

**Domestic Abuse Service Recommission
Business Case
March 2022**

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1 Executive Summary

Barnsley's Domestic Abuse Service is delivered by Independent Domestic Abuse Service (IDAS) and delivers a range of support to victims and survivors of domestic abuse in the borough. The contract was awarded on 1st April 2017 for 5 years and was reviewed in 2021 where approval was given to extend the contract until March 2023. The contract is due to expire on 31st March 2023 and therefore this business case evaluates the performance and impact of the Domestic Abuse Service and considers the findings from the development of the Domestic Abuse Strategy and our local needs assessment to inform our future commissioning options.

Key findings from needs analysis:

- There were an increasing number of domestic abuse incidents reported to the Police during the pandemic; these have reduced somewhat but the overall trend may be one of increasing demand for services.
- Domestic abuse is a common cause of homelessness
- Increasing numbers of children may be at risk in households where there is domestic abuse
- There is a relationship between domestic abuse and poverty, though it is complex
- Stakeholders interviewed reported that 'domestic abuse' has become much more diverse than the traditional view of a female victim fleeing violence from a male perpetrator. Although victims of domestic abuse are predominantly female and heterosexual, there are significant numbers of male, and LGBT victims in Barnsley
- Services are also seeing more cases of mutual partner conflict, older/ adult children abusing parents or grandparents, and people who do not want to leave the relationship.
- The ethnic profile of survivors broadly reflects that of the borough

- The incidence of mental health conditions and complexity is high amongst victims/ survivors
- There is considerable diversity in the ages of victims/ survivors

Areas for improvement and change when developing the new service delivery model, based on recommendations from the local needs assessment:

- Develop a stronger pathway into the service
- Explore opportunities to lever more specialist provision, especially in relation to mental health, working with children and cross-tenure housing advocacy
- Consider how best to capture softer outcomes in performance monitoring and the tracking of those unsuccessful in accessing a place in refuge
- Strengthen coordination between Housing Options and the commissioned service so survivors in temporary accommodation can access specialist support rapidly
- Develop a therapeutic offer for children and young people affected by current and past domestic abuse
- Consider the provision of a ‘crash pad’ style offer which could be included in safety planning as an early intervention

Recommendation:

It is our recommendation that we build on our current specification to meet the requirements of the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and growing guidance and, move towards addressing gaps highlighted in our needs assessment, for example developing the range of accommodation options, whilst building on the current service delivery model that has contributed to the success of the service since the start of the contract.

The current service contract is due to expire on 31st March 2023. Over the past six months we have commissioned an independent and comprehensive assessment of need. Whilst being conscious of the new Domestic Abuse Act and its developing raft of national recommendations and after the needs assessment, we are developing and building on good practice from across the county and country to ensure our new service specification meets local need, and statutory requirements.

The table below provides an overview and timescales of the procurement exercise:

Procurement activity and timeline	Completion Date
Notice of Market Engagement published	30 th August 2022
Service specification and all relevant procurement paperwork completed.	30 th August 2022
Finalise tender docs & contract	14 th September 2022
Contracts Finder Notice	19 th September 2022
Out to tender. Clarification questions to be actioned and responded to	19 th September to 21 October 2022

Following tender closure – evaluation panel to be sent tender responses and evaluation packs.	21 st October 2022
Evaluation of tenders and meeting of moderation panel. Sign off decision of award decision. Drafting of successful/unsuccessful letters	21 st October 2022
Issue of successful/unsuccessful letters. Start of standstill period	18 November 2022
Standstill period ends - Issue of Contract	29 November 2022
Mobilisation Period	30 November to 31 March 2023
Contract Start date	1 April 2023

1. INTRODUCTION

The review of Barnsley's current Domestic Abuse Service and subsequent recommendations will articulate how Barnsley Council will contribute to the delivery of the key priority outcome areas of the Domestic Abuse Strategy for 2022/2027. The development of the Business Case and Domestic Abuse Strategy is informed by a comprehensive local needs assessment undertaken by Imogen Blood Associates.

2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT AND RELEVANCE

2.1 Key National Strategic Drivers

Domestic Abuse is a prevalent priority on the national agenda, and several key developments in national strategy have been established since the awarding of the previous service contract.

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

The Domestic Abuse Act received Royal Assent on 29th April 2021 and establishes a statutory framework for the delivery of support to victims of domestic abuse and their children in safe accommodation. The Act established a statutory definition of domestic abuse and set out several statutory requirements relevant to both local authorities and the criminal justice system.

The Act requires Local Authorities to:

- Provide accommodation-based support to victims of Domestic Abuse.
- Give victims of Domestic Abuse priority need for homelessness assistance, and grant secure lifetime tenancies when granting new secure tenancies to social tenants who had or has a secure lifetime or assured tenancy
- Appoint a multi-agency Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board
- Assess the need for accommodation-based Domestic Abuse support in their area for all victims and 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

The statutory requirement for local authorities to provide accommodation-based support to victims of domestic abuse is particularly relevant to the commissioning of a new domestic abuse service. The Act maintains a broad definition of safe accommodation, described in the guidance as including:

- Refuge accommodation
- Specialist safe accommodation
- Dispersed accommodation
- Sanctuary Scheme properties
- Second stage or 'move-on' accommodation

The Act does not recognise and specifically excludes privately-owned and managed temporary accommodation which is not separate or self-contained and with shared toilet, bathroom, or kitchen facilities as relevant safe accommodation, e.g., Bed and Breakfast accommodation.

The Protecting Vulnerable People Board will act as Barnsley's Domestic Abuse Local Partnership board, on which the service provider of the newly commissioned service will be expected to sit.

Also, in line with the requirements of the Act, Imogen Blood Associates have undertaken a local needs assessment of domestic abuse services in Barnsley, including the need for accommodation-based domestic abuse support. Their findings have informed the development of this business case and Barnsley's Domestic Abuse Strategy.

For more information on the Domestic Abuse Act, please see

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/domestic-abuse-bill-2020-factsheets>

Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2021

In its Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategy, the Home Office recognises domestic abuse as an issue disproportionately affecting women and girls, alongside other offences including rape and other sexual offences, stalking, 'honour-based' abuse (including female genital mutilation and forced marriage and 'honour' killings), 'revenge porn' and 'upskirting', as well as others. These issues do not always exist independently of each other, and can indeed occur as part of or in addition to domestic abuse.

The strategy outlines the government's priorities of:

- Prioritising Prevention

The strategy identifies the need to address the attitudes and behaviours that contribute to crimes of violence against women and girls, and the need to raise awareness of them and improve understanding of how to prevent the cycle of abuse.

- Supporting Victims

The strategy recognises the devastating impact of VAWG on victims and survivors, including serious trauma, physical harm and long-term mental health implications. It commits significant funding to improve the response to supporting victims and survivors.

- Pursuing Perpetrators

The strategy acknowledges the need for perpetrators to be brought to justice and supported to change behaviours to successfully break the cycle of re-offending and re-victimisation. Significant funding has been committed to the running of perpetrator programmes, and the strategy focuses on future investment in tackling sex offenders, street harassment, banning 'virginity' testing, exploitation, online offending, and preventing the escalation of offending.

- A Stronger System

Tackling VAWG requires a truly cross-system approach in which all agencies and professionals understand their role in the system. The strategy recognises the important role of multi-agency working and information sharing, technology and the private sector, the banning of conversion therapy, and commits to developing a more effective frontline response to VAWG.

For more information on the government's strategy for Tackling VAWG, please see
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-violence-against-women-and-girls-strategy>

Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan

In addition to its Tackling VAWG strategy, the government has published its separate Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan, recognizing that domestic abuse is the most common form of violence against women and girls (although the plan and strategy refers to all victims and survivors of these offences).

The tackling Domestic Abuse Plan aims to create and support a system that drives down domestic abuse and domestic homicide cases, while ensuring that victims and survivors get the support they need. The plan consists of three 'pillars' with the following objectives:

- Prioritising Prevention
 - Reduce the amount of domestic abuse, domestic homicide, and suicides linked to domestic abuse, by stopping people from becoming perpetrators and victims to begin with
- Supporting Victims
 - Help all victims and survivors who have escaped from domestic abuse feel that they can get back to life as normal, with support for their health, emotional, economic and social needs
- Pursuing Perpetrators
 - Reduce the amount of people who are repeat offenders and make sure that those who commit this crime feel the full force of the law

For more information on the government's Tackling Domestic Abuse Plan, please see
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-domestic-abuse-plan>

2.2 Key Local Strategic Drivers

This business case was developed in line with the local strategies listed below:

Barnsley Domestic Abuse Strategy 2022 – 2027

In line with the requirements of the Domestic Abuse Act, the Council has produced its Domestic Abuse Strategy which is currently going through the governance process for approval and sign off. The overarching vision of the Domestic Abuse Strategy is to improve the lives of victims, survivors and their children to help make Barnsley a place where people can live their lives safe from domestic abuse.

The strategy is informed by the findings of a comprehensive local needs assessment of our current domestic abuse services, and identifies four strategic priorities with the following aims:

1. Providing victims of Domestic Abuse with the right support
 - Increase our capacity for providing safe accommodation to victims of domestic abuse
 - Ensure the development of services is driven by the needs of survivors
 - Develop an increased offer of community support, including an increased offer of support to children and families

2. Preventing Domestic Abuse

- Continue to develop a strong communications plan to raise awareness and signpost to services
- Develop a curriculum for school safeguarding leads, creating a ‘Wellness’ Hub of Excellence for delivering education around Healthy Relationships

3. Ensuring a strong multi-agency response to Domestic Abuse

- Ensure the MARAC works for all agencies and delivers the best outcome for victims
- Maintain and develop positive relationships between agencies who are exposed to victims of domestic abuse
- Establish the Protecting Vulnerable People Sub-Group as our Domestic Abuse Local Partnership Board Function
- Identify opportunities for pooling resources amongst agencies to deliver the best services for victims
- Develop the expectations and professionals working together in the future to keep domestic abuse on everybody’s agenda and improve the outcomes for victims and their children

4. Holding perpetrators to account and support them to change their behaviour.

- Continue to support and develop the existing perpetrator programme to support perpetrators to change behaviour
- Support South Yorkshire Police in developing and implementing the MATAC process

Barnsley Council Corporate Plan 2021-2024

The Barnsley Council Corporate Plan sets out the outcomes of the following priorities:

Healthy Barnsley

- People are safe and feel safe.
- People live independently with good physical and mental health for as long as possible.
- Reduced inequalities in health and income across the borough.

Learning Barnsley

- People have the opportunities for lifelong learning and developing new skills including access to apprenticeships.
- Children and young people achieve the best outcomes through improved educational achievement and attainment.
- People have access to early help and support.

Growing Barnsley

- People are supported to have safe, warm, sustainable homes.
- Business start-ups and existing local businesses are supported to grow and attract new investment, providing opportunities for all.
- People have a welcoming, safe and enjoyable town centre and principal towns as destinations for work, shopping, leisure and culture.

Sustainable Barnsley

- People live in great places, are recycling more and wasting less, feel connected and valued in their community.
- Our heritage and green spaces are promoted for all people to enjoy.

- Fossil fuels are being replaced by affordable and sustainable energy and people are able to enjoy more cycling and walking.

