Management of Police Information (MOPI)

The Hampshire Constabulary recognises that any information it holds must be for a policing purpose and managed in accordance with the Authorised Professional Practice on MOPI.

1. About this Procedure

1.1. This procedure details the priorities that Hampshire Constabulary expects officers and staff to adhere to when responding to and investigating Domestic Abuse.

1.2. This procedure is directed at Police Officers and Police Staff who respond to and investigate Domestic Abuse incidents and their supervisors.

1.3. The procedural instruction will enable Hampshire Constabulary to provide a victim focussed response to Domestic Abuse incidents across the force area, reflecting national guidance and best practice.

1.4. This procedure should be read in conjunction with 02400 Policy – Responding to and Investigating Domestic Abuse, and accompanying procedures.

2. Risk Assessments / Health and Safety Considerations

2.1. There is no specific risk assessment or health and safety considerations for police officers or police staff when following this procedure. However, if this procedure is not complied with, Hampshire Constabulary could be exposed for not putting effective measures and practices into place.

3. Procedure

3.1. Priorities on Attendance

3.1.1. Officers deployed to a Domestic Abuse incident must attend promptly in order to protect life and property and must be familiar with their powers to enter property and relevant powers of arrest. Supervisors have a crucial role to ensure their officers respond accordingly.
3.1.2. The absolute and overriding priority when attending a domestic abuse incident is to safeguard and protect the victim and any children or vulnerable adults from further harm or abuse.

3.1.3. Information must be sought through the control room, en route to a domestic incident, to establish what is already known about the victim, the perpetrator and the address involved. This should include finding out:

a. If the perpetrator is still on the premises or in the locality plus any details of a vehicle if known plus a full description of the perpetrator;

b. Whether any children are on the premises or associated with the incident;

c. If the perpetrator has a history of violence;

d. If there are any injunctions or child contact restrictions in force;

e. If any children involved are subject to a child protection plan;

f. If any party has previous convictions;

g. If there have been previous calls to the address;

h. If there is a history of assaults on police, or use of firearms or other weapons, and are there any weapons known to be on the property;

i. If the perpetrator is on bail and if so, are any conditions attached.

3.1.4. Body worn video cameras should be worn and activated on attendance at any domestic abuse incident if available and to do so would not delay the response to the scene.

3.1.5. On arrival at the scene, response officers should:

- Ensure immediate safety of the victim and any children or vulnerable adults (First Priority);
- Build Rapport;
- Carry out an initial investigation;
- Identify Risk;
- Initiate Support and Protection (Initial Safety Planning); and
- Ensure a good handover takes place, where appropriate.
3.1.6. Parties involved should be separated to prevent either from threatening or causing harm to the other or any potential witnesses. They should be spoken to in different rooms where practicable and out of sight and hearing of any children present.

3.1.7. Police actions can and will be taken, regardless of whether a victim is prepared to make a statement and / or support a prosecution.

3.1.8. The second priority must be to identify any criminal activity disclosed – by any party present – and ensure that the perpetrator is held to account.

3.1.9. In line with the “golden hour” principles, and National Decision Making Model (NDM), all available evidence must be identified and secured at the earliest opportunity; including evidence from independent witnesses such as other family members, or neighbours.

3.1.10. Unless exceptional circumstances exist, witness statements must be taken at the time and not be postponed until a later date, which risks victims and witnesses withdrawing their support. A victim must never be told that they will have to make a statement or go to court if they want the police to act.

3.1.11. Care must be taken to record significant and incriminating statements and other evidential matters such as signs of disturbance, damage and injuries and other persons present.

3.1.12. As well as the use of Body Worn Video, photographic evidence can be compelling and where appropriate officers must capture images of the scene, injuries to the victim and anything else relevant which may help support court proceedings.

3.1.13. Similarly, consideration must be given to obtaining a copy tape from the control room, of all calls received in connection with domestic abuse occurrences. These can be especially invaluable when victims either withdraw from supporting a court case or when the Crown Prosecution Service are seeking more evidence to pursue proceedings.

3.1.14. Officers must not make any attempt to try and offer any reconciliation between the perpetrator and the victim. Research has shown that this not only tends to be generally ineffective but it more importantly does little to protect the victim in the long term. This is particularly dangerous in honour based violence related incidents so great care must be taken if ‘honour’ is
suspected as a cause of the incident. See HBV procedure 02408 and the College of Policing Guidance on Forced marriage and honour based violence.

