

Specialist Training – WEBINAR

Thank you for joining us:

## Domestic Abuse

Part 1

**Restored**  
ending violence against women

**thirtyone:eight**  
Creating safer places Together.

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## Introductions



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## Before we start

-  2.5 hours with a short break
-  Copy of slides available after the session
-  Webcam and microphones
-  Sensitive and confidential
-  Chat facility
-  Get support

thirtyone:eight

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**Our Mission**




Equip



Empower



Encourage



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Helpline  
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**Biblical mandate**

'Speak out on behalf of the voiceless, and for the rights of all who are vulnerable.'



Proverbs 31:8 (CEB)



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**Thirtyone:eight and Restored believe that:**

- All forms of abuse are irreconcilable with the Christian faith.
- Women and men can work together to end domestic abuse.
- Faith and scripture cannot be used to justify domestic abuse.
- The time to act is now!



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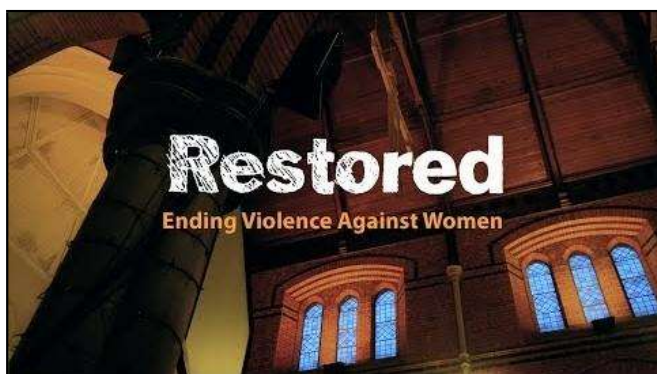
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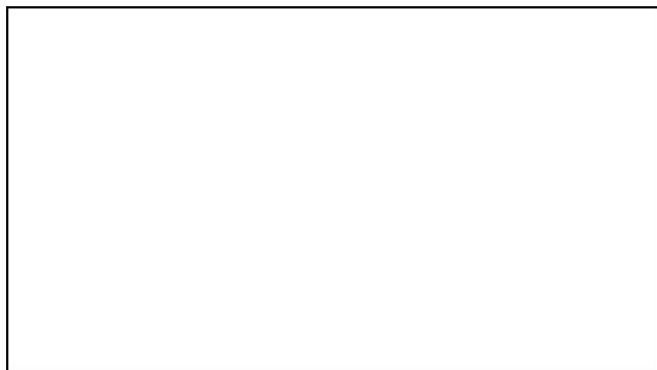
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### Core course content and learning objectives

**Part 1**


Module 1  
What is domestic abuse and who is affected?

Module 2  
Domestic Abuse and the impact on children

**Part 2**

Module 3  
Theological reflections and the role of the church

Module 4  
Strategies for support and creating safer cultures



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**Restored**  
ending violence against women

### Module 1:

What is domestic abuse and who is affected?



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### In this module we will explore:

- Understanding terminology and the definition of domestic abuse.
- Who is affected by domestic abuse?
- Current research, statistics and the prevalence of domestic abuse.
- The signs of domestic abuse, including the voice of survivors.
- Power dynamics.
- Shifting attitudes and dispelling myths.



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### Understanding terminology

Use the chat function:

What words or phrases might you associate with domestic abuse?



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### Terminology

- Domestic violence
- Domestic abuse
- Gender based violence
- Violence against women
- Battered wives
- Intimate partner violence
- Victim/survivor
- Gas Lighting



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### Definition

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexual orientation. The abuse can encompass, but is not limited to: psychological, physical, sexual, economic and emotional forms of abuse.

Draft Domestic Abuse Bill 2020



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**Draft Domestic Abuse Bill 2020**

**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 every day 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 a person.



