



Telford & Wrekin
Co-operative Council

Protect, care and invest
to create a better borough



The Haven Wolverhampton

Domestic Abuse Awareness Training Toolkit

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What is Domestic Abuse?

Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and the behaviour is abusive.

Behaviour is “abusive” if it consists of any of the following:

- physical or sexual abuse;
- violent or threatening behaviour;
- controlling or coercive behaviour;
- economic abuse;
- psychological, emotional or other abuse;

and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct

- **The Abuse act 2021** states that both the person who is carrying out the behaviour and the person to whom the behaviour is directed towards must be aged 16 or over. Abusive behaviour directed at a person under 16 would be dealt with as child abuse rather than domestic abuse.
- The definition is gender neutral to ensure that all victims and all types of Domestic Abuse are sufficiently captured.
- To fall within the definition, both victim and perpetrator must be ‘personally connected’.

Personally connected definitions include;

- a partner or ex-partner, but also by a family member or a carer. In the domestic abuse context, family members, whether directly related, in-laws, or step-family, are defined as Mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, grandparents.
- A person has a parental relationship in relation to a child if the person is a parent of the child, or the person has parental responsibility for the child.
- There is no requirement for the victim and perpetrator to live in the same household.

Source: Government Legislation: Domestic Abuse Bill 2021

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

Children as Victims of Domestic Abuse

- “child” means a person under the age of 18 years;
- “civil partnership agreement” has the meaning given by section 73 of the Civil Partnership Act 2004;
- “parental responsibility” has the same meaning as in the Children Act 1989 (see section 3 of that Act);
- “relative” has the meaning given by section 63(1) of the Family Law Act 1996.

The Abuse act 2021 :

- creates a statutory definition of Domestic Abuse.
- establishes the office of the Domestic Abuse Commissioner.
- prohibits offenders from cross-examining their victims in person in the family courts.
- creates a Domestic Abuse Protection Notice (DAPN) and Domestic Abuse Protection Order (DAPO).
- provides a statutory basis for the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Clare’s law) guidance.
- creates a statutory presumption that victims of Domestic Abuse are eligible for special measures in the criminal courts.
- enables Domestic Abuse offenders to be subject to polygraph testing as a licence condition following release from custody.
- places a duty on local authorities to give support to victims of Domestic Abuse and their children.
- requires local authorities to grant new secure tenancies to social tenants.
- extends the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the criminal courts of England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland.

Source: Government Legislation: Domestic Abuse Bill 2021

Domestic Abuse Act 2021

The Act will place a statutory duty on local authorities to provide support to victims of domestic abuse and their children within refuges and other safe accommodation.

It also places a duty to convene a DA Partnership Board and annual reports will be required to demonstrate progress

- Funding will be used to ensure that safe accommodation spaces such as refuges and shelters can provide victims with vital support services including healthcare, social workers and benefits, according to the department. Interpreters, immigration advice, drug or alcohol support and other specialist services will also be funded and made available

Who does Domestic Abuse affect?

- People in long term marriages
- People over 60
- Retirees



- Divorced people
- People in power
- People from all over the world

- People in same sex relationships
- Transgender people
- Asexual people



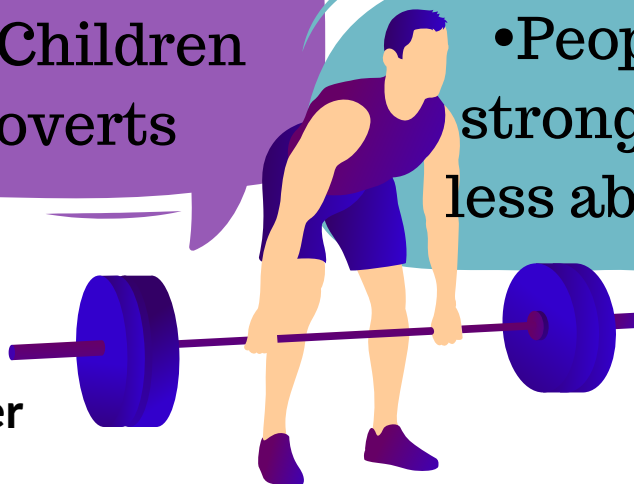
- People who do manual labour jobs
- People with degrees



- Law enforcers
- Unemployed people
- Young Children
- Extroverts



- People who are strong, tall, short, less abled, athletes



Basically, Anyone under the sun!