3.2. Positive Action

3.2.1. The meaning of positive action relating to domestic abuse is set out in policy 2400 and College of Policing guidance.

3.2.2. Often this means making an arrest, provided the grounds exist and it is a necessary and proportionate response. The decision to arrest lies with the attending officer at the scene, based on the circumstances of the offence and their professional judgment about whether this power should be exercised.

3.2.3. However it is expected that for offences of violence, threats of violence, sexual offences of coercive control arrest will be the starting-point in an officer’s mind. Any decision not to arrest should be clearly documented using the National Decision-making Model. Officers should bear in mind that protecting children and vulnerable adults is one of the necessity reasons to arrest. In some situations, other positive approaches may be more appropriate. Domestic abuse can occur where the conduct does not amount to a criminal offence and a criminal justice outcome is not possible.

3.2.4. Police officers, as agents of the state, consequently have a positive obligation to take reasonable action, within their lawful powers, to safeguard the above rights of victims and their children. This includes the duty to: make an arrest where it is proportionate and an appropriate to do so and: to protect the victim and vulnerable people within the household from harm.

3.2.5. The requirement for positive action in domestic abuse cases incurs obligations at every stage of the police response. These obligations extend from the initial deployment to first response, through the whole process of investigation and the protection and care of victims and children. Action at all of these stages should ensure; effective protection of victims and children; criminal proceedings where appropriate and; effective perpetrator management where criminal proceedings are not possible or unsuitable.

3.2.6. If a perpetrator is arrested against the victim’s perceived wishes, then officers should tell the perpetrator that the arrest is a police decision and not a victim decision, so as to remove any ‘blameworthiness’ from the victim and any children present.
3.2.7. Officers should avoid dual arrests, especially if there are children present, but this is not always possible. Officers should investigate domestic abuse incidents fully so that they understand the nature of any potential offences and the history and context within which they have occurred. There will sometimes be occasions when both parties to an incident have committed offences. Officers must take effective action to deal with offending, whoever is responsible. Domestic abuse incidents, however, can present complex issues that need to be taken into account when deciding the best course of action, e.g. where one party has acted in self-defense.

3.2.8. Where counter-allegations are made at the scene, officers should evaluate each party’s complaint separately to determine whether there was a primary perpetrator.

3.2.9. Policy 2400 differentiates between current and non-current reports of domestic abuse. In the case of non-current reports discretion must be exercised when considering what positive action to take and consultation with partner agencies, where appropriate, will be important in deciding upon the best approach.

3.2.10. In the context of an investigation, whatever stage it might be at, ‘positive action’ means:

a. Ensuring that risk identification and assessment procedures have been complied with and updated as required. An intrinsic part of these procedures and an overriding principle is the safeguarding of the victim and any associated children from further harm from the perpetrator;

b. Following up every line of enquiry presented by a victim or witness;

c. Securing the best possible evidence, including photographic, video, forensic and statements from all parties involved;

d. Arresting perpetrators for substantive offences;

e. Circulating details of wanted perpetrators promptly and expeditiously;

f. Early and effective liaison with specialist officers /departments such as PPD Safeguarding, Child Abuse Investigation Teams, SOITs;
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g. Ensuring completion and submission of relevant referral documentation;

h. Consulting with an appropriate line manager if enquiries or arrest plans cannot be expedited;

i. Considering the use of the Domestic Violence Protection Scheme legislation where appropriate, see public protection page on Force intranet for further guidance;

j. Complying with the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime and keeping a victim fully up to date with the progress of an investigation, especially on issues around court appearances, variance of bail conditions and ensuring that victims of Domestic Abuse receive their enhanced entitlements;

k. Line managers and supervisors keeping themselves up to date at all times with the progress of investigations;

l. Line managers and supervisors challenging any officer or member of staff who fails to comply with directions or instructions pursuant to an investigation.

3.3. Risk Assessment

3.3.1. Identifying and assessing the risks faced by a victim of Domestic Abuse and any children / vulnerable adults involved, is fundamental to planning their future safety and well-being. Risk is dynamic and risk assessment must be a continuous process throughout an investigation.

