**Stay Safe East**

**UNCRPD Shadow Report Submission**

**Disabled Women: Articles 6.1 and 6.2**

**1. States Parties recognize that women and girls with disabilities are subject to multiple discrimination, and in this regard shall take measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment by them of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.**

**2. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure the full development, advancement and empowerment of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the present Convention.**

*Note: We will leave it to Inclusion London to cover the specifics of disabled women’s position in terms of poverty, access to independent living, employment, etc. Please note our response to the Women’s Health strategy which has some evidence of breaches of the UNCRPD.*

*Our focus in this section is violence against disabled women and girls.*

The UK Government has still not ratified the Istanbul Convention[[1]](#footnote-1) which ties into many of the requirements of the UNCRPD and would have a major impact on the lives of disabled women and girls[[2]](#footnote-2). in 2021, Stay Safe East[[3]](#footnote-3) evidenced the pressing need for a strategy on violence against disabled women and girls (VAWG), the disproportionately high levels of abuse against disabled girls and women and the multiple forms of discrimination experienced when seeking safety, justice or recovery. The published VAWG strategy[[4]](#footnote-4), whilst recognising some aspects of violence against disabled women, failed to identify any specific actions to address those issues[[5]](#footnote-5). nor does it recognise the intersectional aspects of violence against a significant percentage of disabled women and girls.

**Access to justice: Article 13**

**1. States Parties shall ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities on an equal basis with others, including through the provision of procedural and age-appropriate accommodations, in order to facilitate their effective role as direct and indirect participants, including as witnesses, in all legal proceedings, including at investigative and other preliminary stages.**

**2. In order to help to ensure effective access to justice for persons with disabilities, States Parties shall promote appropriate training for those working in the field of administration of justice, including police and prison staff.**

Confidence in the police amongst women, disabled people and Black and minoritised communities is at an all-time low following repeated failures to respond appropriately to serious incidents including misogynist murders[[6]](#footnote-6). Although the three women concerned were not known to be disabled, this and widespread police racism [[7]](#footnote-7)has impacted on the confidence of all communities, including disabled women and men, in reporting crime to the police.

Stay Safe East reports that disabled clients are unwilling to report domestic abuse to the police not only because they have no confidence that this will keep them safe but because they fear that their Black partner will end up dead in a police cell, as had happened to a substantial number of Black men, most of whom had mental health issues[[8]](#footnote-8).

data from DA commissioner to be added with permission when published (next week)

In spite of the fact that disabled people are at higher risk of violent crime[[9]](#footnote-9), and more likely to experience crime at home, the State is failing to ensure access to justice for disabled people. The police are failing to investigate crimes against disabled people, even where there is evidence[[10]](#footnote-10), cases are closed with no further action, and disabled victims/witnesses are still seen as ‘unreliable witnesses’. Accessing courthouses in Britain is extremely difficult for disabled people[[11]](#footnote-11). The number of police stations has decreased significantly in recent years, and those that remain are not all accessible to people with mobility impairments, and often lack information in accessible formats, such as Easy Read or Braille. Unless advance notice is given, it can be difficult e to ensure that BSL interpreters, ‘appropriate adults’, and intermediaries are available, which impedes ability to report crimes such as abuse, violence, and sexual assault[[12]](#footnote-12) and to get justice. Additionally, it is currently legally permissible for the police to interview Deaf and disabled people without ‘appropriate adults’ or interpreters if delays would “result in harm to people, property or evidence.”[[13]](#footnote-13)

The justice system in England does not adequately support disabled people to fully engage in the justice process and many barriers exist beyond those mentioned above. More disabled people would benefit from the use of intermediaries in court and advocates throughout the entire justice process to fully ensure both their participation and that their rights are properly upheld. However, despite these roles existing, they are not frequently or consistently utilised by the police, the Crown Prosecution Service, or the courts. This is due both to a lack of legislation ensuring the need for these services is automatically evaluated at point of access and that there is no thorough and frequently updated training on working with disabled people required for those in the field of administration of justice.

