



Hull Community Safety Partnership

Hull Area Addendum

DOMESTIC ABUSE

MULTI AGENCY RISK ASSESSMENT CONFERENCE (MARAC) PROCEDURES

Hull Community Safety Partnership is the Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership for the unitary authority of Hull.

The following are partners in the Hull CSP:

- NHS Hull
- Humberside Police
- Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner
- Humberside Fire & Rescue Service
- National Probation Service Humberside (Hull and East Riding)
- Community Rehabilitation Companies
- Children & Family Services
- NHS Hull Clinical Commissioning Group
- Community Integration Network limited
- HMP Hull

On behalf of our partners I have pleasure in signing up to this Hull MARAC Operating Procedures.

Tracy Harsley

**City Manager
Citysafe and Early Intervention, Hull City Council**

If you have any questions about the MARAC process please contact

Vicki Paddison Hull MARAC Chair
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Email vicki.paddison@hullcc.gov.uk

This document was initially produced by North Lincolnshire Community Safety Partnership who have kindly agreed for Hull to adopt and localise. In doing so it is hoped that the Humberside wide common approach to delivering MARAC will remain in place.

The Safelives (formally CADD) Hull MARAC Self Assessment completed in September 2013 recommended that this Procedure be produced in order to coordinate and implement the MARAC process in Hull and is an addendum to the Humberside wide MARAC Operating Procedures. It will be reviewed annually.

Document Version	Date
Draft 1	July 2014
Updated	February 2015
Updated	June 15

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a local Hull addendum to the Humberside wide MARAC procedures document that is in place and should be read in conjunction with that document.
- 1.2 Since the Humberside wide MARAC procedure was introduced there has been a number of changes locally; Hull completed the Safelives MARAC Quality Assurance Self Assessment in September 2013 and nationally a new national definition of domestic abuse has been introduced which is;

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

- ***psychological***
- ***physical***
- ***sexual***
- ***financial***
- ***emotional***

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

Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.”

‘Domestic violence’ is part of a wider Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWAG) agenda, which includes, among other things, Forced Marriage, Honour Based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation.

The Government defines VAWAG as ‘violence that is directed against women because she is a woman, or that affects women disproportionately.

- 1.3 Whilst accepting the existence of a number of definitions of domestic abuse used by MARAC member agencies, it is acknowledged that agency services will be provided according to the terms of their own definition. In order to achieve a common purpose within the MARAC, the National definition detailed above will be used.
- 1.4 There are a number of recognised structured processes already in place to manage the risks to certain groups of the population;

- Child Protection Conferences are called when children have suffered or are likely to suffer significant harm.
- Persons who fall within the definition of Vulnerable Adults can also be subject to Vulnerable Adult Case Conferences.
- Some of the highest risk offenders are discussed at Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA).

MARAC has been in place since January 2006 in Hull, and filled the void in relation to supporting victims of domestic abuse that are deemed to be High Risk. MARAC is now recognised nationally as an effective way of reducing risk for high risk victims affected by domestic violence and abuse.

In addition to domestic abuse cases being heard at MARAC, cases that involve Honour Based Violence can be referred if deemed to be high risk.

1.5 MARAC is a victim focused meeting, whereby agencies legally share necessary information in order to develop a safety management action plan to help protect the victim and their children. Hull MARAC is held every 4 weeks, emergency meetings can be called by an agency if it is believed that a victim is at imminent risk of serious harm.

The aim of MARAC is:

- To share information to increase the safety, health and wellbeing of victims – adults and their children;
- To determine whether the perpetrator poses a significant risk to any particular individual or to the general community;
- To construct jointly and implement a risk management safety plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that reduces the risk of harm;
- To reduce repeat victimisation;
- To improve agency accountability;
- Improve support for staff involved in high risk Domestic Abuse cases.
- To identify those situations that indicate a need for the Local Safeguarding Children Board's Child Protection Procedures to be initiated.

1.6 MARAC is not a statutory arrangement, though there are now over 260 MARAC's across areas of the UK. Safelives provide a huge amount of resources, advice and guidance for MARAC's and in September 2013 Hull completed the Safelives Quality Assurance Self-Assessment with positive results. Hull MARAC is administered, managed and co-ordinated by the Hull Community Safety Partnership and is guided by a local MARAC Steering Group. There is also a Humberside wide Steering Group which Hull feeds into. The Humberside wide steering group aims are to provide consistency across Humberside and share good practice.