3.3.2. Officers and staff will evaluate all available information about the incident including historic research via force systems using mobile data technology and the information given by the victim and witnesses.

3.3.3. Using this information they will determine if this is a domestic incident in accordance with the cross-government definition (see policy 2400) of:

“Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality”.
This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

a. Psychological;

b. Physical;

c. Sexual;

d. Financial;

e. Emotional

3.3.4. Controlling behaviour is: ‘A range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour’.

3.3.5. Coercive behaviour is: ‘An act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim’. This definition includes so called ‘honour’ based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

3.3.6. If neither party feels threatened, appears to have suffered violence or abuse, and there are no indications of coercive or controlling behaviour then this is not a domestic crime, however, great care must be made that these are not assumptions by the officer. Careful and appropriate enquiries must be made with all involved parties bearing in mind that many factors including intimidation and fear of a victim may cause the incident to be minimised.

3.3.7. If the involved parties are not and have not been intimate partners and are not family members then this is not a domestic incident. ‘Family members’ includes mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents, in-laws and step-family.

3.3.8. If it is determined that the incident is not a domestic incident then common sense should still be applied and the matter dealt with accordingly. This could include child protection referrals, safeguarding adult referrals, other investigation of offences disclosed such as harassment. The overriding principle of safeguarding of any of the parties involved and any associated
children from possible harm by any party applies equally in these circumstances.

3.3.9. If it is assessed by using the information obtained that the incident is a domestic incident (both crime and non-crime) then a full risk assessment must be completed with the victim. This will be done using the domestic abuse stalking and harassment and honour based violence (DASH) risk assessment form, which is part of the Public Protection Notice (PPN). You will use this tool and your professional judgement to grade the level of risk.

3.3.10. The PPN DASH risk assessment has been designed to allow safeguarding officers and other agencies to fully assess and manage the risk to the victim and their family. Sufficient detail needs to be included within each question to allow anyone reading the form to know and understand the risks present.

3.3.11. Once the risk assessment process has been completed the following action must be taken:

a. In all cases safety planning advice must be given using the force ‘safety planning leaflet’ where safe to do so. Guidance re safety planning can also be found on the force intranet site under public protection department safeguarding page.

b. Immediate risk management action must be taken to minimise risk where possible, staff should not wait or expect specialist units to ‘pick’ up the risk management immediately especially out of hours. This may involve arrest, contacting other agencies or providing safety planning advice.

c. All PPN forms must be tasked ASAP, and in any case by the end of that tour of duty, via RMS to the relevant MASH RMS inbox. Please note that although the MASHs operate 365 days a year, they do not operate a 24 hour service.


3.3.13. A PPN referral must be made for any child or vulnerable adult linked to the victim, perpetrator or address of the domestic abuse and tasked in the usual way to the relevant MASH. This must be done irrespective of whether the children or vulnerable adult have actually witnessed events; all children or vulnerable adults within the relationship / home concerned must be identified and referred to the MASH.
3.4. **Risk Management Response**

3.4.1. Once the risk assessment has been completed a risk level will be determined being standard, medium or high. The force response will vary dependant on this risk level. The highest risk are the people most likely to suffer imminent serious harm or death and hence will receive the most specialist resources and risk management processes such as multi agency risk assessment conference (MARAC).

3.4.2. In any further contact with the victim or victims family by any member of the Constabulary whether a specialist or not it must be noted on RMS whether the risk level has changed and a further update on the welfare of any children. If applicable further child referrals must be submitted as per child abuse policy 01900.

3.4.3. In all cases appropriate safety planning advice must be given and risk management measures put in place as above.

3.4.4. High risk is defined as ‘There are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious’. Serious harm is defined as: ‘A risk which is life threatening and/or traumatic, and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible’.

3.4.5. Medium risk is defined as: ‘There are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The offender has the potential to cause serious harm but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances, for example, failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown, drug or alcohol misuse’.

3.4.6. Standard risk is defined as: ‘Current evidence does not indicate a likelihood of causing serious harm’.

3.4.7. All referrals will be reviewed by a MASH team within 24hrs to confirm grading and assessment to a common matrix. This will include the use of professional judgement which may include considering other information which is available within the MASH or post the initial response.