Types of Abuse:

Controlling and coercive behaviour

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,
- 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

SOURCE: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/482528/Controlling_or_coercive_behaviour_-_statutory_guidance.pdf

Physical abuse

- Non-fatal strangulation and asphyxiation
- Sleep interference
- Violence against family members or pets
- Shoving/pushing
- Scalding
- Poisoning
- Hitting/slapping
- Kicking/stomping
- Deprivation of heat or food
- Biting, Scratching
- Grabbing/pinching
- Objects being thrown
- Assaults/ threats with weapons such as knives/ guns

Financial abuse

- Preventing their victim from getting a job or restricting work hours
- Restricting/controlling a person's access to funds
- Refusal to contribute to household or children bills/expenses
- Spending their victim's money instead of their own- often using their cards without asking
- Building significant debt in their victim's name
- Stealing or demanding money
- Making their victims account for every penny spent with proof
- Forcing their victim to ask or beg for money, even for necessities
- Not involving the person in financial decisions

Sexual abuse

- Using threats or physical force to make a victim perform sexual acts
- Coercing the victim into sex with others
- Knowingly exposing the victim to sexually transmitted diseases
- Rape
- Demeaning remarks about the victim's body or appearance
- Forcing the victim into prostitution or pornography
- Recording or photographing sexual acts and posting it without the victim's permission
- Reproductive coercion

Technological abuse

- Constantly call, text and message online.
- Publish posts online which encourage others to harass and abuse.
- Constantly call, message and send “friend requests” to family and friends?
- Harass through their employer and clients through business social media pages and work email addresses.
- Threaten to share private information online, e.g. screenshots of messages, photos, or information that could cause embarrassment.

- Seem to know about private conversations had without being present.
- Give their children the latest tech gadgets during child contact.
- Have access to your banking and social media accounts and assure you that it's normal to have access to your partner's information.
- Know the victim's whereabouts/ turning up unexpectedly wherever they go.
- Stalk and harass via fake social media profiles.
- Installing spyware apps such as 'find my iPhone' onto their device.

Forced marriage/'so-called' honour based abuse

- A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities or reduced capacity, cannot) consent to the marriage as they are pressurised or abuse is used to force them to do so.
- It is recognised in the UK as a form of domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.

'So-called' honour-based abuse is:

- An incident or crime involving violence, threats of violence, intimidation, coercion or abuse (including psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional abuse), which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of an individual, family and or community for alleged or perceived breaches of the family and/or community's code of behaviour.

Source: www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage

Emotional/psychological abuse

- Verbal torment in the form of name calling
- Threatening/accusing
- Monitoring/Constantly call, text and message online.
- Stalking/harassment
- Criticising
- Pressure tactics
- Dictating where a person can or can't go
- Isolation

Gaslighting

• Gaslighting is a form of manipulation that often occurs in abusive relationships. It is a covert type of emotional abuse where the abuser misleads the target, creating a false narrative and making them question their judgments and reality.

• Ultimately, the victim of gaslighting starts to feel unsure about their perceptions of the world and even wonder if they are losing their sanity.

Perpetrators use some of the following techniques:

- Lying
- Discrediting by spreading false rumours
- Minimising feelings
- Shifting blame

(not an exhaustive list)

WHAT DOES GASLIGHTING SOUND LIKE?



What Can Domestic Abuse look like?

People who are being abused may:

- Present depressed, anxious, or suicidal, or show major personality changes
- Move to a new house frequently.
- Seem afraid or anxious to please their partner. going along with everything their partner says and does.
- Check in often with their partner to report where they are and what they're doing.
- Receive frequent, harassing phone calls from their partner.
- Talk about their partner's temper, jealousy, or possessiveness.
- Rarely go out in public without their partner.
- Have limited access to money, credit cards, or the car.
- Dress in clothing that hides bruises or scars (e.g., wearing long sleeves in the summer or sunglasses indoors).

Myths surrounding abuse

- Myth 1: "All couples argue - it's not domestic abuse, it's just a normal relationship."
- Myth 2: "They must 'ask for it' or 'deserve it' in some way".
- Myth 3: "They lose their temper sometimes, that's all".
- Myth 4: "Alcohol and drugs make a perpetrator more violent".
- Myth 5: "Domestic abuse always involves physical violence".
- Myth 6: "If it was that bad, they would leave".
- Myth 7: "It only happens in working class or problem families"

In reality, domestic abuse can happen to anyone and no one can do anything to 'deserve' it. There are no excuses that can be made for a perpetrator: plenty of people drink or do drugs for example, and they never become violent or abusive. When leaving an abusive situation there are many barriers victims can face.

