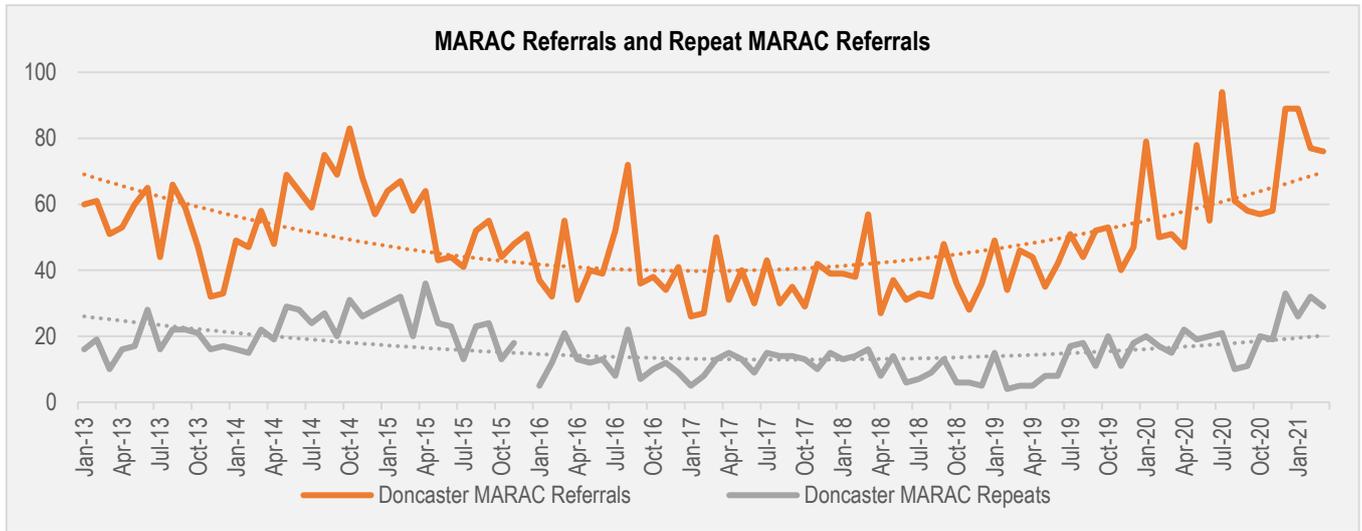
### Independent Domestic Violence Advocates

The IDVA team have seen unprecedented demand for 2020/21 with 1406 referrals which is a 55.64% increase in workload from the previous year. Although there are a number of pathways in for a referral to the IDVAs, South Yorkshire Police remain the highest referrer with 89% of all referrals (1257). The Doncaster Children’s Service Trust are the next highest referrer at 2% (29) and then Riverside 2% (24).

Safelives recommend an Advisor should support around 100 new clients per year. With the 587 victims the current rate per Advisor for Doncaster is 117.4. With the recent recruitment campaign this figure will come down to within the Safelives level.

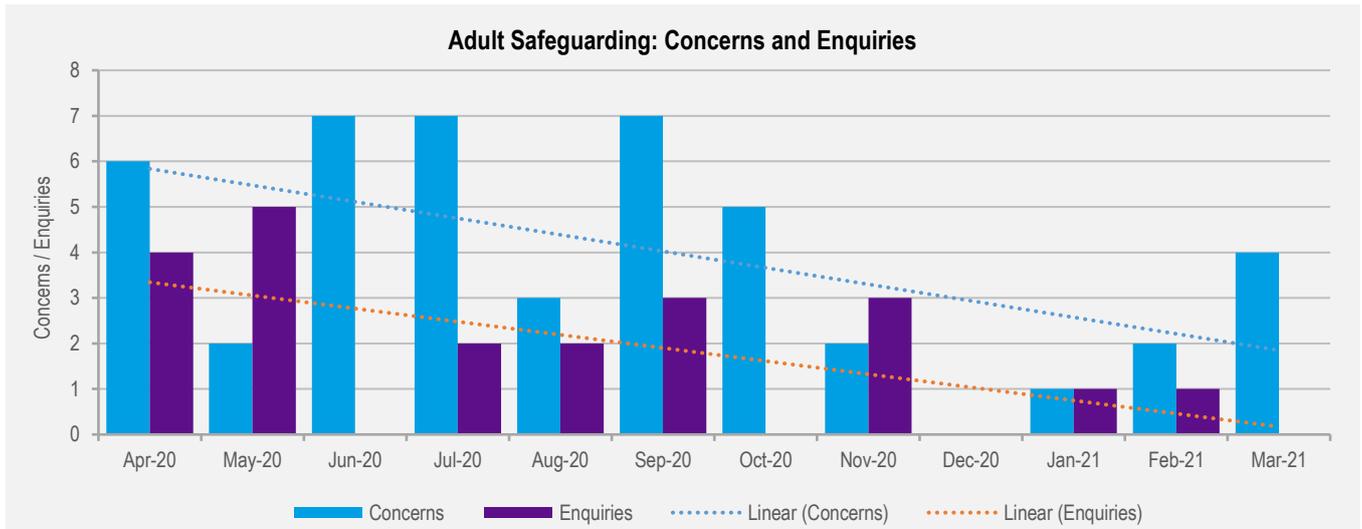
**MARAC referrals and repeats**

The data below from South Yorkshire Police shows a decreasing trend in MARAC Referrals for around 3.5 years from 2013 to mid 2016, followed by an increasing trend from mid 2016 to early 2021. MARAC repeat cases follows the same pattern, only with a smaller decrease and increase either side of mid 2016.



**Adults Safeguarding – Reports of Concern and Enquires**

Adults Safeguarding data shows a decreasing trend across the 2020-21 year for both Concerns and Enquiries, although the scale of numbers and the reduction in absolute terms is not large.



**Riverside Refuge/Safe accommodation referrals**

- Data shows 51 referrals between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021.
- Three quarters were from outside of Doncaster (38/51).
- Two fifths were first time referrals (21/51).
- Average length of stay is 16 weeks (112 days).
- Most common reasons for being denied access to services: Breach of address of safe accommodation, perpetrator living too close to refuge, substance misuse still active, wanting longer-term support.
- There were 14 unsuccessful referrals where the individuals could not be supported.
- Information sharing between organisations, which results in the need for victims to be questioned multiple times

## 17. Additional Insights

Information and data (April 2020 – March 2021) from Riverside provides the following insights.

Immigration Status	2 people had no immigration leave or expired leave. Grants are needed to fund if no social care involvement. Therefore Immigration status is a barrier for some people, particularly if there are no children involved.
Language	2 people required a translator/interpreter – a telephone based interpretation service is available. 8 people had low literacy.
Culture/Faith	Refuge does not accept male children older than 16 but they can be accommodated in dispersed accommodation. There are provisions in place for different belief if not this will be sought on a needs basis.
Violence against women and girls	There were 8 people that were a victim of honour-based violence.

A range of datasets from three of our accommodation providers (Riverside, St Leger Homes of Doncaster and WoMen’s Aid) identifies three key factors:

- Homelessness and Rough Sleeping
- Alcohol Misuse
- Offending history

	Riverside	SLHD	WoMens’ aid
Care Leaver	2	4	2
Service Personnel/Armed Forces		4	
Offending History	15	33	
Homeless	1	41	2
Rough Sleeper	0	16	1
Alcohol Misuse	10	22	4
Drug Misuse	8	23	4
Sex Work			1
Legal Support			6
Financial Support			12

## 18. Public Consultation

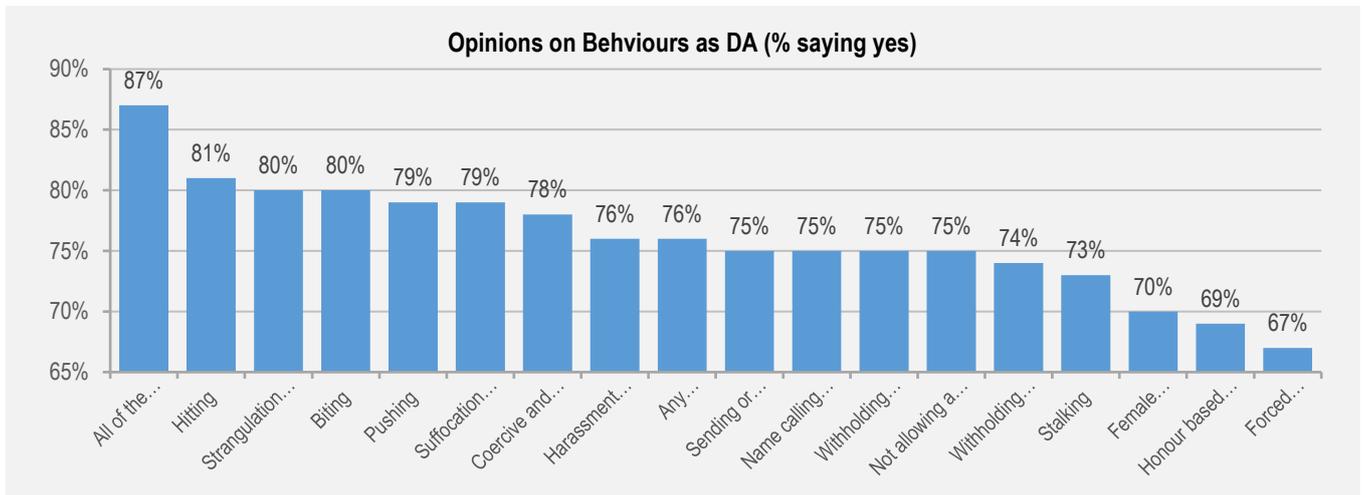
- Public consultation included a series of short surveys, hosted on the ‘survey monkey’ website.
- Different surveys were produced for the general public, for practitioners, for victims of domestic abuse, and for perpetrators of domestic abuse.
- There were 216 responses from the public, 123 from practitioners, 100 from victims and 4 from perpetrators.

### General public

95% of general public responders knew that DA could be between people in families not just those in a relationship. But 22% didn’t know that it’s still DA if the abuse continues after a relationship has ended.

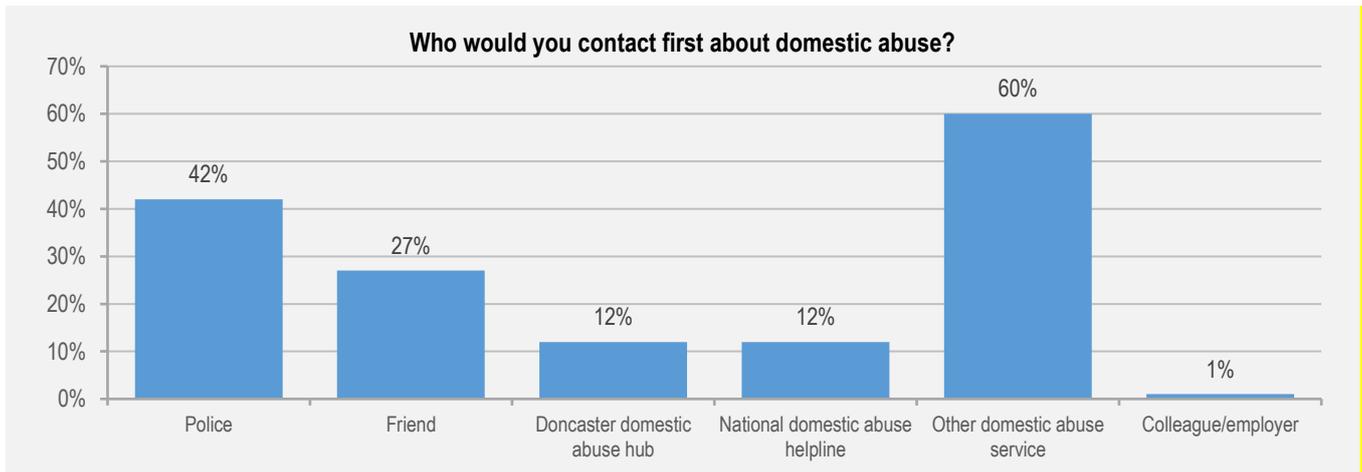
Opinions on whether different behaviours were DA showed a lack of universal understanding and there were some relatively low proportions for certain types.

- Only 87% said that all of the behaviours listed (below) were DA.
- 80-81% said Yes to: Hitting, Strangulation (incl attempting to) and Biting.
- 76-79% said Yes to: Pushing, Suffocation (incl attempting to), Coercive and controlling behaviour, harassment, and any unwanted sexual attention or acts by a partner, ex-partner or family member.
- 73-75% said Yes to: Sending or threatening to share intimate pictures of a partner or ex-partner, Name calling or trying to belittle or undermine a partner, ex-partner or family member; Withholding or controlling money, Not allowing a partner or family member to work; Withholding medication or giving too much medication; Stalking.
- 67-70% said Yes: Female genital mutilation; Honour based abuse, Forced marriage.