- All high risk cases will be allocated to a safeguarding team. These will be reviewed within 24hrs of tasking by a sergeant to assess the most appropriate response, support and onwards referral for that victim(s) or other vulnerable people present. These options include further contact
by safeguarding officers or other teams to best meet the needs of the case and victim. The Safeguarding officer will complete an AD232a. The case will also be referred to MARAC or a multi-agency high risk discussion (where this process exists). Exceptions do apply where appropriately reviewed by a Sergeant.

3.4.8. Medium risk cases will be referred to District neighbourhood teams who will visit victims and carry out further research about the victim, perpetrator and family members and make any appropriate referrals to partner agencies. The neighbourhood officer will complete an AD232a.

3.4.9. In standard risk cases the attending officer will provide safety planning advice and take appropriate and proportionate risk management action, making appropriate referrals to third sector agencies. Standard risk cases will additionally be referred to Victim Support via an automated process.

3.4.10. In any further contact with the victim or victim’s family by any member of the Constabulary, whether a specialist or not, it must be noted on RMS whether the risk level has changed and a further update on the welfare of any children or vulnerable adult. If applicable further child or adult referrals must be submitted as per policies 01900 and 22000.

3.4.11. Where anyone involved in a domestic related incident is a holder of a firearms licence the attending officers should seize both the licence and any firearms. The case should be referred to the firearms licencing department for a review of the holder’s continued suitability to hold a licence.

3.4.12. Where a school age child is identified (4 -16) the MASH will share risk information with the relevant school within 24hrs as part of an early information sharing procedure to improve effective safeguarding by the school (Operation Encompass). This will be for any domestic abuse incident where a child resides at the address or was present at the time of the incident. It will also include children of this age who have perpetrated domestic abuse. The DASH section of the PPN will not be shared as part of the disclosure due to its sensitive nature unless justification exists and is documented on the RMS occurrence.

3.5. Officers and staff who are involved in domestic incidents

3.5.1. Officers and staff can also be victims or perpetrators of domestic abuse. In these cases there is no difference in the
force response but additional considerations are needed. Staff and officers, both victims and perpetrators, may:

- feel uncomfortable about seeking help and advice from their colleagues
- Be concerned about the implications of people being aware of their personal issues (particularly around seeking early help if they are a perpetrator);
- Feel that as they are police they should know what to do;
- Not recognise the behaviour as abusive or controlling.

3.5.2. Hampshire Constabulary recognises that any member of staff who is experiencing domestic abuse should be able to raise the issue with their line manager and/or another trusted friend/colleague in another department to receive advice and support. This should be in the knowledge that the matter will be dealt with in an empathetic, non-judgemental, confidential and effective manner.

3.5.3. If an officer or staff member is a victim of domestic abuse, they will be afforded the same level of intervention and multi agency support as any member of the public. They may formally report the abuse through the normal channels by phoning 999 or 101, or may approach their line manager, Safeguarding Team, the HR Department or Occupational Health and Safety Department. In all cases a DASH should be completed as part of the PPN in order to assess the level of risk and judge the most appropriate response.

3.5.4. Confidentiality should be afforded to the victim, unless the victim is assessed as high risk or where safeguarding concerns in relation to children or vulnerable adults are identified. Line managers should consider the need to liaise with the Safeguarding Team in order to discuss safety planning and to ensure that incidents are recorded on RMS (putting in place measures to ensure that access to these records is restricted if necessary).

3.5.5. Information and sign posting to both internal and external appropriate support agencies should also be provided to the victim. Line managers or colleagues can contact the Safeguarding Team for details of relevant local and national support. Internal support services which may be helpful include the Occupational Health Team, Employee Support helpline, HR Department, line manager support Lesbian and Gay Liaison Officers (LAGLOs), Christian Police Association and the National Black Police Association.
3.5.6. Where staff members become aware of, or suspect that a colleague is experiencing domestic abuse they should support their colleague, encourage them to report the abuse and seek advice and support. If colleagues feel unable to approach the victim directly, or if the victim decides not to report and there are concerns for their safety, colleagues should raise their concerns through their line manager or directly to the Safeguarding Team.

3.5.7. Line managers and the Occupation Health team should encourage their staff, or people accessing their service, to discuss personal issues which may be affecting their welfare and/or work performance. A sensitive and non-judgemental approach should be adopted. The line manager may wish to seek advice from HR, Professional Standards Department, Occupational Health or the Safeguarding Team.