How different groups in society are affected by Domestic Abuse

Over 55's

- Systematic Invisibility (Sometimes professionals only see medical conditions in older people, and they are not trained to see Domestic Abuse).
- Long term abuse and dependency issues.
- Older victims may have increased fear over the change in long-term family dynamics that could occur because of disclosure.
- Adult children may put pressure on their parent to stay.
- For older victims, family members rather than intimate partners are most often the perpetrators of Domestic Abuse.

People with disabilities

- Statistics collected by Office for National Statistics (ONS) found that Disabled women are more than twice as likely to be subjected to Domestic Abuse than non-disabled women.
- Disabled women experience more repeated physical violence, more severe violence, more sexual abuse, coercive control, injuries, and fear of their partner than other groups of victims.
- They are likely to be subjected to abuse over a longer period and suffer more severe injuries as a result.
 - They are less likely to seek help and often the help is not appropriate.
 - Financial abuse is widely subjected to disabled women.

LGBTQ+ People

There are many parallels between LGBTQ+ people's experiences of domestic abuse and that of their heterosexual cisgender peers. But additional factors often underpin the complexity of issues LGBTQ+ survivors face and include the following abusive behaviours:

- Intimidation and threats of disclosing gender history, sexual orientation or HIV status without consent.
- Undermining the sense of sexual and/or gender identity/self-expression, making a person feel guilty or ashamed of their sexual orientation and gender identity.
- Limiting or controlling access to LGBTQ+ spaces or resources.
- Using immigration law to threaten a person with deportation to the country of origin, which might be unsafe due to anti-gay legislation.

Men

- Toxic masculinity plays a part in male victims not reporting or telling someone.
- Traditional gender roles can be damaging to men and boys and the expectations on how they should behave can shame men and boys into hiding their emotions and not telling anyone.
- Research shows us that the abuse can be perpetrated by females but in the majority of what is reported the perpetrator is male and in a same-sex relationship.

Half of male victims (49%) fail to tell anyone they are a victim of domestic abuse and are two and a half times less likely to tell anyone than female victims (19%).

(Mankind Initiative)

How different groups in society are affected by Domestic Abuse

Black or minoritised people

- May experience Racism & Prejudice
- Language – English is not first language
- Insecure immigration statuses and fear of deportation.
- Under Reporting
- Agency responses and accessing Services - misinformation
- Refuge Provision/Refugee Women – inaccessible system lack of recourse to public funding
- Loyalty to own community and faith
- Distrust if criminal justice system
- Lack of appropriate specialist services
- Isolation

People with substance misuse problems or mental health issues

- Fear of not being believed or taken seriously
- Prejudice around the issue is the mental health or the substance abuse – NOT the Domestic Abuse
 - Fear of stigma
 - Fear if being prosecuted for Substance Misuse
- Fear of emotional repercussions of reporting – will I cope etc.
 - Fear of being labelled an unfit parent
 - Difficulties with engaging with support due to lifestyle
- Lack of appropriate specialist services that understand the dynamics of abuse.

Traveller communities

- Prejudices from agencies and wider community
- Lack of Awareness about support available
- Distrust of criminal justice system/authority
- Traditional reluctance to work involve outside agencies/accept support
- Traditional views of we deal with this ourselves
- Social Isolation
- Loyalty to own community or fear of loss of community
- Possible communication difficulties – low literacy levels, language barrier etc.
- Normalised behaviours – what they have grown up with.
- Concerns about living in a house
- Beliefs that it is impossible to escape violence as the partner will find the women and children
- Racism by or within some refuges
- Many refuges unable to take large families

Sex Workers

- Fear of prosecution
- Distrust of criminal justice system
 - Fear of consequences
 - Social Isolation
- Fear of not being believed
 - Fear of stigmatisation/judgement
- Real/perceived prejudice from agencies and communities

Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

“A violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women and shall mean all acts of violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life”

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

“Female Genital Mutilation comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia, or injury to the female organs for nonmedical reasons.”

FGM is a violation of the rights of the child and woman.

It is child abuse and illegal in the UK.