Police forces lack training in how to properly communicate with Deaf and disabled people. Training that exists is often short and infrequent, with very little chance for updating knowledge. Lack of consistency in training can result in a culture of disbelief that crimes such as hate crime, domestic abuse and sexual violence should happen to Deaf and disabled people, especially Deaf and disabled women, despite figures from the Office for National Statistics showing that sexual violence against disabled women has more than doubled since 2014[[14]](#footnote-14).

Stay Safe East, Inclusion London and other DDPOs will be arguing for the forthcoming Victim’s Bill to make the current requirements of the Victim’s Code of Practice and a specific requirement to make the justice process accessible mandatory, so that disabled people can get equal access to justice. We recommend that the Committee refer to this in their recommendations to the UK Government.

As a result of the above, of police racism and misogyny highlighted by the recent murders of women[[15]](#footnote-15)

**Freedom from torture or CIDT: Article 15**

**1. No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. In particular, no one shall be subjected without his or her free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.**

**2. States Parties shall take all effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others, from being subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.**

The State is not currently upholding Article 15, and it is also failing to implement the recommendations the Committee made in 2017. This is especially apparent in the treatment of young disabled people and disabled children, with the steep rise in the use of exclusion rooms and isolation booths in schools disproportionately impacting this group[[16]](#footnote-16). Recently, Whitefields School, a ‘special school’ in East London discovered CCTV recordings from 2017 showing autistic children and children with learning disabilities being routinely physically abused and neglected by staff[[17]](#footnote-17), in rooms with poor ventilation, padded walls, and not much else. This contradicts the Committee’s recommendations 37(a) and 37(b), as these are clear instances of isolation and segregation that amount to inhuman and degrading treatment. Furthermore, these instances of abuse were not identified by monitoring authorities for several years, highlighting a significant lack of oversight.

**Article 16: Freedom from exploitation, violence or abuse**

**1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.**

At present, it is clear that all appropriate measures in the aforementioned spheres are not being taken to protect disabled people from exploitation, violence and abuse – whether domestic abuse and other forms of violence against disabled women and girls, hate crime, sexual and financial exploitation or institutional abuse. This is exemplified in the failure to include Stay Safe East’s amendments in the Domestic Abuse Act[[18]](#footnote-18), purportedly due to the risk of ‘diluting’ the definition of domestic abuse[[19]](#footnote-19), as well as numerous other instances including the failure to ensure that the consultation process was accessible to Deaf and disabled survivors. This inaccessibility is a trend we have encountered across several government consultations and calls for evidence, and is currently subject to a legal letter from the Centre for Women’s Justice. Permission to be obtained to add the letter as an appendix

Other instances that are inconsistent with Article 16.1 include the failure to include any significant outcomes regarding Deaf and disabled women in the VAWG Strategy[[20]](#footnote-20), where this group is marginalised from the category of ‘woman’ and restricted to the category of ‘disabled’ through the claim that all disabled women’s needs will be met in the upcoming National Disability Strategy[[21]](#footnote-21).

Deaf and disabled survivors also continue to be failed by the safeguarding and adult social care system, where failure to follow basic safety protocols means disabled victims of domestic abuse are put at further risk[[22]](#footnote-22). Disabled women with high support needs, and less frequently disabled men, may be left with little ‘choice’ but institutional care homes after domestic abuse because of a lack of suitable housing and an assumption they cannot cope in the community (or their care costs too much). Assessment of care needs does not include an assessment of the risk of domestic or other abuse. The Health and Care Bill, currently before Parliament, proposes to discharge disabled and older patients from hospital without a care assessment, placing disabled victims at further risk from their abuser[[23]](#footnote-23).

However, the government’s commitment to conducting a review into abuse by non-family carers, announced by Minister Victoria Atkins MP in the House of Commons[[24]](#footnote-24) is encouraging, although there has been no tangible progress to date. We are hopeful that the review will provide evidence that can inform measures to ensure that Article 16 is upheld.

