

## Domestic Abuse Residents Policy

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1.0

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N/A

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**Policy Group Approval Date**

## Summary

This policy sets out how Housing 21 will take steps to assist and support any residents, including those living with our tenants experiencing or threatened with domestic abuse.

Domestic abuse is still a largely hidden crime and measuring the true scale of the abuse is difficult. Domestic abuse happens in all communities, regardless of gender, age, disability, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, marriage or civil partnership, class or socio-economic background.

Housing 21's commitment to taking positive steps to recognise and identify signs of domestic abuse and is committed to responding sensitively and effectively to those residents needing help and support, should they experience domestic abuse. We will take all reports of domestic abuse seriously, and offer support and work positively and proactively with the victim/survivor.

The aims of this policy are to:

- Positively assist and support residents who are experiencing or surviving domestic abuse or violence
- Create a safe environment where victim/survivor(s) of domestic abuse feel they can approach Housing 21 employees to seek help or assistance and encouraged to talk, are listened to, thus enabling them to make informed decisions about their lives
- Ensure that support is available to residents who are experiencing or surviving domestic abuse by:
  - o Providing timely and effective guidance by working in partnership with relevant agencies, to respond to any case of abuse that may arise or take place
  - o Seeking to enhance the safety and security of those involved and support them to increase their confidence and resilience.
  - o Providing employees of Housing 21 with clear and practical guidance, allowing victims/survivor(s) to have more information about their choices
  - o Working in partnership and signpost, offering support to perpetrators of domestic abuse who recognise and seek to change their own behaviour
  - o Assisting managers in supporting residents who may be victim/survivor of domestic abuse when incidents are reported to allow for safety planning as part of the support
  - o Removing stigma of domestic abuse for residents and employees
- Demonstrating Housing 21's commitment to challenging domestic abuse.

## 1.0 Resident Domestic Abuse Policy Aims

1. This policy sets out how we will deal with domestic abuse that affects Housing 21 residents or their families and how we will assist victims/victim/survivors of domestic abuse. It also sets out the action we will consider taking against perpetrators of domestic abuse. This policy applies to all our residents and those living with them. It also applies to everyone who receives a service from us.

1.2. This policy supports the delivery of our strategic objective to meet our legal and regulatory requirements and our commitments to supporting victims/victim/survivors of domestic abuse, whilst providing signposting and direction for perpetrators of Domestic Abuse.

## **2. Our policy is that we will:**

- Take appropriate action to reduce the risk of abuse where we think it might happen.
- Aim to keep the victim/survivor of domestic abuse safe by working proactively with them, identifying the risk of further abuse.
- Provide the victim/survivor of domestic abuse with options and empower them to make choices so that they can identify the option that best meets their individual circumstances.
- Liaise with the lead statutory agency and other relevant local bodies, including charities, to reduce risk.
- Support the lead statutory agency in acting against perpetrators of abuse. This includes taking tenancy enforcement action against perpetrators where it is appropriate to do so; and working in partnership with statutory agencies with any actions decided as part of partnership working
- Continually improve our response to domestic abuse by learning from victim/survivor feedback and the feedback from a range of other agencies.
- Aspire to embed diversity and inclusion within all our organisational activities to enable these principles to become part of our everyday processes.

## **3.0 Background**

3.1 Domestic abuse is a criminal offence and a breach of our tenancy agreements. It impacts on the safety of individuals, their households, and local communities. Domestic abuse often takes place in the home and so we have a role in identifying these issues and supporting the people affected.

## **4.0 Domestic Abuse definition**

4.1 The definition of domestic abuse is “any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence, or abuse between those aged 16 or over, who are personally connected to each other, as defined by the following:

- they are, or have been married to each other
- they are, or have been civil partners to each other
- they have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated)
- they have entered into a civil partnership (whether or not the agreement has been terminated)
- they are or have been in an intimate relationship with each other
- they each have, or has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child

- a parental relationship to a child, if the person is a parent or had parental responsibility
- they are relatives.

## **5.0 Receiving reports or concerns of domestic abuse**

5.1 Concerns about, or reports of, domestic abuse could be reported to any member of Housing 21, but it must always be reported to the manager of the court or the managers line manager if needed.