1.7 The Humberside wide MARAC Procedures document contains guidance on information sharing between agencies and gives details of the legislation that allows agencies to share information in certain circumstances. A MARAC allows all the relevant agencies to share information and decide upon the most appropriate way to reduce or manage the identified risks around each case of domestic abuse that is the subject of a MARAC. The MARAC model fits into the ethos of multi-agency working. No single agency can solve all the issues but by sharing information and working together through the MARAC process the outcomes for victims and their children can be improved.

1.8 It is well known that there is a clear link between Domestic Abuse and Child Abuse. All agencies must be aware of the impact that Domestic Abuse can have on children. In doing so, agencies must consider the need for a referral to Children's Social Care in accordance with Local Safeguarding Children's Boards Guidelines and Procedures.

<http://hullscb.proceduresonline.com/index.htm>

1.9 A considerable proportion of safeguarding adults work relates to the abuse or neglect of people with care and support needs who are living in their own homes. Domestic abuse is perhaps most commonly thought of as violence between intimate partners, but it can take many other forms and be perpetrated by a range of people. Much safeguarding is therefore also domestic abuse. The Implementation of the new Care Act which was introduced in April 2015 has specifically included domestic abuse and VAWAG. Going forward it is hoped that the parallel worlds of Domestic Abuse and Safeguarding Adults will develop and improve. The LGA have produced a practitioners guide 'Adult Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse' 2015 which provides useful information for practitioners.

http://www.local.gov.uk/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=5928377b-8eb3-4518-84ac-61ea6e19a026&groupId=10180

The Hull Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board has updated the Safeguarding Adults Procedures to reflect these changes and should be referred to if you are concerned about an adult. <http://safeguardingadultshull.com/>

1.10 The Domestic Violence Crimes and Victims Act 2004 includes a section relating to Domestic Homicide Reviews. These reviews became statute in April 2011 and will be run on similar lines to Serious Case Reviews. Following a death due to domestic abuse each agency will undertake an internal review of their involvement with the victim and alleged perpetrator. If a case had been taken to a MARAC there will be an audit trail and robust evidence of actions taken by agencies in tackling the issue of domestic abuse.

2 Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

2.1 Domestic Abuse Risk Identification and Assessment

2.1.1 In order for a MARAC process to work effectively there needs to be a common understanding of risk among the participants. The Risk Identification tool that is used in Hull and across Humberside is the ACPO (Association of Chief Police Officers) **DASH** (Domestic Abuse Stalking Harassment and Honour Based Violence) Tool. With each MARAC referral it would be best practice to submit a copy of the completed DASH. For Probation Services SARA (Spousal Assault Risk Assessment) may also be attached to the referral.

A referral to MARAC will not be refused if there is no DASH attached, however, there needs to be contained within the referral valid evidence and reasons given stating the reason for the referral, especially if consent is to be overridden.

Risk Identification and assessment will aid with the consideration of whether you are referring a case on professional judgment, actuarial assessment (visible high risk) or on escalation of incidents. On the referral form you will need to indicate on which referral route you have taken.

2.1.2 MARAC cases are those where the victim and their children are considered to be at risk of serious harm from domestic violence. Home Office literature defines Serious Harm as '*Harm which is life threatening or traumatic and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible*' (OASys/Home Office).

The DASH Risk Identification tool will identify whether the case is Standard, Medium or High risk. If Standard or Medium risk then own agency intervention and management is appropriate; if High risk then the MARAC Designated Officer (DO) for that agency should be notified and a referral made to MARAC. There are many factors that will cause a case to be categorised as high risk. On occasions these factors may be present in isolation and in other cases multiple factors may be present, but each case must be taken on an individual basis and its own context.