**2. States Parties shall also take all appropriate measures to prevent all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse by ensuring, inter alia, appropriate forms of gender- and age-sensitive assistance and support for persons with disabilities and their families and caregivers, including through the provision of information and education on how to avoid, recognize and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse. States Parties shall ensure that protection services are age-, gender- and disability-sensitive.**

A significant example of the lack of information and education on how to *avoid, recognise and report instances of exploitation, violence and abuse* is found in the exclusion of Deaf and disabled children and their experiences from Relationships and Sex Education (RSE). The inattention paid to the experiences of this group is exemplified in the exclusion of Deaf and disabled children and young people from this year’s Ofsted review of sexual abuse in schools and colleges[[25]](#footnote-25), which Stay Safe East responded to in a statement[[26]](#footnote-26), exemplifying another missed opportunity to examine the experiences and prevalence of sexual abuse in this population. The consequence is that disabled children are not afforded the knowledge to cultivate and navigate healthy relationships in the way that non-disabled children are, meaning they do not receive education on how to *avoid, recognise and report abuse* and Article 16.2 is not upheld. In summary, disabled children are unable to report abuse if they are uneducated on how to recognise it, and thus these abuses may continue for very long periods of time.

It should also be noted that the desexualisation of disabled people produces an inability to comprehend the risk of abuse within a culture of disbelief that this group is sexualised.

**3. In order to prevent the occurrence of all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, States Parties shall ensure that all facilities and programmes designed to serve persons with disabilities are effectively monitored by independent authorities.**

Article 16.4 is demonstrably not upheld in practice with regards to how the Care Quality Commission (CQC) monitors care homes. With a very high bar triggering a CQC inspection, the measurable standards for passing do not include abuse, meaning inspectors do not seek or find it. The ramifications of this situation are outlined on page 8 of Stay Safe East’s briefing on the Health and Care Bill[[27]](#footnote-27). In summary, the under-resourced CQC regularly gives ‘Good’ ratings to homes riddled with abuse, rooted in its focus on compliance with standards rather than ethics, safety, or independent living. This clearly is not tantamount to ensuring that such facilities are *effectively monitored by independent authorities*, and requires a rethink and restructure of how they are overseen.

We have also witnessed a distinct failure to inspect Assessment and Treatment Units (ATUs) which means that disabled women, who are often survivors of abuse, are essentially abandoned in ATUs run by private companies, unmonitored. The increased risk of abuse in these cases[[28]](#footnote-28) is especially alarming considering the fact that the average length of time people spend in ATUs is more than 5.5 years[[29]](#footnote-29), despite their alleged purpose being for short-term stays. Disabled people’s organisations[[30]](#footnote-30) are calling for the closure of all ATUs.

**4. States Parties shall take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons with disabilities who become victims of any form of exploitation, violence or abuse, including through the provision of protection services. Such recovery and reintegration shall take place in an environment that fosters the health, welfare, self-respect, dignity and autonomy of the person and takes into account gender- and age-specific needs.**

Article 16.4 is not currently upheld in a myriad of areas, with disabled women survivors of abuse typically left in residential homes in the absence of accessible refuges or safe accommodation in which to begin this recovery and reintegration. In a similar vein, disabled women are frequently turned away from domestic abuse and VAWG services due to being seen as ‘too difficult’ or ‘complex’ which, paired with social care cuts, leave these women dependent on their abusers, fosters a landscape unconducive to promoting their recovery. Stay Safe East and SignHealth are the only two ‘of and for’ organisations offering holistic advocacy, long-term support and recovery through counselling and peer support.

The psychological recovery of survivors is certainly not ensured when examining the lack of timely therapeutic services available, which has been brought more sharply into view in post-pandemic numbers, with 2021 figures showing that 21% of patients have waited longer than six months for treatment[[31]](#footnote-31). From the experience of DDPOs working with clients navigating the psychiatric system, the pattern seems to be that the first port of call, regardless of what the patient is presenting with, is a short course of Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT). Not only is this hugely inappropriate for patients presenting with Complex PTSD or other trauma from domestic or other abuse, but having to try CBT first delays joining the lengthy waiting list for trauma-informed care, constituting a lack of *appropriate measures to promote [their] psychological recovery*.