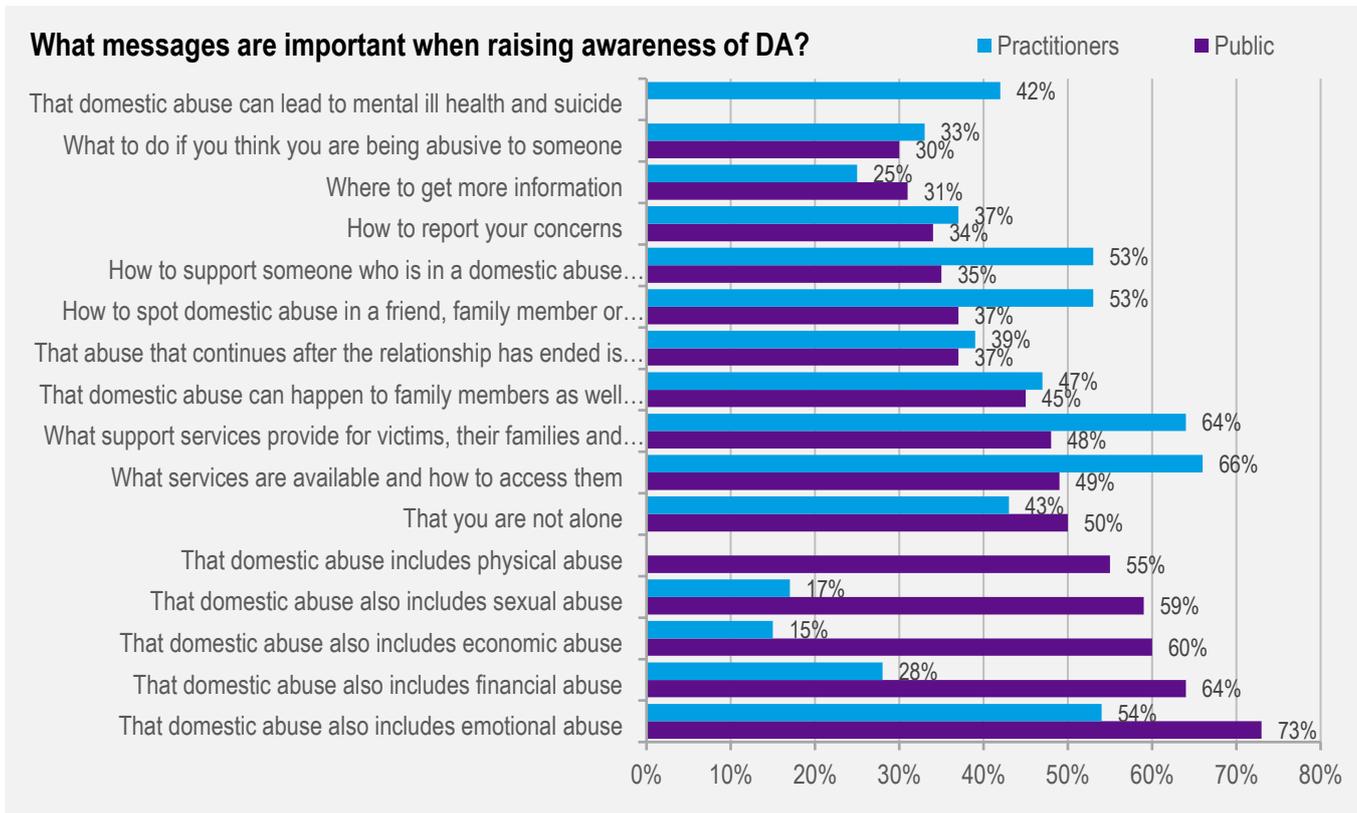


Only half of all responders said they would know how to get help/what services are available for themselves or a friend/family member if they were in an abusive relationship.

When asked who they would contact first about domestic abuse, 42% named the Police, with only 12% naming the Doncaster DA Hub. The same proportion would contact a national DA helpline, and 27% would go to a friend first. 60% answered 'Other DA service' but additional detail often included comments such as 'don't know', 'it depends on the situation', and 'dealing with it [themselves]'.



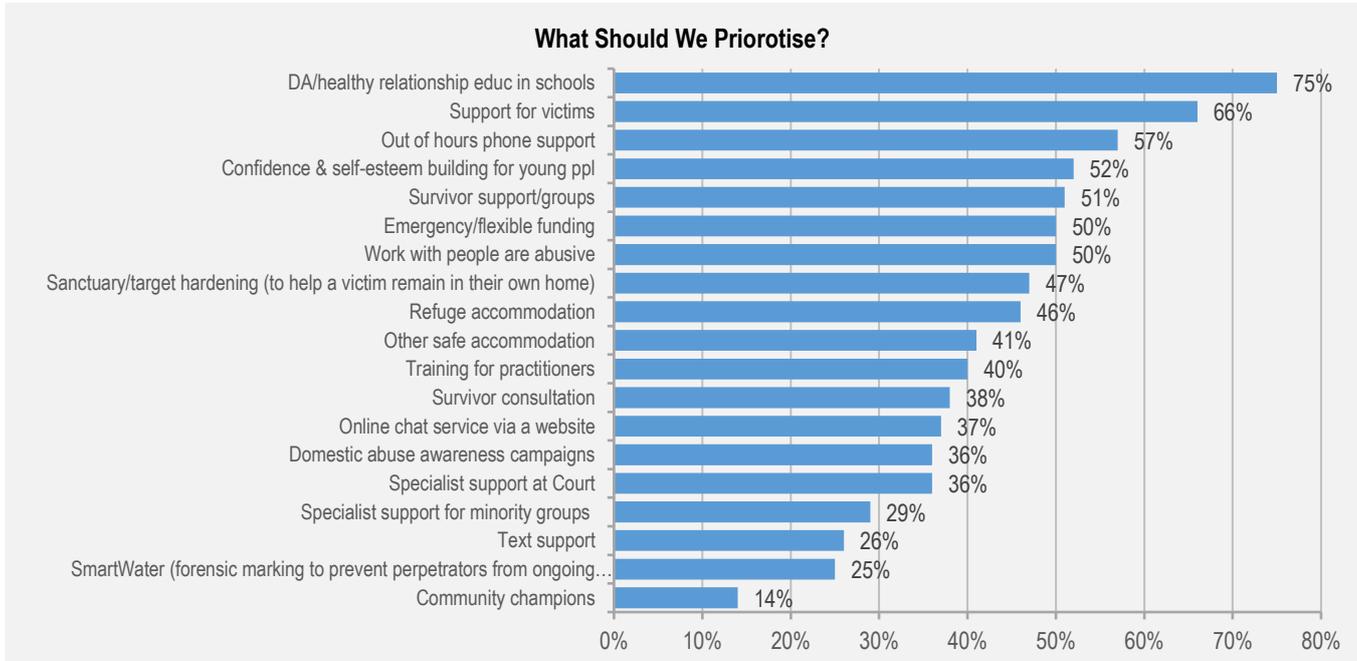
98% of responders thought there should be more awareness of DA generally. 99% felt more awareness raising aimed at young people is needed. Regarding what messages are most important in such a campaign, practitioners tended to focus on information about what services were available and how to access them; whereas the general public tended to focus more on what constitutes domestic abuse and its different types/forms.



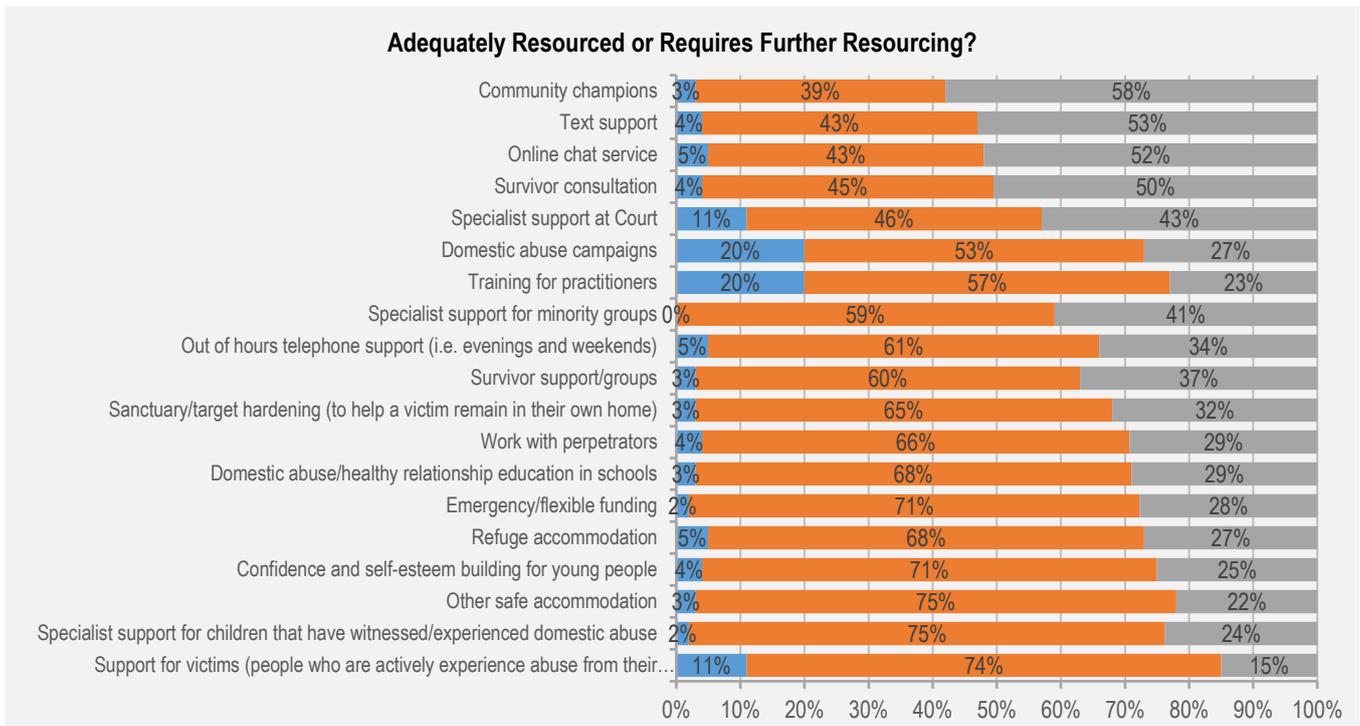
### Practitioners

Practitioner responses show a view that DA/healthy relationship education in schools should be the number one priority (75%) for the strategy, followed by the provision of support for victims (66%) and provision of out of hours services (evenings and weekends) (57%).

Secondary priorities, which scored 50%-52%, include self-esteem building for young people (which could link with the first priority); Survivor support, work with perpetrators of domestic abuse, and the availability of emergency/flexible funding that can be used for a range of needs.



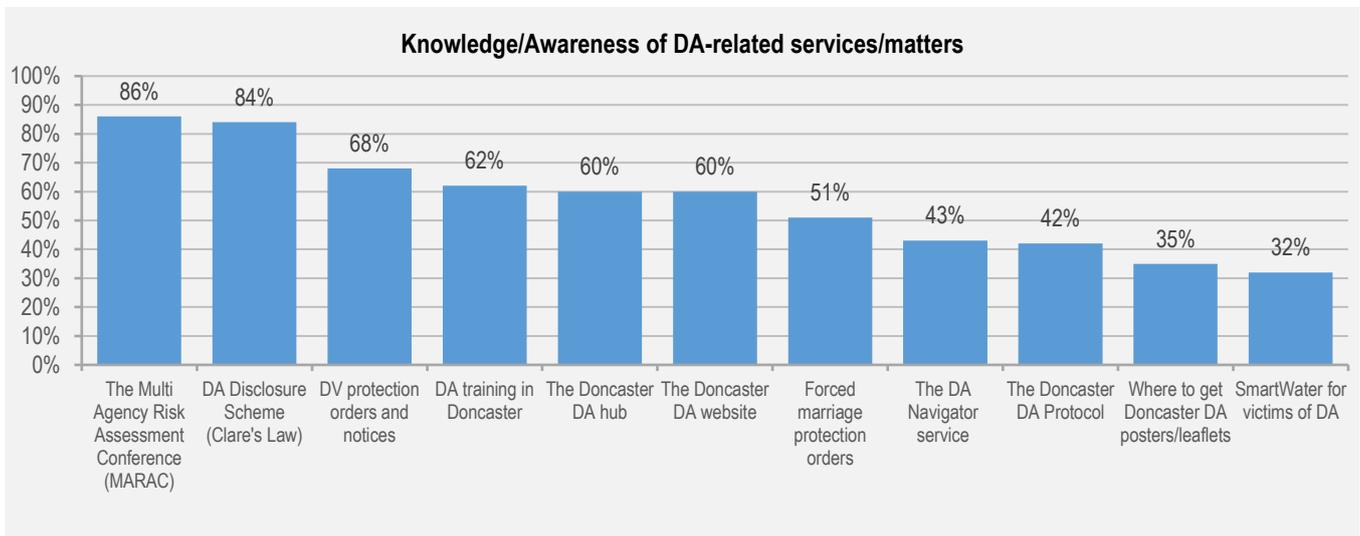
Around half to three quarters of practitioners think the majority of services and activity in response to or to prevent domestic abuse require further resourcing. Of the remaining, most were unsure of the adequacy of the provision. Very small proportions, often single digit percentages, felt that adequate resourcing was in place. The highest scoring areas were DA campaigns and training for practitioners for which only 1 in 5 thought were adequately resources; this drops to 1 in 9 for support for victims and specialist support at Court.



94% said there isn't sufficient accommodation for people fleeing domestic abuse.

75% said survivor voices are not heard and lessons learned from their experiences within Doncaster.

Practitioner responses about knowledge/awareness of a range of DA-related services shows some relatively low proportions for a large number of services/matters. Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences and Clare's Law scored in the mid 80s; but knowledge of DV protection orders and notices, DA training, the Doncaster Hub and the Doncaster DA website only scored 60%-68%. Only half had knowledge of forced marriage protection orders. Some issues such as the DA navigator service, the Doncaster DA protocol scored between 32%-43%.