5.2 We will accept reports and disclosures of domestic abuse through any available communication channel.

5.3 Where an employee of Housing 21 suspects or witnesses domestic abuse taking place in our courts, they must record the concerns on a safeguarding incident sheet if they do not have access to ERICA and handing the concern over to their manager. Where an employee has ERICA access, they must record the concern under safeguarding, domestic abuse. And if they are in an assistant manager role, covering manager, they must notify their line manager and the safeguarding lead via the other people to notify section at the bottom of the report.

5.4 We will provide clear guidance and training for all operational employees and operational managers on how to be alert to the indicators and signs of domestic abuse and how to report their concerns. Our contractors will also have information on how to report any concerns or domestic abuse through the contractor information.

## **6.0 Resident Domestic Abuse Policy roles and responsibilities for employees**

We will also be required to be alert to the symptoms and signs of domestic abuse and to report them to Housing 21. It is all employees' responsibility to understand this resident domestic abuse policy as safeguarding is everyone's business.

6.1 Care Team Members / Volunteers/ Domestic Employees:

- Read and understand this policy and procedure
- Volunteers must be provided access to the policy and procedure by the manager of the court they are visiting whilst they are on court
- Understand and recognise indicators or signs of domestic abuse
- Know where to go for support and assistance in their court and organisations
- Support residents to keep safe
- Be vigilant for signs or indicators domestic abuse
- Report any concerns to their line manager at the earliest opportunity whilst on shift and on a domestic abuse incident form
- Work in line with the six safeguarding principles
- Understand the making safeguarding personal framework
- Ensure that their training up to date in line with their development pathway
- Record safeguarding allegations, incidents, or concerns to ERICA: Housing 21's secure, internal database

- Volunteers to services are to report their concerns to the manager immediately and follow this up with an email of concerns to the manager and the OM / RECM

## 6.2 Responsibilities for Housing and Care Managers / Court Managers / Assistant Care Managers / Assistant Court Managers / Assistant Housing Managers / Care Managers and Interim Managers:

- Ensure that employees read and understand this policy and procedure
- To provide volunteers to courts with access of the Domestic Abuse Policy during the time they are on court
- Receive regular supervision and ensure care practices are regularly reviewed
- Are aware of their roles and responsibilities for domestic abuse
- Receive domestic abuse training in line with their role
- Are aware of how to report and record safeguarding concerns internally and to external bodies such as the Local Authority and CQC (Care Quality Commission) if they manage a care service.
- Complete domestic abuse preventative forms, risks assessments and safety plans
- Report domestic abuse concerns internally and externally in line with this policy to the Local Authority guidelines and CQC requirements within 24 hours unless there are extenuating circumstances
- The manager for each service must remain the case Responsible Line Manager
- To understand information sharing law and how it applies to domestic abuse and issues of consent
- Ensure that cases are reviewed with an evaluation form and that lessons learned are shared to improve services and reduce the risk of reoccurrence after a monthly lessons learnt forum has taken place unless there is high/significant risk in which the learning must be completed at the earliest opportunity
- To be able to carry out or participate in enquiries
- Attend safeguarding case conferences/serious case reviews when requested by the Local Authority or MARAC (Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference) or other high risk safeguarding meeting
- Support residents where required with safety planning
- Partnership work with local domestic abuse agencies, police, and local authorities?.

6.2.1 Housing and Care Managers (HCM) / Extra Care Managers (ECM) / Court Managers (CM) / Operational Managers (OM) / Regional Operational Managers (ROM) to regularly screen all domestic abuse cases for their services within the reporting system ensuring that all reports remain in the holding area within the reporting system for no longer than 21 days (unless there are ongoing actions from statutory agencies or through the legal system). Housing 21 acknowledges that some cases will take longer to conclude because of their complexity. In these instances, the HCM/ CM must ensure that their line manager is updated on the cases progress via email and through additional notes on the ERICA case.

6.2.2 Managers of registered care services are to be aware of the notifiable incidents / allegations of abuse in line with their CQC registration (Health and Social Care Act 2008 (Regulated Activities))

Regulations 2014 – Regulation 4 – 20). If it is found notifiable incidents including serious injury has not been reported for more than five working days, disciplinary action may take place.

6.2.3 Managers must only report the incident to CQC if the incident/allegation of abuse is in relation to a resident who receives a registered care service only, or if the alleged perpetrator has a care and support need where care is provided. Failure to notify the regulator of relevant cases could lead to disciplinary action.

