Policy on responding to Domestic Abuse – Walmley Parish Church

Church Details

Name: St John's Church, Walmley with the Minworth Church Plant

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Section 1: Aims

All forms of domestic abuse are wrong and must stop. (see Annexe below for definitions and examples of domestic abuse)

We are committed to promoting and supporting environments which:

- a) ensure that all people feel welcomed, respected and safe from abuse;
- b) protect those vulnerable to domestic abuse from actual or potential harm;
- c) recognise equality amongst people and within relationships;
- d) enable and encourage concerns to be raised and responded to appropriately and consistently.

We recognise that:

- e) all forms of domestic abuse cause damage to the survivor and express an imbalance of power in the relationship;
- f) all survivors (regardless of age, disability, gender, racial heritage, religious belief, sexual orientation or identity) have the right to equal protection from all types of harm or abuse;
- g) domestic abuse can occur in all communities;
- h) domestic abuse may be a single incident, but is usually a systematic, repeated pattern which escalates in severity and frequency;
- domestic abuse, if witnessed or overheard by a child, is a form of abuse by the perpetrator of the abusive behaviour;

 working in partnership with children, adults and other agencies is essential in promoting the welfare of any child or adult suffering abuse.

Section 2: Actions

We will endeavour to respond to domestic abuse by:

- a) In all our activities valuing, listening to and respecting both survivors and alleged or known perpetrators of domestic abuse.
- b) In our publicity raising awareness about other agencies, support services, resources and expertise, through providing information in public and womenonly areas of relevance to survivors, children and alleged or known perpetrators of domestic abuse.
- c) When concerns are raised ensuring that those who have experienced abuse can find safety and informed help and working with the appropriate statutory bodies during an investigation into domestic abuse, including when allegations are made against a member of the church community.
- d) In our care ensuring that informed and appropriate pastoral care is offered to any child, young person or adult who has suffered abuse and identifying and outlining the appropriate relationship of those with pastoral care responsibilities with both survivors and alleged or known perpetrators of domestic abuse.

If you have any concerns, or need to talk to anyone, please contact:

Parish Safeguarding Officer: Tina Jeevan-Reddy 07966 168 515

Other Useful Contacts:

Bishop's Safeguarding Adviser	07342 993 844
National Domestic Violence Helpline	0808 2000 247
Birmingham & Solihull Women's Aid	0808 800 0028
West Mercia Women's Aid	0800 980 3331
Staffordshire Women's Aid	0870 2700 123
Black Country Women's Aid	0121 552 6448
Men's Advice Line	0808 801 0327
Galop (LGBT)	0800 999 5428
Action on Elder Abuse	0808 808 8141

Agreed by the Safeguarding Team on behalf of the PCC on: 27th Oct 2022

ANNEXE – examples of domestic abuse

The UK government uses this definition of domestic abuse:

"any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse perpetrated by those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality."

Domestic abuse and violence can include the following types of behaviours: (this is not an exhaustive list)

Destructive criticism and verbal abuse: shouting; mocking; accusing; name calling; verbally threatening; making the person feel guilty; ridiculing every aspect of a person's appearance or skills

Pressure / emotional tactics: sulking; threatening to withhold money, disconnecting the telephone, taking the car away, taking the children away; threatening to report to welfare agencies unless the person complies with their demands; threatening or attempting suicide; withholding or pressuring the person to use drugs or other substances; lying to friends and family about the person; telling the person that they have no choice in any decisions; making the person do illegal things; making the person drop any charges that have been brought; playing mind games; keeping the person deliberately short of sleep; being obsessively and irrationally jealous

Disrespect: persistently putting the person down in front of other people; not listening or responding when the person talks; interrupting the person's telephone calls; taking money from the person's purse without asking; refusing to help with childcare or housework.

Breaking trust: Including lying to the person; withholding information from the person; being jealous; having other relationships; breaking promises and shared agreements.

Isolation: monitoring or blocking the person's telephone calls; telling the person where they can and cannot go; preventing the person from seeing friends and relatives; shutting the person in the house; controlling what the person can read or their social media or internet access.

Harassment: following the person; checking up on the person; not allowing the person any privacy (for example, opening their mail), repeatedly checking to see who has telephoned the person; embarrassing the person in public; accompanying the person everywhere they go; using contact with children to harass or pass messages

Threats: making angry looks, actions or gestures; using physical size to intimidate; shouting the person down; destroying possessions; breaking things; punching walls; wielding a knife or a gun; threatening to kill or harm the person and the children; threatening to kill or harm family pets; threats of suicide; threatening to leave

Sexual violence: using force, threats or intimidation to make the person perform sexual acts; having sex with the person when they don't want it; forcing the person to look at pornographic material; forcing the person to have sex with other people; any degrading treatment related to the person's sexuality or to whether are gay lesbian, bisexual or heterosexual; knowingly passing on Sexually Transmitted Infections; controlling access to contraception

Physical violence: punching; slapping; hitting; biting; pinching; kicking; pulling hair out; pushing; shoving; burning; strangling; giving too much, too little or the wrong medication

Economic: preventing the person from getting a job; making the person ask for money; giving the person an 'allowance'; taking the person's money; not letting the person know about or have access to family income; forcing the person to take out loans; unauthorised use of the person's money, valuables, property, pension etc; demanding to know every penny the person spends.

Denial: saying the abuse doesn't happen; saying the person caused the abusive behaviour; being publicly gentle and patient; crying and begging for forgiveness; saying it will never happen again; shifting responsibility for the abusive behaviour.

Spiritual Abuse: telling the person God hates them; refusing to let the person go to church or worship; using faith as a weapon to control and terrorise the person for the perpetrator's personal pleasure or gain; using religious teaching to justify the abuse or to compel forgiveness