## Victims and Survivors

Survivors of domestic abuse were asked to identify the key messages about domestic abuse that should be promoted. The top five were as follows:

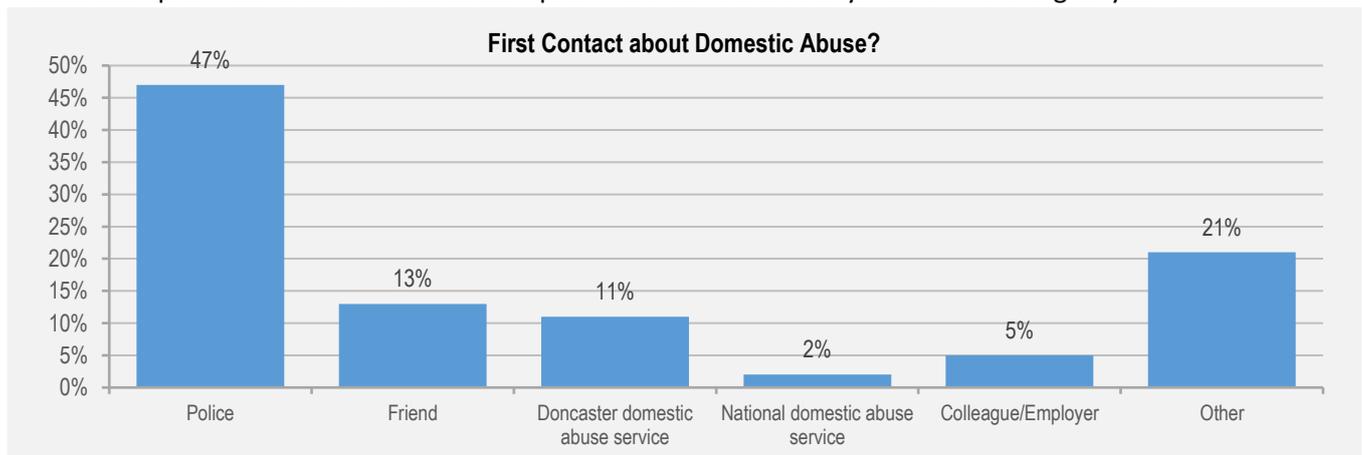
1. That domestic abuse also includes emotional abuse
2. What services are available and how to access them
3. How to support someone who is in a domestic abuse relationship
4. That abuse that continues after the relationship has ended is still domestic abuse
5. That domestic abuse can lead to mental ill health and suicide

Survivors identified the same top priorities as Practitioners:

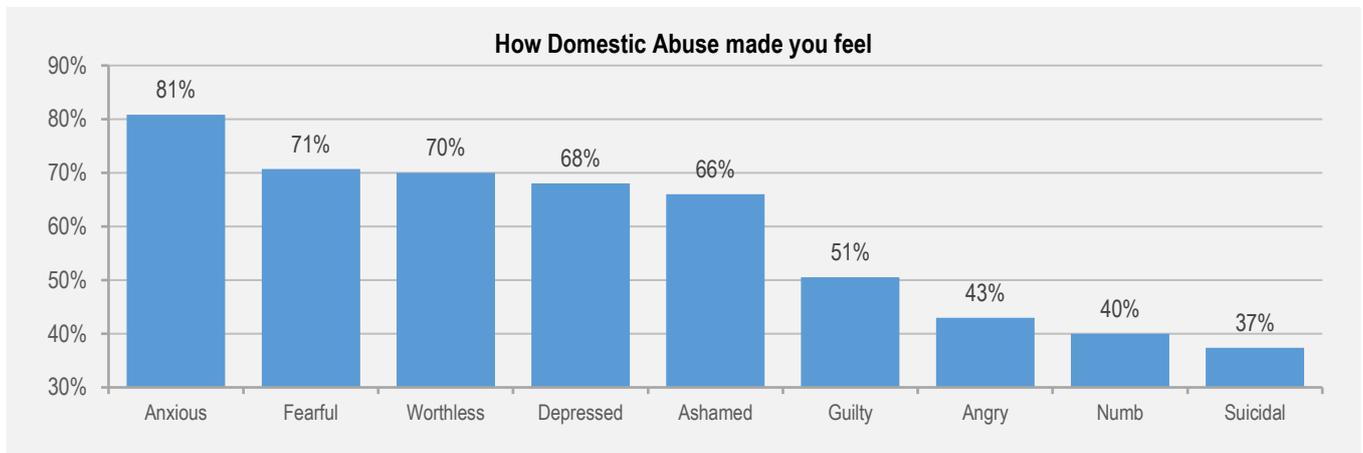
1. Domestic abuse/healthy relationship education in schools
2. Support for victims including children (people who are actively experience abuse from their abuser)
3. Survivor support/groups (people who have separated from an abuser but may also include support for ongoing post separation abuse)
4. Out of hours telephone support (i.e. evenings and weekends)
5. Confidence and self-esteem building for young people

86% of respondents felt that there was inadequate safe and suitable accommodation for people fleeing domestic abuse

When asked which agency or person they contacted first (or contacted them first), the Police was the most common response with almost half of all responses. 80% said that they contacted the agency first.



When asked how domestic abuse made them feel survivors said:



- Almost three-quarters of responders said single-sex services are important (51% said extremely or very important, 22% said somewhat important). 14% said not so important and 12% said not important at all
- 48% of respondents are be interested in forming a survivors network that comes together to share learning and improve responses in relation to domestic abuse.
- 81% had children living with them at the time of the abuse; and 72% said that there was no support available for the children or whole family. 63% said that the children were still affected by the abuse
- 27% of survivors had also grown up in a household were there was domestic abuse.
- 17.5% of survivors had experienced domestic abuse within the past year with 43% having experienced domestic abuse more than 10 years ago.

## Perpetrators

Only 4 responses were received from perpetrators of domestic abuse. A summary of the responses are provided below.

- 50% were the only abuser, 50% said both parties were.
- 75% were abusive to a partner or ex-partner, 25% to a family member
- 75% of the victims were female, 25% male.
- 50% said they had children at the time of the abuse, and recognised they were probably scared as a result of it.
- 50% identified themselves as someone that was causing harm prior to intervention.
- 75% caused physical harm, all caused emotional harm.
- 75% received support to address their behaviour (all referenced Inspire to Change, 75% gave positive comments about this support)
- When asked about the term abuser/perpetrator, there was a mix of discomfort (but acceptance) and indifference.
- Responders said prevention measures should include education and work in healthy relationship work in schools; and breathing space, the ability to talk about problems and not being judged if seeking help to address their abusive behaviour.
- 50% said they grew up with or witnessed domestic abuse in their homes. 25% said they didn't experience any trauma or abuse as a child. 50% said they suffered physical abuse.
- Only 1 out of 3 responders were issued a warning notice about the use of SmartWater.

## Elected Members

Elected members have been consulted as part of the development of the strategy. An information paper about the strategy, the Domestic Abuse Bill and the consultation was circulated to all elected members shortly after the May 2021 elections. A briefing session was then held in June with very good attendance. Elected members were asked to share the consultation in their local areas and also ensure that their voice is heard by completing either the public consultation survey or the more detailed practitioner/community leader consultation.

During the briefing session there was a lot of discussion about the responses of statutory services to victims and prosecution of perpetrators of domestic abuse with some elected members having had personal experience of supporting constituents, friends or family members that have experienced domestic abuse.

The Domestic Abuse Strategy has gone to the Scrutiny Committee responsible for oversight of domestic abuse prior to being presented to Cabinet for approval.

# Domestic Abuse Quality and performance framework 2021-2024

This document details the performance management information that is required to provide a comprehensive understanding of domestic abuse in Doncaster. It also contains the quality assurance framework which facilitates scrutiny of data, case files and survivor feedback to ensure that the domestic abuse strategy and coordinated community response is embedded and is successful in Doncaster.

This information is vital to ensuring that domestic abuse remains high on the agenda and that we are all working together towards achieving the same vision.

## Performance framework

As seen from this table there is no one piece of data that will provide the partnership with a definitive answer about whether the strategy is working. Quantitative information must be balanced with qualitative evidence and especially with the voice of the victim and survivors. All data to be provided quarterly unless stated otherwise.

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
PM1	P1.5 P1.6 P1.7 P1.8 P4.5	Doncaster Council	Number of domestic abuse hub referrals	Whether there is an increase or decrease in reporting Whether the domestic abuse protocol is embedded Whether the referral pathway works Whether the domestic abuse campaigns are working		Initially we would expect an increase in referrals, particularly from partner agencies and self-referrals. This should plateau and then reduce (but this is not expected until after a few years)
PM2	P.15 P1.6 P1.7 P1.8 P2.9 P2.10 P2.11 P4.5		Breakdown of DA Hub referrals by agency	Whether the domestic abuse protocol is embedded Whether the referral pathway works	 	We want to see a reduction in police referrals but an increase in partner agency and self-referrals (as long as this is not indicative as a lack of trust in Police reporting or a system failure). This should indicate that agencies have trained practitioners that can identify DA and intervene at

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
						the earliest opportunity. Self-referrals and third party referrals indicate that campaigns are working and that there could be a cultural change
PM3	P1.8 P2.2 P4.5		Number of domestic abuse hub repeat referrals	That there has been a further incident involving the same victim		Ideally we want to see a reduction in the number of repeat referrals. However, further analysis is needed to ensure that there isn't a system failure or a reluctance from victims to use the service again
PM4	P1.5 P1.6 P.17 P1.8		Location of victim	Where victims are reporting	N/A	Need to be careful with this one – we need to take action in areas of high and low reporting (low reporting can be just as worrying as high)
PM5	P1.5 P1.6 P.17 P1.8		Age of victim	When people are reporting/being referred	N/A	If we have age groups where there is low reporting it could help target campaign work/partnership work. High reporting might influence campaigns/service delivery/training/partnership working etc.
PM6	P1.5 P1.8		Number of children in household	The cohort of children and young people that are affected by domestic abuse		Tells us the demand for trauma informed services for children and young people to support commissioning/service delivery
PM7	P1.5 P1.8		Gender of victim and perpetrator	The gender of the people involved	N/A	It is predicted that there will be more female victims and male perpetrators. Need to analyse any change in this. We also need to link this to the analysis of the

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
						relationship between victim and perpetrator e.g. familial abuse
PM8	P1.5 P1.8		Relationship between victim and perpetrator	Whether the domestic abuse is inter-relational or familial abuse	N/A	The management of familial abuse can be very different to the support offered to those in intimate relationships. We are seeing a rise in familial abuse and we need to understand the type of abuse and why it is increasing
PM9	P2.1		Number of people supported by the Domestic Abuse Caseworkers	How many people have been supported by the Domestic abuse caseworkers		Quarterly data about numbers supported and waiting lists is needed together with an end of year report detailing the outcomes for victims (Outcomes Stars)
PM10	P2.1		% of Outcomes stars completed by DACs	Whether outcomes are being monitored		A more detailed report about outcomes will identify which areas have improved
PM11	P2.1		% of people where outcomes stars have been completed that demonstrate improved outcomes	Whether the domestic abuse support received has had a positive impact		
PM12	P2.1		Number of support groups established and number of survivors in each group.  Number of survivors supported by the Survivor Liaison Worker	Demand for ongoing support from survivors	Baseline information needed	Satisfaction surveys following consent from DAC's/IDVAs  Ongoing survivor consultation/surveys  End of year evaluation report about the impact of the survivor work to be produced including how the voice of the survivor has been used to improve services
PM13	P4.5 P4.7		Number of IDVA/MARAC referrals	This indicator tells us how many people have been risk assessed by		We want to see a significant reduction in high risk referrals as this

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
			Number of people referred (i.e. people not referrals – this will give us an indication of caseloads)	agencies and deemed to be at high risk of serious harm or death		should indicate that individuals, communities and agencies are identifying and intervening earlier to support victims. It could also indicate some cultural change. However, further analysis is needed to ensure that there isn't a system failure
PM14	P4.7		Number of repeat IDVA/MARAC referrals	This tells us that there has been a further incident of domestic abuse against the same high risk victim		Increase in referrals can sometimes be positive in cases where victims have previously not reported the abuse. Although ideally we want to see a reduction in the number of repeat referrals. Further analysis is needed to ensure that there isn't a system failure or a reluctance from victims to report the abuse. Further analysis about the type of repeat is needed to make this a more meaningful performance indicator – see below
PM15	P2.9 P4.7 P2.10 P2.11 P4.5		Breakdown of referrals to MARAC by agency	This will tell us whether the training, the DA protocol, the referral pathways and campaigns are having a positive affect		We would like to see an increase in partner agency and self referrals
PM16	P4.7 P4.5		Number of repeat referrals for information sharing Number of repeat referrals where there has been further harm despite being heard at MARAC	This more detailed analysis of repeat referrals helps us understand how successful the MARAC model is.		Needs to be considered as part of a review about MARACs in Doncaster

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
PM17	P2.2 P2.3	Riverside	Number of people supported  Move on data for people in refuge/dispersed	Number of people supported by the Outreach workers via DA Hub referrals	Contracted to support 300 people per year	Quarterly data about numbers supported and waiting lists is needed together with an end of year report about outcomes for victims (Outcomes Stars)
PM18	P2.2 P2.3		% of people supported with completed Outcome stars (refuge and outreach)	Whether outcomes are being monitored		A more detailed report about outcomes will identify which areas have improved
PM19	P2.2 P2.3		% of people with completed Outcomes Stars reporting improvements	Whether the domestic abuse support received has had a positive impact		
PM20	P1.5 P1.6 P1.7 P1.8 P2.7 P3.2 P4.5	South Yorkshire Police	Number of crimes and non crimes reported to South Yorkshire Police – broken down into district	Whether there is an increase or decrease in reporting Whether there is confidence and trust in the Police Whether the domestic abuse campaigns are working Whether the trend in Doncaster is comparable with other parts of South Yorkshire How many incidents are classed as crime and non crime		This should increase with campaigns and then plateau and in time reduce (but this is not expected until after a few years) If Doncaster is out of sync with other parts of South Yorkshire/the Country further analysis is needed
PM21	P1.2 P1.5 P1.6 P1.7 P1.8 P2.7 P3.2 P4.5		Crime type <b>And prosecution rates</b>	The types of crimes being committed that are flagged as DA		We want to monitor how many are No Further Action to see whether perpetrators are being held to account We want to see a reduction in the severity of abuse
PM22	P2.7 P3.2 P3.3		Number of Domestic Abuse Protection Notices and	That DAPN and DAPOs are being used as part of the response to hold abusers to account		A full annual evaluation of the DAPN/DAPOs would be useful in