Safer Barnsley Partnership Plan 2021/2022

The Barnsley Community Safety Partnership (CSP) is the statutory partnership responsible for tackling crime and disorder, protecting vulnerable people and reducing reoffending, and delivers its key priorities through four sub-groups with the following outcomes:

- Crime Sub-Group
 - Victims and communities are protected through a partnership approach to the identification and prevention of crime and targeted offender management
- Protecting Vulnerable People Sub-Group
 - The threat, risk and harm to vulnerable people, families and communities is minimised.
- Anti-social Behaviour Sub-Group
 - The impact of anti-social behaviour on residents and visitors to Barnsley is reduced.
- Promoting community tolerance and respect
 - Communities are safer, cohesive and more resilient.

Tackling domestic abuse is a crucial factor in ensuring a safer Barnsley, and the commissioning of a domestic abuse service will play a key role in assisting the Safer Barnsley Partnership fulfil its following commitments:

- Crime Sub-Group
 - Commitment 1: Improve and enhance our response to domestic violence by targeting offenders and offering an excellent victim's service.
 - Commitment 2: Improve our engagement and further assist our communities in identifying emerging threats and issues that need a response through the crime subgroup
- Protecting Vulnerable People Sub-Group
 - Commitment 3: Complete the strategic review of substance misuse, domestic abuse and multiple needs services and present a business case for recommissioning the service
 - Commitment 4: Evidence how the local authority is leading in developing domestic abuse services as proposed in the Domestic Abuse Bill 2020 to ensure victims have safe accommodation
 - Commitment 5: Continue to develop the support and accommodation pathway for people with multiple and complex needs to inform commissioning decisions.

3 NATIONAL AND LOCAL PREVALENCE

3.1 National

Domestic abuse is often referred to as a ‘hidden crime’ - by its very nature, domestic abuse largely happens behind closed doors or out of sight of others. Furthermore, several factors contribute to the underreporting of abuse - such as the fear of not being believed, fear of retaliation from the perpetrator, the economic dependency of the victim on the perpetrator, fear of losing custody of children, or fear of being blamed, to highlight a few examples.

The true prevalence of domestic abuse will, therefore, always be somewhat of an unknown entity. However, various sources of data brought together by the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) allow us to gage a more informed picture of the national prevalence of domestic abuse.

In the year ending March 2020, the CSEW showed that an estimated 2.3 million adults aged 16 to 74 experienced domestic abuse between 2019 and 2020¹. Estimates are not available for the year ending March 2021 due to issues with collecting data during the COVID-19 pandemic, and the data release for 2021 only analyses data available from the police. To reflect a more accurate picture of the prevalence of domestic abuse and victim characteristics, this section will refer to CSEW estimates from the year ending March 2020.

In the year ending March 2020, an estimated 7.3% of women (1.6 million) and 3.6% of men (757,000) aged 16 to 74 years experienced domestic abuse - a prevalence rate of approximately 7 in 100 women and 4 in 100 men.

Age

The CSEW showed that women aged 16 to 19 years were significantly more likely to be victims of any domestic abuse than women aged 25 years and over. There were fewer significant differences by age in male victims, although those aged 55 to 74 years were less likely to be victims of domestic abuse than those in most other age groups.

Ethnicity

In the year ending March 2020, the CSEW showed that people of mixed ethnicity were more likely to have experienced domestic abuse than those in any other ethnic group, followed by those in the white ethnic group. Women of mixed ethnicity were also more likely to experience domestic abuse than any other group.

Marital Status

For the year ending March 2020, the CSEW showed that those who were separated or divorced were more likely to experience domestic abuse than those who were married, civil partnered, cohabiting, single or widowed.

Disability

The CSEW showed that for the year ending March 2020, men and women with a disability were more likely to have experienced domestic abuse than those without.

Employment status and occupation

In the year ending March 2020, adults aged 16 to 74 years who were unemployed were more likely to have experienced domestic abuse than those in employment or economically active. Of all

¹

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearchingmarch2020>

occupation types, women who were full-time students were the most likely to have experienced domestic abuse.

Household structure

Adults aged 16 to 74 years living in a single-parent household were more likely to have experienced domestic abuse in the last year than those living in a household without children, or a household with other adults and children.

3.2 Local

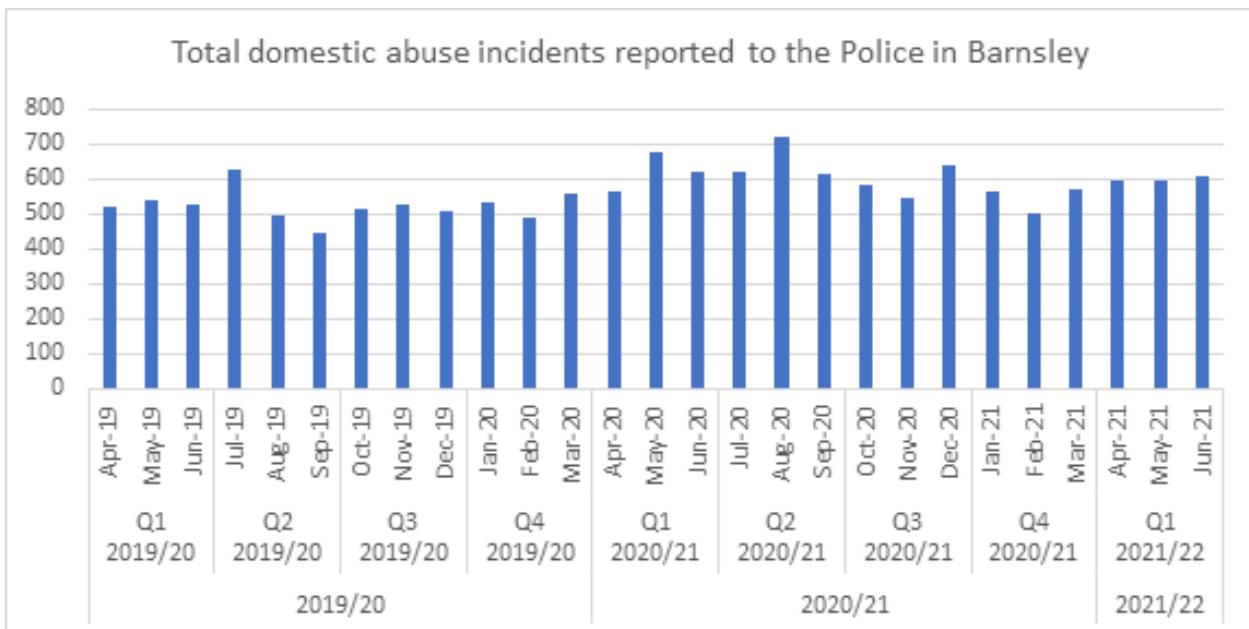
Barnsley faces the same challenges as the national picture when attempting to understand the true prevalence of domestic abuse. In the local needs assessment, Imogen Blood Associates identified that data available cannot give a complete picture of the prevalence of domestic abuse in Barnsley because:

- It is not possible to track individuals through the system or work out the extent of overlap between individuals appearing in the statistics of different agencies.
- Some agencies record repeat referrals, but South Yorkshire Police (SYP) data provides records of incidents, and it is not possible to tell how many are repeat incidents within the same household.
- There is, as previously mentioned, likely to be significant under-reporting of domestic abuse to agencies.

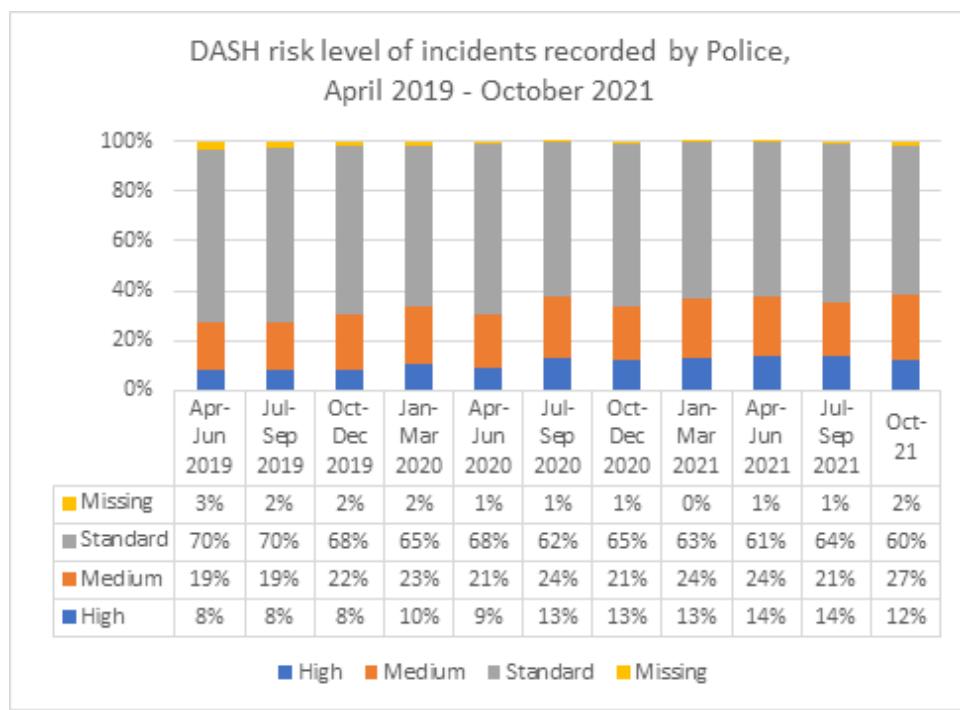
However, data supplied to Imogen Blood Associates by SYP, IDAS, Housing Options, Children's Services and MARAC allowed the needs assessment to shed light on the prevalence of domestic abuse in Barnsley.

South Yorkshire Police Data

During the period April 2019 – June 2021, there was a monthly average of 567 domestic abuse incidents reported to the police in Barnsley. On average, 62% of these incidents were deemed to be a crime. Comparator Police data for South Yorkshire [1] suggests that, when size of population is factored in, Barnsley's incident rate is relatively high compared to neighbouring cities. As a national comparison, for the year ended November 2021, South Yorkshire classified 61% of abuse related incidents as crimes, which was slightly higher than figures for England and Wales at 58% (IBA, 2022).

