

Domestic Abuse



Opening closed doors.

Professionals Booklet



Domestic abuse can be: physical, emotional, sexual or financial and is all about control and power over another person aged 16 or over who is, or has been, an intimate partner or family member regardless of gender or sexuality.

Definition of domestic abuse

The government definition of domestic violence and abuse is:

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, 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. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to:

- **Psychological**, such as intimidation, threats, blackmail, threat of suicide.
- **Physical**, such as hitting, kicking, pushing, grabbing, reckless driving.
- **Sexual**, such as rape, sexually derogatory names, unwanted sexual photos.
- **Financial**, such as withholding money, preventing employment, stealing from the victim.
- **Emotional**, such as constant criticism, name calling, isolating victim from friends and family.
- **Coercive control** is a deprivation of freedom in personal, social, economic and political life. It includes humiliation and intimidation used to harm, punish or frighten.

The Law

A **coercive or controlling behaviour** offence came into force in December 2015. Carrying a maximum 5 years' imprisonment, a fine or both, the law covers coercive and controlling behaviour that stops short of serious physical violence, but amounts to extreme psychological and emotional abuse. The offence applies to relationships between intimate partners, former partners who still live together or family members.

Domestic Violence Protection Orders/Notices (DVPO/N) enable the police and magistrates to put in place protection in the immediate aftermath of a domestic violence incident. With a DVPO/N, a perpetrator can be banned with immediate effect from returning to a residence and from having contact with the victim for up to 28 days, allowing the victim time to consider their options and get the support they need.

Under the **Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme** (also called Clare's Law) an individual can ask police to check whether a new or existing partner has a violent past.

For more info visit

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/domestic-violence-and-abuse>

Some of the signs of domestic abuse:

- Changed behaviour in front of their partner
- Seeming nervous when they are with their partner, as if they are walking on eggshells
- Less confident or frightened – not their usual self
- Partner texts or calls constantly
- Cancelling plans at the last minute, or making excuses not to spend time with family/friends
- Bruises or injuries with unconvincing explanations
- Changes in appearance, for example, dressing more conservatively or stopping wearing makeup
- Taking more time than usual off sick from work.

Signs that someone might be controlling:

- Appearing jealous and possessive
- Cutting partner off from friends and family – trying to isolate them
- Getting angry or annoyed if partner is slightly late
- Criticising partner or putting them down
- Making it difficult for partner to spend time alone with friends/family or creating a bad atmosphere when in company.
- Accessing partners social media accounts
- Losing temper over something that seemed minor
- Controlling the money in the relationship.

What might a person who is being abused be feeling and experiencing?

The list below is not exhaustive. It applies to both men and women that are being abused and to both heterosexual and same sex relationships.

- S/he may be overwhelmed by fear - a fear of further violence or threats to children's safety.
- They may believe that they are to blame and that by changing their own behaviour the abuse will stop. Research shows that this is not the case.
- Victims may experience many conflicting emotions. Your friend may love their partner, but hate the violence. They may live in hope that the good side will reappear.
- He or she may be dependent upon their partner, emotionally and financially.
- Many people experiencing abuse feel shame, guilt and embarrassment.
- S/he may feel resigned and hopeless and find it hard to make decisions about the future.
- Men may feel that it is an attack on their masculinity.
- They may not believe that they are a victim of domestic abuse because they are male.
- Research suggests that there is something of a sexuality divide in male victim's experiences with gay men experiencing more frequent and severe violence.
- It is common to think that no one will believe them.
- If children are involved, the victim may worry that if they ask for help they will never see their children again.
- In a same-sex relationship an abusive partner may threaten to expose the victim's sexual orientation with family, friends and co-workers.

Key points for making domestic abuse enquiries

- Ask everyone, Ask early, and Keep asking – it may take a while to build trust
- Don't ask when the potential perpetrator is in the room or nearby
- Don't ask just as a tick box exercise – show genuine interest
- Ask open questions
- Don't side-line domestic abuse as not as important as other issues
- Respond positively – believe them, always
- Respond appropriately – ask what they would like you to do, ensure you know about signposting options
- Follow up – don't assume that it has gone away because you asked.