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
	P3.4 P4.5		orders applied BY SYP and awarded by the Courts	Whether the Courts are awarded the Orders to protect victims		understanding the impact and outcomes for victims/survivors of DA
PM23	P2.7 P3.2 P3.3 P4.5		Number of Domestic Abuse Disclosures made (Clare's Law): Right to Ask Right to Know Referring agency for right to know	How well DADS is embedded in Doncaster. The referring agency information will tell us whether DADS is embedded within the wider partnership and not seen as the sole responsibility of SYP to refer	↑	This should be compared with South Yorkshire wide disclosures. Doncaster is currently making more DADS than in other areas.
PM24	P2.7 P3.2 P3.5		Re-offending rate of perpetrators managed through SmartWater	How successful SmartWater is at reducing re-offending rates for victims of DA	↓	We want to see a reduction in re-offending as a result of SmartWater
PM25	P2.7 P3.2 P3.5		Impact on the survivor as a result of SmartWater	How well SmartWater protects victims and how victims feel about the initiative	↑	We want to see an increase in the positive impact on the survivor i.e. improved safety, reduction in fear, reduction in offences by the perpetrator and improved health and wellbeing
PM26	P2.2 P2.3 P4.5	St. Leger Housing	Homeless applications due to domestic abuse	The number of people fleeing their home as a result of domestic abuse	↓	We want to see a reduction in this
PM27	P2.2 P2.3		How many were resident in Doncaster at the time they fled DA and how many were from another area (which areas)	Tells us about migration and helps with needs assessment, commissioning and service planning	N/A	Need baseline data
PM28	P2.2 P2.3		Outcome of the homeless application	How many are considered intentionally homeless? How many accepted?	N/A	We shouldn't have any domestic abuse victims that are considered as intentionally homeless

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
				The onward journey from temporary accommodation e.g. how many return to the perpetrator, how many return home with the perpetrator removed, how many go into refuge, how many private, how many move out of area, how many go to family etc.		This information would help with needs assessment for safe accommodation and planning for service providers
PM29	P2.2 P2.3 P4.5		How many homeless applications are single and how many are for families	The type of emergency temporary accommodation that is needed	N/A	This will help with commissioning
PM30	P2.10 P4.5	Doncaster, Bassetlaw, Teaching Hospitals	Number of A&E attendances as a result of DA: Type of injury Outcome of attendance at A&E re: domestic abuse e.g. MARAC referral, Hub referral, information provided, Police intervention etc. Demographic information about those attending A&E due to domestic abuse	That DA is being identified at A&E The type of injuries that result in hospital attendance Demographic information about people attending hospital due to A&E Outcomes/onward referral for victims (and perpetrators) of DA	Baseline to be obtained	There are currently low referral rates from A&E into domestic abuse services. An increase would indicate that health professionals are trained, aware of referral pathway and are asking the right questions to the right people
PM31	P2.10 P4.5		Number of disclosures of domestic abuse made to midwives during pregnancy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number that report current abuse from current partner</li> </ul>	That midwives are trained in domestic abuse, aware of referral pathway and are asking the right questions to the right people	Baseline data needed	There are currently low referral rates from A&E into domestic abuse services. An increase would indicate that health professionals are trained, aware of referral pathway and are asking the right questions to the right people

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number that report historic abuse from current partner</li> <li>Number that report historic abuse from previous partner</li> <li>Outcomes of the disclosures</li> </ul>			
PM32	P3.2 P3.6 P3.7 P4.5	Probation and SYP	Re-offending rates following completion of Building Better Relationships	The impact of BBR of perpetrators and their offending		The BBR re-offending figures are really useful but we would need them from SYP so this could be a joint effort. It might be about police contact rather than re-offending.
PM33	P3.3 P4.5	MATAAC/South Yorkshire Police	Re-offending rate and reports of incidents against the perpetrators managed through MATAAC	The success of MATAAC at preventing further domestic abuse	Baseline data needed	We want to see a reduction in re-offending as a result of MATAAC We want to see a reduction in incidents reported against the MATAAC perpetrator
PM34	P3.3 P4.5		Number of MATAAC individuals that have taken up support  Type of support accepted	Tells us that we are moving towards a trauma informed approach and dealing with the cause of the issue		We want to see an increase in the number of domestic abuse perpetrators accessing support
PM35	P2.11 P2.12 P4.5	Adult social care/Safeguarding	Number of referrals/queries regarding domestic abuse into adult services  Outcome of queries/referrals	We would need to look at this data to see if referrals into adult services is positive because practitioners and members of the public recognise that DA is can also be a safeguarding concern, or whether there is confusion about referral pathways for DA and adult services		Need to obtain baseline data and conduct some case reviews

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency	Data	What is it telling us?	Direction of travel needed	Comments
			Number of referrals into the Doncaster Domestic Abuse Hub from adult services	That staff are trained, aware of referral pathways and making appropriate referrals to DA service		If the DA Protocol is embedded in adult services we would expect to see an increase in referrals to the Hub
PM36	P2.1 P2.5 P2.6 P4.5 P4.8	DCST	Number of contacts and referrals where domestic abuse is a factor  Number of children subject to plans where domestic abuse is a factor Number of repeat referrals due to DA  Number of Looked After Children as a result of DA	This tells us how well DA is identified in DSCT and how well the intervention is working, particularly in relation to repeat referrals and escalation		Initially we might expect to continue to see an increase in contacts and referrals. This should plateau and then reduce, especially if there is an increase in support around families with DA
PM37	P3.1 P4.5	Cranstoun - provider of voluntary perpetrator programme 'Inspire to Change'	Number of referrals Referring agency details Number of Self referrals Number of people accepted on the programme Number refused and reason why Number completing the programme Number of victims contacted to assess risk and provide support	The uptake of the programme and where referrals are coming from. This will tell us how well agencies people who are being abusive and intervene to support the abusive person The completion rate will help demonstrate how effective the project is coupled with a full end of year outcomes report		An end of year evaluation report is also needed showing outcomes for people who have been abusive
PM38	P2.8	Doncaster Council, Public Health	Suspected suicides that were known to DA Services	Trends/variation in the number of suicides linked to domestic abuse		

## Quality assurance framework

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency/Partnership	What	How	What does it tell us
QA1	P2.2 P2.3 P2.4	Doncaster Council contract management of Riverside	Contract management	Completion of workbook Contract management meetings Annual audit	Whether Riverside is delivering the services as agreed in the contract
QA2	P4.7	MARAC Steering Group	Action Plan based on 10 SafeLives MARAC Principles	Action plan produced and monitored by MSG with updates and assurance given the DACOG	That the MARAC is working to the national SafeLives best practice guidance
QA3	P4.7		Develop a process measuring outcomes of MARAC cases i.e. what happens after they are heard at MARAC? Is the initiative effective?	Multi agency case file audit  Survivor feedback via referral to Survivor Liaison Worker	Outcomes for victims  Perceptions of victims/survivors about how well agencies responded
QA4	P4.7		MARAC Observations	MARAC steering group members to observe MARAC meetings to ensure that the MARAC Operating Protocol is being adhered to. A standardised observation form to be used to ensure consistency of observations  <b>Need to agree frequency of observations</b>	It tells us whether the MARAC Operating Protocol is being adhered to and whether any changes are needed to the system. It doesn't look at outcomes.
QA5	P4.7		Steering group to provide assurance that all agencies are sharing information	Case file audit	Assurance that information sharing is happening
QA6	P1.4	Domestic abuse partnership strategic board	DHR actions	Quarterly special meeting to obtain reassurance and review evidence that the recommendations in the DHRs have been fully completed and embedded	It provides reassurance that the recommendations have been fully completed and can be officially signed off
QA7	All		Assurance from the operational board re: completion of the performance framework and action plan	DA Partnership Operational Board to provide bi-monthly updates to the strategic board about progress made on the action plan and a summary of the	It provides reassurance that work is progressing on the action plan and that we have an up to date picture of domestic abuse in Doncaster

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency/Partnership	What	How	What does it tell us
				findings from the performance framework	with any changing/emerging trends and themes that require further investigation and action
QA8	P4.2 P4.5 P4.9 P4.10 P4.11 P4.12		All members of the strategic board to provide evidence of adherence to the strategy and progress towards the action plan referenced in individual agency service delivery plans	Highlighted areas of organisation/service delivery plans to be sent to the DA strategic lead evidencing what work is being done by them that contributes to the DA strategy and action plan	It tells us that each organisations represented on the DA strategic board has translated the strategy across into their own service and are working towards the agreed vision and objectives. This will provide evidence that 'domestic abuse is everyone's responsibility' is not just a slogan.
QA9	P4.3	Domestic abuse partnership operational board	Quarterly completion of the performance framework	All agencies to submit quarterly data to update the performance framework	That all agencies are working together towards the shared vision in the domestic abuse strategy and that domestic abuse training, referral pathways and the DA protocol is embedded in practice
QA10	P4.3		Quarterly update of the domestic abuse action plan	All agencies to submit updates for their actions	Progress made against identified issues. The Doncaster DA Action plan should include the recommendations from DHRs, the process mapping work, the assessment against the 'In Search of Excellence' recommendations and issues identified as part of the strategy consultation and ongoing survivor consultation
QA11	All actions		Annual review and refresh of the needs assessment	Update all data contained in the 2021 needs assessment and identify changes in trends and emerging issues	Changes and emerging issues

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency/Partnership	What	How	What does it tell us
QA12	P4.11		Progress made towards the National Statement of Expectations	Mapping of local activity against national statement of expectations	How well we are performing against nationally recognised best practice
QA13	All actions		Annual report	MHCLG requires the DA partnership to produce an annual report within 3 months following the end of the financial year. Data and information to be collected includes: a. Whether a Local Partnership Board has been established, setting out the members of the Board and how often they convene. b. Evidence that adequate needs assessments have been undertaken by detailing when and how they undertook the assessment as well as providing a clear breakdown of the needs identified within the local area. c. Evidence that local strategies are in place and working effectively. d. Evidence that local commissioning decisions have been informed by local needs assessments and strategies. e. A clear breakdown of how allocated funding has been spent against the delivery approaches set out in local strategies and demonstrates value for money	As detailed
QA14	P2.1	Doncaster Council	Domestic abuse caseworkers outcomes	6 monthly report detailing results from the completion of Outcomes stars and survivor feedback	The effectiveness of the DAC service and outcomes for the victim Survivor satisfaction

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency/Partnership	What	How	What does it tell us
QA15	P2.1 P2.6 P4.8	DCST	6 monthly domestic abuse audit and report  Domestic abuse navigator service data analysis	6 monthly themed audit of contacts, referrals and plans for children where DA is a factor. <b>To include assurance that information is being shared by all agencies</b>  Performance framework in relation to the DANs team is developed and reported on	Quality of responses to domestic abuse for the whole family and the outcomes for children  Assurance that agencies are sharing information Effectiveness of the additional roles within the DANs team
QA16	P3.2 P3.3 P3.4 P3.5 P3.6 P3.7	Probation/SYP/DCST and Doncaster Council DA Services	6 monthly management of perpetrators evaluation report/report about the Doncaster Perpetrator Strategy (to be developed).	Multi agency dip sample of perpetrators that have been managed following identification as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serial perpetrators</li> <li>• High risk perpetrators</li> <li>• MATAC nominal</li> <li>• MAPPA, or</li> <li>• Accepted onto the voluntary perpetrator programme</li> </ul>	How well we are managing perpetrators of domestic abuse in Doncaster  Whether there have been any repeat incidents, any new victims  The MAPPA one would require some negotiation with the local MAPPA members
QA17	P2.10	Health agencies DBTH, CCG/ICS, RDaSH	Update on progress made against the Pathfinder action plan	Evidence provided against all actions in the Pathfinder action plan	Performance measures to be agreed if Pathfinder is embedded
QA18	All actions	Safeguarding Boards	Annual action plan to be shared with the safeguarding boards for oversight and identifying any joint working opportunities	A detailed look by the quality and performance sub group High level summary report to the Board and opportunities for joint working	This identifies opportunities for collaboration and avoidance of duplication. It also ensures that the Safeguarding boards have oversight of domestic abuse work
QA19			Annual report to be shared with Safeguarding Boards	Annual report submitted to the Boards in June each year in line with submission to MHCLG	This ensures that domestic abuse remains on the Safeguarding Boards agenda and that they have oversight of progress made against the action plan

Ref	Relates to action plan ref:	Agency/Partnership	What	How	What does it tell us
QA20	P2.8	Suicide prevention Board/DMBC Public Health	Review of suspected suicides where there is a link with DA services	Sarah Smith to review all suspected suicides and check with the DA Hub for DA links. Cases to be reviewed, checks made to see whether a DHR is needed and any findings produced in an annual report with lessons to be learned.	Prevalence of suicides linked to DA. Lessons that we can learn to prevent future suicides.

DRAFT

## **Due Regard Statement for the Development of the Domestic Abuse Strategy**

A **Due Regard Statement** (DRS) is the tool used to demonstrate that due regard for equality, diversity and inclusion has been shown when Doncaster Partners plan and deliver their functions.

The DRS was initiated at the beginning of the strategy development process and reviewed throughout.