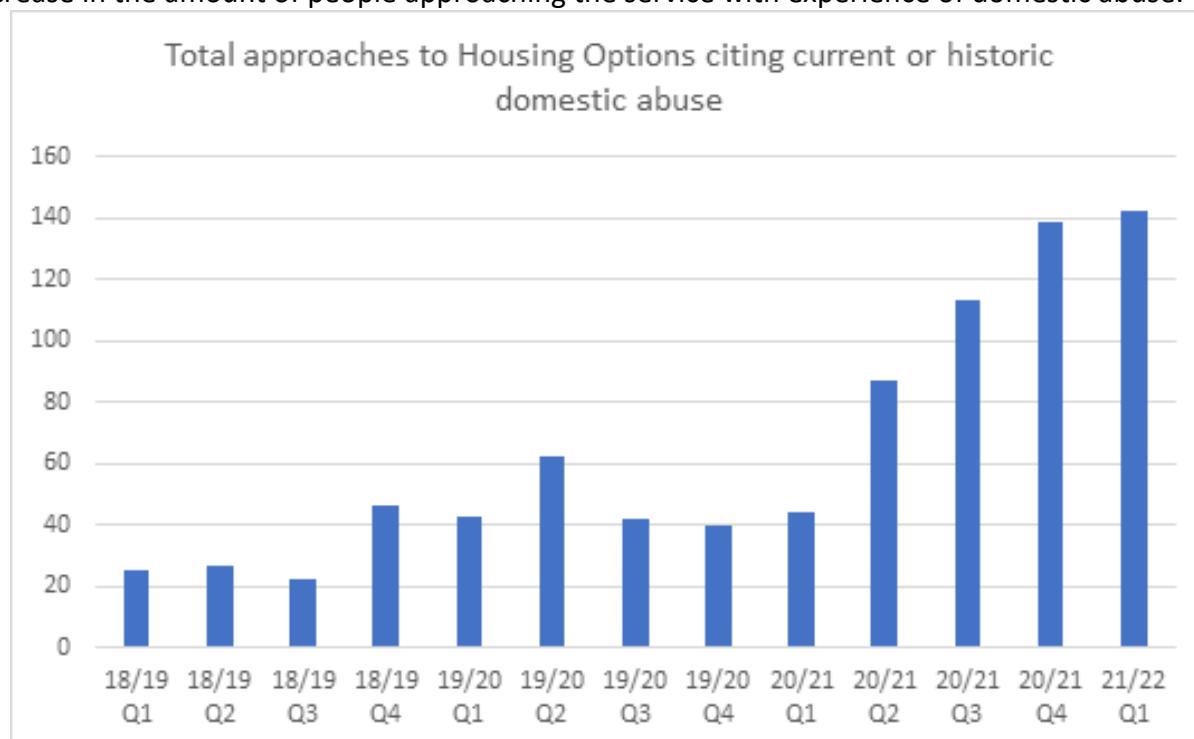


Police Officers attending incidents usually complete a DASH (Domestic Abuse, Stalking and ‘Honour’ based abuse) risk assessment, a tool used to assess the risk of domestic abuse victims following an incident. ‘High’ risk is defined as ‘a risk that is life threatening and/or traumatic and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological can be expected to be difficult or impossible’. The following chart suggests a trend of increased high risk referrals, coinciding with the COVID-19 pandemic, with 8-10% of incidents being classed as high risk in the year and a quarter ending June 2020, and 12-14% being classed high risk in the year and a quarter from that point. The needs assessment highlights that this supports feedback given by professionals given through stakeholder interviews, advising that COVID has lead to both an increase in the severity of violence and abuse and the frequency of incidents.

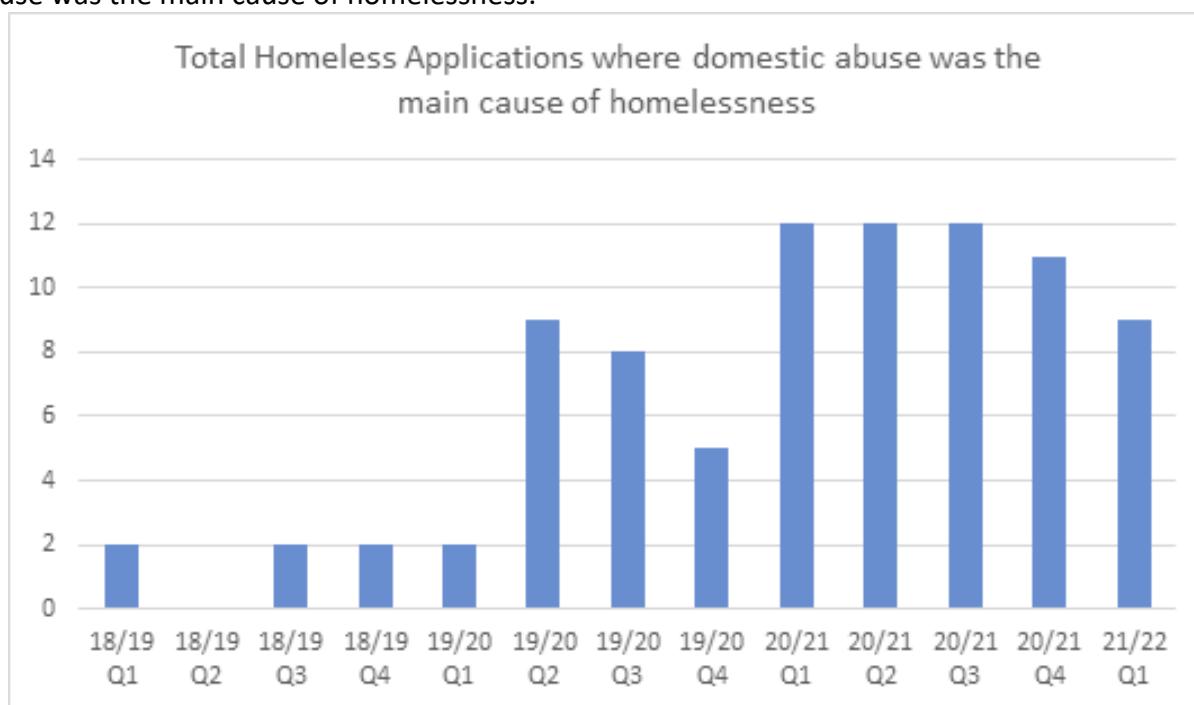


Housing Options Data

There has been a notable increase in approaches to Housing Options citing current or historic domestic abuse since 2018. The service was re-structured in September 2020, introducing a triage process where applicants are asked whether they have experienced domestic abuse either currently or historically. This change and improved data collection will have contributed to the increase in the amount of people approaching the service with experience of domestic abuse.



Around 1 in 10 of these approaches became a formal homeless application where domestic abuse is the main cause of homelessness. Some may also become formal applications but where the domestic abuse is historical and/or is not the main cause of the current threatened or actual homelessness. The chart below shows an increase in the number of applications where domestic abuse was the main cause of homelessness.



Children's Services Data

Data provided by Barnsley's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) suggest a substantial increase in the numbers of 'Domestic Abuse Notification' referrals (where domestic abuse is a presenting issue on referral) from an average of 4 per month in 2019/20 to around 18 per month in 2020/21, reducing somewhat to an average of 14 per month in the first 9 months of 2021/22.

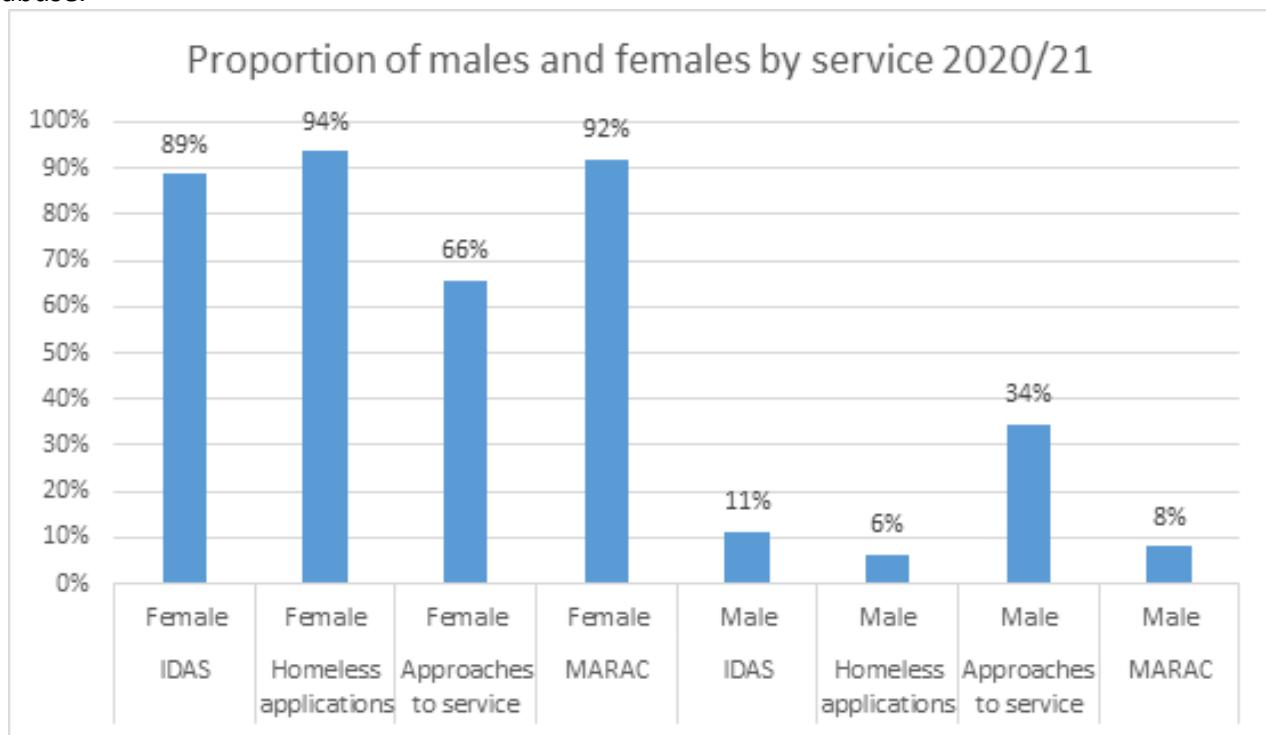
There are however, many more referrals into MASH each year in which domestic abuse – although not the primary presenting issue on referral, emerges as a concern during assessment.

Profile of domestic abuse victims in Barnsley

Domestic abuse can affect anyone, regardless of age, gender identity, sex, race, sexual orientation, wealth, disability or location of the victim or perpetrator. A victim of domestic abuse and their experiences of inequality can also affect their experience of abuse and how and where they access support. Please note that only IDAS collect data regarding the protected characteristics of those referred to the service, and that much of this data is unavailable from South Yorkshire Police and Housing Options.

Sex

As can be seen from the graph below, women make up the majority of those accessing services in Barnsley. As domestic abuse is a gendered crime, this is unsurprising, although it is important to note that male victims can face several barriers in accessing services and that the number of men accessing services does not directly reflect the potential number of men affected by domestic abuse.



Gender Reassignment

Only IDAS collects data that reflects whether clients have a different gender identity than they were assigned at birth. A total of 49 IDAS clients in 2020/21 (i.e., 1.2% of total clients) were known to be transgender. Transgender victims may also face additional barriers in accessing services, and therefore the number of transgender clients in service may not reflect the complete picture of transgender people affected by domestic abuse.

Sexual Orientation

99 individuals (2.4% of all IDAS clients in 2020/21) identified as Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual.

2% of those high-risk cases discussed at MARAC during 2020/21 involved a victim who was known to be LGBTQ+.

Ethnicity, religion or belief

In 2020/21, around 7% of IDAS clients for which their ethnicity background was supplied are from non-White British ethnic backgrounds, with the largest minority group being white Eastern Europeans. There is missing data for 12.4% of clients.