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**Who is affected and what are the figures?**

**6.1% of people aged 16 to 59 years (2 million victims) had experienced some form of domestic abuse.**

**7.9% of women (1.3 million) 1 in 4**  
**4.2% of men (695,000) 1 in 6**

Year ending March 2018, Crime Survey for England & Wales



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**Who is affected and what are the figures?**

**Domestic Abuse Report (2019), Women's Aid reported:**

- Many of the service users had experienced abuse for a long time – 1 month to 60yrs. Average time people had suffered abuse was 6yrs.
- The most common form of abuse experienced was emotional abuse (94.1%). 68.7% had been subjected to jealous or controlling behaviour.
- There was a large number of children (22,479) involved with domestic abuse services in 2017–18, either directly through support given to children and young people or indirectly through support given to their mothers.



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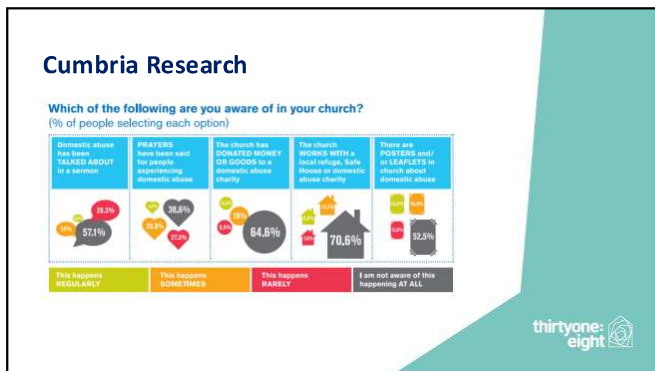
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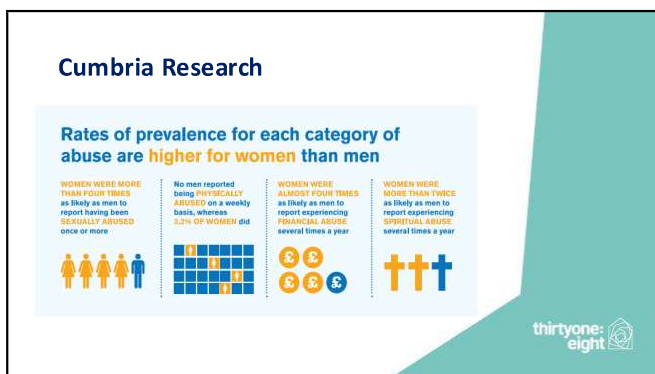
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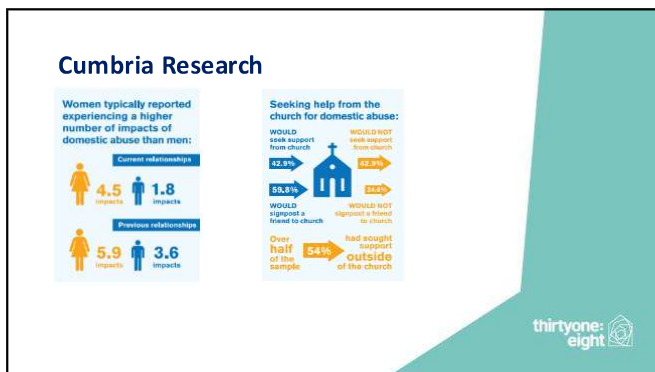
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### Identifying indicators of domestic abuse

Using the chat facility write down some examples/possible indicators of domestic abuse.



Restored church pack p.18-19 'Dominatr vs Decent Human Being may help




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### Listening and learning from the voice of survivors

Listen to Stephanie's account (find it in your case study pack):

- How does Stephanie's account make you feel?
- What are some of the key factors in this account?



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### Feedback



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### Power dynamics

Power can come in many forms and can be significant for different reasons.

Discuss and name some of things that give us power.

What power do people use to control each other?