6.2.4 When completing safety planning with the resident all information should be kept securely and information should not be shared without the residents' explicit consent to do so or when there is a legal request to share the information. Key contacts for the resident should be kept on file, with what information can be shared as part of the safety planning plan for resident victim/survivor.

6.3 Operations Managers (OM)/ Regional Operations Managers (ROM)/ Regional Extra Care Managers (RECM's) and Commissioning and Performance Managers (CPM):

- To ensure all employees in their services are appropriately trained and understand how to implement this policy
- To monitor the effective application of this Policy and Procedure ?during visits to their courts and to take appropriate actions where a court presents a significant concern around safeguarding activity
- To develop and track the completion of improvement plans where appropriate
- To monitor domestic abuse cases in the reporting system ensuring that these are resolved within 21 days wherever possible
- To use ERICA to track themes, trends, non-reporting concerns as part of any HQS or CQR
- RECM/CPM only to complete culture assessments for closed cultures as part of the CQR process
- To provide assurance to the HOS (Heads of Service) that domestic abuse and reporting processes are embedded within their courts and to share any lessons learned from specific cases with the HOS via email.

6.4 Heads of Service (HOS):

- HOS must regularly review data to monitor emerging regional themes/trends/recurrences and ensure that lessons learned are shared with the region and with the Safeguarding Lead
- To provide regular reports on domestic matters in their regions to operational Executive Directors
- To ensure that this resident domestic abuse policy is adhered to within their regions
- To have quarterly meetings regarding safeguarding with the Safeguarding Lead to discuss themes, trends, or areas of concern
- To alert the Safeguarding Lead if there are safeguarding concerns from MARAC, CQC, police or local authority notifications regarding domestic abuse concerns.

6.5 Safeguarding Lead:

- Provide strategic direction for domestic abuse practices ensuring policy, systems, procedures, and training content is fit-for-purpose

- Conduct practice audits and serious case reviews relating to domestic abuse including intergenerational abuse concerns
- Provide advice to managers on complex or serious domestic abuse cases
- To provide support for any management move cases where there are complexities or high risk is identified
- Generate domestic abuse data for senior management and Board providing assurances that cases are being managed in line with this policy and achieving outcomes set out in The Domestic Abuse Statutory Guidance
- Bringing serious cases to the attention of senior management.
- Lead investigations where both senior managers and operational managers have concerns raised regarding domestic abuse where there is escalating risk or repeated concerns raised
- Provide Continual Professional Development (CPD) opportunities for safeguarding and domestic abuse champions, quarterly meetings and production of domestic abuse champions lessons learnt.

#### 6.6 Quality Forum and Committees:

- To scrutinise and appropriately challenge domestic abuse data, identifying opportunities to improve and providing operational, 'on the ground' insight into emerging domestic abuse issues within Housing 21
- To sense-check proposed domestic abuse procedures ensuring they are operationally fit-for-purpose
- Identifying opportunities to raise awareness of domestic abuse for residents and employees
- To provide challenge and ask questions surrounding quarterly domestic abuse data.

#### 6.7 Safeguarding and Domestic Abuse Champions:

- To share information surrounding policy updates, training updates, lessons learnt, good practices from within Housing 21
- To link in directly to Safeguarding Adults Boards, updating teams on any serious cases within the local authority area from Safeguarding Adult Reviews (SAR) or Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHR)
- Promote domestic abuse awareness with employees, residents, families/representatives in a sensitive manner
- To feedback on the operational use of the domestic abuse policy and training to allow considerations for continuous improvements
- RL and corporate domestic abuse champions to deliver safeguarding awareness sessions at team meetings three times per year
- All champions must recognise safeguarding week every November holding sessions for employees, residents, families, or representatives, raise awareness of the 16 days of activism supporting the awareness for violence against girls and women (VAWG) and sexual violence awareness in February each year, in line with government policy and supporting statutory agencies.
- Extra Care champions to deliver training to the whole team within their service

- All champions must be confident in completing DASH risk assessments and MARAC referrals when required.

#### 6.8 Executive Directors:

- To bring serious cases to the attention of the Executive Team and the Board

#### 6.9 Board:

- To have high-level oversight of domestic abuse and management within the organisation and to take appropriate action in line with their remit and responsibility if they have concerns.

### **7.0 Assessing the risk**

7.1 We take a risk-based approach to managing any ongoing threat to victim/survivor of domestic abuse so that, with the victim/survivor, we can consider the best options available to prevent further abuse from happening. Housing 21 understands that the risk will increase to any victim/survivor at the time a disclosure is made.