2.1.3 DASH Risk Identification and Management Training is provided by the domestic violence trainers via the LSCB / SAB or through bespoke individual agency training. All agency staff should be encouraged to undertake this training and to use the DASH tool. The introduction of the DASH Risk Identification will ensure all agencies are able to identify the level of risk posed to clients they are working with and that appropriate safeguarding responses are provided. Nationally this is the only recognised tool that enables practitioners to effectively identify the level of risk posed to victims. **Training is required before being able to use DASH.**

2.2 How to refer to MARAC?

- 2.2.1 MARAC's are recognised nationally as best practice for addressing and managing cases of domestic abuse that are categorised as **High Risk**. Domestic Abuse is a very complex issue and one agency alone cannot solve all the related problems and manage the associated risks in all cases. A MARAC allows agencies to identify the high risk domestic abuse cases and for the identified risk to be managed through a multi-agency forum.
- 2.2.2 Cases can be referred to a MARAC by **any** agency. Any agency that identifies a client as high risk should use the agreed MARAC Referral process and make a referral to MARAC.
- 2.2.3 After the DASH has been completed or a decision made to refer a case to MARAC the individual agency case worker must bring this to the attention of their agencies MARAC Designated Officer who will review the DASH and decision making and agree to the referral been made to MARAC. The agency must ensure that this process does not create a delay in the referring of cases. It is best practice to have cases heard at MARAC within 6 weeks of the incident or disclosure.
- 2.2.4 For individual agency MARAC Designated Officer an induction plan has been developed and training is available. Induction to MARAC is offered to all newly appointed Designated Officer and is arranged by the MARAC Chair.
- 2.2.5 Upon referring a case to MARAC the responsibility to take appropriate actions rests with individual agencies; it is not transferred to the MARAC. The role of the MARAC is to facilitate, monitor and evaluate effective information sharing to enable appropriate actions to be taken to increase safety.
- 2.2.6 All safety planning options should have been explored prior to the MARAC by the referring agency to increase safety for the victim. **Under no circumstances should this be left until the MARAC is heard.** Effective multi agency working takes place upon referral and further initial safety planning work is undertaken by the DAP IDVA. This initial safety planning should also include appropriate referrals to Children's Services (Access and Assessment Team), the MASH, Sanctuary Scheme Referral etc to ensure that the victim is provided with an appropriate multi agency response.
- 2.2.7 The referral to MARAC should be completed on the form at Appendix 3 and submitted by secure email to marac.hullcc.gcsx.gov.uk or by registered mail. The MARAC Coordinator will then contact the referrer regarding the agenda and attendance at the MARAC.
- 2.2.8 When a referral to MARAC is made the case is automatically allocated to an IDVA. In Hull the Domestic Abuse Partnership (DAP) provides the IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisor) service for cases referred to MARAC (unless the victim is already being support by Women's Aid or Preston Road Women's Centre who will then undertake this role). The IDVA provides support

and advice to high risk victims of domestic abuse. The IDVA contacts the victim prior to the MARAC to let them know their case has been referred to MARAC (this shouldn't be a surprise to them as consent will usually have been gained by the referring agency). They will ask the victim what they wish the MARAC to know and will advocate on behalf of the victim during the MARAC. See Guidance flowchart at Appendix 2 and the '5 Minute Guide to MARAC' for referrals to DAP.

2.2.9 Within the MARAC process there are deadlines regarding referrals made into MARAC. These allow agencies Designated Officer time to fully research cases before coming to MARAC. If cases are added after the deadline then not all the agencies information would be presented at MARAC, possibly resulting in there being gaps in the MARAC Action Plan (safety plan).

2.2.10 In Hull the cases to be discussed at MARAC are notified to Designated Officer on a weekly bases, then 6 days prior to the MARAC the last notification of cases is issued along with the MARAC agenda. This allows time for each Designated Officer to fully research all the parties listed on the notifications and the MARAC agenda confirms the case order listing on the day. The deadline for MARAC referrals is on the Tuesday at 12pm the week before the MARAC meeting. Any MARAC referrals received after the deadline will be added to the agenda for the next MARAC meeting.

2.2.11 In some circumstances an emergency MARAC may be considered necessary to prevent imminent serious harm or possible homicide and a referral can be made clearly stating the reasons why the case needs to be heard as a matter of urgency. The MARAC Coordinator will then coordinate that meeting with a specific request that all representatives prioritise researching the parties involved to ensure that the emergency meeting will be effective.

