

Domestic Abuse Policy

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Policy/Strategy Control Statement

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3	Service Lead	[REDACTED]
4	Author	[REDACTED]
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Policy Applicable To

Business Area: Affordable Housing Applicable to: Homes; Cotman; Living+; Living +
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Amendment Sheet Record

Revision Date	Description of Changes	Approved By	Date Approved
June 2016	Amended to reflect the new way of working with move towards working with appropriate agencies and sign posting	Head of Place	
February 2017	Amended to reflect current processes and responsibilities	Head of Place	
September 2019	Amended to reflect 'Make a Stand Pledge', universal terminology to cover all businesses within the Group, amended government definition and revised contacts list	Head of Place	
June 2023	Policy amended to reflect best practice, as well as the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance's accreditation framework	Managing Director, Communities	

Please summarise the current policy requirements and how this is changed in the new policy.

This is a customer-friendly version of how we manage reports of domestic abuse.

Please explain the reason for changes/improvements/new policy.

Policy amended to reflect best practice, as well as the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance's accreditation framework

Please explain any new actions required to put the policy changes into practice.

Customers should be directed towards the version of the Domestic Abuse policy on our website, created in conjunction with the communications team to ensure it is easy-to-use.

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1. Scope

- 1.1 This policy sets out Places for People's approach to dealing with domestic abuse.
- 1.2 As well as cases of domestic abuse, this policy can also be used by victims and survivors of violence against women and girls (VAWG).
- 1.3 This policy applies to Places for People's Customers, members of their household and anyone living in our properties (but who may not be listed on the tenancy agreement). There is a separate policy for colleagues experiencing domestic abuse, which is referenced elsewhere.
- 1.4 Where the Policy references "**you**", we mean the Customer who has reported domestic abuse.

2. Aims and Objectives

- 2.1 This policy covers the principles for providing assistance and taking action in domestic abuse cases. It is a pledge of intent. Detailed information about how we will support you can be found in the associated guidance and procedures.
- 2.2 The main aims of the policy are to increase the safety of victims and survivors of domestic abuse, and to hold perpetrators (those people responsible) to account.
- 2.3 The policy aims to ensure that those who experience domestic abuse are dealt with sympathetically and sensitively, and according to their specific requirements.
- 2.4 The policy is written in plain language and is intended to be accessible to everyone. It has been translated into languages commonly used in our Communities. Please ask us if you would like to receive this policy in an alternative language. If you are unclear about any aspect of the policy, contact us directly and we will help you to understand it.
- 2.5 All our colleagues will have access to training that allows them to understand the dynamics and impact of domestic abuse, and how this affects victims' and survivors' support needs. Colleagues who contact and support Customers experiencing domestic abuse will receive specialised training. Continual learning and development will also be provided.
- 2.6 We will promote awareness of this policy widely among Customers, colleagues and partners.

3. Key Terms and Definitions

- 3.1 Under the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (England), the legal definition of domestic abuse is any incident or pattern of incidents of physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological, emotional, or other abuse between those aged 16 and over and personally connected to each other.
- 3.2 Children are also victims and survivors of domestic abuse where they see, hear or experience the effects of the abuse and are related to either person involved in an abusive relationship.
- 3.3 For more information about the types of abuse listed at paragraph 3.1, please see **Appendix 1**. The full legal definition of domestic abuse, as contained in the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (England), is provided at **Appendix 2**. The full legal definition of domestic abuse, as contained in the Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, is provided at **Appendix 3**.
- 3.4 The Scottish Government defines domestic abuse as ‘perpetrated by partners or ex-partners [which] can include physical abuse (assault and physical attack involving a range of behaviour), sexual abuse (acts which degrade and humiliate women and are perpetrated against their will, including rape) and mental and emotional abuse (such as threats, verbal abuse, racial abuse, withholding money and other types of controlling behaviour such as isolation from family and friends)’.
- 3.5 The term VAWG (violence against women and girls) is used to cover a wide range of abuses against women and girls, including domestic abuse, domestic homicide, sexual assault, abuse experienced as a child, FGM (female genital mutilation), forced marriage and harassment in work and public life. While we recognise that anyone can be a victim and survivor of domestic abuse regardless of age, gender, sexual orientation, faith or class, women are particularly affected. The policy, and our general approach, acknowledges that statistically men are more likely to be perpetrators, and women are the victims.