3.5.8. Line managers should consider the following when supporting an employee who is experiencing domestic abuse:

a. The safety and welfare of the victim and any children or vulnerable adults is of paramount importance

b. Managers should obtain full details from the staff member making the disclosure and search the crime recording system to establish if there is any history of reported domestic abuse

c. A risk assessment should be undertaken using the DASH (Domestic Abuse Stalking Harassment) in conjunction with officer’s professional judgement. This along with any child or adult at risk referrals must be completed on a PPN.

d. The PPN should be tasked to the MASH once the relevant child at risk, adult at risk and/or DASH are completed.

e. Where high risk is identified, liaison should take place with the Safeguarding Team in order to provide appropriate safety planning and referrals to support agencies

f. Responsibility for on-going victim support should be agreed between the Safeguarding Team and line manager, taking into account the victim’s risk level and their wishes

3.5.9. Consideration should be given to reasonable changes in working arrangements in order to ensure the staff member’s safety. These changes could be alterations to shift patterns,
ensuring that the victim is not patrolling in an area where they may be vulnerable and requests for time off to attend meetings with agencies such as housing or a solicitors, where attending outside work hours could put the victim in danger.

3.5.10. Where incidents are reported through normal channels (i.e. 999 or 101) the case should be dealt with in line with normal reporting processes, including the logging of the incident on RMS. Where a victim has disclosed outside the normal channels, the incident should be logged on RMS if the victim agrees to formally report the abuse or the level of risk is assessed as high.

3.5.11. A record should be made of any advice given or actions taken, together with rationale. If not already aware, the victim’s own line manager should be apprised of the situation unless the victim requests otherwise and the risk level is assessed as ‘standard’ or ‘medium’. In cases where the risk level is assessed as ‘high’ the District Commander/ Head of Department should be apprised.

3.5.12. A reciprocal arrangement is currently being investigated to enable staff who feel unable or uncomfortable discussing their situation with Hampshire Constabulary staff to access support from a neighbouring police force Safeguarding Team. In the meantime the Confide in Us service enables staff to check what the implications of reporting without having to disclose their identity.

3.5.13. If a Hampshire Constabulary employee is identified or suspected of committing domestic abuse, their line manager must be informed of the situation. In addition, if any criminal offences are disclosed a line manager of Inspector rank or equivalent must be informed as soon as possible.

3.5.14. If an officer or staff member is arrested then a District manager of Inspector rank or equivalent must be informed as soon as practicable. If not deemed to prejudice the investigation then attempt should be made not to convey the officer or staff member to the custody centre based in the District they usually work.

3.5.15. On receipt of notification to the Inspector or equivalent that an officer or staff member is suspected of any criminal offence or has been arrested they must then notify Professional Standards Department (PSD) as soon as practicable.
3.5.16. If an officer or staff member of Hampshire Constabulary is suspected of perpetrating domestic abuse but no official complaint has been made, or the abuse disclosed does not constitute a criminal offence, then the line manager should ensure that support and guidance is provided to the staff member. This could include signposting to appropriate help and support, referring the case to Professional Standards Department, or the anonymous integrity reporting line (if you feel you are unable to report in any other form).

3.5.17. Where the case involves a suspect who is a police officer from a different police force area, the nominated NPCC officer from the force receiving the report is responsible for providing a report to the nominated NPCC officer in the force which employs the suspect and ensuring that the professional standards department in the employer force are regularly updates about the investigation and any prosecution process.

3.5.18. Work colleagues who are aware of domestic abuse issues which have not to their knowledge been reported, should support and encourage their colleague to report the incident themselves to their supervisor or through normal channels. However, if the person is not willing to report themselves, then where there are safeguarding concerns or suspicions of criminal offences occurring, colleagues should alert the person’s line manager, contact Professional Standards Department or use the anonymous integrity reporting line (Confide in Us).

3.5.19. Where a staff member indicates that they are concerned about their own abusive or controlling behaviour, they should be supported in engaging with a domestic abuse perpetrator programme. This can be accessed through the Respect helpline. Consideration should be given to enabling the staff member to access these programmes by making necessary changes to shift patterns if possible. Whilst there are no local female perpetrator programmes currently, females should be encouraged and supported to access the Respect helpline.