Ethnicity category	Number of client (20/21)	% (of clients where ethnicity supplied)
White British	2835	93%
White Eastern European	82	2.7%
White Other	37	1.2%
Mixed	9	0.3%
Asian/ Asian British	36	1.2%
Black/ Black British	23	0.8%
Other ethnicity	26	0.9%

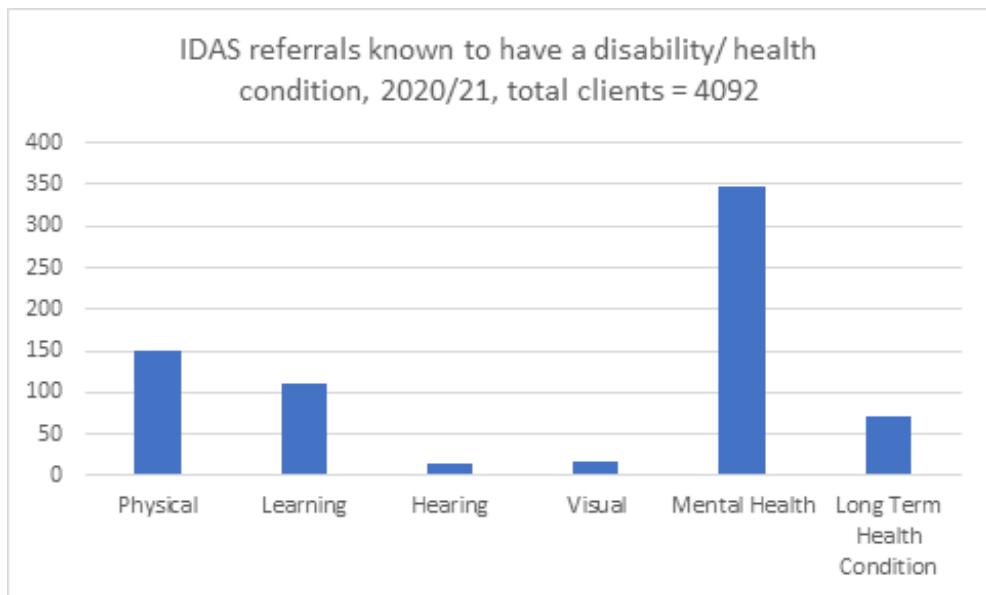
2.5% of IDAS clients during 2020/21 stated a language other than English as their main language. This represents 104 people and 27 different main languages.

IDAS provided specific data on religion for 38% of 2020/21 clients. Of this group, more than three quarters were noted as having no religion. Christianity accounted for the largest specific religious group with small numbers of Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim, Sikh plus any other religion accounting for the remainder.

There are separate breakdowns for the proportions of BAME survivors accessing the refuge – 25% of clients accessing the refuge were non-white British. Furthermore, 6% of cases discussed at MARAC were classed as ‘BME cases’. The representation of BAME victims at MARAC is proportionate to the ethnicity of all IDAS clients and overall population statistics of Barnsley. IBA suggests that the higher proportion of BAME women and families accessing the refuge could reflect the fact that victims come from other, more ethnically diverse local authority areas.

Disability and complex needs

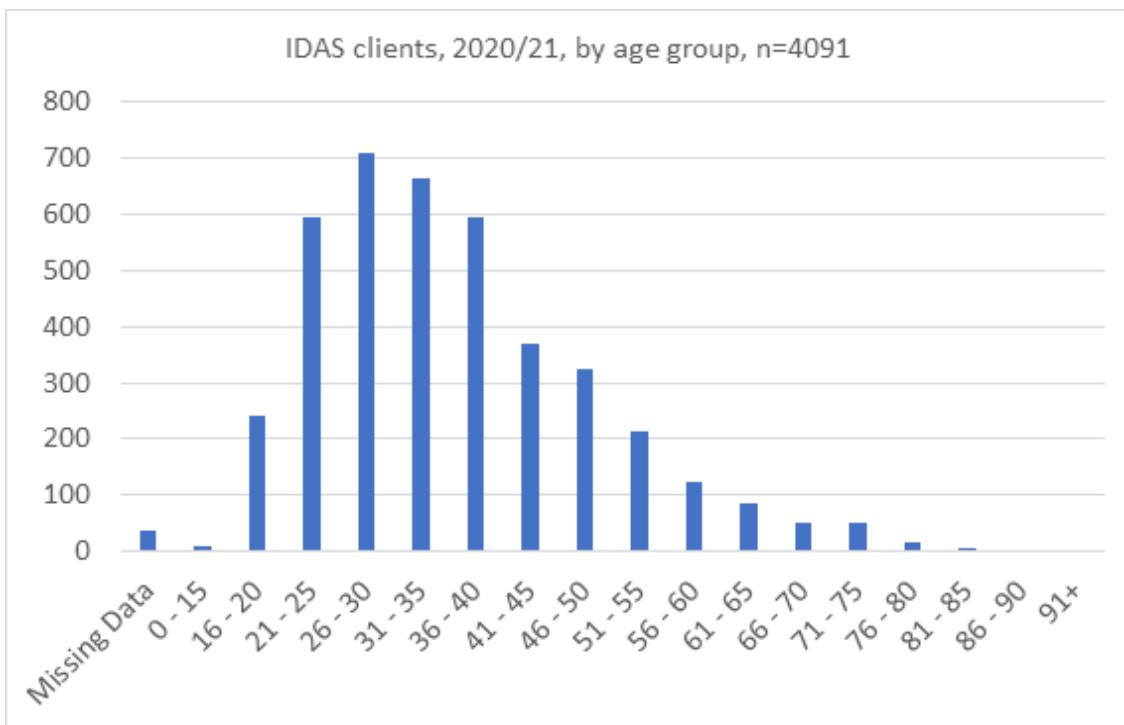
During 2020/21, 711 of IDAS’s 4092 (i.e., 17%) clients were known to have a disability and/or health condition. 348 (8.5%) of IDAS’s clients described themselves as having a mental health condition, and 133 people (3.25% of all clients) had more than one impairment/ condition.



5% of those cases discussed at MARAC during 2020/21 involved a victim who was known to be disabled.

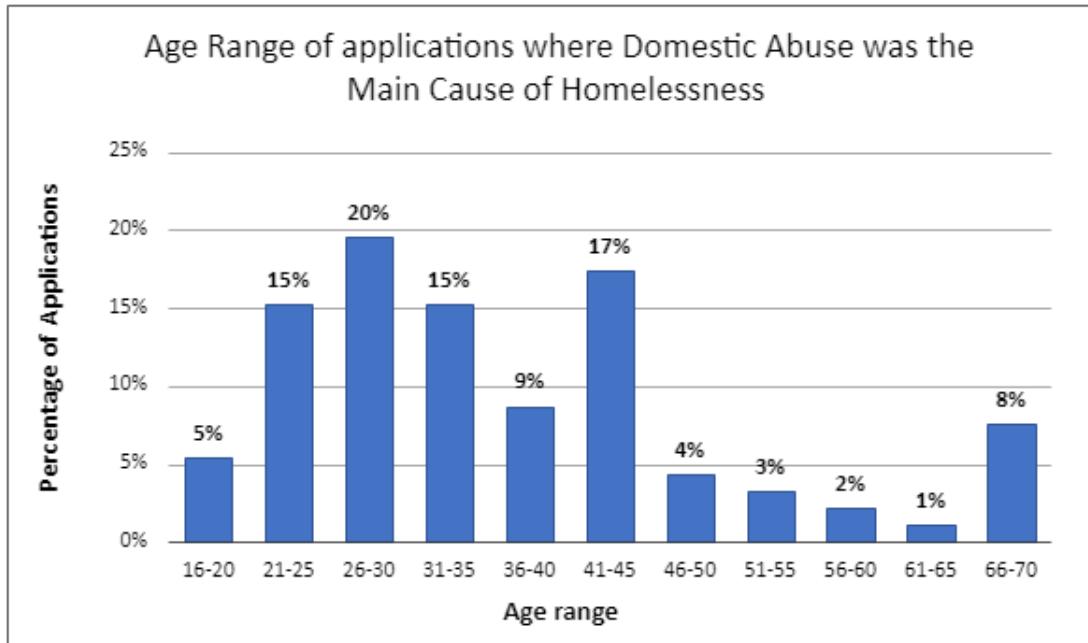
Age

IDAS data for 2020/21 shows that the highest number of clients were in the 26-30 age group, with a significant concentration being in their twenties and thirties. Although the numbers of older people accessing IDAS represent a small minority of the total, the numbers are by no means insignificant, and it is likely that this age group will have quite different needs from younger people. In 2020/21, 104 people in their sixties; 68 people in their seventies; and 10 people aged 80 and over were referred to IDAS.



Looking at comparable data for 2020/21 for IDAS and homeless applications, we can see that IDAS deal with a wider age range of applicants. For both services, the 26 – 30 age groups accounted for

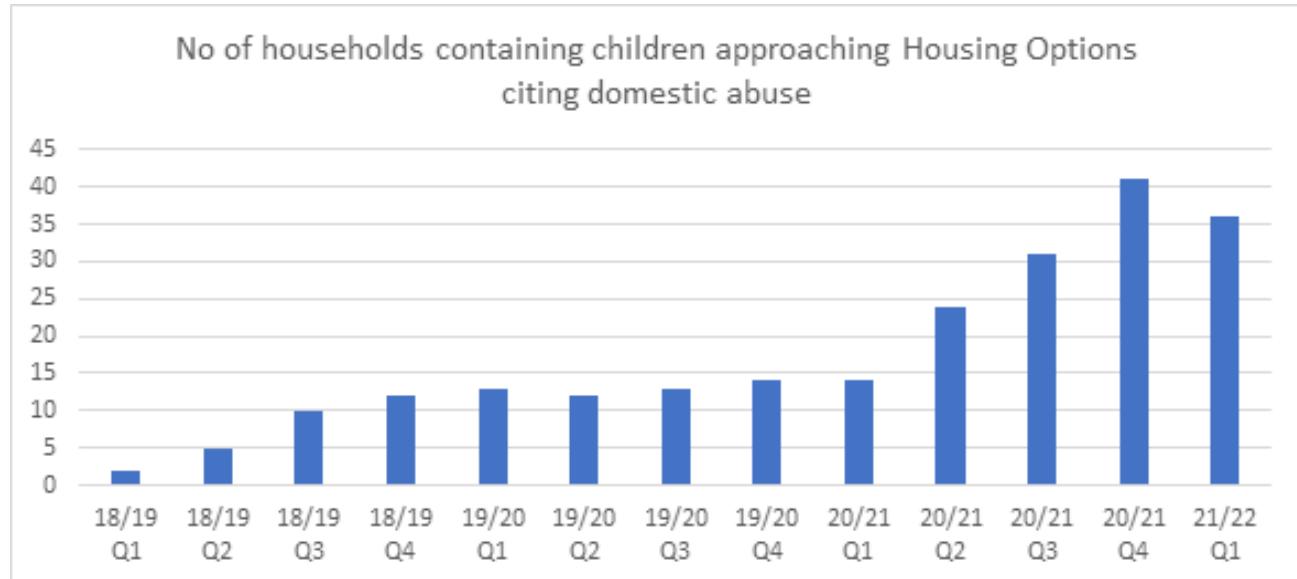
the largest proportion of clients accessing the service.



Pregnancy, maternity and children

5% of IDAS clients in 2020/21 were women who were known to be pregnant. Throughout 20/21, a total of 17 children had resided in the refuge.

The proportion of households containing children approaching Housing Options citing domestic abuse show a significant increase since 2018. Households with children are more likely to make homeless applications than those without there is a greater proportion of households with children making homeless applications (45%) compared to approaches to the service (27%).