See page 13 for contact numbers

Professional Guidance:

[NICE Domestic Violence and Abuse Multi-Agency Working](#)

[Responding Effectively to Violence and Abuse \(ReVA\) - Mental Health Guidance](#)

[Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Local Safeguarding Children Board Domestic Abuse Procedures](#)

[Peterborough & Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Adults Board – Multi-Agency Safeguarding Procedures](#)

[Against Violence & Abuse \(AVA\) Complicated Matters](#)

Independent Domestic Violence Advisory Service (IDVAs)

The IDVA service covers Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

Professionals should complete a DASH Risk Assessment Checklist with the victim (available at http://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/web/site/referral_forms/296136)

A score of 14 or more (or professional judgement of high risk) will need to be referred to the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). MARAC is held every day with a weekly meeting for more complex cases. The DASH form below is also a referral form to MARAC.

The **Young People's IDVA** (Cambridgeshire only) works with young people aged 13 and over who are experiencing abuse in an intimate relationship. The YP IDVA works with all risk levels. The YP IDVA Referral form/Risk Assessment Checklist can be found at

http://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/web/site/referral_forms/296136

The **Health IDVA** accepts referrals at all risk levels from A&E and Maternity Services at Addenbrooke's and Hinchingsbrooke Hospitals. The DASH Risk Assessment should be used

http://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/web/site/referral_forms/296136

The **A8 IDVA** (Cambridgeshire only) works with victims of all risk levels who originate from Eastern European A8 countries. The DASH Risk Assessment should be used

http://www.cambsdasv.org.uk/web/site/referral_forms/296136

If you have any questions, please call the Duty IDVA
01480 847718 (Cambs)
01733 863183 (P'boro)
(professionals only)

Domestic Abuse Outreach Services

The Outreach service operates across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough and accepts referrals from both professionals and self referrals from victims/survivors.

Outreach services can take the form of advice and information, support groups and peer support and are available to both male and female victims. Victims can self-refer to these services and the service will assess their suitability against what they can offer.

For Cambridge City/South Cambs/East Cambs call Cambridge Women's Aid on 01223 361214

For Hunts, Peterborough & Fenland call Refuge on 07787 255821.

Peterborough Women's Aid continues to operate a refuge in Peterborough for women and children fleeing domestic abuse. The contact number for the refuge is 01733 894964.

Sexual Violence

CAPRCP - Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership work with victims and survivors of sexual violence.

The Independent Sexual Violence Advisory Service (ISVA) offers support to survivors of sexual violence and works across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

More information and referral forms can be found at:

<http://www.caprmp.org.uk/>

For professional enquiries only, please contact 01733 225937 or email

isva@cambridgerapecrisis.org.uk

Protecting children

Where there is domestic abuse between adults there is often child abuse.

All children and young people witnessing violence are being emotionally abused. Some may get caught up in the violence, or be a direct target themselves. Those who have experienced domestic violence will feel many different emotions and each will deal with it differently.

Adults often think that children and young people aren't really affected by domestic abuse if they don't see physical violence. This is not true. Children may hear a violent incident from the next room (which can be worse than witnessing it). They might see injuries later, be affected by a parent's unpredictable or controlling behavior, or be neglected as a result of the abuse.

How much a child is affected by living with domestic abuse depends on many factors. This includes their age, the nature of the abuse, what they are aware of, whether they have a 'safe significant adult' who can emotionally protect them, and

their own temperament or personality.

The long-term effects on children who have experienced domestic abuse are profound, and can include depression, guilt, self-harm and suicide; misuse of alcohol or drugs; post-traumatic stress disorder and an inability to trust people.

What can you do?

If you are concerned about a child's safety, report it to children's social care by calling:

**0345 045 5203
(Cambridgeshire) or
01733 864180
(Peterborough)**

If you think a child is in immediate danger and needs urgent help, please call the police on 999

Protecting Adults

Adults with care and support needs may be unable to protect themselves from abuse due to their care and support need, this may make them an 'adult at risk' (Care Act 2014)

Women with a disability are twice as likely to experience domestic abuse as those without a disability.

In addition to the previous signs of abuse, adults at risk who are being abused may experience the following.

Personal care may be withheld if the abuser is also a Carer - for example refusing to provide assistance to use the toilet as a way of controlling the victim.

Financial abuse – the abuser may use their status as carer to spend their partner's money inappropriately and/or without their consent.

Psychological (Emotional) abuse – the abuser may tell their partner that no one else will love them or that if they leave they will have to go into a care home.