3.5.20. Where it is felt that the individual’s behaviour could impact on their ability to perform their role or there is potential for the force’s reputation to be brought into disrepute, then Professional Standards Department should be notified.

3.5.21. In accordance with the Police Code of Ethics, all employees of Hampshire Constabulary have a positive obligation to question the conduct of colleagues if you believe it falls below the expected standards and, if necessary, challenge, report or take
action against such conduct. If you feel you cannot question or challenge a colleague directly, you should report your concerns through a line manager, a force reporting mechanism or other appropriate channel. (See ‘Standards of Professional Behaviour’ for more detail).

4. Roles and Responsibilities

4.1. It is the responsibility of all staff to comply with this procedure. Front line supervisors in particular – Sergeants and Inspectors – have a crucial role to play in ensuring that when staff attend a Domestic Abuse incident:

   a. They do so promptly and in compliance with force grading

   b. That ‘positive action’ is taken to protect the lives of victims and any children involved

   c. That initial risk identification procedures are carried out

   d. That perpetrators are held to account

   e. That appropriate risk assessments are carried out using the PPN.

   f. That intrusive supervision is employed to ensure cases are progressed expeditiously and this procedure is adhered to

   g. That victims are updated regularly with the progress of their case in accordance with the Victim’s Code of Practice.

Sergeants from response and patrol teams should ensure they regularly attend domestic-related incidents with members of their team so they can reassure themselves that the right quality and level of response is being provided. All Sergeants supervising officers investigating or responding to domestic-related offences should regularly review their team’s work to ensure that there is a high quality of risk-assessment and that risks are being appropriately managed.

4.2. The reporting officer is responsible for ensuring that they comply with the RMS Manual of Guidance in respect of domestic crime and non-crime incidents. This is particularly important in respect of initial classification and ‘tagging’ of domestic incidents when incidents are closed.

4.3. Line supervisors of attending Officers will monitor compliance with this procedure and task the attending Officer with any other required actions in order to comply with this procedure.
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4.4. The Force Registrar (FICAS) will perform monthly dip sampling on domestic incidents on Altaris (amongst other non-domestic related incidents) to measure NCRS compliance and appropriate conversion to RMS domestic incidents. The Force Registrar can also perform thematic inspections of domestic incidents on request of PPD (workload permitting).

4.5. The MASHs are responsible for reviewing, assessing and allocation of all domestic incidents tasked to them. With regard to the accurate completion of the DASH on the PPN, they will task the attending Officer to supply any other required information in order to fulfil their review, assessment and allocation function.

5. Administration

5.1. Reported incidents of Domestic Abuse must be recorded on RMS and properly identified as such.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

6.1. The Chief Inspector responsible for Safeguarding holds responsibility for the review and monitoring of this procedure.

7. Review

7.1. This procedure will be reviewed annually, taking into account Home Office policy and guidelines published from time to time the most recent being the College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice for Domestic Abuse (2015). The force Strategic Assessment is regularly reviewed which may trigger amendments or additions to this procedure which will be notified to the force.

8. Other related Procedures, Policies and Information Source

8.1. Related Policies

- This procedure relates to Policy 02400 – Responding to and Investigating Domestic Abuse.
- 01400 Policy – Contact Management & Control Room
- 01900 Policy – Child Abuse Investigation
- 10200 Policy – Racial and Religious Incidents
- 10400 Policy – Sexual Offences Investigation
12900 Policy – Stalking and Harassment

22000 Policy – Safeguarding Adults

27800 Policy - MAPPA

8.2. Related Procedures

01901 Procedure – Child Abuse Investigation – CRU Grading Procedure

01911 Procedure – Children and Young Persons (CYPR)

02408 Procedure – Honour Based Violence

10401 Procedure – Investigation of Rape and Sexual Offences

12901 Procedure – Investigating Stalking and Harassment

22001 Procedure – Safeguarding Adults Referral & Allocation

27811 Procedure – MAPPA Arrangements

8.3. Related Information Sources

College of Policing Guidance on Forced Marriages and Honour Based Violence

College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice on Domestic Abuse

AD203 Equality Impact Assessment

Origin: Public Protection Department (PPD)