3.3 Understanding Domestic Abuse Survey

As part of the local needs assessment, Imogen Blood Associates ran an online consultation exercise to understand the experience of domestic abuse in the public and amongst professionals in Barnsley and received a total of 85 responses.

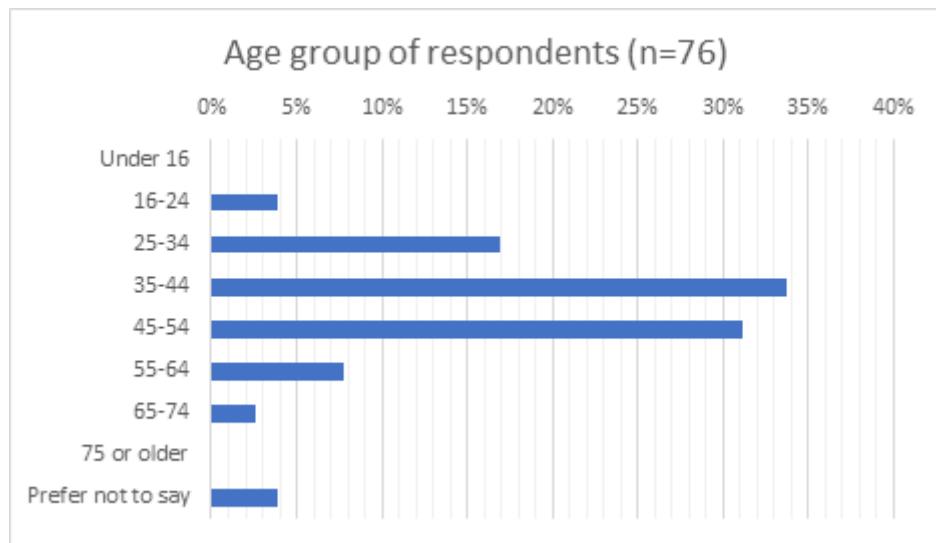
Most responses came from members of the public (61%), with the remainder (39%) of responses coming from professionals working in the public sector.

Three quarters of those completing the survey said they have experienced, are experiencing or may be experiencing domestic abuse. Around 90% of respondents knew someone else who has experienced, is experiencing or may be experiencing domestic abuse.

86% of those completing the survey identified themselves as female and 9% identified themselves as male, with the remainder of respondents split equally between those who identify as non-binary and those who preferred not to say. For those respondents who had ever been subject to or affected by domestic abuse and who provided their gender (55), 91% identified as female, 7% as male and 2% as non-binary.

88% of respondents were heterosexual/straight. 7% were LGBTQ+ and 5% preferred not to say.

The largest age groups for respondents were those in the 35-44 age group (34%) and the 45-54 age group (31%). Ages ranged from 16-24 and 64-74 as shown in the graph below.



5% of respondents preferred not to state their ethnic origin. Of the remainder, 94% described their ethnic origin as White British, the remainder described themselves as Other.

26% of respondents stated that yes, they identified as a D/deaf or disabled person or had a long-term health condition. 69% did not and 5% preferred not to say.

45% of respondents had no religion and 4% preferred not to say. Of the remainder, 45% were Christian, 1% Buddhist and 4% Other.

3.4 Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic

COVID-19 and the restrictions enforced during the pandemic increased the risk of abuse for many victims, who were often trapped in an environment with their perpetrator and unable to access services. Restrictions and lockdowns also meant that many victims contact with statutory agencies was significantly reduced or stopped altogether, reducing opportunities for professionals to recognise indicators of abuse and signpost to services.

Both nationally and locally, services saw a rise in the number of referrals and incident rates of domestic abuse during the pandemic.

The Office for National Statistics domestic abuse data release states that the police recorded a total of 1,459,663 crimes in England and Wales in the year ending March 2021 – an increase of 79,407 from the previous year.

SYP data shows evidence of an increase in overall incidents during and since COVID-19 lockdowns – monthly averages increased to 602 in the year ending March 2021, compared to 524 in the year before. There was a clear spike in the average monthly incidents in the first 6 months of lockdown, and largely remains above pre-pandemic levels. IBA identified that although improved recording by the police may contribute to the rise in incidents, the data still suggests an actual increase in domestic abuse incidents during lockdown.

In the year 2020 – 2021, IDAS received a total of 3646 referrals, including 864 high risk referrals, compared to a total of 3000 referrals, including 563 high risk referrals in 2019 – 2020. In the most recent year 2021 – 2022, the total number of referrals has decreased slightly to 3596 referrals, but the number of high-risk referrals has continued to increase to 972.

Housing Options has also seen an increase in approaches citing domestic abuse since Q1 20/21, although as mentioned, this increase can be partially attributed to the service restructure.

4 REVIEW OF BARNSLEY DOMESTIC ABUSE SERVICE

4.1 Aims of the Service

The service specification set out the aims and objectives to be achieved as follows:

The aims of the service are to:

- Reduced number of people who experience sexual and domestic violence.
- People and families achieve enduring recovery from sexual and domestic violence.
- Empower children and young people to assert the inappropriateness of sexual and domestic violence and other precursor behaviours.
- Local communities will support people and families who experience sexual and domestic violence.
- Local communities will be empowered to confront the behaviour that harbours perpetrators of sexual and domestic violence.
- To encourage and support victims to take the court pathway to completion
- To increase successful prosecutions of those perpetrators of sexual and domestic violence.

4.2 Service Objectives

The service objectives are to:

Support individuals to,

- Recover from current or historical situations of Sexual and Domestic Violence.
- Build resilience from current or past experiences.
- Learn effective skills and techniques to overcome negative behaviour and reaffirm positive behaviour in others.
- Instil and expect this in all relationships and in their families.

And to support communities to,

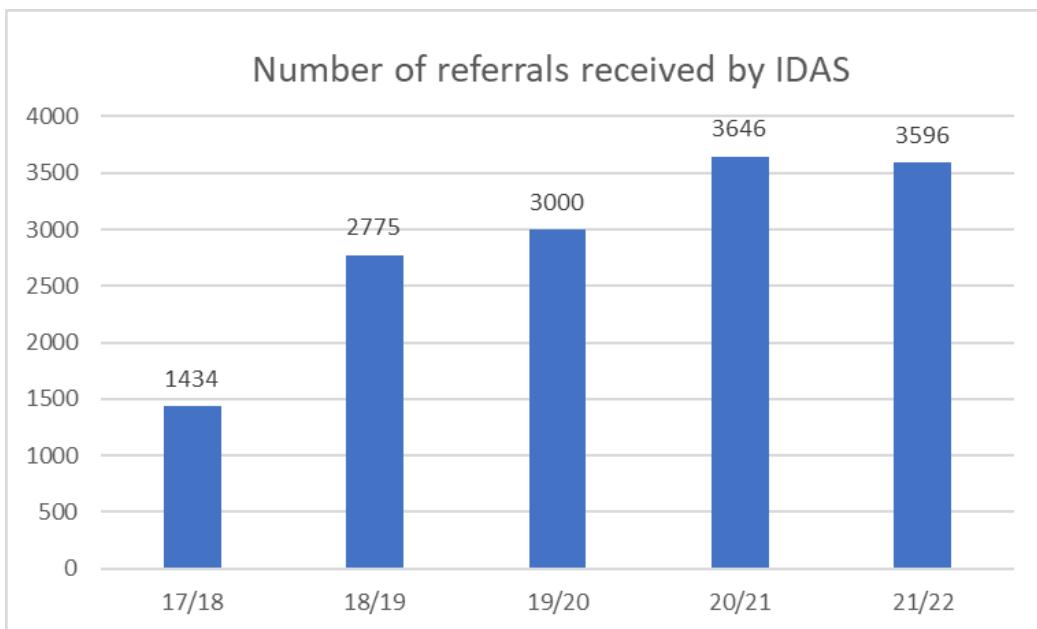
- Come forward to disclose Violence and Domestic Abuse.
- Create a culture and environment of zero tolerance against Sexual and Domestic Violence
- Teach Families and their children to live beyond Fear, Violence and Repression.
- Develop and maintain stable and secure homes free from fear.
- Encourage a safe environment to ensure prosecution of perpetrators.

4.3 Performance Activity

4.3.1 Referrals received by the service

The service operates as a clearly defined single point of contact that accepts referrals from all sources, including self/family referrals and those from statutory, voluntary and community agencies. On receipt of a referral, the service is committed to contacting the client within 24 hours and completing a comprehensive Domestic, Abuse, Stalking and Honour-based violence (DASH) risk assessment to ensure they are accessing the most appropriate level of support based on risk.

The graph below shows the number of referrals the service has received since the start of the contract on 1st April 2017 up to 31st March 2022, totalling 14,451 referrals.

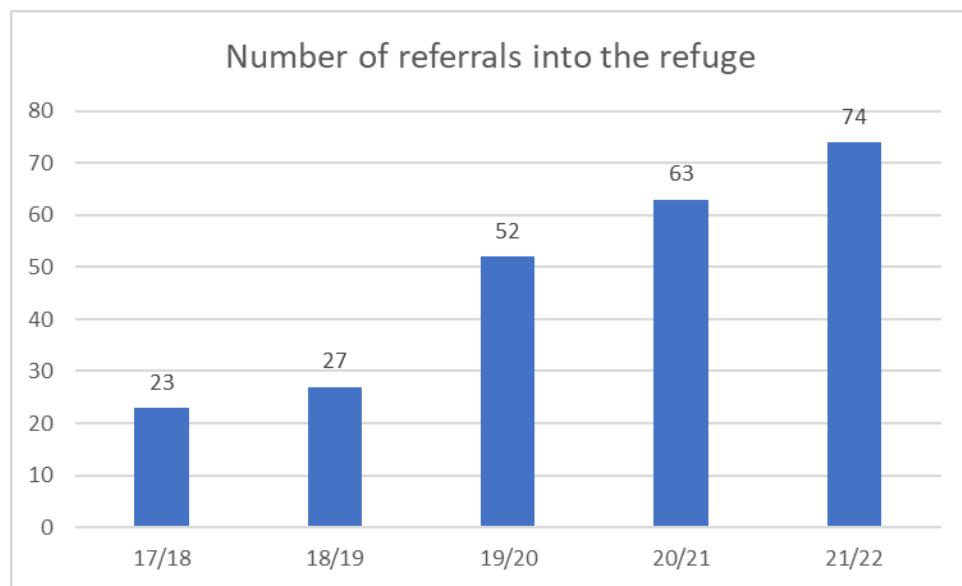


With the exception of the most recent year, the number of referrals into the service has increased every year since the start of the contract. There was a significant increase in referrals in the year 2020/2021, likely due to the impact of the pandemic on victims of domestic abuse. Despite taking a slight decrease in 2021/2022, referrals remain well above pre-pandemic levels.