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### Types of Power

- Role
- Status
- Size/physical build
- Education
- Age
- Ethnicity
- Money
- Gender
- Class
- Language
- Church Position

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**Myths and attitudes**

What myths do we personally live with in relation to domestic abuse or have we heard from others.



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See Pages 15-16 of the Restored Church Pack for more info.



Creating safer places. Together.

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**Feedback**



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**Questions or Reflections?**



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**Coffee Break**



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Stretch your legs...

# 5:00

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**Restored**  
ending violence against women

## Module 2: Domestic abuse and the impact on children & young people

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### In this module we will explore:

- What research tells us about the impact of domestic abuse on children?
- Identifying signs and trauma of domestic abuse in children and young people.
- How children are affected by domestic abuse in the short term and longer term?
- Strategies for engaging with children and young people living in a domestic abusive situation.
- Support available for children and young people including early intervention.

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### Research by Women's Aid

- One in seven (14.2%) children and young people under the age of 18 will have lived with domestic violence at some point in their childhood.
- 61.7% of women in refuge on the Day to Count 2017 had children (aged under 18) with them (Women's Aid, 2018 – data from Women's Aid Annual Survey 2017).
- Between January 2005 and August 2015 (inclusive) 19 children and two women were killed by perpetrators of domestic abuse in circumstances relating to child contact (formally or informally arranged) (Women's Aid, 2016). A Women's Aid review of SCRs published since August 2015 highlighted at least one more case falling into this category (Women's Aid, 2017).



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### Children's experiences

- Children can experience both short and long term cognitive, behavioral and emotional effects as a result of witnessing domestic abuse. However, all children are different, and levels of resilience play an important part.
- Children's responses to the trauma of witnessing domestic abuse may vary according to a multitude of factors including, but not limited to, age, race, sex and stage of development. It is equally important to remember that these responses may also be caused by something other than witnessing domestic abuse.



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**Group Discussion**

- What might be the short and/or long term impact of domestic abuse on children?
- What might concerns or trauma look like?



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**Feedback**



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**The real impact**

- The impact of domestic violence on children extends far beyond the impact of individual incidents.
- Parent/carer who is abused can become numb, uncommunicative, unresponsive and unable to cope and care for their children adequately.
- Perpetrator parent/carer is often negative, controlling, authoritarian and punitive in their behavior towards their children.



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**Concerns or signs of trauma:**

- Withdrawal
- Aggression, bullying or controlling behaviors.
- Tantrums
- Vandalism
- Problems in school, including non-attendance
- Speech problems, difficulties with learning



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**Concerns or signs of trauma:**

- Attention/Attachment seeking
- Nightmares, insomnia or bed-wetting
- Anxiety, depression, fear of abandonment
- Feelings of inferiority
- Drug or alcohol abuse or eating disorders



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### Understanding the voice of the child

- **"I'm so tired"** could mean 'I've been awake all night listening the arguments, shouting or fighting.
- **"It's my fault"** could mean 'If I wasn't so naughty, mum and dad would stop arguing and they would love each other more'.
- **"Everything is okay"** could mean 'I don't want anyone to get into trouble – it will get better, what happens at home stays at home'.



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### Any questions, reflections or comments ?



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### Case Studies - At what point should we intervene?

- Read through the case study given to your group?
- What are the key issues and concerns?
- What advice would you give?



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**Case study - feedback**



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**What we have covered so far:**

- Understanding terminology and the definition of domestic abuse.
- Who is affected by domestic abuse?
- Current research, statistics and the prevalence of domestic abuse.
- The signs of domestic abuse, including the voice of survivors.
- Power dynamics.
- Shifting attitudes and dispelling myths.
- Impact on children.