2.3 MARAC Meeting

2.3.1 Core agencies who currently attend MARAC in Hull are Hull DAP DV Support Services, Humberside Police, National Probation Services, Purple Futures – reducing reoffending, Preston Road Women's Centre, Hull Women's Aid, Housing and Homelessness, Children and Young People Services, Childrens Centres, Humberside Fire and Rescue Service, Substance Misuse Services (Renew Community and Criminal Justice), Humber Mental Health Services, Health Services (CHCP, A&E, Midwifery), Adult Safeguarding, Youth Justice Service, Anti Social Behaviour Team, Together Women Project, NSPCC. Each agency has signed up to the MARAC Operating Protocol and Information Sharing Protocol. Each of these agencies has a Designated Officer who attends the MARAC meeting, generally someone in a managerial role within the agency. That person must have the authority of the agency they represent allowing them to commit to any actions that are assigned to the agency as a safeguarding measure. On occasions when the Designated Officer may not be available to attend the meeting, there needs to be a suitable replacement for them from their agency.

2.3.2 All cases referred to a MARAC are made to allow an agency to request assistance in the management and reduction of risk to the victim and any children. This does not preclude the need to consider a referral to Children and Young People's services if children are considered at risk of significant harm or to the MASH if concerned about the welfare of an adult.

Agencies who identify a high risk case are required to continue with interventions to reduce the risk prior to the MARAC. **The referring agency shall not wait for the MARAC meeting before putting in place immediate actions to manage risk and to safeguard.**

2.3.3 During the MARAC agencies will share information and, based on the considered risks to the victim and/or their children, actions will be agreed by individual agencies for them to take away and implement. The Chair will make a decision, after discussion, as to whether the case can be archived or needs to come back the following month for review. On occasion a case will be transferred to another MARAC if the victim has fled the Hull area. Immediately after the meeting the MARAC Co-ordinator will create an action plan detailing actions for all cases discussed. This is then distributed to all participating agencies within two working days and all actions should be completed within 5 working days and fed back to the MARAC Co-ordinator. MARAC itself is not a case management tool; whichever agency referred the case to MARAC remains the lead agency.

2.3.4 Following the MARAC meeting, it is important that the victim themselves are updated. It should be the most appropriate person identified by the MARAC and not necessarily the referring agency or the IDVA who make contact with the client to update them on any relevant information and any recommendations made by the MARAC. This procedure will take place regardless of whether the client consented to the MARAC and information being shared.

2.3.5 Cases that have been archived by the Chair will be recorded, and, if there is a further incident in the following 12 months from the date of the referral or disclosure the case will return to MARAC as a repeat. If actions are not completed cases will be returned back to MARAC and the agency will need to explain why the actions were not completed. If it is then considered there is an appropriate safeguarding plan in place the case will be archived, if not, the case will continue to be reviewed each month until the Chair is satisfied that all questions have been answered and all safety measures are in place.

2.3.6 Data from each meeting is recorded by the MARAC Co-ordinator and returns are made to Safelives and quarterly reports are produced for the Hull MARAC Steering Group. This information is used to ensure that the MARAC is operating effectively and to identify any areas that may require improvements or changes in the future.

3. MARAC and Safeguarding Children / Adults Procedures.

- 3.1** As practitioners, we have a duty of care to our clients since they have become our clients precisely because a propensity to harm exists. We need to make defensible rather than defensive decisions.
- 3.2** Under the Children Act 2004, we have a statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. **Within the MARAC referral form there is a clear expectation that when making a referral to MARAC information about children must be shared with the Access and Assessment Team.**
- 3.3** With the change in National Definition to include the age group 16 to 17 years of age, again, there has to be consideration of Safeguarding Children Procedures. If a 16 or 17 year old is referred to MARAC then there must be consideration for safeguarding and a consultation with the Access and Assessment team is required due to the high risk nature of the referral to MARAC. Duplication of meetings is to be avoided and if there is to be a Core group, Case Conference, or other than this is to take precedent but with the relevant DV service invited to the meeting to ensure support and advice for the safety of the victim.
- 3.4** The Care Act 2014 places a statutory duty on agencies to safeguard adults, which means protecting adults with care and support needs from abuse and neglect. Making Safeguarding Personal also needs to be considered. Therefore, when making a referral to MARAC practitioners will need to consider whether they need to **Raise a Concern with the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).**

Glossary

CAADA	Coordinated Action against Domestic Abuse (from February 2015 now called Safe lives)
DASH	Domestic abuse Stalking and Harassment and Honour based violence.
MARAC	Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference
SARA	Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment
Initial Case	Case referred to MARAC for the First Time
Archive Repeat Case	Case Referred Back because there has been a repeat incident / disclosure
Review	Case returned to MARAC the month after it was heard
DAP	Domestic Abuse Partnership
IDVA	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
DO	MARAC individual agency Designated Officer
DHR	Domestic Homicide Review