<b>1. Name of the ‘policy’ and briefly describe the activity being considered including aims and expected outcomes. This will help to determine how relevant the ‘policy’ is to equality.</b>
<b>Domestic Abuse (DA) Strategy</b>  An updated DA strategy is required for Doncaster (statutory requirement). This must be consistent and complimentary to national DA policy framework, and exist as a partnership strategy rather than specific to any given partner organisation. The nature of, and response to DA is such that no single organisation can tackle it alone. It is essential that all victims (including children) of DA are identified and that they, along with agencies that can help with the response to and prevention of DA are involved in both the development and delivery of the strategy. The DA strategy is a 3-year strategy that sets out the higher-level aims and priorities, as well as the short and medium-term specific activity to achieve them.
<b>2. Service area responsible for completing this statement.</b>
Domestic abuse strategic lead as part of the Community Safety Team (Doncaster Council) and Policy, Insight and Change team (Doncaster Council), as part of the DA Strategy development group - on behalf of the Safer, Stronger Doncaster Partnership (SSDP).
<b>3. Summary of the information considered across the protected groups. Service users/ residents. Doncaster Workforce</b>
Data and information collated has been borough-wide, covering all geographic areas and all demographic groups – as per the nature of domestic abuse.  Evidence that suggests a specific response is required in a specific group or cohort will prompt this at a more operational level; the higher level strategy may not delve into such detail, but will reference its existence where appropriate.  Service users, or victims/survivors (including children) of domestic abuse have been at the forefront of the partnerships thinking on the direction and content of the strategy, and have been a key stakeholder in the development of the priorities and activities set out throughout the document.  Engagement with perpetrators of domestic abuse and the practitioners that respond to and prevent DA has also been a major part of the strategy development. Discussions with cross-(local authority) border organisations and neighbouring equivalent partnership groups has taken place to enable a consistent approach to DA across the wider South Yorkshire and beyond area.
<b>4. Summary of the consultation/engagement activities</b>
Groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Strategy development group</li><li>• DA Chief officer group</li><li>• Domestic and sexual abuse theme group and task group</li><li>• Safer Stronger Doncaster partnership board</li><li>• Elected leadership</li><li>• Victims/survivors of DA, (including children)</li><li>• Practitioners of response and prevention services</li><li>• General public</li><li>• Consultation with Ashiana – specialist BAMER organisation in South Yorkshire for violence against women and girls</li><li>• Consultation with Age UK</li></ul> Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Specific Doncaster Talks surveys for Survivors, practitioners, general public, and young people</li><li>• Strategy development group consisting of key stakeholders from Health, Probation, Police, specialist domestic abuse services, housing, children’s services and Doncaster Council – Policy Insight and Change team</li></ul>

- Article in the Talking News for visually impaired residents of Doncaster
- Unhealthy/healthy relationship survey promoted in schools
- Direct approaches by Probation to perpetrators of domestic abuse for their feedback
- Elected member engagement
- Elected leadership briefings
- Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee

## 5. Real Consideration:

### Summary of what the evidence shows and how has it been used

A full needs assessment has been conducted with evidence from South Yorkshire Police, Doncaster domestic abuse services and housing providers with the following key findings:

**VOLUME.** There is an upward trend nationally (England and Wales), regionally (Yorkshire and Humber), sub-regionally (South Yorkshire), and locally (Doncaster) in the number of domestic abuse-related crimes. The same applies to the percentage of all crimes that are DA-related.

**TYPE.** The most common types of domestic abuse crime reported to SY Police is Stalking & Harassment and Violence (both with and without injury). These account for around 77% of the total. Coercive/Emotional abuse is the most common reason for referral to the Doncaster DA Hub with 57%, 36% are for physical abuse.

**RATES.** Rates of domestic abuse per population are higher in Doncaster than in Barnsley, Rotherham and Sheffield, with all four showing a similar rate of increasing trend.

**AGE.** The age group most at risk of domestic abuse is those aged 26-29years. The number of reported cases decreases with increasing age quite uniformly from this age group. The same findings apply to the age of DA suspects. This gives rise to the most common victim/suspect age difference being in the 0-4years age range (almost half of all crimes).

**GENDER.** More than three quarters of victims of domestic abuse are female. Reported DA crimes have increased by over 10% for both males and females in 2021 vs 2020. The majority of suspects (79%) are male, with an increasing rate of offending increasing by 14% and 17% for males and females respectively.

**ETHNICITY.** There is a slow, but increasing trend in the proportion of victim that are BME; this figure currently stands are around 11%, up almost 0.5 points from the previous year. Doncaster's population is over 95% white and so these figures show a slight overrepresentation compared to the borough population.

**DISABILITY.** The proportion of cases in Doncaster involving people with a disability is decreasing; but is significantly higher than the national proportions. Doncaster's figures show a decrease from 21% to 11% in the year to March 2021, whereas national data shows an increase from 6.5% to 7.5% over the same period.

**SEXUAL ORIENTATION.** The majority of DA victims reporting in Doncaster are heterosexual, with a very low proportion from the LGBT community. Doncaster's data shows this is increasing, but from a very low base of 0.2% to just below the national level at 1.3%.

**HOUSEHOLD TYPE.** DA victim households accessing Riverside and SLHD accommodation are an even mix of households with and without children. A significant proportion of referrals to the Hub (81%) have children, the majority of which being primary school age.

**HOUSING TENURE.** Although different accommodation providers saw different pictures regarding the most prevalent housing tenure, all of them report that the rented sectors are most common i.e. social housing tenants and private rented sector tenants.

**EMPLOYMENT STATUS.** The vast majority (9 out of 10) of those accessing accommodation are unemployed. Benefits normally cover the cost of accommodation, but in some cases, victims have to give up their employment to move to a refuge due to the risks.

**TEMPORAL.** There are no particular months of the year where DA crimes or incidents stand out above all others. Incidents/crimes are evenly spread across the week with only a slight bias towards the weekend (i.e. 12-14% each weekday, 16-17% on weekend days). DA incidents tend to increase steadily, but not significantly, from midday to around midnight.

SPATIAL. Data shows that the Central locality has the most referrals with around 30-33%; East, North and South each have around 20-24%. Balby and Thorne/Mexborough rank 1st and joint 2nd respectively when looking at individual settlements, but when considering the populations of each settlement and rate per 10,000, Stainforth ranks 1st (92) followed by Thorne (84), Balby (82) and Bentley (82).

## PUBLIC CONSULTATION

In May and June 2021 a consultation exercise took place with members of the public, practitioners, survivors of domestic abuse, young people and with perpetrators of domestic abuse.

There were 216 responses from the public, 123 from practitioners, 100 from victims and 4 from perpetrators. There were six responses from young people and so work is now happening with the Youth Council to develop this work and gain more feedback from young people about unhealthy relationships.

The findings of the consultation were:

- There is a lack of understanding of what constitutes domestic abuse amongst the public.
- Only half of all responders said they would know how to get help/what services are available for themselves or a friend/family member if they were in an abusive relationship.
- Near universal support, from practitioners and victims, for campaigns to increase awareness and understanding of domestic abuse – particularly amongst younger people.
- Significant opinion amongst practitioners that services and activities in response to or to prevent DA require further funding. Near universal opinion, from practitioners and victims that there is a shortage of accommodation.
- Most people would contact the Police first if they were reporting domestic abuse.
- Majority of victims say single-sex services are important.
- Majority of victims said there was no support available for the children or whole family

## 6. Decision Making

Strategy development group	May – August 2021 Key stakeholders collectively agreeing the draft strategy.
Doncaster Council Directors	16 <sup>th</sup> August 2021
Doncaster Executive Board	29 <sup>th</sup> September 2021
Domestic abuse chief officer group	13 <sup>th</sup> September 2021
Safer, Stronger Doncaster Partnership Board	29 <sup>th</sup> July 2021 and September 2021
Overview and Scrutiny Panel (which one?)	11 <sup>th</sup> October 2021
Team Doncaster	TBC
Doncaster Cabinet	20 <sup>th</sup> October 2021

## 7. Monitoring and Review

Given the multi-partner nature of the Strategy, performance management will ultimately fall under the remit of Team Doncaster; with individual partners using their own performance management frameworks to monitor their own contributions.

There will also be a multi agency performance and quality assurance framework that will be populated by partner agencies and coordinated by the Domestic and Sexual Abuse Theme Group with strategic oversight and scrutiny by the Domestic abuse strategic group and the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership.

Doncaster Cabinet, and in particular, the Cabinet portfolio holder for community safety will provide leadership and challenge to Team Doncaster partners throughout the strategy period to ensure progress is being made at the required pace and scale.

## 8. Sign off and approval for publication

The Strategy will be signed off and approved by Doncaster Cabinet, as elected representatives of all residents in Doncaster. It will also be signed off by the Safer Stronger Doncaster Partnership and by Team Doncaster. The strategy will also be endorsed by the Doncaster safeguarding partnerships.





## Doncaster Council

11<sup>th</sup> October 2021

To the Chair and Members of the Community & Environment Scrutiny Panel

### Flood Risk Briefing & Update

Relevant Cabinet Member(s)	Wards Affected	Key Decision
Councillor Mark Houlbrook - Portfolio Holder for Sustainability and Waste	All	No

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Panel is asked to give consideration to a presentation (attached in Appendix A), which will describe boroughs overall flood risk and provide an overview the authority's winter readiness. It will also discuss the challenges the authority faces in delivering flood alleviations' schemes specifically around the funding these projects.

### EXEMPT REPORT

2. The report is not exempt.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

3. The Panel is asked to consider the information provided by the Flood Risk Team and the Director of Economy & Environment in the form of a presentation that will be delivered at the meeting.

### WHAT DOES THIS MEAN FOR THE CITIZENS OF DONCASTER?

4. Reviewing such issues ensures the Panel is responding to important issues, which ultimately have an impact on residents across the borough.

### BACKGROUND

5. Following the devastating floods that occurred in November 2019 where 811 properties were flooded. Doncaster Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority has a duty under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to carry out a full

investigation of how the flooding occurred. The investigation will include “who is the responsible risk management authority and to look at recommendations for trying to reduce the risk of this happening again in the future”.

6. This report and presentation highlights the work carried out by the authorities Flood Risk team providing an update on progress on schemes and winter readiness since the November 2019 floods.

**OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REASON FOR RECOMMENDED OPTION**

7. There are no specific options to consider within this report. It provides an opportunity for the Panel to consider the information provided in the presentation and provide feedback and comments.

**IMPACT ON THE COUNCIL’S KEY OUTCOMES**

8. The Overview and Scrutiny function has the potential to impact upon all of the Council’s key objectives by holding decision makers to account and reviewing issues outside the remit of the Council that have an impact on the residents of the Borough.

	<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Implications</b>
	<p><b>Doncaster Working:</b> Our vision is for more people to be able to pursue their ambitions through work that gives them and Doncaster a brighter and prosperous future;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better access to good fulfilling work</li> <li>• Doncaster businesses are supported to flourish</li> <li>• Inward Investment</li> </ul>	<p>The presentation will describe the possible impacts Flooding has on local people, organisations and any implications for the role of the Local Authority</p>
	<p><b>Doncaster Living:</b> Our vision is for Doncaster’s people to live in a borough that is vibrant and full of opportunity, where people enjoy spending time;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The town centres are the beating heart of Doncaster</li> <li>• More people can live in a good quality, affordable home</li> <li>• Healthy and Vibrant Communities through Physical Activity and Sport</li> <li>• Everyone takes responsibility for keeping Doncaster Clean</li> <li>• Building on our cultural, artistic and</li> </ul>	

	sporting heritage	
	<p><b>Doncaster Learning:</b> Our vision is for learning that prepares all children, young people and adults for a life that is fulfilling;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Every child has life-changing learning experiences within and beyond school</li> <li>• Many more great teachers work in Doncaster Schools that are good or better</li> <li>• Learning in Doncaster prepares young people for the world of work</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Doncaster Caring:</b> Our vision is for a borough that cares together for its most vulnerable residents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children have the best start in life</li> <li>• Vulnerable families and individuals have support from someone they trust</li> <li>• Older people can live well and independently in their own homes</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Connected Council:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A modern, efficient and flexible workforce</li> <li>• Modern, accessible customer interactions</li> <li>• Operating within our resources and delivering value for money</li> <li>• A co-ordinated, whole person, whole life focus on the needs and aspirations of residents</li> <li>• Building community resilience and self-reliance by connecting community assets and strengths</li> <li>• Working with our partners and residents to provide effective leadership and governance</li> </ul>	

## RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

9. There are no risk and assumptions associated with this report.

## LEGAL IMPLICATIONS (INITIALS: SRF DATE: 30.09.21)

10. Doncaster Council as the Lead Local Flood Authority has a duty under the Flood and Water Management Act 2010 to carry out a full investigation of how the

previous flooding event occurred & to consider how future events can be prevented

#### **FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS (INITIALS: RT DATE:30.09.21)**

11. There are no financial implications for Doncaster Council arising directly from this report

#### **HUMAN RESOURCES (INITIALS: DK DATE: 30/09/2021)**

12. There are no direct HR Imps in relation to this report, but if in future staff are affected or additional specialist resources are required then further consultation will need to take place with HR.

#### **TECHNOLOGY IMPLICATIONS (INITIALS: PW DATE:30/09/2021)**

13. A Flood Management project is currently underway to improve data sharing, processes and technology as part of the response to a flooding event and/or other emergencies. The following key areas of development have been identified:

- Case/incident management system
- Recovery monitoring tool
- Solution to store and manage plans and procedures

14. Requirements have been captured, finalised and signed off and technical options are being considered by Digital Strategy & Solutions, with development work planned to start during October 21.

#### **HEALTH IMPLICATIONS (INITIALS: CT DATE: 30/09/2021)**

15. Often only the immediate health effects from flooding are recognised and recorded. It is not always easy to identify the longer-term health effects associated with flooding: displacement of the exposed population or time lag before health effects occur can make it difficult to definitively link an observed health effect at population level with a flood.

Qualitative evidence suggests that the negative effects on wellbeing may persist for months or even years after a flood incident and those at risk of repeated flooding may be particularly susceptible. The mental health impact of living through flooding of a home or a loss of livelihood can have a profound effect on a person's well-being.

The investigation will include who is the responsible risk management authority and look at recommendations for trying to reduce the risk of this happening again in the future. It will be a challenge that will require us to work together with flood planners, responders and communities.

## **EQUALITY IMPLICATIONS (CM DATE: 29/09/21)**

16. Overview and Scrutiny gives due consideration to the extent to which the Council has complied with its Public Equality Duty and given due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and foster good relations between different communities.