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**Any final questions, reflections or comments ?**



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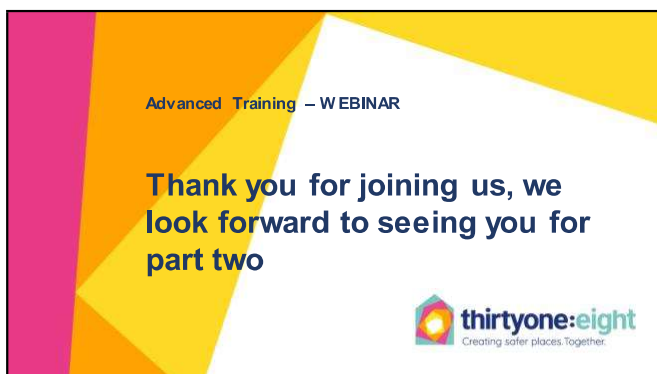
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Specialist Training – WEBINAR

Thank you for joining us:

## Domestic Abuse

Part 2



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### Before we start



2.5 hours with a short break



Copy of slides available after the session



Webcam and microphones



Sensitive and confidential



Chat facility



Get support



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### Core course content and learning objectives

<p><b>Part 1</b></p> <p>Module 1 What is domestic abuse and who is affected?</p>	<p><b>Part 2</b></p> <p>Module 3 Theological reflections and the role of the church</p>
<p>Module 2 Domestic Abuse and the impact on children</p>	<p>Module 4 Strategies for support and creating safer cultures</p>



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**Restored**  
ending violence against women

**Module 3:**  
Theological reflections and  
the role of the church

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**In this module we will explore:**

- What feeling and being safe looks like?
- Well known biblical texts in context.
- The impact of theology on those who are abused.

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**The safest place of all**

Taking Eden as the safest place for men and women, what would be some of the characteristics of such a place and the relationships within?



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**Feedback**



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**Consequences of the fall**

Read the section of scripture allocated to your group:

What are some of the characteristics of the relationships after the fall?



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**Feedback**



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### Theology and Biblical implications

Lets consider the context of some bible verses in relation to ;

- Submission
- Forgiveness
- Suffering
- Power and superiority


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### Submission

**Ephesians 5:22 Wives submit yourselves to your husbands as you do to the Lord.'**

**Question;** Should wives obey their husbands in everything ?  
Does it give men the right to punish their wives ?

**Thought;** Should be read in context. Submit does not mean to obey, it means to willingly choose to place oneself under another. It is always in the context of love.  
Submission is a choice. It can not be forced, it must be chosen. Not submitting can never justify abuse.




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### Understanding forgiveness

**Matthew 6:12 – 'And forgive us our debts, as we also have forgiven our debtors.'**

**Questions:** Can we see that sin has consequences and that forgiving does not remove those consequences?  
Should forgiving someone mean disregarding what they have done and maintaining the same relationship with them, regardless of whether they change?  
Should women continue to stay in a dangerous situation and face abuse in order to forgive their partners?

**Thoughts:** Forgiveness is a process and must not nullify the consequences of abuse or mean that the situation must continue as it always has. Whether a person forgives or not, there are consequences to actions. Not holding a perpetrator of abuse to account can disable repentance, and therefore prevent a change in attitude and behavior.




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### Abuse is suffering

**1 Peter 1:6 – 'In all this you greatly rejoice, though now for a little while you may have had to suffer grief in all kinds of trials.'**

**Questions:** Do you think that a woman should accept abuse as being 'her cross' and that her suffering will only increase her faith?

Do you think God wants abused women to be safe and protected, and not to put their lives in danger?

**Thoughts:** By staying in an abusive situation, a woman is risking being murdered. Jesus' encounter with the Samaritan woman expresses His compassion for the marginalised and wronged.

Furthermore, this is an example of how Scripture can be misused or abused in order to keep a woman in an abusive situation. This passage wasn't written with domestic abuse in mind, let alone to condone it.




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### Power and superiority

**Ephesians 5:23 – 'For the husband is the head of the wife as Christ is the head of the church, his body, of which he is the Saviour.'**

**Questions:** Does this mean that the man is the head, and therefore he has all the power and the right to assert it?

What does the example of Christ as the head of the church tell us about the kind of headship a husband has to model?