Definition of an Archive Repeat case at MARAC

A repeat MARAC case is one which has been previously referred to a MARAC and at some point in the twelve months from the incident or disclosure date a further incident / disclosure is identified. Any agency may identify this further incident /disclosure (regardless of whether it has been reported to the police). A further incident includes any one of the following types of behaviour, which, if reported to the police, would constitute criminal behaviour:

- Violence or threats of violence to the victim (including threats against property), or
- A pattern of stalking or harassment, or
- Rape or sexual abuse



5 minute guide to:

Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference

MARAC

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Introduction

This 5 minute guide aims to provide a brief overview of the purpose of MARAC and its importance in developing safeguarding action plans for the highest risk cases of domestic abuse.

What is MARAC?

MARAC, or, Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference is a victim focused meeting, whereby agencies legally share necessary information in order to develop a safety management action plan to help protect the victim and their children. Hull MARAC is held every 4 weeks, emergency meetings can be called by an agency if it is believed that a victim is at imminent risk of serious harm.

The aim of MARAC is:

- To share information to increase the safety, health and wellbeing of victims – adults and their children;
- To determine whether the perpetrator poses a significant risk to any particular individual or to the general community;
- To construct jointly and implement a risk management safety plan that provides professional support to all those at risk and that reduces the risk of harm;
- To reduce repeat victimisation;
- To improve agency accountability;
- Improve support for staff involved in high risk Domestic Abuse cases.
- To identify those situations that indicate a need for the Local Safeguarding Children Board's Child Protection Procedures to be initiated.

MARAC is not a statutory arrangement, though there are now over 260 MARAC's across areas of the UK. Safelives provide a huge amount of resources, advice and guidance for MARAC's. www.safelives.org.uk

Who is involved with MARAC?

Core agencies who currently attend MARAC in Hull are Hull DAP DV Support Services, Humberside Police, National Probation Services, Purple Futures – reducing reoffending, Preston Road Women's Centre, Hull Women's Aid, Housing and Homelessness, Children and Young People Services, Childrens Centres, Humberside Fire and Rescue Service, Substance Misuse Services (Renew Community and Criminal Justice), Humber Mental Health Services, Health Services (CHCP, A&E, Midwifery), Adult Safeguarding, Youth Justice Service, Anti Social Behaviour Team, Together Women Project, NSPCC. Each of these agencies has a Designated Officer who attends the MARAC meeting.

Domestic Abuse Risk Identification and Assessment.

MARAC cases are those where the victim and their children are considered to be at risk of serious harm from domestic violence. Home Office literature defines Serious Harm as 'Harm which is life threatening or traumatic and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible' (OASys/Home Office).

In order for the MARAC process to work effectively there needs to be a common understanding of risk amongst agencies. The ACPO DASH Risk Identification tool is used in Hull and across Humberside and will assist to identify whether the case is Standard, Medium or High risk. If Standard or Medium risk then own agency intervention and management is appropriate; if High risk then the MARAC Designated Officer for that agency should be notified and a referral made to MARAC.

Referral to MARAC

Any agency can refer a case to MARAC if they have assessed a client as high risk, the referral should take place as soon as possible. Referrals to MARAC should be made on the MARAC referral form and sent to the MARAC Co-ordinator, preferably by secure email. It is good practice for all agencies to incorporate the use of DASH into their assessment processes so that there is consistency in identification and assessment. It is possible for cases to be referred to MARAC based on the professional judgement of the practitioner involved, this particularly happens in cases where there has been an escalation in the abusive behaviour of the perpetrator.

A referral to MARAC is an automatic referral to the DAP IDVA support service. The MARAC Coordinator will provide the referring agency with contact details for the allocated IDVA. The case will then be added to the next MARAC notification and agenda, unless there is concern over imminent risk to the victim, in this instance the case will be discussed with the MARAC Chair and an emergency meeting may be called.

MARAC is held every 4 weeks and there is a deadline for referrals at 12pm on the Tuesday of the week prior, any referral received after this will not be added to the agenda for the following week but held for the next scheduled MARAC meeting. When agencies make a referral into MARAC they must also consider any children and refer to Access and Assessment. If there are concerns about adult safeguarding then a Cause for Concern needs to be raised with the MASH.