If someone is found guilty of carrying out FGM, or arranging for a girl to go abroad for FGM, they may face up to 14 years in prison and a substantial fine.

It is important that practitioners who work around young girls such as doctors, midwives and teachers, are aware of the risk factors of girls undergoing FGM. The most common time for a girl to go abroad for FGM is during the summer holidays. there are warning signs to look out for that if caught, can be reported to prevent the crime from happening. this may be a girl saying to a trusted adult that she is going 'home' (abroad) for a special event to do with her maturity/growing up, the details of which are kept from her.

A local police or social services should be the first port of call if you are concerned about a young girl's wellbeing.

Source: [World Health Organisation \(2016\)](#)

Parental Alienation

The abusive partner:

- Repeatedly denigrates, demeans and devalues.
- Isolates the other parent from friends and family.
- Causes financial hardship.
- Interferes with parental responsibility.
- Makes false allegations of abuse, fitness to parent, substance abuse or mental health difficulties.
- Interferes with child-parent time.
- Destroys or disposes of gifts, mementos, photographs and letters.
- Burdens their child with angry or emotional outbursts.

Source: <https://parentalalienationuk.info/domestic-abuse/>

Types of crimes associated with domestic abuse:

- Murder
- Rape and sexual assault
- Disfigurement (Acid attacks/burning)
- Physical assaults
- Neglect/Cruelty
- Enslavement (Modern Slavery)
- Kidnap and False imprisonment
- Destruction/damage of property
- Harassment and stalking
- Sending malicious communications
- Threats and abuse

Child to Parent Abuse

There is currently no legal definition of Child to Parent Abuse (CPA).

However, it is increasingly recognised as a form of domestic abuse and, depending on the age of the 'child', it may fall under the government's 2021 statutory definition of domestic abuse.

“Child to Parent Abuse is complex and misunderstood – partly because it has historically been largely ignored in favour of a focus on intimate partner abuse, partly because it is drastically under-reported, and because there are lots of misconceptions around the subject.

Some parents may not recognise what is happening to them as abuse – but the behaviours they are experiencing are abuse, and they are not okay.”

Source: PEGS (Parental Education Growth Support) -www.pegssupport.co.uk/

Post-Separation Abuse

Signs that a victim is being harassed or abused after a separation. This can exacerbate existing abusive behaviour, or trigger new abuse as the abuser feels they are losing control. Examples:

- Reporting the victim to authorities.
- Telling the children, they cannot see other family members because of the victim.
- Showing up unexpectedly to see the children.
- Withholding child maintenance.
- Quitting a job or remaining unemployed.
- Undermining the victims' parental rules/ routines.
- Picking the children up at school without informing the abused parent.
- Stalking.
- Keeping the children longer than agreed/ abducting them or not turning up as agreed.
- Telling the children that the victimised parent is an alcoholic, addict or mentally ill.
- Abusing the children and ordering them not to tell.
- Keeping court cases active by frequent filings.

Barriers to reporting abuse

To many onlookers it seems simple: if a person is being abused, they should just get up and go, or throw their abuser out. But domestic abuse is an invisible prison. There are all sorts of emotional, physical, financial, social and spiritual hurdles to overcome.

Victims may be fearful of telling people for threat of safety, or for fear of what may happen to their abuser. There are complicated feelings for the victim, and they often still love and want to protect their perpetrator or hope it will get better by itself.

They may even write it off as normal relationship issues or a rough patch, or they may have been gas lit into thinking it isn't a big deal/is all in their head. They may be holding onto the belief that they will go back to how they were before the abuse, or that if they can be a good enough partner that the abuse will end.

Other barriers include:

- The danger from their perpetrator is very real- there is a huge rise in the likelihood of violence after separation, especially for women.
- The victim has been extremely isolated by the perpetrator and solely relies on them. If close connections have broken down between family and friends because of the abuser, they may feel they have no one to turn to for help.
- Perpetrators are often well respected or liked in their communities because they are charming and manipulative. This prevents people recognising the abuse and isolates the victim further.
- If children are involved, the perpetrator may threaten to tell social services that they are a bad parent and they will take full custody of the children.