Does 'headship' mean superiority or does it mean humility and the laying down of power in sacrificial love?

**Thoughts:** The headship Christ modelled was never forced – it was a choice. It also meant His being willing to lay down His life for His bride, the church.

The Ephesians verse goes on to say: 'Husbands, love your wives, just as Christ loved the church' (Ephesians 5:25). How are husbands demonstrating this in their own homes?




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### Theology and Biblical implications

It is important to acknowledge the impact of theology and belief when a person discloses abuse.

- They may stay longer due to churches teaching on divorce & re-marriage.
- Priority on relationships, family and marriage in church can make it difficult to disclose that things are not good.
- Priority on prayer and God changing things can result in false hope of change.
- Faith and Cultural expectations may also be a factor.




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**Positive messages**

- God is love (1 John 4:8) and Christians are commanded to love one another (John 15:12).
- Every person is made in the image of God and has value (Genesis 1:27).
- The essence of Christianity is sacrificial love and service, not power and domination (Matthew 20:16).
- The Bible instructs men to love their wives and lay down their lives for them (Ephesians 5:25).
- Loving relationships in the family and in society are at the core of Christianity (John 13:34–35).
- Jesus warned his followers not to seek or abuse power (Matthew 20:25–28).
- Jesus brought healing and restoration (Matthew 12:15).
- Jesus respected and empowered women (e.g. Luke 13:10–13).



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**Coffee Break**



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**Stretch your legs...**

**5:00**



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**Restored**  
ending violence against women

**Module 4:**  
Strategies for support and  
creating safer cultures

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**In this module we will explore:**

- Understanding the complexities and layers of Domestic Abuse.
- Responding to domestic abuse concerns or disclosures.
- Strategies and support available for those facing domestic abuse.
- How to develop safer cultures.
- Opportunities to develop your own action plan.

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**Case Studies - At what point should we intervene ?**

- Read through the case study given to your group?
- What are the key issues and concerns?
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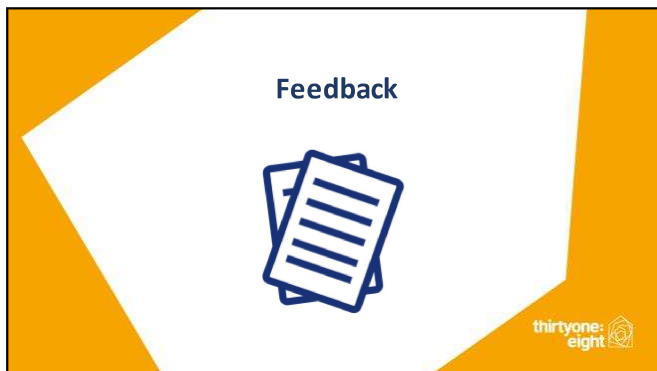
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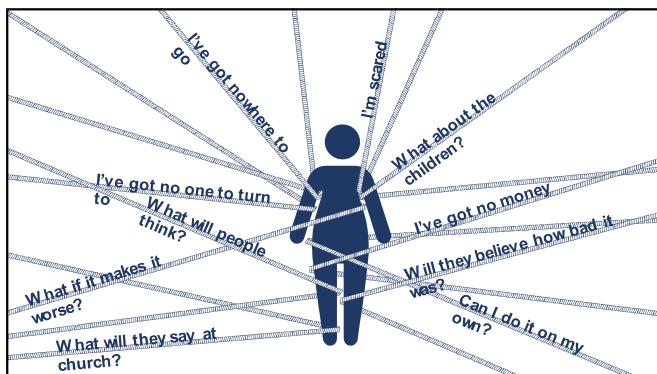
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### Responding to disclosures

Remember the 5'Rs

- RECOGNISE
- RESPOND
- RECORD
- REPORT
- REFLECT

Don't be tempted to investigate concerns yourself.