## **CONSULTATION**

17. No specific consultation has been undertaken in respect of this report.

## **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

18. Presentation attached in Appendix A.

## **GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

N/A

## **REPORT AUTHOR & CONTRIBUTORS**

Paul Evans – Drainage & Street Works Manager

**Dan Swaine**  
**Director of Economy & Environment**

This page is intentionally left blank



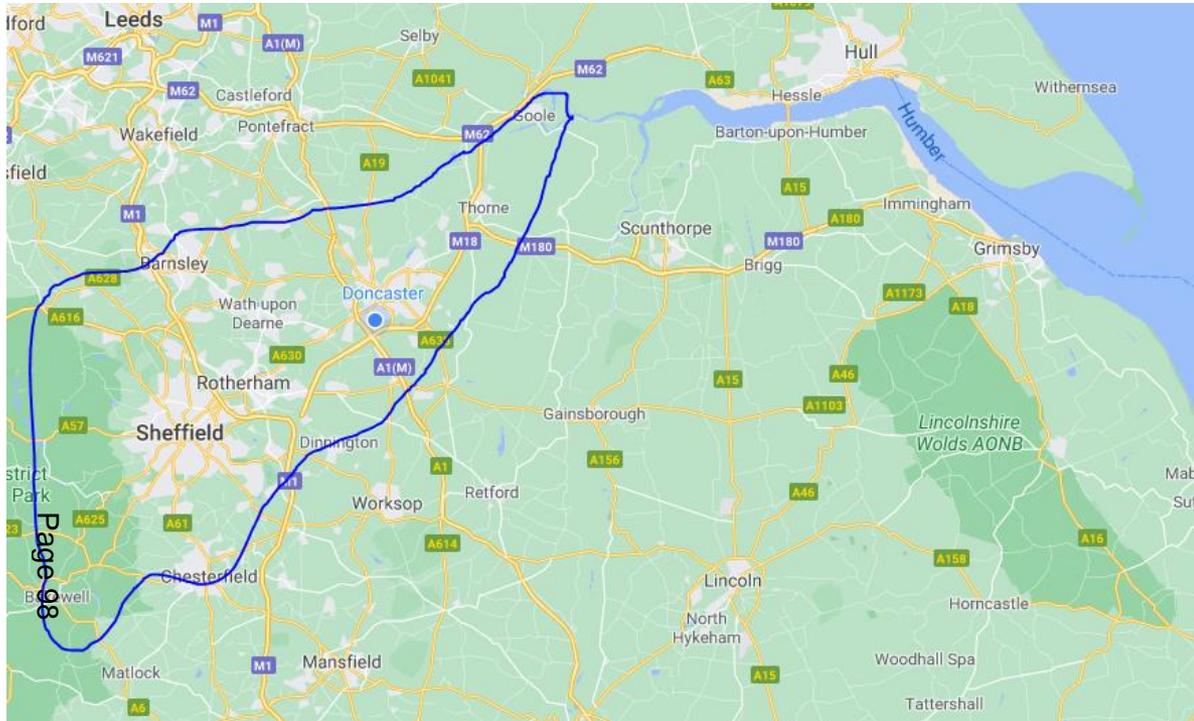
Doncaster  
Council

---

# Community & Environment Scrutiny Panel Flood Risk Briefing

# Scale of Catchment

- Approx. 1200 Square Mile
- Stretching from the Peak District to Humber Estuary
- 3 Regulators between Rotherham and Sheffield



# Different Types of Flood Risk

## Fluvial



- River Don (Mexborough, Old Denaby, Conisbrough, Sprotbrough, Bentley, Fish Lake)
- EA Beck (Toll Bar, Adwick)
- River Idle (Bawtry)
- Ruddle Dike / Mill Pond (Tickhill)
- Kearsley Brook (Conisbrough)



### Third Highest Risk in Yorkshire & Humber Region

Significant Risk (AEP >1/75) – 2,365

Properties

Significant Risk in 20% most deprived areas

– 648 Properties

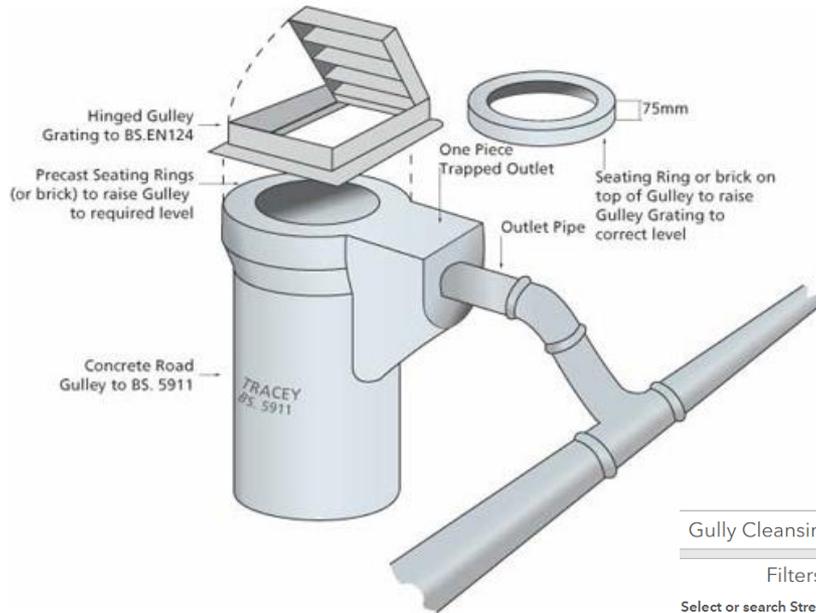
Moderate Risk (AEP 1/200 to 1/75) – 5,032

Properties

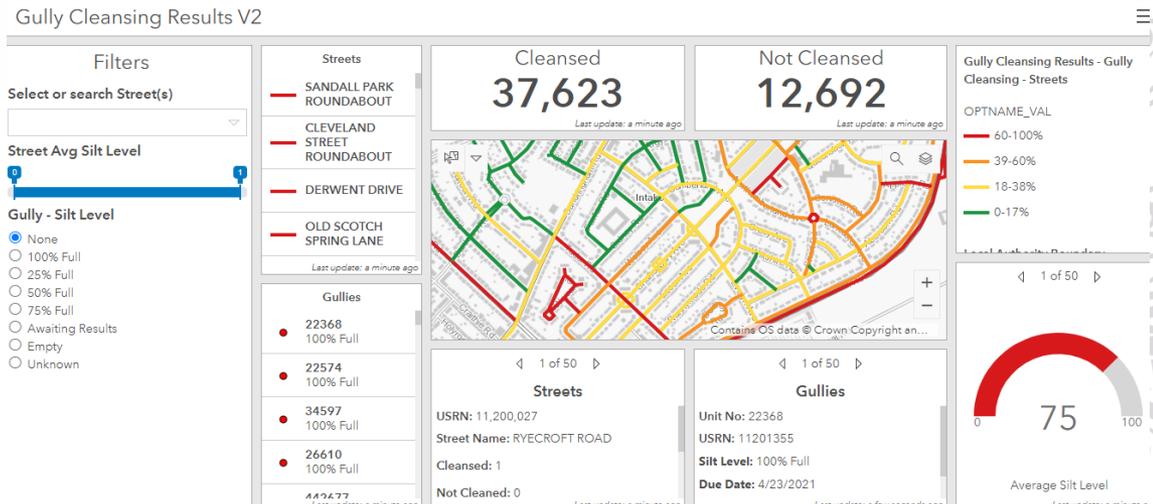
Low Risk (AEP <1/200) – 21,645 Properties

# Different Types of Flood Risk

## Surface Water

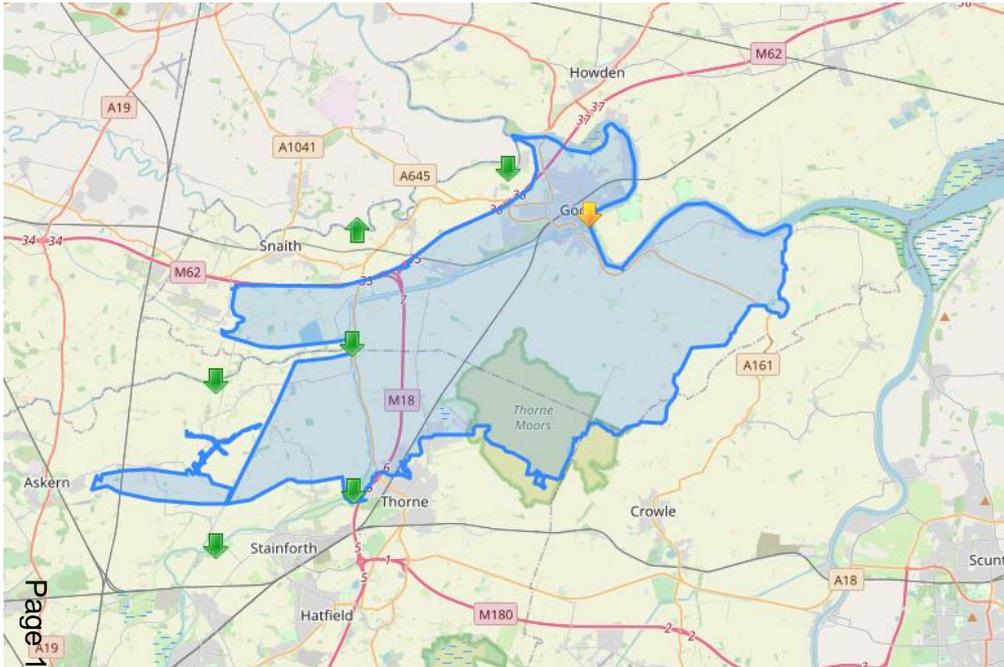


**Surface Water Flood Risk**  
 1/30yr Storm – 28,500 Properties  
 1/100yr Storm – 64,000 Properties  
 1/1000yr Storm – 81,000 Properties

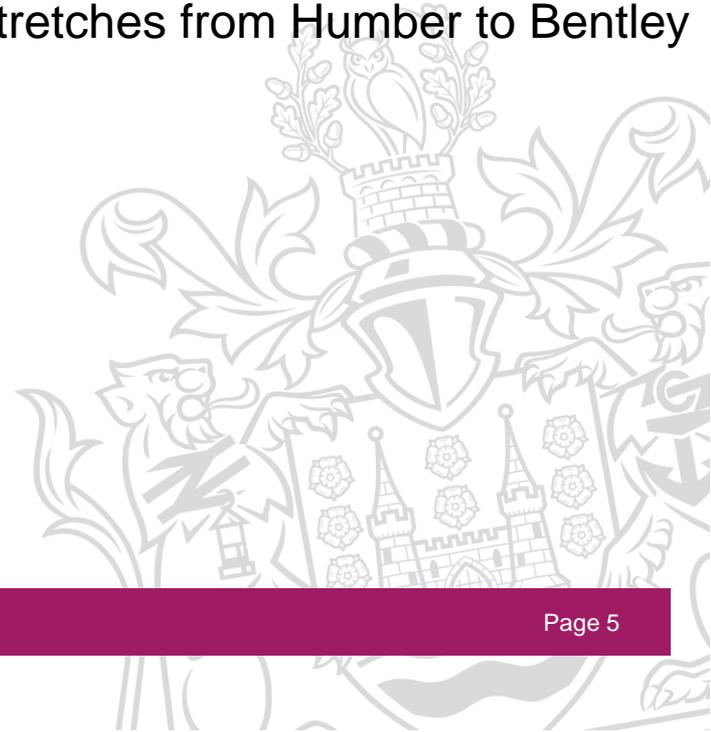


# Different Types of Flood Risk

## Tidal Flooding & Tidal Lock In



- Creates a prolonged peak
- Knock on affect to land drainage & Wash lands
- Expected to rise due to climate change
- Stretches from Humber to Bentley



# Different Types of Flood Risk

## Foul Sewer

- Often Caused by surface water accessing the foul sewer network.
- Can cause internal flooding through system backing up.
- Can happen anywhere.
- Property level resilience measure often deployed in areas known for surface water flooding.