Barriers to reporting abuse continued

- Abusers often control every aspect of their victim's life – making it impossible to have a job or financial independence. By controlling access to money victims are left unable to support themselves or their children.
- In many domestic abuse situations the family pet is the only source of kindness and compassion for the victim. This high dependence and attachment for the pet is commonly used as a means of control by the abuser. 34% of people have delayed leaving out of concern for their pets safety.
- The victim may have an insecure immigration status, so may fear being deported.
- Sometimes a victim's religious or cultural beliefs can affect their acceptance of abuse. The victim may be convinced that their religion/culture may condone some forms of relationship abuse. The person may be under pressure not to break up the family.

This is not a comprehensive list

Survivors may leave and return several times before permanently separating from their abusive partner. In fact, research shows that it can take approximately 7 attempts before a survivor permanently leaves an abusive partner.

Responding to disclosures

LISTEN, BELIEVE, SUPPORT

If someone comes to you to disclose sensitive information about their relationship, you should always:

- Create a safe space – Make sure you speak in total privacy.
- Ask open questions, don't lead them to answers that are biased.
- Take them seriously. Listen, and believe them.
- Tell them it's not their fault.
- Don't judge.
- Remind them they are not alone.
- Encourage them to contact the Haven Wolverhampton or a specialist domestic abuse service near them.
- Give them time – acknowledge the person's strength in their choice and that they might change their mind to exit the relationship/seek support.

Your tone and responses are very important when someone is disclosing abuse to you.

Never say anything along the lines of the following:

- Are you sure that's what happened?
- They must have been drunk
- But they haven't hit you
- It sounds like a bad patch
- They are so romantic with you
- But you keep going back
- I would never let that happen to me

This is discrediting the victim and making them feel like they won't be taken seriously.

Minimisation of abuse mirrors what the perpetrator does. It is not your role to add judgements during a conversation of disclosure, someone is sharing their perceived experience and reaching out for help.

Instead, let them know you are on their side with language and mindsets like:

- I hear you and believe you
- There is no excuse
- Domestic Abuse isn't always physical
- It's still abuse if there are good days
- There are many barriers to leaving
- Domestic Abuse can happen to anyone

PRACTICE POINTS - MINORITISED GROUPS

- Understand the unique barriers and risks a minoritised victim may face..
- Use the correct tools for support.
- When reviewing the risk, a client faces, consider the barriers.
- Record Specific concerns on the DASH Risk Indicator Checklist.
- Remember Domestic Abuse is abuse NO MATTER how it manifested.
- If you are a non-specialist practitioner – make links with specialist agencies.

Steps of disclosure

1. Disclosure

- Ensure victims are in a safe place where they can speak to you confidentially and children are being looked after
- Believe victims
- Use interpreters where necessary (not a family member or close friend)
- Victims need validation, reassurance and empathy (avoid victim blaming language)

2. Immediate Action

- If there is any immediate danger to victims, children or to you as a worker, contact police on 999
- Make appropriate referral to your safeguarding lead / MARAC

3. Assess risk to victim(s)

- Undertake DASH risk assessment if trained (DASH)
- If NOT DASH trained, use your professional judgement and direct victims to appropriate support and refer to your safeguarding lead
- Check for mental health, substance misuse, disability or cultural issues
- Make appropriate referrals for support- specialist services, MARAC, etc.

4. Safety Planning

- Encourage victims to report to police/seek help from The Haven / Black Country Women's Aid
- Ensure victim is safe to return home / offer safety planning advice (Women's Aid - The Survivor's Handbook/ The Haven Safety Planning Guide
- Making a safety plan
- Update agency records and /or keep confidential notes of what's been done

SOURCE: [Sandwell_and_WB_Domestic_Abuse_Handbook_2015.pdf](#)

More online training available to you:

STAY Telford (in partnership with Wolverhampton Domestic Violence Forum) provides FREE training in the following specific areas:

- Coercive Control
- Rape & Sexual Violence
- The Respect Toolkit & Male Victims
- HBV (Honour Based Abuse) and Forced Marriage
- Modern Slavery & Harmful Practices
- Violence against Women and Girls- Focus and Exploration
- Elder Abuse

Sessions are between 2-3 hours and facilitated remotely

Contact: Nina Gee

Specialist Domestic Abuse (DA) Lead

E: ninagee@staytelford.co.uk

T: 01952 291904/ 07483 369378



Contacts

● **The Haven Wolverhampton Helpline** (24 hrs): **08000 194 400**

WhatsApp 9.00am-19.00pm (excluding bank holidays): **07719558183**

Online Chat Mon-Fri 9.00am- 5.00pm: www.havenrefuge.org.uk

● **My Time Drive Project Domestic Abuse. Tel: 0121 766 6699**

DriveProject@RichmondFellowship.org.uk

A perpetrator programme but also works with victims of those perpetrators.