The paucity of data disaggregated by sex and disability means it is difficult to ascertain levels of sexual violence against disabled girls and women, meaning the data to support and estimate the necessary service provision for this population are absent. However, we have obtained the most recent helpline data from Rape Crisis which report that 32% of service users across 39 Rape Crisis centres identified themselves as disabled, with just under 24,000 disabled victims/survivors accessing their services.

**5. States Parties shall put in place effective legislation and policies, including women- and child-focused legislation and policies, to ensure that instances of exploitation, violence and abuse against persons with disabilities are identified, investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted.**

In the interests of brevity, we should maybe signal to (and focus on) the legislative stuff mentioned above in 16.1

**to be completed**

**Protecting the integrity of the person: Article 17**

**Every person with disabilities has a right to respect for his or her physical and mental integrity on an equal basis with others.**

Article 17 does not clearly state, or provide examples of, the types of human rights violations it is meant to protect disabled people from. These could - and arguably should - include clarification regarding whether involuntary interventions are still permitted and if so whether there are restrictions around their use. Further guidance is needed on how forced and coercive treatment such as restraint, non-consensual sterilisation, and forced medication[[32]](#footnote-32) will be addressed and how disabled people will be protected from them.

## **Article 23 – Respect for home and the family**

  1. States Parties shall take effective and appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against persons with disabilities in all matters relating to marriage, family, parenthood and relationships, on an equal basis with others, so as to ensure that:

* *2.* ***States Parties shall ensure the rights and responsibilities of persons with disabilities, with regard to guardianship, wardship, trusteeship, adoption of children or similar institutions, where these concepts exist in national legislation; in all cases the best interests of the child shall be paramount. States Parties shall render appropriate assistance to persons with disabilities in the performance of their child-rearing responsibilities.***

Disabled parents, and in particular disabled mothers in the UK face discrimination within the family courts and the child protection system.

Stay Safe East has been supporting disabled mothers who have been victims of domestic abuse since 2010. It has found a consistent pattern with a strong gender bias – abusive fathers are offered support so they can care for their children, non-abusive disabled mothers are refused support and faced with care proceedings and often lose their children. Psychological reports fail to take account of the impact of trauma. We have worked with women who have had four or five children removed and at no time have they been offered appropriate, accessible support that takes account of the different parenting strategies that might be used by disabled mothers. The only option offered to them is the PAUSE programme which is being promoted by many local authorities, and requires participants to ‘voluntarily’ accept a contraceptive implant. one client was told by her social worker she could not have contact with her children unless she agreed to participate in Pause.

Women with learning disabilities are still being subject to sterilisation without consent, often when they are at their most vulnerable**[[33]](#footnote-33)**

do we have UK evidence?

**Statistics and data collection: Article 31**

**1. States Parties undertake to collect appropriate information, including statistical and research data, to enable them to formulate and implement policies to give effect to the present Convention. The process of collecting and maintaining this information shall:**

**a) Comply with legally established safeguards, including legislation on data protection, to ensure confidentiality and respect for the privacy of persons with disabilities;**

**b) Comply with internationally accepted norms to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistics.**

**2. The information collected in accordance with this article shall be disaggregated, as appropriate, and used to help assess the implementation of States Parties’ obligations under the present Convention and to identify and address the barriers faced by persons with disabilities in exercising their rights.**

**3. States Parties shall assume responsibility for the dissemination of these statistics and ensure their accessibility to persons with disabilities and others.**

The State is not adequately upholding Article 21 nor the Committee's recommendations from 2017. A large amount of data and statistics collated and released by the State are inaccessible, with most data tables on government websites requiring a disabled person to specifically request an accessible format via email instead of providing alternatives automatically. We do not feel that this is compliant with Article 31 (a) as these additional steps do not allow a disabled person to acquire the requested information in a timely manner in comparison to those without a disability.

The UN Expert Group on Disability Data and Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation identified the need for disaggregated disability data worldwide in 2014[[34]](#footnote-34), but this has still not been addressed.