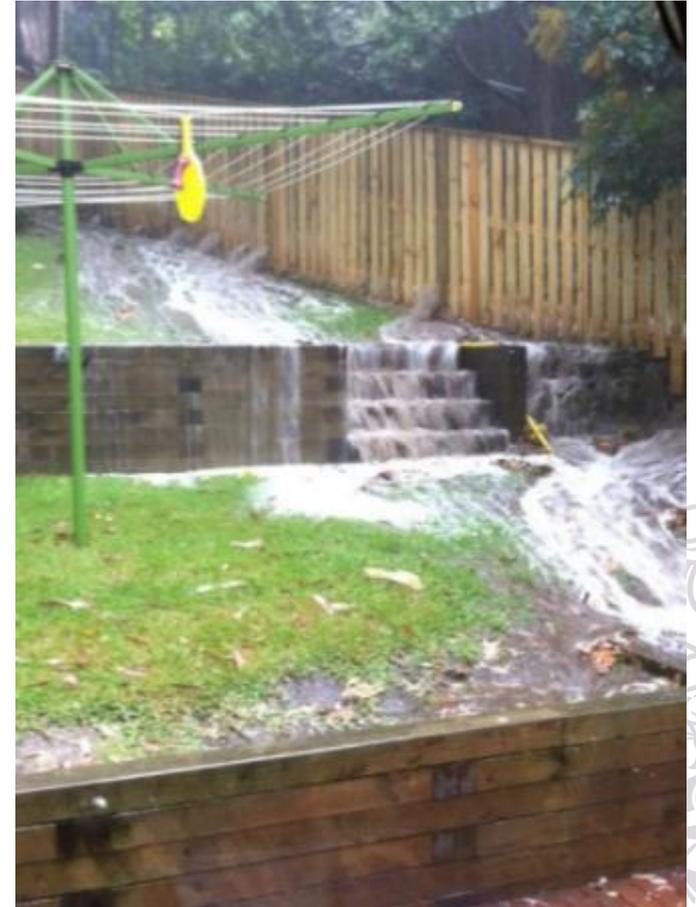
# Different Types of Flood Risk

## Overland Flow



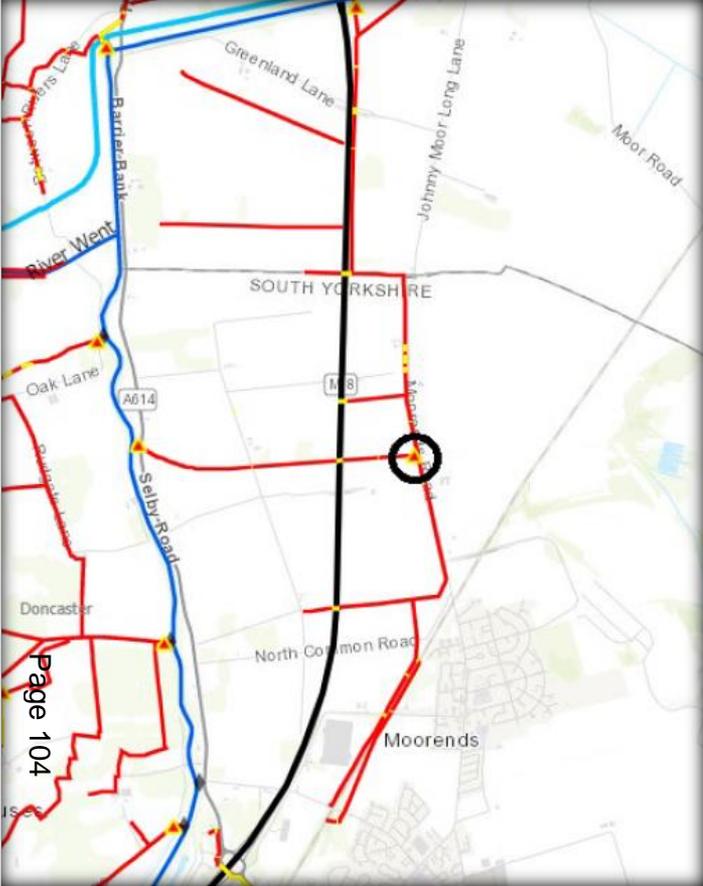
- Unpredictable.
- Caused by prolonged rain fall and ground saturation.
- Can overwhelm existing land drainage measures.

Page 103



# Different Types of Flood Risk

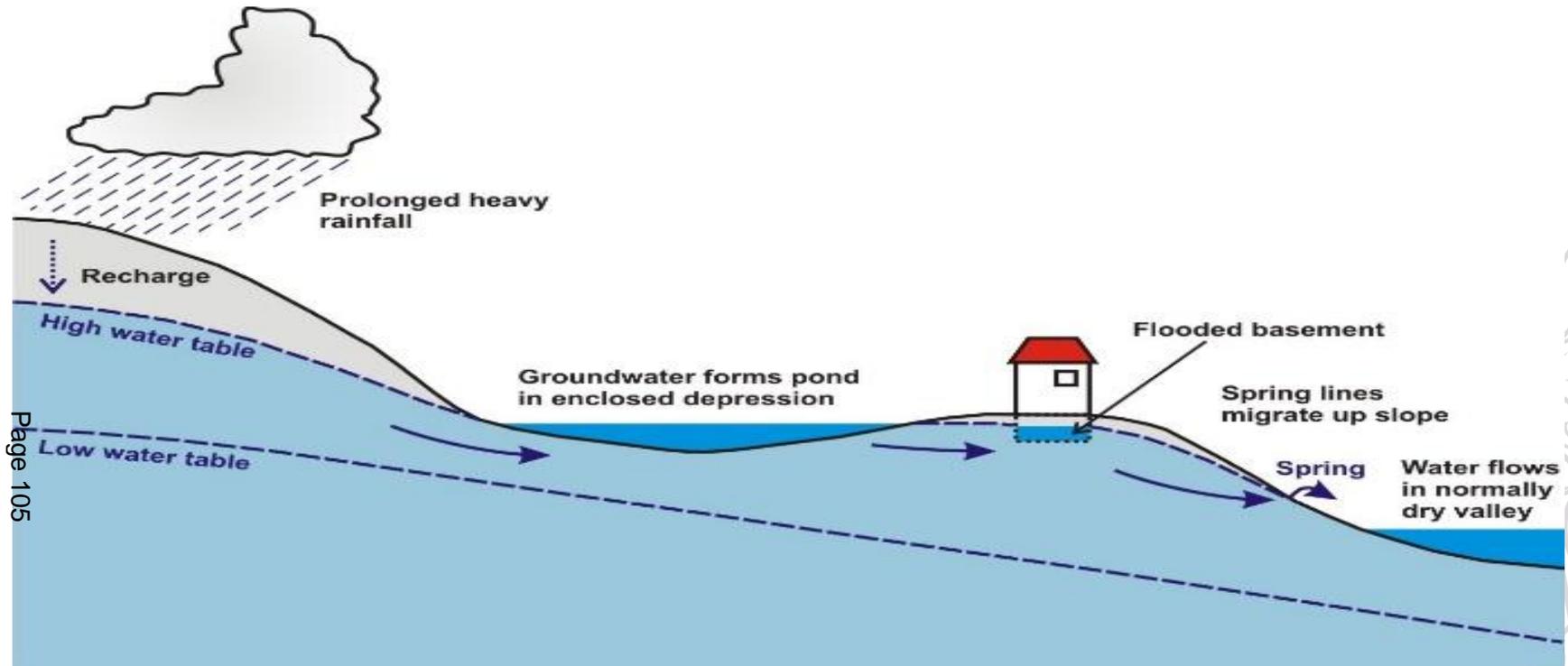
## Land Drainage



# Different Types of Flood Risk

## Ground Water

- Legacy issues following periods of prolonged rainfall.
- Natural Springs
- Over flowing wells
- Basement / Foundation Flooding



# 2019 Flood Timeline

## By Source

Borough Wide Surface Water Flooding.

Overland Flow – Wadworth, Tickhill, High Melton.

Fast Reacting water courses (Tickhill & Conisbrough).

Norwood Spillway Active – (Forestead Lane).

Surface Water & Foul Sewer Flooding – (Scawthorpe, Intake, Clay Lane).

Main River Flooding (Don at old Denaby, Mexborough, Conisbrough, Sprotbrough, Bentley, Fishlake). Bridge Closures and roads

Main River Idle at Bawtry.

Tidal Lock in at River Don (Fishlake Bentley).

Land Drainage back up borough wide.

Ground Water borough wide.



# Forecasting & Warnings

## Warning



### **FLOOD ALERT**

FLOODING IS POSSIBLE. BE PREPARED.

- Flood Alert – Flooding is Possible (Be Prepared)



### **FLOOD WARNING**

FLOODING IS EXPECTED. IMMEDIATE ACTION REQUIRED.

- Flood Warning – Flooding is Expected. (Immediate Action Required)



### **SEVERE FLOOD WARNING**

SEVERE FLOODING. DANGER TO LIFE.

- Severe Flood Warning – Severe Flooding. (Danger to Life)

# Operational Decisions

## Winter Preparation 2021/22

- Local sandbag hubs at Fishlake & Conisbrough with Bentley Location to be Finalised Shortly.
- Self Service Sand Bags Available Out side North Bridge
- Stock of 20,000 Sand Bags Available from Suppliers with 10,000 per day available for production.
- Highways Winter Service on Rota to Provide Operational Support.
- Working with EA to Identify Key Infrastructure that Requires Additional Protection.

Emergency Planning Event Simulations Planned for Training Staff

# Operational Decisions

## 2019 Recovery Works & Funding

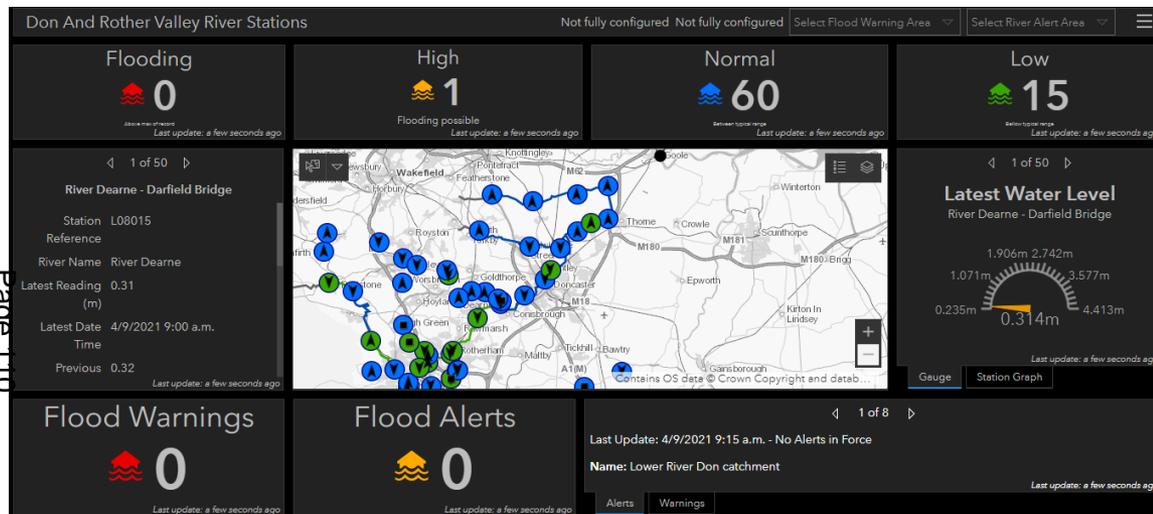
- 57 Schemes identified following 2019 Floods
  - ❖ £10m Funding Identified
  - ❖ £14m to £20m Funding Gap
- Legacy Asset Maintenance Schemes 150+
  - ❖ £225k +
  - ❖ Borough Wide
- Cyclic Gully Cleansing
  - ❖ 80,000 + Gullies
  - ❖ Intelligence Gathering for Risk Based Approach



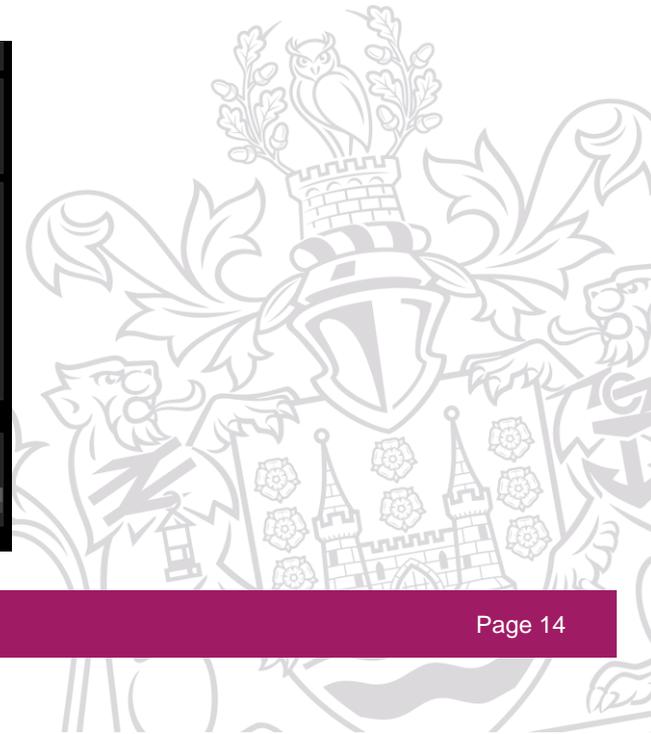
# Catchment Plan

## South Yorkshire Catchment Plan

- Climate Emergency
- Smart Investment
- Technology & Operational Management
- Community Engagement & Resilience



Page 110



Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

**OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY WORK PLAN 2021/22**

	OSMC	H&ASC O&S	CYP O&S	R&H O&S	C&E O&S
May		<b>Friday 4th June, 2021 at 3.30pm, MS Teams</b>	-		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work Planning Meeting</li> </ul>			
June	<b>Thurs 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2021 at 10am, MS Teams</b>		<b>Tues 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021 at 10am, MS Teams</b>	<b>Wed 9<sup>th</sup> June 2021 at 10.30am, MS Teams</b>	<b>Monday 7<sup>th</sup> June 2021 at 2pm, MS Teams</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work Planning Meeting</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work Planning Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work Planning Meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work Planning Meeting</li> </ul>
	<b>Thurs 24<sup>th</sup> June 2021 at 10am Council Chamber (AS/RW)</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qtrly Finance &amp; Performance Report – Qtr 4 (c)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMBC</li> <li>SLHD</li> <li>DCST</li> </ul> </li> <li>Youth Justice Plan (c)</li> <li>Edenthorpe Neighbourhood Plan (c)</li> </ul>				
July		<b>Thurs 1<sup>st</sup> July 2021 at 10am- MS Teams Briefing Session (CR)</b>	<del>Thurs 22<sup>nd</sup> July 2021 at 4.30pm Cancelled</del> <b>Tues 10<sup>th</sup> August 2021 at 9am Briefing Meeting</b>		<b>Wed 28<sup>th</sup> July 2021 at 10am, Council Chamber (CM)</b>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Asset Based Community Development and Well Doncaster – update and Annual Report. Links with Localities, Adult Social Care addressing the way people live day to day, with a focus on local communities becoming healthier. (c)</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainability/ Environmental Strategy update and next steps – 111 actions and maximising funding (c)</li> <li>NEW Social Inclusion Alliance Update (c)</li> </ul>