The abuser may use children as a hold over the victim – telling them that their children will be taken away if they report the abuse because they will not be able to look after them on their own.

Sexual abuse – the abuser may sexually assault or rape their partner who may not physically be able to stop them or understand what is happening to them.

Carers can also be victims of domestic abuse – this could be a long-standing situation or as a result of behaviour changes in their partner due to illness or disability. Carers may also be susceptible to abuse or neglect.

<http://www.carerstrustcambridgeshire.org/>

What can I do?

If you are concerned that any adult with care and support needs is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect speak to the adult at risk to find out what they want to happen and reassure them that there is support available.

Cambridgeshire:
Tel: 0345 045 5202

Peterborough:
Tel: 01733 747474

Safety Planning

A safety plan encourages people who are suffering from domestic abuse to think about ways to stay safe while still in the relationship, as well as if they decide to leave.

This may include:

- planning in advance how to respond in different situations, including crisis situations.
- keeping important and emergency phone numbers to hand, such as for local domestic abuse services, GP, social worker, school, solicitor.
- asking neighbours who your friend can trust to call police if they hear signs of an attack.
- rehearsing an escape plan, and agreeing a code word that can be used in normal conversation.
- packing an emergency bag and hiding it somewhere safe, such as at a neighbour's house, but avoiding mutual friends.
- Finding a low risk area of the house in case of attack, where they can escape and not get trapped and where there won't be potential weapons such as knives.

Preparing to leave

Sometimes abusers will increase the violence if they think their victim is planning to leave, and will continue to be abusive after they have left.

It is advised to:

- plan to leave at a time when their abuser is not around.
- try to take everything they need with them, including important documents.
- take their children with them, or they may find it hard to have them living with them in the future.
- tell children's teachers what is happening, as well as who will pick the children up from school in the future.
- Open a separate bank account, or set aside a small amount of money each week.

Training

A joint Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse/ Violence Against Women and Girls training offer has been developed detailing training at four levels, based on NICE Guidance.

Level 1:

Domestic Abuse Basic Awareness eLearning via www.cambsdasv.org.uk

Forced Marriage Awareness elearning (Forced Marriage Unit) <http://www.safeguardingchildrenea.co.uk/resources/awareness-of-forced-marriage-resource-pack/>

Level 2:

- Introduction to Domestic Abuse (Cambridgeshire County Council)
- Children Experiencing Domestic Violence (Cambridgeshire County Council)
- Children, Young People and Domestic Violence (Cambridgeshire LSCB)
- Barnardos DVRIM (Cambridgeshire LSCB)
- Forced Marriage and Safeguarding (Cambridgeshire LSCB)
- Safeguarding Adults Domestic Abuse (Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Adults Team)

- Introduction to the effects of domestic abuse (via Peterborough LSCB)
- Honour based violence (via Peterborough LSCB)

Level 3:

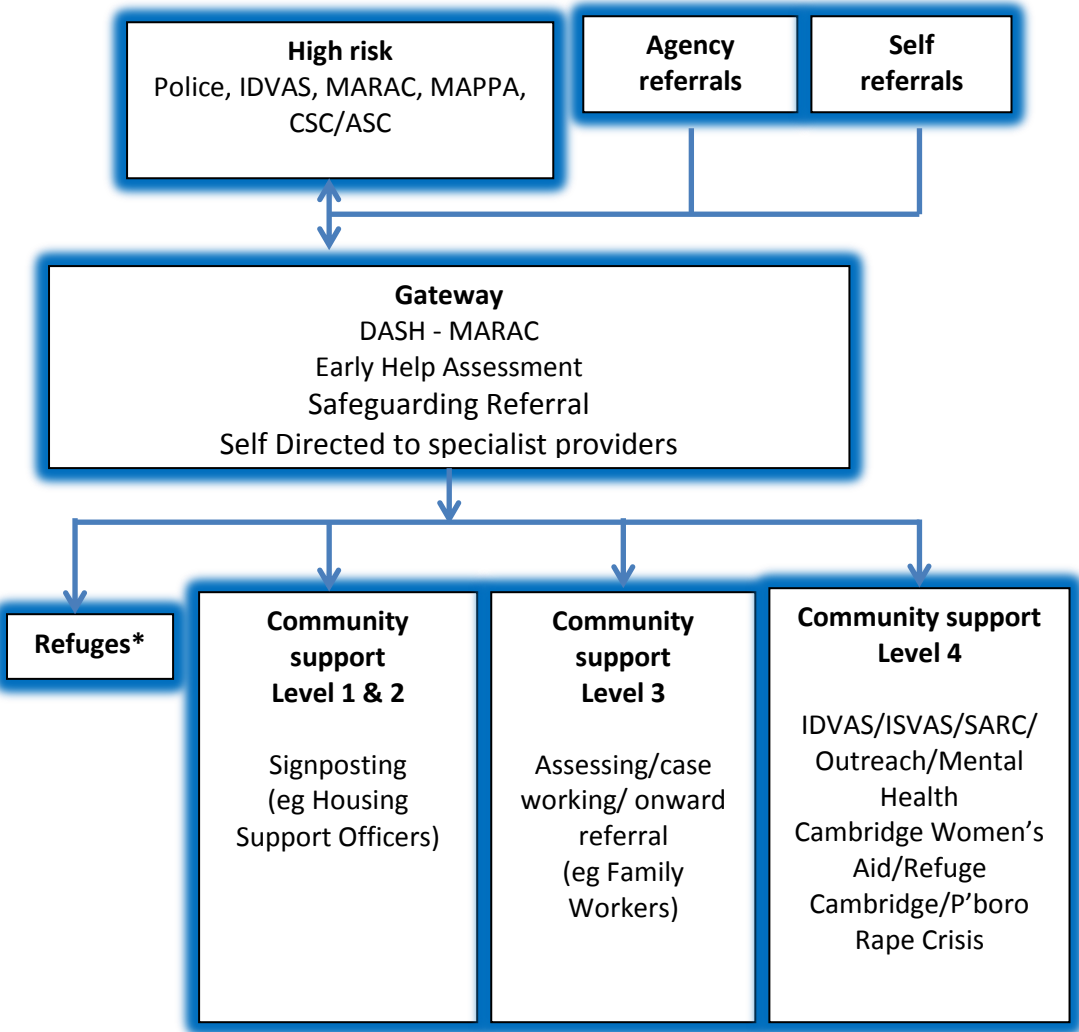
- Domestic Abuse Risk Assessment (Cambridgeshire County Council)
- Domestic Abuse – Using DASH to risk assess the situation (via Peterborough LSCB)
- Domestic Abuse Typologies (Cambridgeshire County Council)
- Engaging with Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse (Cambridgeshire County Council)

Level 4:

- Cambridgeshire only: Managing Domestic Abuse in Families (CCC Workforce Development)
- Peterborough only: Understanding the Freedom Programme (via Peterborough LSCB)

How to book:

[Cambridgeshire County Council](#)
[Cambridgeshire LSCB](#)
[Cambridgeshire Adult Safeguarding](#)
[Peterborough LSCB](#)



*Typically out of county

Support

Cambridge City, South Cambridgeshire or East Cambridgeshire:

Cambridge Women's Aid 01223 361214

Fenland, Huntingdonshire or Peterborough:

Refuge on 07787 255821

Cambridge & Peterborough Rape Crisis Partnership

<https://www.caprccp.org.uk/>

Cambridge Helpline 01223 245888

Peterborough Helpline 01733 852578

Sexual Assault Referral Centre 0800 193 5434

www.theelmssarc.org

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Victims and Witness Hub

0800 781 6818 <https://www.cambs.police.uk/information-and-services/Victims-and-Witnesses/Victim-and-Witness-Hub.aspx>

National Domestic Violence Helpline

0808 2000 247 www.nationaldomesticviolencehelpline.org.uk

Men's Advice Line 0808 801 0327 www.mensadvice.org.uk

Galop Support for LGBT people 0800 999 5428 www.galop.org.uk

Karma Nirvana (HBV/FM) 0800 5999 247

www.karmanirvana.org.uk

Rape Crisis England and Wales 0808 802 9999

www.rapecrisis.org.uk

NSPCC 0808 800 5000 www.nspcc.org.uk

Further information

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership www.cambsdasv.org.uk

The Hideout A website for children and young people

www.thehideout.org.uk

Home Office Domestic Abuse pages

www.gov.uk/domestic-violence-and-abuse

Cambs Police www.cambs.police.uk/GetCloser/DomesticAbuse