Referrals into refuge

As part of the contract, IDAS also have access to and manage an eight-bedroom self-contained facility serving as a refuge for the female client group and their children. The refuge is available to victims in and out of Barnsley. The graph below shows the number of referrals the refuge has

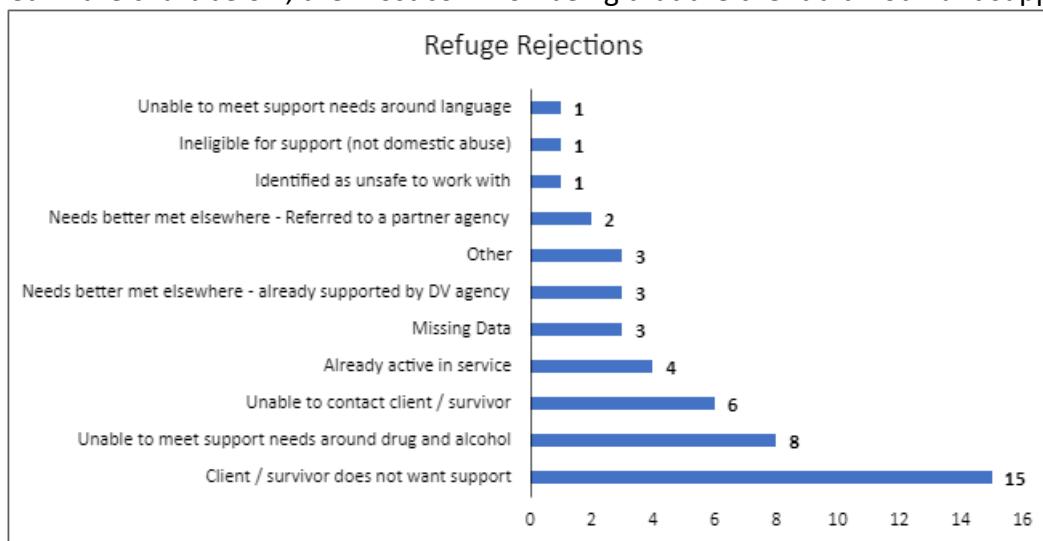
received since 1st April 2017 up to 31st March 2022, totalling 239 referrals. Please note that the graph below does not include data for Y1 Q4, Y2 Q2 and Q3, Y3 Q2, and Y4 Q4.



The number of referrals into refuge has increased every year since the start of the contract.

The needs analysis identified that the refuge is typically able to accommodate about 1 in every 3 referrals, with refusals being due to a lack of vacancies and the needs of clients being too high, as the refuge cannot currently accommodate people with multiple and complex needs.

The needs assessment identified that in the year October 2020 to October 2021, 69 referrals to the refuge were rejected, totalling 71% of the overall referral rate. The reasons for rejection are exemplified in the chart below, the most common being that the client did not want support.



4.3.2 Community Service Support

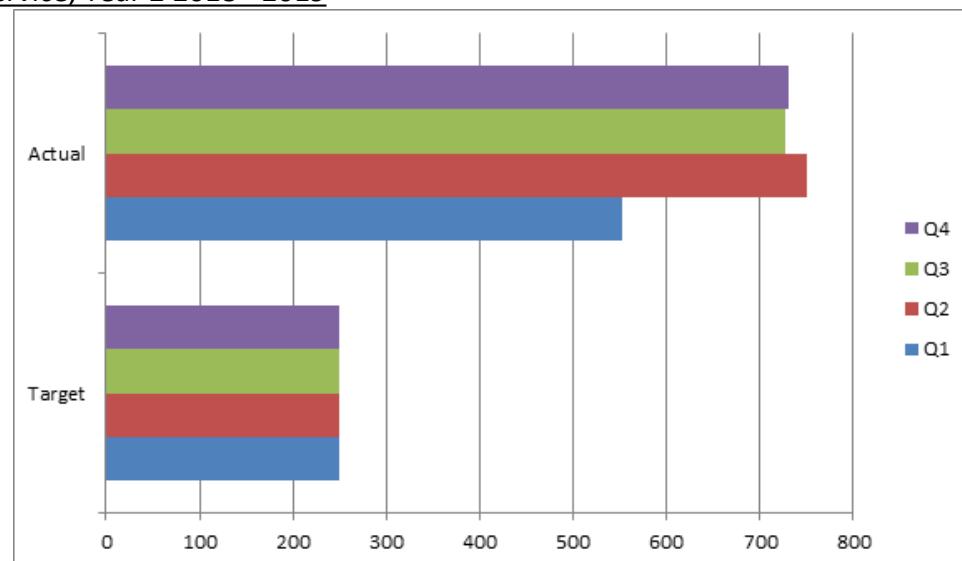
The service offers a range of structured interventions, including delivery of evidence passed psycho-social interventions. Clients are offered choice and engaged in discussions about what

approach is right for them. Support and interventions offered as part of the community service include:

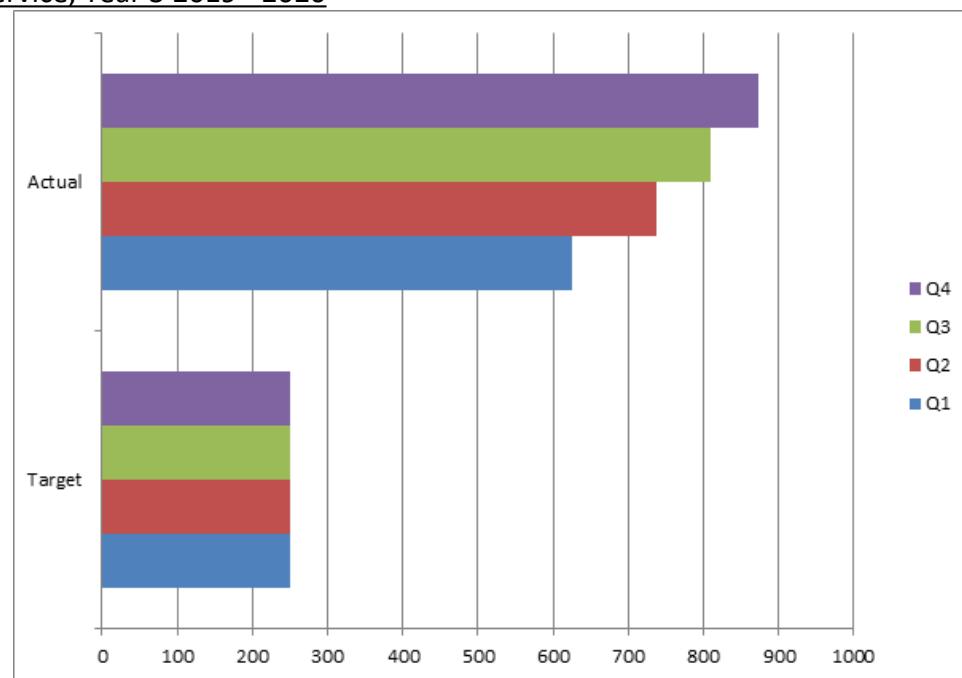
- Independent Domestic Violence Advisors/Advocates (IDVA/ISVA)
- Therapeutic groups and counselling
- Recovery care planning and care co-ordination
- Safety planning
- Therapeutic recovery
- Long term recovery

The graphs below reflect the number of clients accessing community service support for each year of the contract since Year 2:

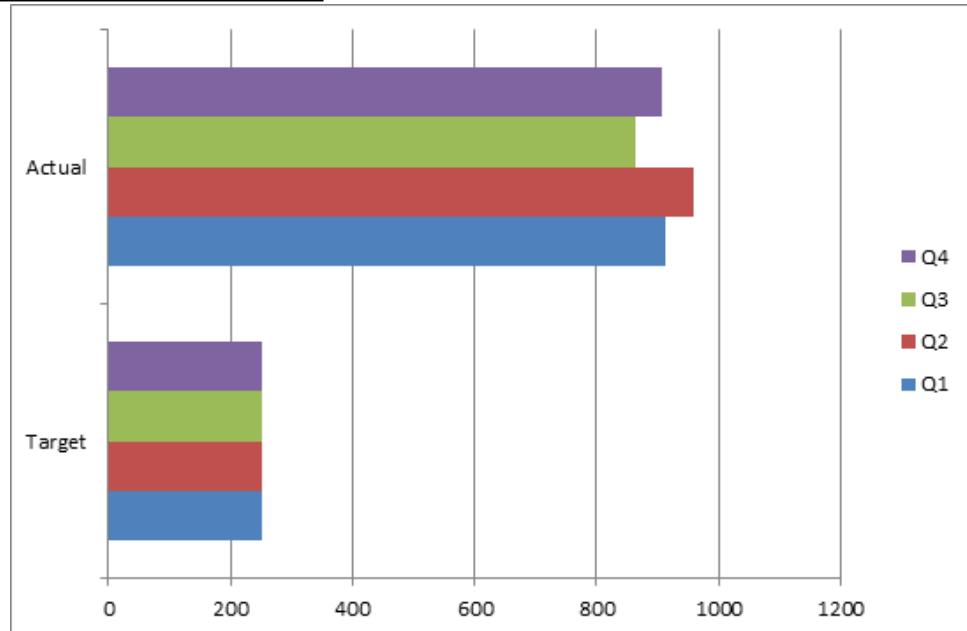
Clients in service, Year 2 2018 - 2019



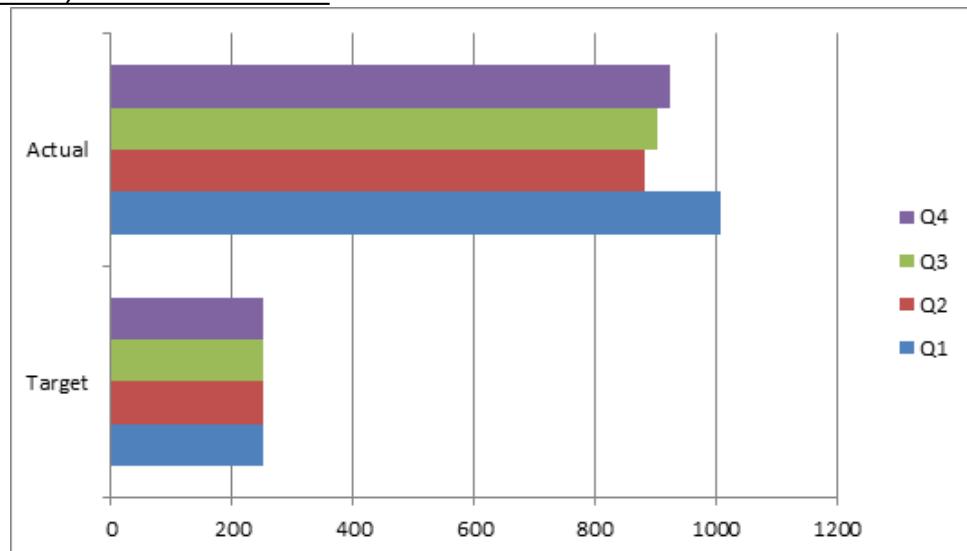
Clients in service, Year 3 2019 - 2020



Clients in service, Year 4 2020 - 2021



Clients in service, Year 5 2021 – 2022



As the graphs show, the service has consistently exceeded their target for the number of clients in service, with the highest number of clients in service in the final quarter of Year 5. The graphs also show a general increase of the number of clients in service, notably increasing during Year 4 of the contract at the start of the pandemic.