Attending MARAC

The referring agency and the individual practitioner who referred the case to MARAC must attend to present the case as they have the most knowledge about the victim. The IDVA should have made contact with the victim prior to the meeting, where safe to do so, so that the victim's thoughts and views can be shared along with the factual information regarding the abuse. Designated Officers who regularly present cases at MARAC will prepare a report so that important details are at hand and it is advised that anyone attending for a single case does the same.

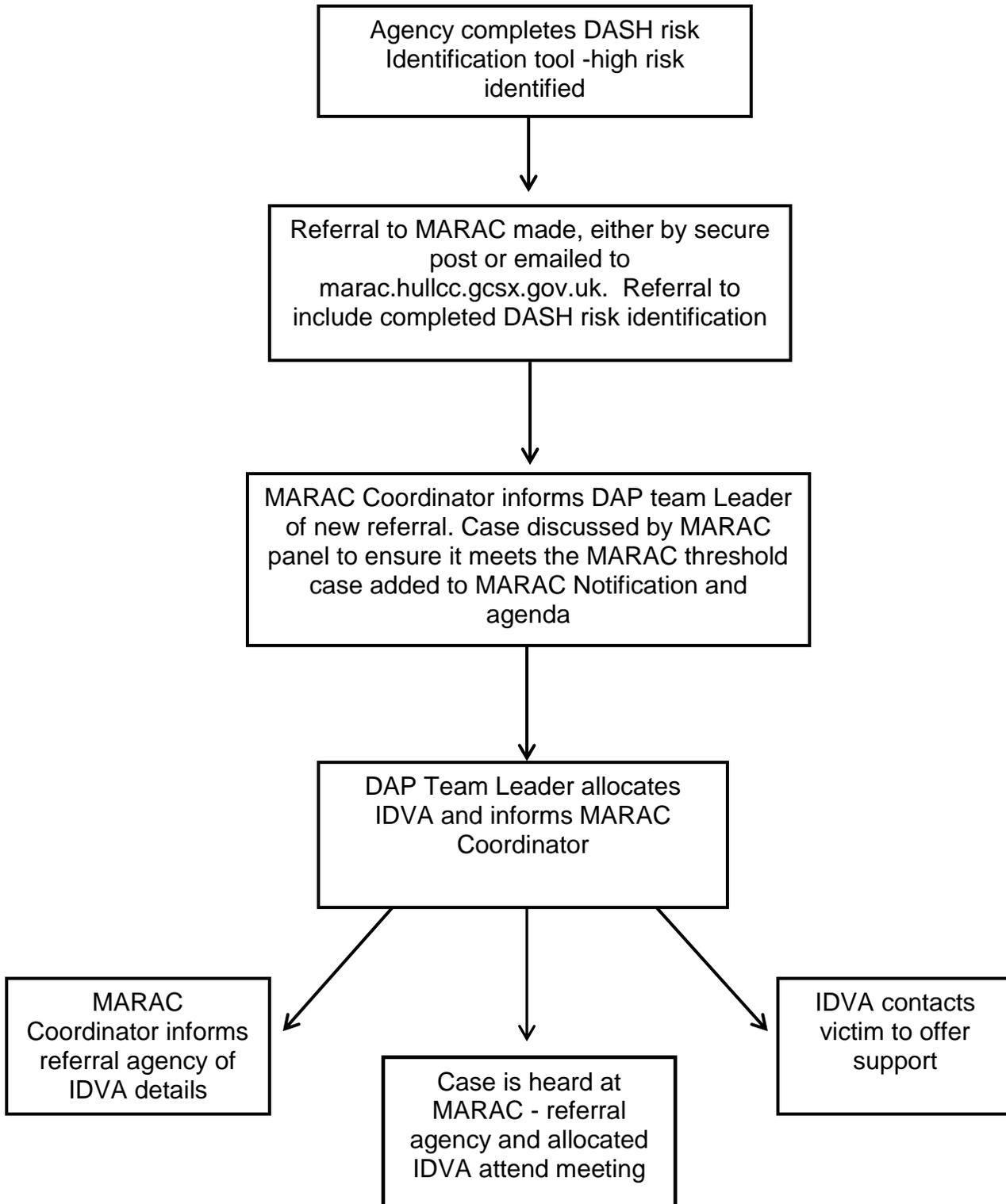
Action Plans

During the MARAC agencies will share information and, based on the considered risks to the victim and/or their children, actions will be agreed by individual agencies for them to take away and implement. The Chair will make a decision, after discussion, as to whether the case can be archived or needs to come back the following month for review. On occasion a case will be transferred to another MARAC if the victim has fled the Hull area. All actions should be completed within 5 working days and fed back to the MARAC Co-ordinator. Cases where feedback from actions is required will be heard as a review the following month. MARAC itself is not a case management tool; whichever agency referred the case to MARAC remains the lead agency.