There is additionally no further disaggregation of available statistics regarding disabled people, such as breakdowns by race, gender identity, sexuality, or disability type[[35]](#footnote-35).

Recommendation 47(b) has also not been followed, as clearly represented during the COVID-19 pandemic where the State was found liable for not providing British Sign Language interpretations in at least two governmental data briefings[[36]](#footnote-36).

**Hate crime**

**(16) 1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, educational and other measures to protect persons with disabilities, both within and outside the home, from all forms of exploitation, violence and abuse, including their gender-based aspects.**

*For comments on the Domestic Abuse Bill and other legislation, see above*

The Committee’s 2017 recommendation 39(b) under Article 16 says that the State must “define comprehensively the offence of disability hate crime, and ensure appropriate prosecutions and convictions.” This has clearly not been followed. There is still no parity for disability hate crime with other forms of hate crime, resulting in a large justice gap in hate crime law. Crimes targeted at disabled people ‘by reason of’ disability is not recognised as hate crime[[37]](#footnote-37). The final recommendations from the Law Society are awaited but the Prime Minister has already stated that he does not consider misogyny to be a form of hate crime – its impact on disabled women is substantial.

At the time of the previous shadow report, the Metropolitan Police was working with its disabled advisers and with DDPOs on a ground breaking and successful initiative ‘Disability Hate Crime matters’ which led to a 300% rise in reported or identified disability hate crime. This progress has not been sustained. Stay Safe East has identified through its casework a pattern of failures to investigate disability hate crimes by the Metropolitan Police in London, alongside an overall worsening of how hate crime against disabled people has been handled by the State since 2017. While disability hate crime has steadily risen over the past several years[[38]](#footnote-38), prosecutions have fallen by nearly half in 2020/2021 compared to 2018/2019[[39]](#footnote-39). Disaggregated data on other forms of hate crime against disabled people is not available but evidence from London’s CATCH partnership shows it is substantial. Yet there is minimal state support for hate crime advocacy schemes who can help victims to get justice and resolution. do we have any data on this?

still to be added- rights of disabled asylum seekers fleeing gender based violence , Nationality and Borders Bill impact on disabled asylum seekers and migrants

We will leave the rest to Inclusion London!

1. The UK government signed the treaty in 2012 but has not ratified it. The Istanbul Convention is the first legally binding treaty on the different forms of violence against women in Europe. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://www.sisofrida.org/resources-2/istanbul-convention-and-disabled-women/#_ftn6>

   Sisters of Frida, a collective of disabled women have worked on both the UNCRPD and Istanbul Convention. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. http://staysafe-east.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Stay-Safe-East-response-to-the-Home-Office-VAWG-Strategy-2021-25-14-pt.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-violence-against-women-and-girls-strategy/tackling-violence-against-women-and-girls-strategy [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. http://staysafe-east.org.uk/index.php/policy/ [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Bibba Henry and Nicole Smallman were two Black sisters who were murdered in 2020; the police failed to take action after their family reported them missing- the family found their bodies. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-london-57679755>. Sarah Everard was a white woman murdered by a serving police officer in 2021 <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2021/nov/22/sarah-everard-former-prosecutor-to-lead-inquiry-into-and-by-police-officer>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. For example <http://npolicemonitor.co.uk/uncategorized/why-greater-manchester-police-is-still-institutionally-racist-despite-their-latest-report/> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. <https://www.inquest.org.uk/bame-deaths-in-police-custody> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/press-releases/disabled-people-increased-risk-violent-crime-victim-support-research/> Svetlana could IL find the more up to date analysis of the crime survey? This VS report dates from 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Stay Safe East has evidence of repeated failures by London’s Metropolitan Police to investigate hate crimes where the victim’s advocate had collated evidence of crimes, often repeated and over a long period of time.  [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Bolt Burdon Kemp, 2021. <https://www.boltburdonkemp.co.uk/campaigns/only-2-percent-british-courthouses-fully-accessible>. reference to be checked This report showed that only 2% of civil and criminal courthouses are fully accessible. Across England, Scotland, and Wales, only 16% of courthouses are fully accessible to wheelchair users, and only 22% offer any form of mental health support. While 77% of courts accept guide dogs and offer hearing loops, advance warning must be given and, if the rooms with these facilities are otherwise engaged, the individual would be out of luck as only 5 courthouses have portable hearing loops available. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. These delays in taking a Deaf or disabled victim’s statement may result in the case failing to meet the 6-month time limit for ‘summary only ‘offences tried in a magistrate’s court [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <https://www.gov.uk/rights-disabled-person/police> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/disability/bulletins/disabilityandcrimeuk/2019>