4. The Policy

- 4.1 We will ensure that a person experiencing domestic abuse can communicate with us safely, in the way that they choose. The person’s identity will not be revealed unless they agree, or if we believe there is a risk of immediate serious harm, or if a crime has been committed.
- 4.2 Those approaching us for help or advice about domestic abuse will be supported. Evidence of abuse is not required for us to provide advice.

- 4.3 We will enable you to report domestic abuse to us through various methods (including via a third party) that ensure your safety. Throughout the process, we will guarantee that your voice is heard.
- 4.4 We will provide a physically safe environment for reporting domestic abuse and receiving support, either in the home or in a professional setting, over the phone and by email. This will encourage domestic abuse reporting and create the foundation for trusting relationships.
- 4.5 Our response will be flexible, empathetic, respectful, non-judgemental, and based on your specific needs. All correspondence and communication relating to your case will reflect this.
- 4.6 We will investigate all reports of domestic abuse that we receive. We will respond to these reports within one working day. If we find out that the report is already being investigated and managed elsewhere, we will work with that agency as needed to resolve the case.
- 4.7 We will keep you informed of progress at agreed times. We will always be very clear about what interventions we can and can't make.
- 4.8 We will consider the use of all available enforcement actions to deal with perpetrators of domestic abusers effectively, where evidence is available and strong, and we are the most appropriate agency to act. This will only be done in cases where we are not putting the individual's safety at risk. Where necessary and appropriate, we will work with the police to act.
- 4.9 We will support black and minoritised victims and survivors, and those with protected characteristics to access support. We will try to ensure that people reporting domestic abuse are helped by an employee of the same gender, ethnicity, or other relevant characteristic, where requested. We will provide translation services where necessary, and all information relating to Places for People's approach to dealing with domestic abuse will be provided in a language of choice.
- 4.10 We will be sensitive to the intersectional needs and experiences of those reporting domestic abuse. Intersectionality recognises that victims' and survivors' experiences of domestic abuse are in part defined by their race, class, gender, sexuality, disability, and other intersecting needs and characteristics. People with multiple disadvantage face multiple barriers and intersecting inequalities. As a result, it is often even harder for them to report domestic abuse, which then puts them at greater risk of further abuse/coercion and control.
- 4.11 We will assess each case and complete an appropriate risk assessment. The purpose of the risk assessment is to identify the individual needs of the victim/survivor and their family, to prioritise their safety and welfare. If the

victim/survivor is a Customer, we will log and record the report on our case management system. The case will be monitored until it is closed.

- 4.12 We will also decide whether the case needs to be referred to a Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). A MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases. If we do decide this, or if we have safeguarding concerns, we have a legal duty to share information with relevant agencies such as police, child social care, adult social care, and health. We will work strategically and operationally with these agencies. Data will be recorded, stored, managed and shared with partner agencies and safeguarding forums in a clear, factual, safe and sensitive manner.
- 4.13 We will also decide whether the case needs to be referred to a Multi-Agency Tasking and Coordinating (MATAC) process of identifying and tackling serial perpetrators of domestic abuse. The main purpose of MATAC is to safeguard adults and children at risk of domestic abuse, and to reduce serial perpetrators' offending.
- 4.14 There may be other relevant governance groups where we will get involved when dealing with domestic abuse cases.
- 4.15 We will offer you the services of an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA), an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA), and, if appropriate, a Young Persons' Violence Advisor (YPVA), who can provide emotional support, practical advice and assistance.
- 4.16 Once a case has been opened, we will agree an action plan with you, monitor the situation, and review progress within realistic timeframes that we both agree to. You will have an active role in helping us to determine how support services are developed and delivered.
- 4.17 Throughout our contact with the person reporting domestic abuse, if there is any reason to suspect that children or vulnerable adults are at risk then our detailed Safeguarding Policies will be followed. Safeguarding describes the measures that protect the health, wellbeing and human rights of individuals, which allow people (especially children, young people and vulnerable adults) to live free from abuse, harm and neglect.
- 4.18 Our teams will work together to provide a co-ordinated response to reports of domestic abuse. We will also refer you to other relevant support not necessarily associated with your case. This could include help with financial issues or tenancy management matters, for example.
- 4.19 We will signpost people who report domestic abuse to external agencies who are better placed to advise and support them further, dependent upon their needs. We will work with our partners to coordinate our efforts to prioritise the safety of the person who is experiencing domestic abuse and their dependants, where applicable.