What happens next?

Once a case has been heard at MARAC the actions will be discussed with the victim. Cases that have been archived by the Chair will be recorded, and, if there is a further incident in the following 12 months the case will return to MARAC as a repeat (see glossary for repeat definition).

MARAC/HULL DAP IDVA SERVICE REFERRAL PROCESS



Hull Domestic Abuse Partnership

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Referral Form

**Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference
(MARAC)**

NOTE:

This referral form is to be completed by all agencies who wish to refer a client to a Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

Whilst there is no expectation that agencies will have sufficient information to complete every section, all agencies are encouraged to complete those sections of the report where they have relevant information and/or views.

Professionals are required to gain consent from the service user to refer to MARAC. Where consent is not obtained, as the referring agency, a decision will need to be made as to whether there is sufficient evidence to override consent and satisfy the requirements to share information and explain why?

DATE OF REFERRAL	DATE OF DISCLOSURE	Referral Agency
Name of Referrer:		Contact Tel No:

VICTIM		PERPETRATOR	
SURNAME:		SURNAME:	
FORENAME(S)		FORENAME(S):	
ALIAS:			
DOB		DOB	
ADDRESS:		ADDRESS:	
Details of victim for IDVA contact			
Safe Contact Number:		Safe to leave message?	
Home:		Home: Y/N	
Mobile:		Mobile: Y/	
Work:		Work: Y/N	
ETHNIC ORIGIN:	DISABILITY:	ETHNIC ORIGIN:	
RELIGION:	SEXUAL ORIENTATION:	RELIGION: N/A	SEXUAL ORIENTATION:
OCCUPATION:		OCCUPATION:	
STATUS OF RELATIONSHIP: SEPERATED			
IF REFUGEE/ASYLUM SEEKER: (victim only)			
NATIONALITY:		STATUS:	
Is an interpreter required?			
GP DETAILS (victim only):			

3 VICTIM RISK ASSESSMENT (DASH) ON REFERRAL;		
STANDARD	MEDIUM	HIGH
CONSENT;		
Has service user's consent been obtained?	If not, can you satisfy the requirement to share information without consent?	
Is the victim aware the case is being referred to MARAC?	Has the victim already been referred to DAP/ Women's Aid/ PRWC?	

LIST ANY CHILDREN; <i>ANY DETAILS OF CHILDREN LINKED TO REFERRED PARTIES MUST BE SHARED WITH ADULT, CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES ON 448879</i>				
NAME	DOB	ADDRESS (if	Relationship to:	SCHOOL

		different to Victim/Perpetrator)*	Victim	Perpetrator	
--	--	--------------------------------------	--------	-------------	--

* If Address is different, please state whose address this is:

1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

ADDITIONAL CHILDRENS INFORMATION;

Please provide any relevant details regarding the children e.g. GP details

PREVIOUS MARAC/ MAPPA

Has the case been a previous MARAC/ MAPPA case?

IS THERE A FIRE/ ARSON RISK?

REASON FOR REFERRAL: (to be provided by referring agency)

Please provide a short narrative regarding the details of the case, these can be bullet points.

The following are a guide as to what to include:

Details of the most recent incident (date, was it a crime, risk factors)

Number of incidents in the past 12 months.

Any impending court dates (specify which court)

Have either party moved to Humberside in the past 5 years?

Why are you bringing the case to MARAC?

FROM YOUR PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE CASE AND/OR YOUR OWN AGENCIES DATABASE PLEASE GIVE DETAILS BELOW OF OTHER AGENCIES/ INDIVIDUALS THAT HAVE BEEN INVOLVED AND YOU FEEL SHOULD BE INVITED TO THE MARAC.

AGENCY	INDIVIDUAL/ CASE WORKER	CONTACT DETAILS Tel no, E-mail etc

