

RIGHTS of
WOMEN

helping women through the law

**labyrinth
project**

Domestic Abuse Injunctions

This legal guide will give you information about the protective orders available to you through the criminal courts and Family Court.

If you are experiencing or have experienced domestic abuse, there are a number of ways the law can protect you. This legal guide will give you information about the protective orders available to you through the criminal courts and Family Court. Rights of Women publishes a number of other legal guides that may be useful. For further information about these contact us or visit our website at www.rightsofwomen.org.uk

In an emergency

In an emergency you can contact the police for help by dialling 999 or using the textphone service on 18000. The police may attend the location to protect you from further abuse or violence and they may arrest the person responsible. See [Reporting an offence to the police: a guide to criminal investigations](#) for more information.

For other support that might be available see **Useful contacts** at the end of this guide.

What is domestic abuse?

Domestic abuse is defined as behaviour between two people who are both aged 16 or over that is abusive. The two people must be:

- married, or were married
- civil partners, or were civil partners
- have agreed or had previously agreed to marry or enter a civil partnership
- are or were in an intimate personal relationship
- are related to each other
- both have parental responsibility or are parents of the same child

Behaviour is abusive if it consists of any of the following:

- physical or sexual abuse
- violent or threatening behaviour
- controlling or coercive behaviour
- economic abuse
- psychological, emotional or other abuse

It does not matter whether the behaviour was a single incident or a pattern of behaviour over time.

Who is affected by domestic abuse?

Most domestic abuse is directed by men against women, but it can and does occur in same-sex relationships, and in a small minority of cases, by women against men. Although we refer here to the abuser as 'he' we recognise that this is not always the case.

Domestic abuse affects women from all ages and backgrounds, regardless of economic or social status, sexuality, race, religion or immigration status. The law of England and Wales should protect all women from violence. This means that you can go to the Family Court for help regardless of your immigration status.

What is an injunction?

An **injunction** is a court order that prevents someone from doing something. There are several types of injunctions that can be used to protect someone from domestic abuse. The criminal courts can make orders that only the police or Crown Prosecution Service can apply for. The most common criminal law injunctions are restraining orders, domestic violence protection orders and stalking protection orders.

The Family Court can also make injunctions to protect victims of domestic abuse. You can apply yourself. The most common family law injunctions are non-molestation orders, occupation orders, forced marriage protection orders and female genital mutilation protection orders.

Domestic abuse and criminal offences

Domestic abuse can involve a range of criminal offences. Controlling and coercive behaviour is a criminal offence. For more information about controlling and coercive behaviour, see [Coercive control and the law](#).

Some of the other offences that might be committed include assault, sexual assault, rape, harassment, stalking, making threats to kill, kidnap, theft and criminal damage. It is the responsibility of the police and prosecution to decide what criminal offence has been committed.

The key points to note about the criminal justice system are:

- The [Code of Practice for Victims of Crime](#) also known as the **Victims' Code** outlines your entitlements as the victim of a crime. It sets out the duties that organisations such as the police and Crown Prosecution Service have towards you.
- After you report to the police, it is the role of the police to investigate and gather the evidence. The police may ask you to provide them with evidence.
- The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) are lawyers who represent the Crown (the state). They bring prosecutions to court. They do not represent the victim of the crime but instead present the case on behalf of the Crown.
- The decision on whether to take the

abuser to court and how your case is presented is made by the CPS and the police, they do not have to follow your wishes.

- The abuser is called the suspect or defendant. You are called the complainant.
- The CPS lawyers represent the Crown. The defendant will have his own lawyers.
- You are a witness in the case and will not have a lawyer representing you.
- Criminal proceedings are held in public. This means that your friends and family can attend court with you, and the defendant's friends and family can also attend.
- The defendant can choose to plead guilty (admit the offence) or not guilty (deny the offence). If he pleads not guilty then the case will go to trial for the court to decide if he is guilty.
- At trial, the judge or jury will find the defendant guilty of the criminal offence if there is enough evidence to prove that he did it beyond reasonable doubt. This means they must be sure he did it.
- If the court finds the defendant guilty or he pleads guilty, the court will go on to sentence him. This can include sending him to prison.
- You may be able to claim Criminal Injuries Compensation. See [Criminal injuries compensation](#) for further information.