    [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <https://www.challengingbehaviour.org.uk/what-we-do/strategic-influencing/restraint-seclusion-and-medication/> ; <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/education-46044394> ;

    <https://www.leighday.co.uk/latest-updates/news/2021-news/reports-of-the-use-of-seclusion-rooms-for-children-with-special-educational-needs-at-whitefield-school-raises-serious-concerns/> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-58885635 [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. http://staysafe-east.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Stay-Safe-East-Summary-of-Amendments-to-the-Domestic-Abuse-Bill.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2021-04-15/debates/0E322BD7-571C-4DC5-A8C8-7B29806DE067/DomesticAbuseBill#contribution-6AA59206-06A3-4DA5-A897-088D4BFE729D [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/tackling-violence-against-women-and-girls-strategy [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Stay Safe East Statement on the Violence against Women and Girls and National Disability Strategies <http://staysafe-east.org.uk/index.php/policy/> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Stay Safe East has intervened in multiple instances where abusers have been invited to attend an Adult Safeguarding case conference along with the disabled victim, placing her at high risk of retaliation. Adult safeguarding rarely leads to referral to a domestic abuse agency or to measures being put in place which promote her safety whilst maintaining her choices and control. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Briefing on the Health and Care Bill. Stay Safe East 2021. <http://staysafe-east.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Stay-Safe-East-Policy-Briefing-Health-and-Care-Bill-October-2021.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. https://hansard.parliament.uk/Commons/2021-04-15/debates/0E322BD7-571C-4DC5-A8C8-7B29806DE067/DomesticAbuseBill#contribution-6AA59206-06A3-4DA5-A897-088D4BFE729D [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/review-of-sexual-abuse-in-schools-and-colleges/review-of-sexual-abuse-in-schools-and-colleges [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. http://staysafe-east.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Stay-Safe-East-statement-on-the-Ofsted-review-of-sexual-abuse-in-schools-and-colleges-converted-1.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. http://staysafe-east.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/Stay-Safe-East-Policy-Briefing-Health-and-Care-Bill-October-2021.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-48367071>; Whorlton Hall was given a ‘good’ rating by CQC in 2017. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-bristol-57251442 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. <https://www.inclusionlondon.org.uk/campaigns-and-policy/act-now/free-our-people-now-campaign-update/> [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. https://www.nhsconfed.org/publications/exploring-referral-treatment-waiting-trajectories-2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. https://www.disabilitynewsservice.com/forced-medication-is-a-violent-assault/ [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. <https://www.edf-feph.org/content/uploads/2020/12/edf_forced-sterilisation_8-accessible_6.pdf> (Pages 33-35 specifically mention UNCRPD) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. https://www.un.org/disabilities/documents/egm2014/EGM\_FINAL\_08102014.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Stay Safe East highlighted the lack of disaggregated data on violence against disabled women and girls in its submission on the government’s VAWG strategy (op.cit pages 6-8) [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-leeds-57998047 [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Mark Walters, Susann Wiedelitzka et al: Hate Crime and the Legal Process: Options for Law Reform chapter 10 pages 171-177

    <https://www.sussex.ac.uk/webteam/gateway/file.php?name=final-report---hate-crime-and-the-legal-process.pdf&site=539> [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2020-to-2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. https://www.cps.gov.uk/publication/cps-data-summary-quarter-4-2020-2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)