4.3.4 Outcomes focused Key Performance Indicators

The service has several clearly defined outcomes for its clients, designed to support victims in recovering from domestic abuse and regaining control of their life. The table below shows when the service has been on target for delivering outcomes since the start of the contract (please note that these outcome focused KPIs in their current format were introduced in the second year of the contract):

Outcome focused KPI	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4																
Clients supported to manage their substance misuse issues																				
Clients making positive lifestyle choice e.g. healthy eating, smoking cessation																				
Clients supported to better manage health and wellbeing																				
Engage all clients in safety planning																				
Support to improve awareness around healthy relationships																				
Supported to attend an IDAS programme																				
Supported to participate in work/volunteering activity																				
Supported to better manage finances																				
Supported to maintain/secure and avoid eviction/accommodation																				

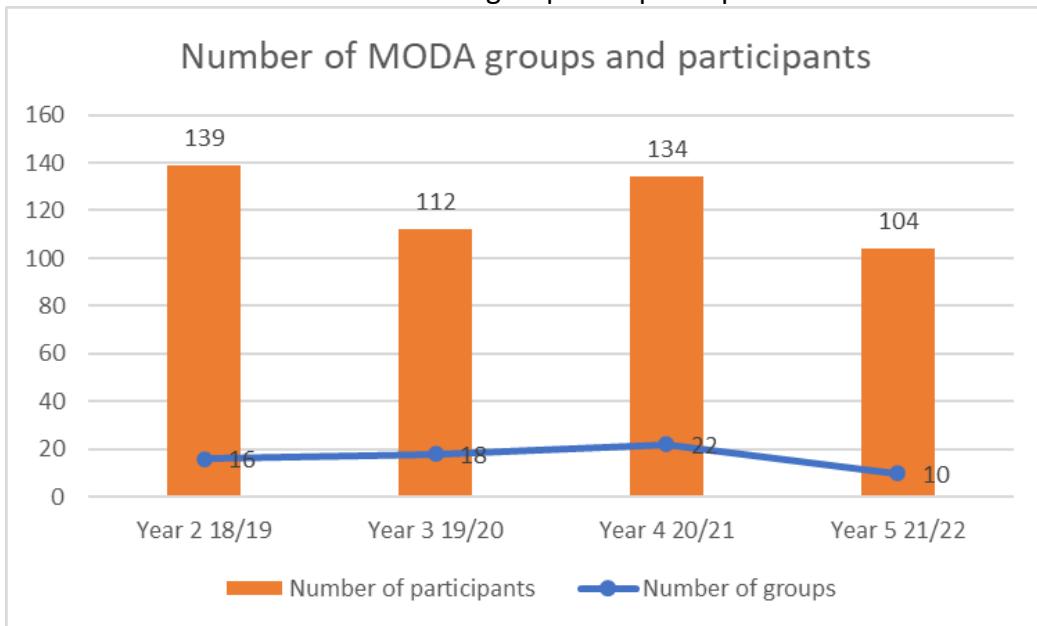
Supported to better manage their physical health and well being																			
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As can be seen from the table above, the service has consistently been on target for most KPIs since the current format was introduced and has been achieving against all targets since Q4 2019/20.

4.3.5 Groups and Activities

As part of the community service offer, the service delivers group sessions for clients under the programme Moving On from Domestic Abuse (MODA). The group sessions are offered to clients who are at an appropriate stage in their journey to participate in and benefit from groupwork.

The graph below shows the number of MODA groups and participants since Year 2 of the contract:



The service responded well to the challenges brought by the COVID pandemic in their response to delivering groups – the service offered group sessions over Zoom to clients who were able to participate, and significantly increased the number of participants from the previous year. In the last year of the contract, difficulties were faced in offering group sessions due to staff sickness and training, but the service nevertheless maintained the facilitation of group sessions throughout the year.

Please see below a selection of feedback comments from clients who have participated in groups throughout the course of the contract:

"It has come at a very good time for me to go on this course. It has given me strength I did not know I had and make me realise this abuse does matter and it is not normal"

“Definitely the best thing I ever did”

“Of course I would recommend IDAS service to everyone who need that type of help. It helped me a lot and looking forward to access another group”

“This course has meant so much. I’ve gained confidence and the hope that I needed, I am aware of what to look out for now and become stronger every day.”

“The course has made me stronger and taught me great life lessons I will always keep with me.”

“Every girl and woman needs to experience a session with IDAS”

“Groups has helped validate my feeling and dispelled any doubt. Met new people who are very supportive”

The service also delivered a programme of Helping Hands groups to schools throughout the contract, a programme designed to provide children with an understanding of their right to feel safe and who they can talk to about any issues. Please see below a selection of feedback comments from children and teachers who have participated in Helping Hands:

“Every week the children look forward to the sessions”

“All the children have thrived on this programme”

“I liked it. I would do it again.”

“I can go to people on my helping hand if I am safe or upset”

4.3.6 Volunteering opportunities

The service offers opportunities for volunteers to assist with the service helpline, make feedback calls, take emotional support referrals, make target hardening deliveries, assist with admin, events, group work and work within the community. The service also offers placements for students and offers training to volunteers to enable them to apply for full-time roles within the service. The service began to report on volunteer hours as part of contract monitoring in Year 5 of the contract and recorded a total of 388 volunteer hours in 2021/22.

4.3.7 Specialist work

The service has always been available to all victims of domestic abuse, regardless of sex, gender identity, age, sexual orientation, disability, race or religion. However, it is recognised that some victims may face barriers to accessing services. Throughout the contract, the service has endeavoured to offer specialist support to marginalised groups of victims and survivors. As previously covered in the section on prevalence, the service also collects quarterly data on the age, gender, gender identity, ethnicity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, pregnancy status, primary language, employment status and relationship status of clients.

LGBT+ work

The service has engaged with and received training from LGBT+ specialist organisation SayIt and has recently re-established connections with current community groups following the pandemic. The service has also recruited an LGBT Specialist IDVA who will be in post from 16th May 2022.

Young People work

The service recruited to a Young Person IDVA post in Q3 of Year 2 of the contract. The Young Person IDVA works with young people affected by domestic abuse, focusing lots on healthy relationships, and the service works to engage with colleges and schools.

Over the course of the contract, the service has established links with and delivered training and workshops to:

- Barnsley College
- YMCA
- Horizon School
- Outwood Academy
- Darton Academy
- Young Person's Midwife

Health IDVA

The service recruited a specialist Health IDVA to engage with and provide support to health services such as hospitals and GP surgeries. Throughout the contract, the Health IDVA has delivered awareness and DASH training to:

- GP Surgeries
- Family Centres
- Emergency Departments
- Safeguarding Teams
- Midwives

During the past year, the service has engaged with partnership working with Barnsley Hospital through the safeguarding unit, attending on Wednesday morning and attending walk rounds with safeguarding leads on their rounds. Although upskilling staff in the Emergency Department to complete DASH risk assessments proved difficult due to pressure on the department and visits to the hospital became more sporadic due to issues with cover both within the service and the hospital, the service has maintained a good working relationship with the safeguarding team who come to the IDAS Health worker for support and guidance when needed. Going forward, the service will attend the Maternity Department once a month to offer support with safety planning.

Multiple and Complex Needs

Throughout the contract, the service has developed positive relationships with Humankind and Recovery Steps, engaging in both delivering training to and receiving training from the organisations.

4.3.8 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

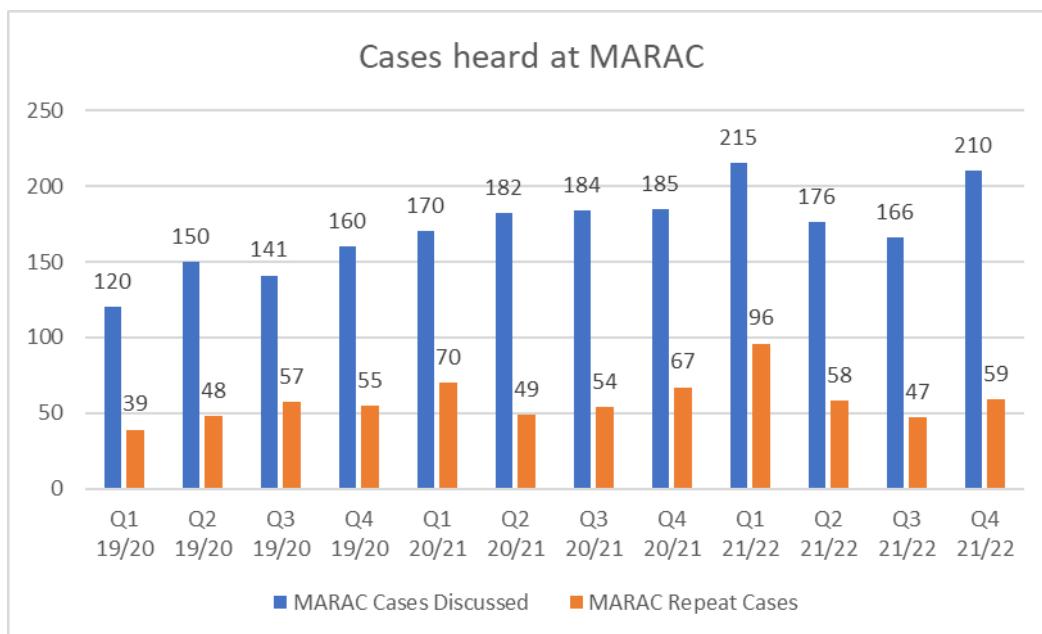
The service manages the MARAC process for the Barnsley area. MARACs are regular, confidential, local meetings attended by multiple relevant agencies to discuss how to help victims at high risk of murder or serious harm. Attendees talk about the victim, the family and perpetrator, and share information to produce an action plan for each victim.

Attending agencies at MARAC include:

- IDAS
- South Yorkshire Police
- Housing Options
- Berneslai Homes
- Children's Social Care
- Adult's Social Care
- Probation
- Barnsley Recovery Steps
- 0-19 services
- Family Centres
- Barnsley Hospital
- Safer Neighbourhood Service
- Youth Offending Team
- Mental Health Services
- Education Welfare
- Cranstoun

The service also manages a representative function for MARAC representatives from each service to feedback on the functioning of the MARAC, address any issues arising and ensure that the MARAC is working for agencies and victims. The MARAC maintained its meetings during the pandemic using Microsoft Teams, and representatives have recently agreed that MARAC meetings will continue Teams for the foreseeable future.

The table below shows the number of cases heard at MARAC since Q1 2019/20:



The cases heard at MARAC have gradually increased over the last three years, peaking during Q1 2021/22. There was a 34.3% increase in the number of cases between Q1 19/20 and Q4 21/22. The MARAC have introduced a Gatekeeping process designed to reduce the number repeat cases heard at MARAC through introducing an 'alert system' for Standard and Medium repeat cases, and to bring the number of cases heard at each MARAC closer to the Safelives recommendation of 40 cases heard per 10,000 of the adult female population.

4.3.9 Engagement and Communications

Throughout the contract, the service has been responsible for developing and implementing their own communications strategy to promote support available, the pathway into services, short-term initiatives and specific seasonal campaigns, to raise awareness and reduce the stigma associated with domestic abuse.

The service has worked closely with Barnsley Council to develop a full spectrum of communications for the public, the client group and professionals to ensure the service is visible and easy to access. The service worked with the Council's communications team to develop the "#SpeakUp" campaign, launched in late 2019 and designed to raise awareness of domestic abuse, signpost to services and let victims know that they are not alone. The campaign continued to run throughout the pandemic, during key holidays such as Valentine's Day, and is still active, having created a recognisable presence through consistent imagery and frequent marketing. The latest development in the #SpeakUp campaign is a vinyl display in Barnsley town centre on the side of the Library @ the Lightbox, building on the messaging developed during the pandemic to encourage people to consider what happens 'behind closed doors.'