● **National Domestic Abuse helpline: 0808 2000 247** www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk.

Free to call 24 hours a day

● **Galop(National LGBT+): 0800 999 5428** www.galop.org.uk

Galop is the National LGBT+ charity that supports people who are or have been subjected to abuse and violence

● **Stonewall: 0800 0502020** www.stonewall.org.uk

Stonewall is a lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender rights charity in the United Kingdom.

● **Rape Crisis England and Wales: 0808 802 9999** www.rapecrisis.org.uk

The umbrella body for a network of independent Rape Crisis Centres. All Centres provide specialist support and services for victims of sexual violence.

● **National Stalking Helpline: 0808 802 0300** www.suzylamplugh.org

The National Stalking Helpline gives practical information, support, and advice on risk, safety planning and legislation to victims of stalking, their friends, family, and professionals working with victims.

● **Opoka: 0300 365 1700** www.opoka.org.uk

Opoka helps women and children in the Polish community to improve health, wellbeing and happiness by stopping domestic violence.

● **The Traveller Movement: 020 7607 2002** www.travellermovement.org.uk

The Traveller Movement is a charity that supports, advocates and works with Gypsy, Roma and Traveller people.

● **Mankind Initiative: 01823 334244** www.mankind.org.uk

Provides information, support and signposting service to men suffering from Domestic Abuse from their current or former wife, partner (including same-sex partner) or husband.

● **Deaf Hope: 07970 350366** www.deaf-hope.org.uk

Sign-language based service designed to help deaf women and children subjected to Domestic Abuse.

Contacts

● **PEGS supporting adults with child to parent abuse-** <https://www.pegssupport.co.uk/>

● **Hourglass: 0808 808 8141** www.wearehourglass.org

Hourglass is the only UK-wide charity dedicated to calling time on the harm and abuse of older people.

● **Dial UK: www.scope.org.uk/support/disabled-people/local-advice**

Dial UK have around 120 local Disability Information and Advice Line services (DIALs) throughout Great Britain run by and for disabled people

● **RNIB helpline: 0303 123 9999** www.rnid.org.uk

RNIB (Royal National Institute for Blind People) helpline - Information and support for anyone with visual impairment and sight problems

● **Sign Health: Text 07966 976749** www.signhealth.org.uk

Sign Health deliver services to reach Deaf people in their shared language in their moment of need, through crisis text lines, domestic abuse support, therapy, advocacy and residential services.

● **Mosac: 0800 980 1958** <https://mosac.org.uk/>

Mosac provides supportive services in a safe & non-judgemental environment for non-abusing parents and carers whose children have been sexually abused.

● **Respect Phonenumber: 0808 8024040** www.respectphonenumber.org.uk

Respect Phone line is an anonymous and confidential helpline for men and women who are harming their partners and families. We provide specialist advice and guidance to help people change their behaviours and support for those working with domestic abuse perpetrators.

● **Survivors UK – male rape and sexual abuse: 0203 598 3898** www.survivorsuk.org

Survivors UK is charity to help sexually abused men as well as their friends and family, no matter when the abuse happened, and challenge the silence and attitudes.

● **Karma Nirvana: 0800 5999 247** www.karmanirvana.org.uk

Karma Nirvana is working to end Honour Based Abuse in the UK. They run the national Honour Based Abuse Helpline, train professionals, gather data to inform policies and services, and campaign for change.

● **Al-Anon: 0800 0086 811.** www.al-anonuk.org.uk

Al-Anon Family Groups UK & Eire is there for anyone whose life is or has been affected by someone else's drinking. Free confidential group meetings in all major towns and cities where Al-Anon members provide one another with mutual support, by sharing their experiences with each other.