- 4.20 We will hold perpetrators of abuse accountable for their behaviour and recognise them as the cause of harm. All actions taken against the perpetrator will be guided by you in partnership with us and other partner agencies, and shared with you beforehand so that there are no consequences to your safety and housing security.
- 4.21 Where appropriate, we and our partner agencies will work with perpetrators to address their behaviour and additional needs.
- 4.22 We will report incidents to the police on behalf of individuals or support them in doing so (with their permission), where they feel too intimidated to report incidents themselves. Each case is assessed and managed carefully in relation to this. We will work with the police to assist these individuals to fulfil their obligation to protect lives at risk from domestic abuse. We will make the police aware of all circumstances that might put those reporting domestic abuse at serious risk of harm, or danger to life.
- 4.23 Where a victim and survivor of domestic abuse is a sole Customer and flees the home, the tenancy notice period will no longer be applicable. We will agree a reasonable termination date with the victim and survivor based on their individual circumstances.
- 4.24 We will provide repairs and improved security to your home alongside partner agencies, where required. We will have a dedicated budget to use in relation to this.
- 4.25 We will work with local authorities and other agencies to secure temporary accommodation for you and your family as required. We will provide you with the opportunity to return to your home when you wish to.
- 4.26 We will consider a permanent move of address where you have been a victim of violence, are under a clear, evidenced threat of violence, and/or have been subjected to sustained and persistent harassment. We will ensure that your new home meets your needs, setting specific criteria to ensure you are not disadvantaged in terms of affordability. We will also ensure that your new home is located to avoid further harassment. In some instances, we will also consider permanently relocating the perpetrator.
- 4.27 We will close a domestic abuse case when the person experiencing abuse informs us that the case has been resolved or they do not wish us to be involved further, and there are no safeguarding issues.

5. Monitoring

- 5.1 This policy will be reviewed every three years. However, reviews could happen sooner if there is an urgent need to ensure it continues to meet its objectives, as well as if there are legislative and regulatory expectations, findings from serious case reviews, and changes in research, local support and service provision.
- 5.2 Compliance with this policy and associated procedures will be monitored by management, with reference to case studies and users' feedback of the service provided. We will also look to include Customers with lived experience of domestic abuse who represent the diversity of our communities and the needs of those with protected characteristics, when we come to review this policy.

6. Legislation, Regulation, and Related Documents

- 6.1 The Domestic Abuse policy considers the following legislation:

- Domestic Abuse Act 2021
- Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018
- Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- The Family Law Act 1996
- Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003
- Antisocial Behaviour (Scotland) Act 2004
- Human Rights Act 1998
- The Data Protection Act 1998 and General Data Protection Policy
- The Housing Act 1996
- Housing (Scotland) Act 2001
- The Equality Act 2010
- Children Act 2004,
- The Children (Scotland) Act 1995,
- The Children (Equal Protection from Assault) (Scotland) Act 2019,
- Adult Support & protection 2007 (Scotland)

- 6.2 Related Documents:

- Anti-social Behaviour Policy
- Support for Witnesses and Victims Policy
- Partnership Working and Information Sharing Policy
- Equality and Diversity Policy
- Safeguarding Policy
- Chargeable Repairs Policy
- Lettings Policy
- Right to Rent Policy
- Data Protection Policy
- Termination of Tenancies Policy

- Tenancy Management Policy

Appendix 1

Adapted from the Government's "*Domestic abuse: draft statutory guidance framework*" (2021)

Recognising domestic abuse

Domestic abuse can encompass a wide range of behaviours. It does not necessarily have to involve physical acts of violence and can include emotional, psychological, controlling, or coercive, sexual and/or economic abuse under section 1(3) of the 2021 Domestic Abuse Act. Many victims will experience these abusive behaviours simultaneously. At the centre of all these abusive behaviours is the perpetrator's desire to exercise power and control over the victim.