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### Additional factors for responding to an adult

If a person does not give consent for you to share the information, consider:

- Is anyone else at risk, a child or young person?
- Has a serious crime been/will be committed?
- Does the person appear to understand the implications of not doing anything?
- Can you provide them with more information to help them understand the risk?
- Can you signpost them to other services?



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### How can the Church be part of the solution?

Plot out some next steps in your small groups – sharing ideas.

- Look at Restored's Church pack page 37 - 39 for guidance i.e. The domestic abuse charter and self assessment form.



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### A practical response

- Display a 'Charter for Churches' poster/on website
- Get to know your local Domestic Abuse Outreach Services and refuge
- Display helpline telephone numbers/oo posters/ email footers/website
- Ensure Domestic Abuse is talked about in marriage preparation and other aspects of church life.
- Review teaching/preaching themes and methods – do they cultivate freedom or fear?
- Create and maintain a healthy dialogue with parents and carers regarding how safety concerns will be responded to.
- Listen to children and liaise with your safeguarding coordinator lead if you have any concerns.



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### Safer Places – Safer Ministries

- Be aware of the signs and indicators, look and listen and when appropriate ACT!
- Educate our children and young people on the difference between healthy and unhealthy relationships.
- Model positive relationships, create opportunities for concerns to be shared and heard.
- Advocate, ask what they would want to happen.



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### What can you or your church do in response?

- **Operation Encompass**
- **Domestic Abuse Outreach Services** for expert advice, support for survivor and children, risk assessing, safety planning, home modifications etc. Remember risk of harm significantly increases at point of separation.
- **The Freedom Programme** [www.freedomprogramme.co.uk/](http://www.freedomprogramme.co.uk/)
- **Provide safe spaces** eg. Locker to safely store documents, provide access to phone or computer.
- **Apps** eg. Hollie Guard and Bright Sky
- **"Ask for AN"** Pharmacies are equipped to respond



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### National Helplines

- <https://www.womensaid.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/A-Perfect-Storm-August-2020-1.pdf>
- National Domestic Violence Helpline: 08082000247
- Respect Men's Advice Line: 0808 801 0327
- Respect Helpline for Perpetrators: 0808 802 4040



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### Review of learning objectives:

By the end of this course you should:

- Have a clear understanding of domestic abuse and who is affected by it, having explored power dynamics, myths, perceptions, current research and statistics.
- Have a sound understand domestic abuse within the context of its impact upon children; exploring signs and indicators of domestic abuse using case studies and scenarios.
- Have had the opportunity to explore and reflect upon relevant theology, and to identify ways that the Church might influence perceptions and be a catalyst for change.
- Have increased insight into strategies and support available for those facing domestic abuse and having explored what safer cultures might look like, with opportunities to develop your own action plan.



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### Any final questions?



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We offer a complete safeguarding solution

- DBS Service
- Training
- Policy and Guidance
- Consultancy
- helpline



Guide to services  
Your complete  
safeguarding toolkit

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If there's one thing I've learnt...



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Your feedback is important to us!



Please complete the online feedback form which will be emailed to you.

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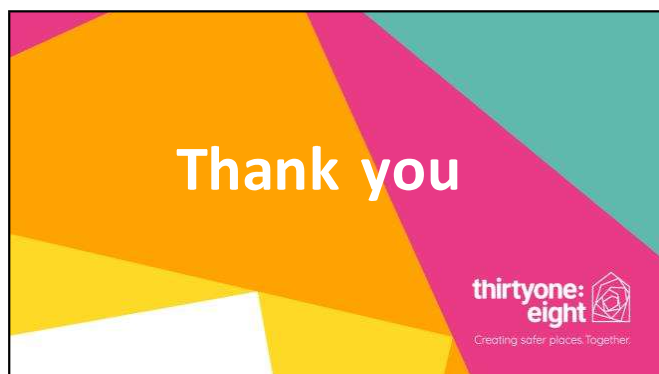
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