Contacts

- Operation Encompass: <https://www.operationencompass.org/>
- The Hideout: www.thehideout.org.uk
- Shropshire Strengthening Families: <https://shropshire.gov.uk/early-help/>
- Richmond Fellowship: <https://darichmondfellowship.org.uk/our-services/domestic-abuse-perpetrator-programmes/shropshire-programmes/>
- Telford & Wrekin Safeguarding Partnership
: <https://www.telfordsafeguardingpartnership.org.uk/domesticabuse>
- Telford & Wrekin Council:
https://www.telford.gov.uk/info/20291/domestic_abuse
- Family Connect
<https://www.familyconnecttelford.co.uk/site/scripts/documents.php?categoryID=59>

The Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service

Services and support includes:

- A referral line – dedicated support via face to face meetings, telephone, text or email.
- Services in communities.
- Accommodation – refuge and dispersed accommodation.
- Groups for children – specialist group activities and 1 to 1 sessions for children and young people.
- Groups – Freedom Programme, Recovery Toolkit, Hope2Recovery, Me, My Children and Domestic Abuse, Power To Change.
- Support the Survivor Network.

Call us on 0300 303 1191
sdas@shropsdas.org.uk

Other Local Contacts

West Mercia Women's Aid: www.westmerciawomensaid.org

-24-hour helpline for Shropshire, Telford and Wrekin 0800 783 1359

-Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA) service

Richmond Fellowship: [0121 766 6699](tel:01217666699)

Email: mytimeinfo@richmondfellowship.org.uk

- MyTime perpetrator programme in Telford

PEGS: www.pegssupport.co.uk

- Supporting parents and professionals with child to parent abuse

Information Sources

- www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/17/contents/enacted
- www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/482528/Controlling_or_coercive_behaviour_-_statutory_guidance.pdf
- www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage
- <https://www.mankind.org.uk/>
- FGM: World Health Organisation (2016)
- <https://parentalalienationuk.info/domestic-abuse/>
- PEGS (Parental Education Growth Support) - www.pegssupport.co.uk/

Extended Learning and useful resources

- Traveller Movement - Education Good Practice Guide: https://travellermovement.org.uk/phocadownload/TTM%20Good%20Practice%20Guide%20Education_web.pdf
- The Homicide Timeline online portal: <https://homicidetimeline.dreams-lms.com/>
- For social worker roles, develop your understanding and application of coercive control: <https://coercivecontrol.ripfa.org.uk/>
- Toolkit for people with learning disabilities to understand domestic abuse: <https://www.anncrafttrust.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/1907-CDAS-Toolkit.pdf>
- CPA 7-minute briefing: https://www.sandwell.gov.uk/downloads/download/2728/child_to_parent_abuse_7_minute_briefing



Do you have a Domestic Abuse Workplace Policy?

A Workplace Policy will include:

-  Clear workplace policies & procedures.
-  How to respond to disclosures.
-  How to manage risks in the workplace.

Contact training@havenrefuge.org.uk to find out more.



The Haven Wolverhampton is a Registered Charity: 1065427



#SAYNOTOABUSE

Interested in
becoming a
*Workplace
Champion?*

A Workplace Champion will

-  Be a point of contact at your place of work.
-  Raise awareness and enhance understanding of Domestic Abuse.
-  Ensure up to date and accessible referral information is available.

Contact training@havenrefuge.org.uk to find out more.

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Next Steps

- If you don't have a Domestic Abuse Policy contact us now for our template which can be populated immediately - cost £50.
- If you are interested in supporting domestic abuse victims and survivors further please contact us for training dates on our free Workplace Ambassador or Community Champion courses.
- Talk to your organisation about signing up to The Purple Pledge:
 - Show employees, clients and suppliers you are a zero tolerance employer when it comes to domestic abuse.
 - Get free resources including updates around domestic abuse, posters for sites, newsletters.
 - Access other free training when it becomes available.
- Look at other training we offer -
<https://www.havenrefuge.org.uk/training/>
- Let us know if you would like to receive our training newsletter - email us with your request to training@havenrefuge.org.uk

CONTACT US

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EMAIL

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PHONE NUMBER

01902 904 677

WEBSITE

www.havenrefuge.org.uk

WE ARE SOCIAL...



How you can support us:

There are several ways as an individual or organisation you can support The Haven
Wolverhampton: <https://www.havenrefuge.org.uk/get-involved/>

- Follow our socials above, give us a follow and like for free
 - Donation - see how on our website
- Gift Aid – We can reclaim basic tax rate on any donations you make at no extra cost to you.
- Corporate sponsorship – this could be through your Corporate Social Responsibility fund, donation of services, sponsorship/funding for community support places.
- Events – Check out the events tab on our website for the latest fundraising event information
 - Sign up to our newsletters to stay up to date with all our goings on

If you want to support us, get in touch at give@havenrefuge.org.uk.