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

	<b>Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2021 at 9.30am – MS Teams Briefing meeting (CR)</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locality working (c)</li> </ul>				
	<b>Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 at 11.00am – MS Teams Briefing Session – postponed from 8<sup>th</sup> July (CR)</b>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commissioning (c)</li> </ul>				
<b>Aug</b>	<b>Extraordinary OSMC – Thurs 19<sup>th</sup> August 2021 at 10am, Council Chamber (CR/RW)</b>		<b>Tues 10<sup>th</sup> August 2021 at 9am Briefing Meeting (CM)</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Plan (c)</li> <li>• Doncaster Delivering Together (Borough Strategy 2030) (c)</li> <li>• Sproborough Neighbourhood Plan (TBC) (c)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children and Young People overview including relationship with Doncaster Children's Services Trust and invitation to Young Advisors and Youth Council (Make Your Mark) Further shaping of the work plan (c)</li> </ul>		
<b>Sept</b>	<b>Thurs 9<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021 at 10am Council Chamber (CM/RW)</b>	<b>Thurs 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021 at 10am Council Chamber (CM)</b>	<b>Thurs 16<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021 at 4.30pm Council Chamber (CR)</b>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qtrly Finance &amp; Performance Report – Qtr 1 (c) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DMBC</li> <li>○ SLHD</li> <li>○ DCST</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Compliments and Complaints (c)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changes to NHS working (ICS - White Paper) and what this will mean for the Borough's residents (timing TBC) (c)</li> <li>• Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (c)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safeguarding theme to include Children's Social Care with the Early help element of focus (c)</li> </ul>		

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

Oct	<b>Thurs 7<sup>th</sup> Oct 2021 at 10am Briefing Session (CM or CR)</b>		<b>Fri 1<sup>st</sup> Oct 2021, 2pm Briefing Sessions, MS Teams (CM)</b>	<b>Wed 13<sup>th</sup> Oct 2021 at 11.30am (RW)</b>	<b>Mon 11<sup>th</sup> Oct 2021 at 10am</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Localities (general update and the executives proposals for Governance)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overview of upcoming policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social Housing - Post Covid easing restrictions – consequences of rehousing people in temporary accommodation (c)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood Planning Preparation (c)</li> <li>Domestic Abuse Strategy(c)</li> </ul>
Nov	<b>Thurs 4<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021 at 10am</b>	<b>Mon 22<sup>nd</sup> Nov 2021 at 1.30pm</b>		<b>Briefing Session 10<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021, 10:30am</b>	
	The Statement of Licensing Policy Gambling Act 2005 (c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Winter Planning</li> <li>Update from Doncaster and Bassetlaw Teaching Hospitals (c)</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Town Deal Doncaster and Stainforth – update including priorities, next steps plus outline of the levelling up funding bid for the town centre.</li> <li>Town Centre update including Waterdale area, strategy and plans for, Housing, retail, hospitality and engagement with businesses and how they are responding to challenges</li> </ul>	
	<b>Thursday 4<sup>th</sup> November following the formal meeting</b>			<b>Tues, 30<sup>th</sup> Nov 2021, 10am Council Chamber</b>	
	Commissioning – discussions with service users re: drug and alcohol abuse (c)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update on the Market (MAM contract).</li> <li>Town Centre economy including impact from Covid, footfall, nighttime economy, Alfresco dining, market economy.</li> </ul>	
Dec	<b>Thurs 2<sup>nd</sup> Dec 2021 at 10am Council Chamber (AS/RW)</b>		<b>Thurs 9<sup>th</sup> Dec 2021 at 4.30pm</b>		

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Qtrly Finance &amp; Performance Report – Qtr 2 (c)             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DMBC</li> <li>SLHD</li> <li>DCST</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SEND Strategy and Behaviour Transformation Programme (pre cabinet decision) (to include a focus on Education health Care plans)</li> <li>Theme Education and Skills to include school organisation with comparators for attendance, exclusions, NEET, education outcomes post 16 employment and education and Big Picture (pre cabinet decision)</li> <li>SALT and Neurodevelopment pathway New</li> <li>Education and Skills 2030 programme (c)</li> </ul>		
Jan	<p><b>Thurs 27<sup>th</sup> Jan 2022 at 10am (briefing session)</b></p>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget</li> </ul>				
Feb Page 114	<p><b>Thurs 10<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022 at 10am Council Chamber</b></p>				<p><b>Wed 9<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022 at 10am Council Chamber</b></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crime and Disorder Committee – theme TBC (Police Resources)</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Thurs 24<sup>th</sup> Feb 2022 at 10am</b></p>				

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

<b>March</b>	<b>Thurs 31<sup>st</sup> March 2022 at 10am, Council Chamber (AS/RW)</b>	<b>Thurs 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2022 at 10am, Council Chamber</b>	<b>Thurs 17<sup>th</sup> March 2022 at 4.30pm</b>	<b>Wed 9<sup>th</sup> March 2022 at 10am</b>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qtrly Finance &amp; Performance Report – Qtr 3                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ DMBC</li> <li>○ SLHD</li> <li>○ DCST</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public Health report – link with the implications of long Covid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people’s mental health and resilience (Mental Health strategy and implementation Plan going to H&amp;WBB in Jan)</li> <li>• Children and Young People’s Plan (invite HASC Scrutiny Panel)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment programme opportunities following Covid easing with possible invite to DWP</li> <li>• Local Plan – update including delivery of key projects and connectivity</li> </ul>	
<b>Apr</b>					
<b>May</b>					

**POSSIBLE ISSUES FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION OR TO BE SCHEDULED**

	Quarter 4 Performance OSMC 23 <sup>rd</sup> June, 2022	Adult Safeguarding Report 2022 (date TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theme: Sufficiency</li> </ul> <p>Reports to include comparators and best practices with comparisons to like authorities.</p>	Impact of Brexit on housing improvements – building materials and maintenance timeframes (TBC – difficult to provide full picture at time of work planning possibly – link with OSMC)	Environment Strategy strands eg. Moorland management, tree planting, carbon emissions and rewilding
Page 115	Impact of Brexit on housing improvements – building materials and maintenance timeframes (TBC – difficult to provide full picture at time of work planning – link with R and H)	Joint Regional Health (JHOSC) – as required Chair only to attend	<p>Following issues to be fed into the above themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transition of young disabled adults to adulthood;</li> </ul>		Veterans – specific area to be discussed further

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Covid theme – impact of children being home schooled;</li> <li>• Domestic Abuse (Youth Council/Young Advisors)</li> </ul>		
	Local Plan update Autumn 2022	<p>Part 1 - CQC Inspection and Regulation Update – Doncaster Care Quality including inspection ratings. Covid impact and how care providers have risen to the challenge</p> <p>Part 2 - CQC possible part two - Chief Nurse CCG – NHS settings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doncaster Children's Safeguarding Partnership Annual Report – to circulate for comments</li> </ul>		Environmental Improvement Plan ( timing TBC)
	Gambling Policy (TBC)	Children's Mental Health – CYP leading and Panel is to be invited to CYP 17 <sup>th</sup> March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update on the funding provided for additional family practitioners and difference they have made – including risks associated.</li> </ul>		Green Space and Parks Champion – Briefing note update timing TBC
		Carers Strategy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Safety Strategy</li> </ul>
		Links with Social Care and Housing (added following discussion with Chair and Director) TBC maybe 2022/23			
<b>BRIEFING NOTES</b>					
		Adult Safeguarding Annual report 2021 to be circulated		Housing Allocations Policy	
		Substantial Variation – Update on merger Scawthorpe/Bentley		Preston Model - towns and cities transforming community wealth building	

Please note dates of meetings/rooms/support may change

				City Status Bid	
--	--	--	--	-----------------	--

This page is intentionally left blank

**DONCASTER METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**  
**FORWARD PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 1ST OCTOBER 2021 TO 31ST JANUARY, 2022**

The Forward Plan sets out details of all Key Decisions expected to be taken during the next four months by either the Cabinet collectively, The Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Portfolio Holders or Officers and is updated and republished each month.

A Key Decision is an executive decision which is likely:-

- (a) to result in the Local Authority incurring expenditure which is, or the making of savings which are, significant having regard to the Local Authority's budget for the service or function to which the decision relates; or
- (b) to be significant in terms of its effects on communities living or working in an area comprising two or more wards or electoral divisions in the area of the Local Authority;
- (c) any decision related to the approval or variation of the Policy and budget Framework that is reserved to the Full Council.

The level of expenditure/savings which this Authority has adopted as being financially significant are (a) in the case of the revenue budget, gross full-year effect of £250,000 or more b) in the case of capital budget, £1,000,000 or more in respect of a single project or otherwise across one financial year.or the decision has a significant impact on 2 or more wards.

Please note in addition to the documents identified in the plan, other documents relevant to a decision may be submitted to the Decision Maker. Details of any additional documents submitted can be obtained from the Contact Officer listed against each decision identified in this plan.

In respect of exempt items, if you would like to make written representations as to why a report should be considered in public, please send these to the contact officer responsible for that particular decision. Unless otherwise stated, representations should be made at least 14 days before the expected date of the decision.

**KEY**

Those items in **BOLD** are **NEW**

Those items in **ITALICS** have been **RESCHEDULED** following issue of the last plan

Prepared on: 31 August 2021 and superseding all previous Forward Plans with effect from the period identified above.

Damian Allen  
Chief Executive

## MEMBERS OF THE CABINET

### **Cabinet Member For:**

Mayor - Ros Jones  
Deputy Mayor - Councillor Glyn Jones

Councillor Lani-Mae Ball  
Councillor Nigel Ball  
Councillor Joe Blackham  
Councillor Rachael Blake  
Councillor Phil Cole  
Councillor Mark Houlbrook  
Councillor Jane Nightingale  
Councillor Andrea Robinson

- Budget and Policy
- Housing and Business
- Education, Skills and Young People
- Public Health, Leisure, Culture and Planning
- Highways, Infrastructure and Enforcement
- Children's Social Care, Communities and Equalities
- Finance
- Sustainability and Waste
- Corporate Resources.
- Adult Social Care

**Some Decisions listed in the Forward Plan are to be taken by Full Council**

**Members of the Full Council are:-**

**Councillors Nick Allen, Bob Anderson, Duncan Anderson, Lani-Mae Ball, Nigel Ball, Daniel Barwell Iris Beech, Joe Blackham, Rachael Blake, Nigel Cannings Glenn Bluff, Laura Bluff, Bev Chapman, James Church, Gemma Cobby, Phil Cole, Jane Cox, Steve Cox, Linda Curran, Amiee Dickson, Susan Durant, Sue Farmer, Sean Gibbons, Julie Grace, Martin Greenhalgh, John Healy, Leanne Hempshall, Charlie Hogarth, Mark Houlbrook, Debbie Hutchinson, Barry Johnson, Glyn Jones, R. Allan Jones, Ros Jones, Jake Kearsley Majid Khan, Jane Kidd, Sue Knowles, Sophie Liu, Tracey Moran, John Mounsey, Emma Muddiman-Rawlins Tim Needham, David Nevett, Jane Nightingale, Thomas Noon, Ian Pearson, Andy Pickering, Cynthia Ransome, Rob Reid, Andrea Robinson, Dave Shaw, Glynis Smith, Sarah Smith, Gary Stapleton, and Austen White**

WHEN DECISION IS EXPECTED TO BE TAKEN	KEY DECISION TO BE TAKEN	RELEVANT CABINET MEMBER	DECISION TO BE TAKEN BY	CONTACT OFFICER(S)	DOCUMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED BY DECISION MAKER	REASON FOR EXEMPTION – LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 SCHEDULE 12A
Not before 12th Oct 2021	Continued support for those people required to self-isolate as part of the COVID-19 response	Councillor Nigel Ball, Portfolio Holder for Public Health, Leisure, Culture and Planning	Portfolio Holder for Public Health, Leisure and Culture	Faye Tyas, Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance faye.tyas@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
20 Oct 2021	Medium-term Financial Strategy (MTFS) Budget Update 2022/23 to 2024/25	Mayor Ros Jones	Cabinet	Faye Tyas, Chief Financial Officer and Assistant Director of Finance faye.tyas@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
20 Oct 2021	To approve Domestic Abuse Strategy 2021-2024.	Councillor Rachael Blake, Portfolio Holder for Children's Social Care, Communities and Equalities	Cabinet	Karen Shooter, Domestic Abuse Strategic Lead Karen.shooter@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
17 Nov 2021	To update on the development of the new Big Picture alternative provisions and to	Councillor Lani-Mae Ball, Portfolio	Cabinet	Martyn Owen martyn.owen@doncaster.gov.uk		Open

	approve the new financial and contractual arrangements since last year.	Holder for Education, Skills and Young People				
18 Nov 2021	Community Safety Strategy 2022 to 2025.	Councillor Rachael Blake, Portfolio Holder for Children's Social Care, Communities and Equalities	Council, Cabinet	Rachael Long, Crime and Safer Doncaster Theme Manager rachael.long@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
1 Dec 2021	Quarter 2 2021-22 Finance and Performance Report	Councillor Phil Cole, Portfolio Holder for Finance	Cabinet	Matthew, Smith, Head of Financial Management Tel: 01302-737663 matthew.smith@doncaster.gov.uk		Open
1 Dec 2021	St Leger Homes Performance Report 2021/22 Quarter 2	Councillor Glyn Jones, Deputy Mayor, Portfolio Holder for Housing and Business.	Cabinet	Julie Crook Tel: 01302 862705, Dave Richmond, Chief Executive, St Leger Homes of Doncaster dave.richmond@stlegerhomes.co.uk		Open
1 Dec 2021	DCST Quarter 2 Finance & Performance Report.	Councillor Rachael Blake, Portfolio Holder for	Cabinet	James Thomas, Chief Executive of Doncaster Children's Services Trust James.Thomas@dcs		Open

		Children's Social Care, Communities and Equalities		trust.co.uk		
<b>20 Jan 2022</b>	<b>Re-procurement of External Audit.</b>	<b>Councillor Phil Cole, Portfolio Holder for Finance / Councillor Austen White, Chair of the Audit Committee</b>	<b>Council</b>	<b>Matthew, Smith, Head of Financial Management Tel: 01302-737663 matthew.smith@dooncaster.gov.uk</b>		<b>Open</b>

This page is intentionally left blank