

## Kent & Medway Domestic Abuse & Additional Barriers Framework



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## 1. Objectives

To provide effective multiagency support to clients who present with a domestic abuse need (victim or abusive party) with an additional barrier.

To reach clients who experience additional barriers and domestic abuse that are not currently receiving holistic support.

## 2. Overview and Purpose

The aim is to improve joint and multi-agency working between services and provide a way for specialist support to reach the client even if they are not able to engage in direct support.

Organisations signed up to this should also be signatories of the Kent and Medway Information Sharing Agreement. Information sharing about clients and their support needs is vital to joint working and having that positive impact on clients. This includes information about what may make it easier or harder for a client to engage.

There will be clear directions of support for those who disclose using abusive behaviours.

The Framework is presented in two formats: **Process for support** (section 4), and **The Quadrant Model** (section 5).

The Framework provides clarity to clients and professionals about joint working for cases where clients are experiencing domestic abuse and a dual complexity.

## 3. Participating Agencies

Agencies who work in a homelessness, drug and alcohol, mental health or domestic abuse capacity will be invited to sign up to the framework.

There may be other professionals invited to multi-agency meetings who should be aware of this protocol. They include: Housing Options, Adult Social Care, Children's Social Care, Probation Services, Police, Frequent Flyer Teams (acute hospitals), CAFCASS, Homeless Safeguarding Teams at Hospitals, Drug and Alcohol Teams at hospitals (QEQM and Darent Valley), Primary Care.



## 4. Process for Support



## 5. Quadrant Model of Support

The Quadrant Model is designed to identify the best way to work with clients experiencing domestic abuse alongside mental health, drug and/or alcohol or homelessness support needs.

The vertical axis describes a person's ability or want to currently engage with domestic abuse services. The horizontal axis describes a person's ability or want to currently engage with those dual complexity/ additional barrier services.

There are two versions of the quadrant model – one for use by professionals, one for use with clients when discussing prospective support.

The quadrant model should be used to inform referral into other agencies and also discussed at the resulting multi-agency meeting to agree primary worker.

The client's view should be used and listened to when discussing process for support and primary worker.

How a person engages with services will be a changing dynamic and how they want or are able to engage will move around the quadrant. A person-centred approach will be needed to identify and understand the best way to work with someone. Reviews of the Quadrant Model will be useful to informing this.



Where a client does not want or is not able to engage, where there is concern around risk because of reduced or non-engagement or where there are issues around multi-agency working then a referral can be made into the Co-occurring Conditions Guidance Panel.

#### 5.1 Quadrant model for professionals:





#### 5.2 Quadrant model for work with clients:





## 6. When clients disclose they are using abusive behaviours

If a client discusses behaviour identified as being abusive then the professional should maintain boundaries in relation to purpose of appointment and role. They should address the issue in a respectful and direct way, maintaining boundaries around what is acceptable behaviour in a relationship. Where the client is seeking support around their behaviour then referrals or signposting to Interventions Alliance, Respect, CDAP can be made.

# 7. Supporting clients with alcohol related cognitive impairments (ARBD/ARBI)

If there is concern around a potential cognitive impairment due to Alcohol Related Brain Damage/Injury impacting a client's understanding, then a checklist of red flags can be completed and assessments undertaken to establish whether there is any frontal lobe damage and ensure that the client is supported in an appropriate way.

Cognitive:	Behavioural:	Physical:
Memory loss	Non-engagement with	Frequent falls
Poor processing of information	professionals	Traumatic head injuries
Depression and Irritability	Consistently not attending	Damage to liver
Poor judgement and loss of	appointments	Damage to stomach
inhibition	Physical and/or verbal aggression	Damage to pancreas
Language		Pins and needles Numbness
Erratic behaviours		Burning sensation
Poor concentration		Poor temperature control
Poor decision making		Muscle weakness
Confabulation		Disturbed sleep patterns

### 8. Evaluation of the Framework

Recommended evaluation of the Framework is:

- Dip case studies after 6 months and 12 months
- Consult staff
  - After 3 months assess and use awareness via a form
  - After 6 months re-assess
  - After 12 months assess awareness and use of new staff to see if embedded in induction



## 9. Appendices