Other communication and engagement activity undertaken during the contract includes:

- Valentine's Day Campaign – in addition to social media posts, the service spread roses with IDAS' information throughout the borough in 2019 and 2022 to raise awareness of the service to potential victims by taking focus away from the Town Centre and ensuring the message was delivered throughout the borough – including in parks, GP surgeries, visitor attractions, family centres and libraries (this activity was suspended in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic)
- Development of a POD course for Barnsley Council employees
- Delivery of training at Safeguarding Awareness Weeks
- Delivery of training and workshops to schools and colleges
- Delivery of training and workshops to healthcare settings
- Delivery of training and engagement with local private sector companies such as ASOS
- Awareness and fundraising events throughout the borough
- Peer support coffee mornings
- Holding a Women's Group alongside the Refugee Council and the Health Integration Team
- Working with the Safe Places campaign
- Presented to the Social Work Development Forum

4.5 Service User Feedback

Service user feedback is routinely collected as part of the contract monitoring process. Please see a collection of feedback and comments from service users throughout the duration of the contract:

Year 1

"[My IDVA] was brilliant, like a breath of fresh air" - Quarter 2

"There isn't anything I would change about the support received from my IDVA, I couldn't have asked for more. She went above and beyond what I expected from her, she did everything in her power to help me." - Quarter 3

"This service has been invaluable to me" - Quarter 3

"My IDVA's warm, friendly approachable manner meant that you could trust her, be open and talk to her about anything. And in return she was able to give me the help and support I needed" - Quarter 3

Year 2

"[If I did not receive the support...] I would not have been able to pursue my dreams. My life would be miserable and my relationship with my mum would have got worse and more toxic. I wouldn't have been able to understand what she wants from me and her reasons. All I can say is that she has helped me find myself as a person she's helped me so much I can't thank her enough" - Quarter 2

Year 4

"My counsellor was absolutely amazing! Couldn't thank her enough for all her support, thanks to (my counsellor) I now have my dream job and I'm pursuing all my dreams, I'm in a much better place mentally" - Quarter 3

Year 5

"A client admitted that this was the first time she has opened up about her 48-year relationship as she has been brought up very religious and just 'stuck at it' At the end of the helpline call client said she was so very grateful for the support given today, telling me 'You have lifted me more than you will ever know. You are an angel thank you for everything you are doing'" - Quarter 2

"I been talking to one of your team I would like to say a very big thank you for your help XXXX you help me through a lot of bad day just nothing there was help when I need it I did take me a lot of time to phone but when I did I feel there was help out there e and my daughter would like to say thank you so much you help so much just noting you was just a phone call away and support I need when it get hard I think of your help and time I wouldn't be here without your help and support he the one to blame I didn't ask to be treated all that I am getting stronger bit by bit thank you so much for all the help and support – Email sent to info@IDAS" - Quarter 3

"Didn't know which direction my life was going in when I first called IDAS, would probably not have been in this property now. You saved my life." - Quarter 3

"I feel trapped but your service has been amazing. There has always been someone to advise me on what to do when I need it." - Quarter 4

4.6 Summary of Performance Activity

- With the exception of the most recent year, the number of referrals into the service has continued to increase since the start of the contract, affected significantly by the pandemic.

- The number of referrals into refuge has also increased every year since the start of the contract, although the needs assessment identified a lack of move on from refuge and the need to diversify housing options for victims of domestic abuse
- The number of clients within the service has also generally increased since the start of the contract, and the service has significantly exceeded their target for the number of clients in service each year
- The service has consistently been on target for most KPIs since the current format was introduced and has been achieving against all targets since Q4 2019/20.
- The groups delivered by the service are received well by clients, and the service was adaptable in their delivery of groupwork in response to the pandemic
- The service endeavours to engage with specialist work and organisations for marginalised groups of victims, but the new service will enhance this offer and work towards a more consistent approach, particularly for BAME victims, older victims of domestic abuse and victims with multiple and complex needs

4.7 Demand for services

The prevalence of domestic abuse in Barnsley, the findings of the local needs assessment and the summary of performance activity demonstrates a clear demand for domestic abuse services in the borough. The demand for services and the prevalence of domestic abuse has been considerably affected by the pandemic.

Monthly averages of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police have increased since the beginning of the pandemic, alongside an increase of high risk referrals, also reflected in the increase of MARAC cases over the past three years. Although the increase in incidents may also have been affected by improved police recording and the willingness of victims to report domestic abuse to the police, the increase nevertheless represents an increasing cohort of victims eligible for domestic abuse services.

The number of referrals into the domestic abuse service has consistently increased since the start of the contract, also affected significantly by the pandemic. As a result, the number of clients accessing support within the service has also increased each year since the start of the contract, evidencing an increasing demand for the service. The increase of Domestic Abuse Notification referrals provided from the MASH since 2019/20 also indicates an increasing demand for services for children affected by domestic abuse, particularly in reference to the stipulation in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 in which children who experience domestic abuse are victims in their own right.

There is also a considerable demand for accommodation support – the number of referrals into the refuge has continued to increase every year since the start of the contract, and the needs assessment identified a gap in the provision of support for domestic abuse victims with multiple and complex needs who require accommodation. The needs assessment also identified an increase in approaches to Housing Options citing current or domestic abuse and increase in homeless applications where domestic abuse was the main cause of homelessness.

5 FINANCE

The DA Act 2021 came into law on 1st October 2021 and placed new duties on local authorities to ensure that victims of domestic abuse and their children can access the right support in safe accommodation when they need it. Barnsley Council already plays an important leadership role in delivering domestic abuse services to victims/survivors in Barnsley.

The Domestic Abuse service's recurrent budget is £651k, which is funded by core council budget (£579k) and PCC contribution (£72k).

The Government has allocated the Council new burden funding of £588k in the current year (£586k in 2021/22) to discharge the statutory responsibilities outlined. In the spirit of the New Burdens Doctrine, the new duty will be funded in future years – however future funding allocations would be determined as part of the next spending review. The funding (revenue) has been provided as a s31 grant, with a legal obligation to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children residing within safe accommodation.

Acknowledging the identified gap highlighted in the needs assessment, the November 2021 report ('Domestic Abuse – strategic review') put forward an option to develop a property portfolio through a social landlord for the bespoke use for victims of domestic abuse. To this end, earmarked funding was made available in 21/22 towards the property acquisition costs (by switching the grant allocation with the council's core funding for Domestic Abuse service).

Discussions are ongoing with Property services regarding the accommodation / property options with potential independent sector registered housing provider. No estimates of acquisition costs have been provided at this stage – however it is proposed to set aside the 21/22 carry forward resource (£340k) and the anticipated uncommitted balance of funding in 22/23 of £273k.

The registered provider will be asked to maximise the drawdown of intensive housing management through housing benefit, resulting in potential to reduce support costs.

The table below shows the current funding arrangements and the proposed funding arrangements.

	2022/23	2023/24
Committed expenditure	£,000	£,000
IDAS Contract	651	651
Intensive support – IDAS contract	315	-
Total Costs	966	651
 Funded by		
Core budget	579	579
OPCC Funding	72	72
21/22 Earmarkings	340	-
DA Accommodation Grant	588	-
Total Funding	1,579	651
Balance	-613	-

5.1 Benchmarking

Benchmarking with areas locally and nationally has taken place to look at the different service delivery models, funding levels and the number of estimated clients vs IDVA capacity in each area.

When looking at service delivery models, these are similar across the region and each area broadly delivers the same type of interventions, to a lesser or greater extent depending on funding levels. The common interventions include,

- Information, advice and guidance.
- Signposting to other agencies that can support victims such as DWP and SYP.
- Emotional support i.e., therapeutic interventions and group work.
- Practical support i.e., completing forms, tenancy advice, support at appointments.
- Emergency safety planning.
- Group advocacy (face to face and digital).
- Training, education and awareness courses.
- Awareness training delivered to professionals and others.
- Access to therapies.
- Partnership working and networking to raise the profile of victims.
- Communication, marketing and social media.

6 COMMISSIONING OPTIONS AVAILABLE

With regards to the re-commissioning of Domestic Abuse Service, three options have been considered:

1. Do nothing.
2. Recommission the same service model and service specification via a competitive procurement process.
3. **Commission a new service developing the model and specification taking into consideration the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 and subsequent guidance, via a competitive procurement process.**

Option 1: Do nothing.

If this option is taken, then the current service will expire on 31 March 2023. This option is not recommended as the loss of this provision subject Barnsley Council to reputational damage. The development of sustainable and effective domestic abuse services is a very public agenda as well as creating a gap in support for those affected by domestic abuse, their children, and our communities.

Option 2: Recommission the same service model and service specification via a competitive procurement process.

The second option would be to recommission the same service model using the existing service specification. The findings from the service review show that the service is broadly meeting its aims and objectives, although its reach is still limited, and some improvements have been identified. Additionally, taking into consideration Government guidance, the Domestic Abuse Act 2021, and the Safe Accommodation Grant funding as well as building

on our local ‘lessons learnt’ of what works and what doesn’t, it would restrict development to meet growing need.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

A strategy and delivery plan that reflects the national and local priorities is required for the Borough, not only on a practical level but also to meet statutory requirements that now exist. Hence, we offer a contemporary and most appropriate portal for information to achieve priorities.

The findings from the needs assessment and lessons learnt demonstrates that there is a need for the provision of continued support to victims of domestic abuse.

Based on this feedback, Option 3 - Commission a service based on an “updated delivery model and specification via a competitive procurement process” is recommended.

The table below provides an overview and timescales of the procurement exercise:

Activity	Details	Completion Date
Completion of PEAD Stage 1 and 2, EIA and DPIA	Procurement Event Approval Doc (PEAD) – acts as gateway process for the procurement. S1 relates to the business case and S2 is the financial approval. Report to cabinet on 27 June 2022	30 June 2022
Finalise tender docs	Includes Spec, Quality Questions, Social Value requirements, etc. Collection of TUPE information from incumbent provider - We are required to consider social value from the beginning of the commissioning and procurement process to ensure social value is built into the delivery of any contract.	30 th August 2022
Tender Period	Out to tender. Clarification questions to be actioned and responded to.	19 th September to 21 October 2022
Tender Closes	Following tender closure – evaluation panel to be sent tender responses and evaluation packs. The panel will include officers from Barnsley council, SYP, OPCC and (CCG).	21 st October 2022
Initial Contract Award	Issue of successful/unsuccessful letters. Start of standstill period.	18 November 2022
Final Contract Award	Standstill period ends - Issue of Contract.	29 November 2022
Mobilisation Period		30 November to 31 March 2023
Contract Start Date		1 April 2023

Appendix 1 – References

Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2021. Office for National Statistics.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2021>

Domestic abuse prevalence and trends, England and Wales: year ending March 2020. Office for National Statistics.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabuseprevalenceandtrendsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

Domestic abuse victim characteristics, England and Wales: year ending March 2020. Office for National Statistics.

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/domesticabusevictimcharacteristicsenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020>

[Domestic Abuse Act 2021](#)

[Tackling Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy 2021](#)

[Domestic Abuse Plan 2022](#)

Barnsley Domestic Abuse Strategic Needs Assessment, March 2022. Imogen Blood Associates.