Physical abuse

Physical abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, are forms of abusive behaviour. This can involve, but is not limited to:

- being, or threatened to be, kicked, punched, pinched, pushed, dragged, shoved, slapped, scratched, choked, and bitten
- use, or threats of use, of 'weapons' including knives and irons
- being burned, scalded, or poisoned
- objects being thrown
- violence or threats against family members and/or pets
- causing harm by denying access to medical aids or equipment – for example Deaf persons may be prevented from communicating in sign language or may have their hearing aids removed; and
- harming someone whilst performing 'caring' duties, which are often performed by relatives - this is especially relevant for disabled victims and may involve force feeding, withdrawal of medicine or over-medication
- spitting

Sexual abuse

Many victims of domestic abuse experience behaviour that is sexually abusive in their relationships. This can involve:

- rape
- being pressured into sex, or sexual acts, including with other people
- being forced to take part in sexual acts because of threats to others, including children
- unwanted sexual contact or demands
- 'corrective' rape (the practice of raping someone with the aim of 'curing' them of being LGBT)
- intentional exposure to HIV or sexually transmitted infections
- being pressurised or being tricked into having unsafe sex, including deception over the use of birth control
- forced involvement in making or watching pornography; and
- hurting a victim during sex including non-fatal strangulation

Controlling or coercive behaviour

Controlling or coercive behaviour is defined as:

- 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 and regulating their everyday behaviour; and
- 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

Below is a list of behaviours that are within the range and continuum of coercive or controlling behaviour. This list is not exhaustive:

- controlling or monitoring the victim's daily activities, including making them account for their time, dictating what they can wear, what and when they can eat, when and where they may sleep and so on
- isolating the victim from family, friends and professionals who may be trying to support them, intercepting messages, or phone calls
- refusing to interpret, and/or hindering access to communication
- intentional undermining of the victim's role as a partner, spouse, or parent
- preventing the victim from taking medication, or accessing medical equipment or over-medicating them, or preventing the victim from accessing health or social care (especially relevant for victims with disabilities or long-term health conditions)
- using substances to control a victim through dependency, or controlling their access to substances
- using children to control their victim, for example, threatening to take the children away or manipulating professionals to increase the risk of children being prevented from having contact with the victim or having children's social care involvement
- using pets to control or coerce a victim, for example, harming, or threatening to harm or give away pets
- alienating behaviours, including invidious drip feeding of negative views to a child by one parent about the other parent, or any attempt by one parent to frustrate or limit the child's contact with the other parent, other than for reasons based on concern about the risk to that child
- threats to expose sensitive information (for example, sexual activity, or sexual orientation) or make false allegations to family members, religious or local community including via photos or the internet
- intimidation and threats of disclosure of sexual orientation and/or gender identity to family, friends, work colleagues, community, and others
- preventing the victim from learning a language or making friends outside of their ethnic/ or cultural background
- threatening precarious immigration status against the victim, withholding documents, giving false information to a victim about their visa or visa application, for example, using immigration law to threaten the victim with potential deportation
- threats of institutionalisation (particularly for disabled or elderly victims)
- emotional and psychological abuse (see below)
- spiritual abuse (see below)
- economic abuse (see below); and
- verbal abuse (see below)

Technological abuse

Perpetrators can use technology and social media as a means of controlling or coercing victims. This happens frequently both during and after relationships with abusers and is particularly common amongst younger people. Examples of online abuse include:

- placing false or malicious information about a victim on their or others' social media
- set up false social media accounts in the name of the victim
- 'trolling' with abusive, offensive, or deliberately provocative messages via social media platforms or online forums
- image-based abuse – for example the non-consensual distribution or threat thereof of private sexual photographs and films with the intent to cause the person depicted distress (revenge porn)
- hacking into, monitoring, or controlling email accounts, social media profiles and phone calls
- blocking the victim from using their online accounts, responding in the victim's place, or creating false online accounts
- use of spyware or GPS locators on items such as phones, computers, wearable technology, cars, motorbikes, and pets
- hacking internet enabled devices such as PlayStations or iPads to gain access to accounts or trace information such as a person's location
- using personal devices such as smart watches or smart home devices (such as Amazon Alexa, Google Home Hubs) to monitor, control or frighten; and
- use of hidden cameras

Emotional or psychological abuse

Domestic abuse often involves emotional or psychological abuse. This can include:

- manipulating a person's anxieties or beliefs
- withholding affection
- turning children and friends against the victim (which may have a subsequent impact on children) including falsely and without justification telling a child that the other parent abandoned them, never loved them, or never wanted them
- distorting a child's memories about the victim parent, including telling a child the other parent will pick them up/meet them, when that was not true, falsely telling medical/school staff they have sole custody of a child so that no information is provided to the other parent, painting the other parent in a negative light to the child, including mocking their personality characteristics, job, friends, family and belittling them (including in front of the child)
- being stopped from seeing friends, relatives, or care workers
- being insulted, including in front of others - this includes insulting someone about their race, gender, sexual orientation, disability, faith or belief, ability to parent and ability to work
- repeatedly being belittled
- keeping a victim awake/preventing them from sleeping
- using violence or threats towards pets to intimidate the victim and cause distress, including threatening to harm the animal as well as controlling how the owner is able to care for the animal
- using social media sites to intimidate the victim; and
- persuading a victim to doubt their own sanity or mind (including 'gaslighting')

Verbal abuse

Examples of verbal abuse include:

- repeated yelling and shouting
- verbal humiliation either in private or in company
- being laughed at and being made fun of
- insults and threats; and
- mocking someone about their disability, gender identity, religious or faith belief, sexual orientation, physical appearance and so on

Spiritual abuse

Spiritual abuse is commonly understood as a part of emotional and psychological abuse that uses religion and faith systems to control and subjugate a victim. It is often characterised by a systemic pattern of coercive or controlling behaviour within a religious context. The abuse may include, the following but is not limited to:

- manipulation and exploitation through the influence of religion
- enforced accountability
- censorship of decision making
- requirements for secrecy and silence
- marital rape and the use of religious scripture to justify that
- coercion to conform or control through the use of sacred or religious texts/teaching, for example, theological justifications in sexual coercion or abuse
- causing harm, isolation and or neglect to get rid of an 'evil force', 'spirit' or 'jinn' that is believed to have possessed the victim. This can include accusations of witchcraft, where the term witchcraft and association with it are used in a derogatory way
- requirement of obedience to the perpetrator of domestic abuse, owing to religion or faith, or their 'divine' position; and
- community isolation as a means of 'punishment'

Spiritual abuse can also involve, using, or preventing a victim from practising their faith or religious obligations. This may include:

- forcing the victim to act or behave in ways which contradict religious beliefs and or spiritual rituals and practice, for example, forcing the victim to transgress religious dietary observations
- preventing the victim from performing prayers and/or attending communal worship
- forcing sexual acts which contradict religious observance and or religious law (for example, during and after menstruation or pre-marital sex); and,
- forcing or limiting access to abortion, birth control or sterilisation when this will contravene religious observance

Religious marriage and divorce

Religious marriages from faith communities other than Christianity are not recognised in British law. A couple need to register their religious marriage for them to access their legal rights and obligations under British law. This can be used by perpetrators to:

- actively discourage or prevent the marriage being registered in British law ensuring that women are denied their legal rights in the event of a breakdown in the marriage - this along with an insecure immigration status of the victim can act as a powerful tool for coercion and control
- coerce or trick women into being part of a multiple marriage where the husband can have more than one wife at the same time

So-called honour-based abuse

So-called honour-based abuse (HBA) is a crime or incident which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the perceived honour of the family and/or community, or in response to individuals trying to break from constraining 'norms' of behaviour that their family or community is trying to impose. HBA can cover emotional or psychological abuse and a range of other circumstances, not all of which represent domestic abuse under the 2021 Act, for example if the victim and perpetrator are not personally connected. However, HBA will typically be carried out by a member or members of the family and is likely to involve behaviours specified in the statutory definition of domestic abuse in the 2021 Act.

