




Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Domestic Violence Protection Orders

West Midlands POLICE 


1



Aims and Objectives

- To know the difference between DVPN & DVPO
- To know who they are for and how they are applied for
- Understand when DVPO information can be shared
- Understand how multi-agency partners can support



2



What are DVPN/Os?

- Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPNs) and Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPOs) are civil interventions which provide protection to DA victims as an alternative when there is insufficient evidence to prosecute a DA perpetrator with a criminal offence or utilise bail conditions
- They put in place protective measures in the immediate aftermath of a domestic incident

3





Domestic Violence Protection Notice/Order (DVPNO)
#spacetobreath

<https://mobile.twitter.com/learksdaunit>
/id/139567263007512193

- Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN) and Domestic Violence Protection Orders (DVPO)
- Introduced under the Crime and Security Act 2010
- They are Civil Orders applied for by Police
- Balance of Probabilities that victim has been subjected to violence or threat of violence
- DVPO is necessary to protect the victim

4




Differences between DVPN & DVPO

DVPN:
Requires authorisation of Superintendent or above
Notice lasts 48 hours – used to protect the victim in the time before DVPO is heard in court.

DVPO:
To be granted by Magistrates court
Can be in place between 14 and 28 days

5



Why were DVPN/O's introduced?

- Inherent difficulties with DA Investigations
- We have tried the criminal route against a domestic violence perpetrator.
- Have considered all other enforceable restrictions, including Bail Conditions.
- Unable to achieve criminal sanction/enforcement
- The DVPN/O will provide immediate protection for the victim and for up to 28 days when granted at Court.

6

Who For?

- DV Perpetrator must be 18 or over
- Victim must be an 'Associated Person' A.P. current / ex intimate partner, cohabitant, relative, parent.
- Must demonstrate violence or threatened violence at the latest incident
- Must show it is necessary to protect Victim from further violence or threat of violence.

7

What can it do?

- A DV/DPN/O must always contain a provision to prohibit Perpetrator from molesting the Victim.
- It can also include prohibiting P from:
 - Contacting the AP.
 - Evicting or excluding the AP.
 - Entering the AP's address.
 - Coming within a specified distance of AP's address.
- Recently courts are asking that if we ask for no contact we have to provide rational for doing so.


8

DVPO Granted at Court


The key to a successful DVPO is active management of the victim and the perpetrator during the period of the order. The focus should be on:

- keeping the victim informed
- ongoing risk assessment and management
- monitoring compliance and proactive policing of breaches

• Breach = Arrest – reasonable grounds for believing that perpetrator is in breach of the DVPO- taken to Court within 24hrs



9



Myths


The parties have to live together.

There has to be a recorded history.

It has to be high risk.

They have to be husband and wife/partners.

10



Multi-agency support

- Any high risk DVPO's granted, we refer to MARAC
- If victim has agreed for their details to be shared for safeguarding purposes, we will refer them to BSHWA.
- Multi agencies can support DVPOs by reporting any breaches they are aware of – 101 or 999
- Inform us of anything they believe was a missed opportunity for DVPO.

11

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12
