Domestic Abuse Pathway

Coercive behaviour is: "is Controlling behaviour is: "a range of acts Domestic abuse is a single incident or an act or pattern of acts of designed to make a person subordinate a course of conduct involving physical assault, threats, and/or dependant by isolating them from or sexual abuse; violent or threatening humiliation and behaviour; controlling or coercive sources of support, exploiting their behaviour: economic abuse: resources and capacities for personal gain, intimidation or other abuse psychological, emotional or other depriving them of the means needed for that is used to harm, abuse between those aged 16 or over independence, resistance and escape, and punish or frighten a who are personally connected¹. regulating their behaviour." person."² Assess Assessment & proposal in Court Complete a SARA on all cases of Intimate Partner Abuse irrespective of gender or sexuality. Request police domestic abuse information wherever there is evidence of current or previous domestic abuse, and prior to any proposals for Electronically Monitored Curfews Key Themes in Use the EPF³ ensure an accredited programme such as BBR is recommended for all • **Managing Domestic** perpetrators assessed as suitable and eligible Make use of restrictive requirements such as: Abuse Cases prohibited activity 0 residence 0 exclusion Assessment is a continuous process Identification of domestic abuse is ongoing Assess risk of serious harm with both OASys and SARA; identify risk factors to be addressed Identify those at risk & nature of that risk, include victim perspective throughout assessment. throughout all stages of Refer to Assessing DA OASys Guidance and Aide Memoire to Assessing and Managing DA case management and in Monitor risk factors, regularly seek information from others including police enquiries, in prison . all cases. use the PPRC⁴ and HPPM⁵ from the Public Protection Manual. Act on any new information, share and gather information from partnership agencies Flag the perpetrator on systems so colleagues are immediately aware of the risks Be aware of the signs of Plan abuse, stalking, control Build your Risk Management and Sentence Plans & implement them and coercion Create SMARTA objectives that protect victims and safeguard children Refer to the DA Four Pillars of Risk Management Quick Guide when formulating RMP Target interventions to address all needs without neglecting safeguarding concerns Use accredited programmes wherever the perpetrator is suitable: • Be professionally curious, **Building Better Relationships** 0 New Me Strengths seeking information from 0 Kaizen partners, checking patterns, Build contingency plans based on your assessment of individual risk factors • verifying what you are told Use the disclose developing relationships licence condition in all domestic abuse cases and share what you learn Consider victim protective conditions Liaise with Victim Liaison Officers or Domestic Abuse Safety Officers in all relevant cases Integrate social care child and adult safeguarding plans with your own, where appropriate and safe to do so (refer to the Child Safeguarding Policy Framework) Record information. decisions, reasons and Implement rationale. Ensure that the Ensure your risk management and sentence plan is fully implemented, completing • record shows you have necessary referrals and undertaking work in a timely fashion. Follow the Home Visit Policy Framework expectations; use them to inform assessments implemented your plans. Managing the disclose relationship licence condition Discuss condition as early as possible, explain expectations and implications This condition requires FULL disclosure of partner's details Follow-up on all referrals, If the perpetrator withholds details, those details must be investigated and enforcement should just one email, or an be considered: discuss with your line manager and record your decision making enquiry, is not sufficient **Child Safeguarding** Always refer children at risk from domestic abuse to children's services . Engage with any child protection or child in need plan . The Data Protection Act Integrate that plan into your own risk management and sentence plans 2018 is not a barrier to Be alert to the increased priority that should be applied to cases where domestic abuse, sharing information where mental health problems and drugs are present in combination it is to prevent serious Adult Safeguarding harm, fulfil a statutory Be mindful of the risks to victims with care/support needs purpose or administer Consider referring victims to adult social care, community safety partnerships and domestic justice abuse or stalking support agencies Escalate to managers where needs are not being met

¹ For full statutory definition see <u>Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (legislation.gov.uk)</u>

² <u>Controlling or coercive behaviour - statutory guidance.pdf (publishing.service.gov.uk)</u> ³ EPF is the Effective Proposal Framework

⁴ PPRC is the Persons Posing a Risk to Children Process in the Public Protection Manual

⁵ HPPM is the Harassment Public Protection Measures in the Public Protection Manual



⁶ DVDS – Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (<u>Domestic violence disclosure scheme: guidance - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)</u>)