7.2. Effective prevention of further domestic abuse often requires successful multi-agency partnership working. Therefore, we will risk-assess the reported abuse and then collaborate with specialist external agencies to develop an action plan to find a solution for the victim/survivor. If the risks are high, we will refer details to the local Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) (see “working in partnership” below.) A domestic abuse or safeguarding champion and the safeguarding lead are the only Housing 21 employees that can complete a DASH referral and refer to MARAC.

7.3 We will always accept the victim/survivor’s account as a true reflection of actual events upon receiving their reports and support the victim/survivor to make enquiries or seek support from statutory and non-statutory agencies.

7.4 We will help victim/survivor to tell us about the abuse quickly and safely so that telling us does not put them at further risk. As part of the action plan, we will agree with victim/survivor how future contact can be made safely.

### **8.0 Managing domestic abuse cases**

8.1 Reports of domestic abuse are managed by operational management. We will repeat the risk assessment and action plan at appropriate points throughout our involvement to ensure we continue to take appropriate action. The safeguarding lead will provide guidance where needed for high risk of MARAC cases.

8.2 We will act to secure the victim/survivor’s home where a domestic violence incident has been reported to us. Measures to specifically reduce the threat of harm are set out below.

8.3 We will put a safety plan in place as a key part of the action plan. We will agree the safety plan with the victim/survivor and any supporting agencies where perpetrators remain in the home or have ongoing access to enter (for instance in the case of joint tenancy). This will set out specific

details to equip the victim/survivor and their family with a strategy to leave the property and go to a safe place quickly if they feel at risk of harm.

8.4 We will promote the opportunity for the victim/survivor to remain in their home where it is their choice, and it is safe for them to do so. This may involve putting in place additional security measures, as described below.

8.5 Where we agree with the victim/survivor that rehousing is the best option, we will explore other housing opportunities. We continue to monitor the risk throughout and after the move, until we are satisfied that it has reduced to an acceptable level.

## **9.0 Tools and resources to reduce harm and risk of harm**

9.1 We will work with the victim/survivor to decide whether security measures (such as lock changes or blocking letterboxes) are required to reduce or remove the risk of harm to the victim/survivor whilst at home.

9.2 In the homes we manage, we will ensure the necessary action is taken. We will normally ensure that emergency work is conducted within 24 hours of it being reported. If we are unable to complete works within 24 hours, we may decide to temporarily move the victim/survivor while we complete the work.

9.3 We will seek specialist advice on whether other security measures will be beneficial and/or feasible.

9.4 We will explore the use of modern technologies to support victim/survivor and manage risk. This includes promoting new mobile applications available to victim/survivor for them to record incidents. Victim/survivor may also use these applications to access help and support services.

## **10.0 Working in partnership**

10.1 Where the risk threshold is met, we will consult with the local Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC). This is coordinated by the local authority (or police) for the area where the victim/survivor is housed. We will also consult with the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangement (MAPPA). We will do this where the local threshold is met, where we have serious concerns, or if the risk of harm originates from them. We will conduct the multi-agency action plan actions assigned to us by the MARAC. We will also ensure we understand our role and the correct processes to follow.

10.2 We will actively participate in other relevant local partnerships where appropriate and we will work with specialist support agencies such as Victim Support.

## **11.0 Support needs, adults at risk and vulnerability**

11.1 We may offer additional support such as budgeting advice to victim/survivor and members of their household where an additional support need is identified.

11.2 We will offer domestic abuse victim/survivor the opportunity to access translation services or to speak to an employee of the same gender and/or sexual orientation.

11.3 If the victim/survivor disengages from their agreed support plan, and that places them or their family at greater risk; or the abuse is having a negative impact on the wider community, we will review what action to take to manage that risk and impact most effectively.

## **12.0 Perpetrator of domestic abuse support and actions**

12.1 We will consider the available legal action as a landlord or remedies (both civil and criminal) available to us to deal with perpetrators of domestic abuse. We will monitor and seek to understand what action is being taken by the statutory agencies in this respect to ensure that we are working together. In circumstances where it is appropriate to do so, we may signpost perpetrators to domestic abuse perpetrator programmes where appropriate.

12.1.1 Legal actions which we may take as a landlord, provided investigations have been completed; could include possession of a property where it is occupied by a couple and one partner is forced or asked to leave the property, as a result of the others domestic abuse.