Economic abuse

Examples of economic abuse might include the following, where they have a substantial adverse effect on the victim:

- controlling the family income
- not allowing a victim to spend any money unless 'permitted'
- denying the victim food or only allowing them to eat a particular type of food
- running up bills and debts such as credit/store cards in a victim's name, including without them knowing
- refusing to contribute to household income
- deliberately forcing a victim to go to the family courts so they incur additional legal fees
- interfering with or preventing a victim from regularising their immigration status so that they are economically dependent on the perpetrator
- preventing a victim from claiming welfare benefits, or forcing someone to commit benefit fraud or misappropriating such benefits
- interfering with a victim's education, training, employment, and career
- not allowing a victim access to mobile phone/car/utilities
- damaging property; and
- not allowing a victim to buy pet food or access veterinary care for their pet

Appendix 2

Legal definition of “domestic abuse” as per the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 (England)

- 1 Definition of “domestic abuse”
- (1) This section defines “domestic abuse” for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) Behaviour of a person (“A”) towards another person (“B”) is “domestic abuse” if—
- (a) A and B are each aged 16 or over and are personally connected to each other, and
 - (b) the behaviour is abusive.
- (3) Behaviour is “abusive” if it consists of any of the following—
- (a) physical or sexual abuse;
 - (b) violent or threatening behaviour;
 - (c) controlling or coercive behaviour;
 - (d) economic abuse;
 - (e) psychological, emotional or other abuse;
- and it does not matter whether the behaviour consists of a single incident or a course of conduct.
- (4) “Economic abuse” means any behaviour that has a substantial adverse effect on B’s ability to—
- (a) acquire, use or maintain money or other property, or
 - (b) obtain goods or services.
- (5) For the purposes of this Act A’s behaviour may be behaviour “towards” B despite the fact that it consists of conduct directed at another person (for example, B’s child).

(6) References in this Act to being abusive towards another person are to be read in accordance with this section.

(7) For the meaning of “personally connected”, see below.

2 Definition of “personally connected”

(1) For the purposes of this Act, two people are “personally connected” to each other if any of the following applies—

- (a) they are, or have been, married to each other;
- (b) they are, or have been, civil partners of each other;
- (c) they have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
- (d) they have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);
- (e) they are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other;
- (f) they each have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child (see subsection (2));
- (g) they are relatives.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)(f) a person has a parental relationship in relation to a child if —

- (a) the person is a parent of the child, or
- (b) the person has parental responsibility for the child.

(3) In this section—

- “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.

Appendix 3

Legal definition of “domestic abuse” as per the Domestic Abuse Act 2018 (Scotland)

1 What constitutes abusive behaviour

(1) Subsections (2) to (4) elaborate on section 1(1) as to A’s behaviour.

- (2) Behaviour which is abusive of B includes (in particular)—
- (a) behaviour directed at B that is violent, threatening or intimidating,
 - (b) behaviour directed at B, at a child of B or at another person that either—
 - (i) has as its purpose (or among its purposes) one or more of the relevant effects set out in subsection (3), or
 - (ii) would be considered by a reasonable person to be likely to have one or more of the relevant effects set out in subsection (3).
- (3) The relevant effects are of—
- (a) making B dependent on, or subordinate to, A,
 - (b) isolating B from friends, relatives or other sources of support,
 - (c) controlling, regulating or monitoring B's day-to-day activities,
 - (d) depriving B of, or restricting B's, freedom of action,
 - (e) frightening, humiliating, degrading or punishing B.
- (4) In subsection (2)—
- (a) in paragraph (a), the reference to violent behaviour includes sexual violence as well as physical violence,
 - (b) in paragraph (b), the reference to a child is to a person who is under 18 years of age.