12.2 All domestic abuse perpetrators will be offered signposting for Domestic Abuse Perpetrator support services. Any actions taken to support the perpetrator must not increase the risk of harm or cause harm to the domestic abuse victim/survivor.

## **13.0 Training, awareness, and support**

13.1 We will ensure that all our employees are aware of their potential role in receiving reports of domestic abuse risks and concerns, and what they should do.

13.2 Our operational teams will be trained to spot the signs of abuse and to be able to provide basic advice to victim/survivor. This includes how residents can access help and support and how they can best report further domestic abuse. It also includes how resident-facing employee can support those suffering from or victim/survivor of domestic abuse.

## **14.0 Raising resident awareness**

14.1 As part of our commitment to tackle domestic abuse, we will display information about domestic abuse in every court. We will ensure our website has information that is regularly reviewed. Our operational managers will be equipped to provide information such as fact sheets/leaflets on our approach to managing domestic abuse and will take part in awareness raising events.

14.2 We will provide publicity in other languages and other formats to raise awareness of domestic abuse as the need is identified.

## **15.0 Improving our response and domestic abuse practice**

15.1 We will record, monitor, and regularly review all cases of domestic abuse to ensure compliance with our policy and procedures. Any domestic abuse concern must be recorded internally within 24 hours unless there are exceptional circumstances.

15.2 We will gather feedback from victim/survivor who report domestic abuse, using this information to improve our services to future victim/survivor.

### **15.3 Data protection and confidentiality**

15.4 We will comply with our obligations under the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018 when dealing with domestic abuse cases. This includes sharing information with statutory agencies, MARAC information sharing arrangements and MARAC operating protocols.

15.5 We will share information where we are legally required to do so. All information-sharing decisions will be recorded, including the reasons for that decision.

15.6 We will report potentially criminal acts to the police.

### **16.0 Period of review**

16.1 Our review programme is driven by service improvement initiatives, changes to legislation, regulation, evolving good practice or feedback from residents and other key stakeholders. Typically, we review policies on 36-month cycle.

16.2 This policy has been developed with the input from residents and employees who have personal circumstances relating to domestic abuse. Co-production will be required for any revisions to this policy.

### **17.0 Tenancy and arrears**

17.1 All employees should work in partnership with the local authority and commissioners to tackle domestic abuse and ensure that the victim/survivor is not left at risk of homelessness. Every resident who has or is experiencing domestic abuse should be offered appropriate safe accommodation. Whilst being mindful of the resident's level of need and experiences.

17.2 The domestic abuse victim/survivor should be prioritised for a management move within Housing 21. Even if the resident has arrears, a payment plan must be arranged as soon as the transfer has occurred, providing the resident with safe accommodation. Or the if the victim/survivor wishes to remain in their own home partnership working needs to do so and alternative accommodation should be sought with help from the local authority housing team where appropriate.

17.2.1 Those victim/survivor and victim management move cases should be escalated to the OM/ROM/RECM/CPM and Safeguarding Lead via email for a case meeting to be set up within two working days. All domestic abuse management moves should not revert to a starter tenancy, all victim/survivor and victims' must retain their assured tenancy status in line with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021.

17.2.2 Joint to sole tenancy must be discussed with the resident and with OM/ROM/RECM/CPM and head. The lettings policy should be followed in this instance.

17.3 The domestic abuse victim/survivor or victim must be supported to apply for different benefits and payments to support their economic wellbeing.

### **Appendix – Definitions**

Term	Definition
Domestic abuse	<p>The definition of domestic abuse under The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 is summarised as follows:</p> <p>Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 years and over, who are or have been intimate partners (at any point even a short period), family members regardless of gender, identity or sexuality.</p> <p>Domestic abuse can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse (please see the safeguarding handbook domestic abuse section for further information).</p> <p><b>Physical Abuse:</b> can include hitting, punching, slapping, pinching, kicking, choking, hitting or throwing objects, hair pulling, pushing or shoving, cutting or stabbing, restraining, spitting, strangulation.</p> <p><b>Sexual Abuse:</b> can include rape and coerced sex, forcing the victim/victim/survivor to take part in unwanted sexual acts or unwanted viewing of pornographic material, unwanted exposure, refusal to practice safe sex or use contraception, threatened or actual sexual abuse of children.</p> <p><b>Financial Abuse:</b> can include controlling money and bank accounts, making a victim/ survivor account for all their expenditure, running up debts in the victim /survivor's name, allowing no say on how monies are spent, refusing to allow them to study, work or complete hobbies.</p> <p><b>Psychological Abuse:</b> has a profound impact upon victims/ survivor and their families. It can leave the victim/survivor with little confidence that they can do anything to change the situation. Examples include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creating isolation e.g., not allowing the victim/survivor to see other people including family, preventing them from making their own friendships, not allowing them to go anywhere on their own causing them to become depressed and then using it against them.</li> <li>• Use of threats e.g., to kill their family, children, friends, pets; to throw them out and keep the children, to find them if they ever leave, to have them locked up, to tell everyone they are mad, gaslighting.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Putting them down – humiliating, undermining in front of others or in front of family members including children, grandchildren or great grandchildren. Telling them that they are stupid, hopeless, hated, unlovable, that no one would believe them or that they are a bad parent regardless of the children’s age – including adult children.</li> </ul> <p><b>Discriminatory Abuse:</b> may manifest itself as any of the other categories of abuse, however what makes discriminatory abuse distinctive is it is motivated by oppressive and discriminatory attitudes towards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disability</li> <li>Physical appearance</li> <li>Learning disability</li> <li>Mental health</li> <li>Race</li> <li>Religion</li> <li>Gender/gender identity</li> <li>Age</li> <li>Culture</li> <li>Sexual orientation</li> </ul> <p>The definition also includes honour-based abuse, forced or predatory marriage, female genital mutilation. The impact of domestic abuse can range from loss of esteem to loss of life. Coercive and controlling behaviour underpins all forms of domestic abuse and is explained as a range of purposed behaviours including intimidation, isolation, emotional abuse and manipulation.</p> <p>These behaviours are often used as the primary mechanisms for achieving power and control in an abusive relationship and these behaviours reinforces the threat or reality of physical abuse.</p> <p><b>Family and inter-generational abuse:</b> Domestic abuse approaches</p>
VAWG – Violence against Women and Girls	Violence against women and girls (VAWG) covers a range of unacceptable and deeply distressing crimes, including rape and other sexual offences, stalking, domestic abuse, ‘honour’-based abuse (including female genital mutilation, forced marriage and ‘honour’ killings), ‘revenge porn’ and ‘up

	skirting', as well as many others. These crimes disproportionately affect women and girls.
DASH risk assessment – Domestic Abuse, stalking and honour-based violence risk assessment	A DASH risk assessment is a risk assessment for victim/survivor who are or have experienced domestic abuse. It is a fast and vital risk assessment of immediate danger or risk of harm. It does not replace professional judgement. Those risk assessments which are classed as high risk of 14+ answers of yes will automatically be referred to MARAC, professional judgement can be used to refer medium risk concerns.
MARAC – Multi-agency risk assessment conference	MARAC is a meeting between statutory representatives such as local authorities' adult, child and safeguarding departments, police, sexual assault services, NHS and some local partners including housing and voluntary organisations. MARAC works with victim/survivor – adult and child. There is also support at MARAC for the alleged or proven perpetrators.
MAPPA – Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements	<p>A statutory arrangement response that requires police, local authorities, prison services to assess and risk posed by sexual and violent offenders. Other agencies can be involved in MAPPA including job centre plus, registered providers, strategic health authorities, care and NHS trusts, electronic monitoring providers.</p> <p>The principles that govern MAPPA are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify convicted offenders who may pose a risk of harm</li> <li>• Share relevant information about them for public protection purposes</li> <li>• Assess the nature and extent of that risk; and</li> <li>• Find ways to manage the risk effectively by protecting victims, victim/survivor and reducing future harm.</li> </ul>
Victim/survivor	The term victim/survivor replaces the terminology of victim to describe those who have or are experiencing domestic abuse. It covers individuals who are working on removing the risk of harm and for those where the risk has been removed. The term victim/survivor will be used throughout any Domestic Abuse documentation and training at Housing 21.
Domestic Abuse Champion	The champions within Housing 21 have received specialised domestic abuse training. The champions can risk assess for current or possible risk for domestic abuse and make necessary referrals to MARAC meetings within the victim/survivor local area. The champions are the go-to support mechanism for domestic abuse working directly and closely with Housing 21 safeguarding lead.