For more information on the criminal justice process see our guides [Reporting an offence to the police: a guide to criminal investigations](#) and [From charge to trial: a guide to criminal proceedings](#).

Domestic violence protection notices (DVPNs) and domestic violence protection orders (DVPOs)

A **domestic violence protection notice (DVPN)** is a notice the police can issue against an abuser when they have reasonable grounds to believe that there has been violence or a threat of violence and the DVPN is necessary to protect you from violence or the threat of violence.

The DVPN will have conditions in it that the abuser must follow such as not coming to your home, not contacting you or not threatening you. The DVPN will last for 48 hours and within that time the police must apply to the court for a domestic violence protection order.

A **domestic violence protection order (DVPO)** will have the same conditions as the DVPN issued by the police. The police make the application to a magistrates' court and the court will make the DVPO if:

- the court is satisfied it is more likely than not that the abuser has been violent or has threatened violence towards you and
- the DVPO is necessary to protect you from the violence or threat of violence

A DVPO can last between 14 to 28 days. During that time, you can seek advice about what other options are available to protect you such as an order from the Family Court explained later in this guide.

DVPNs and DVPOs can only be made against people who are **associated**. See **Associated persons** below for an explanation of who associated persons are.

Breaching a court order is when someone does something that the order forbids them

from doing. Breach of a DVPN or DPVO is not a criminal offence, but the police can arrest him and take him to court. The court will treat the breach as a contempt of court.

Restraining orders

A **restraining order** is a court order made in the criminal court that prohibits the abuser from doing certain things such as contacting you or going to your home or place of work. A restraining order can last as long as the court believes is necessary or indefinitely. Indefinitely means there is no end date on the order.

The Crown Court or magistrates' court can make a restraining order. Whether the court finds the defendant guilty or not guilty, the CPS can apply to the court for a restraining order. The court can make the order if the judge is satisfied it is necessary to protect you from harassment or the fear of violence.

If you are the victim in an ongoing criminal case, you can speak to the officer in charge, victim support worker or domestic abuse support worker about what conditions you would like in a restraining order.

Breaching a court order is when someone does something that the order forbids them from doing. Breach of a restraining order is a criminal offence. If the abuser has done something forbidden in the restraining order, you can contact the police and ask them to investigate the criminal offence.

Stalking protection orders

A **stalking protection order (SPO)** is a court order that can prevent a person from doing specific things associated with stalking, for example, from coming within a certain distance of your home or place of work. It can also require an

abuser to do certain things, for example, provide the police with access to their mobile phones.

The police are responsible for applying to a magistrates' court for the order. They should consider whether to apply for an SPO in every stalking case and apply for an order if they believe:

- the abuser has carried out acts associated with stalking (the victim of those acts may be someone else)
- the abuser poses a risk of stalking to you and
- there is reasonable cause to believe the order is necessary to protect you from the risk of stalking

Before applying for an order, the police must assess the risk posed by the abuser and consider what conditions to ask for in the order. They should speak to you about this.

The court will make the order if satisfied that:

- the abuser has carried out acts associated with stalking (the victim of those acts may be someone else)
- the abuser poses a risk of stalking to you and
- the order is necessary to protect you from the risk of stalking

SPOs must last for at least 2 years but can last indefinitely. This means they can last as long as the court believes is necessary.

For more support in relation to stalking, see **Useful contacts** at the end of this guide.

Domestic abuse and protection in the Family Court

If you do not want to report the abuse to the police or have already done so and they have taken no action, it is possible to ask the Family Court to make an order that protects you from the abuser.

There are four types of order you can apply for in the Family Court to protect yourself from domestic abuse:

- a non-molestation order to prevent someone from being violent, threatening violence, harassing or intimidating you
- an occupation order to exclude someone from the family home
- a forced marriage protection order (FMPO) to protect you from forced marriage or the risk of forced marriage
- a female genital mutilation protection order (FGMPO) to protect you or a child against female genital mutilation

If you are worried about forced marriage or female genital mutilation, it may be possible to apply for a non-molestation order if the conditions are met but it may be better to apply for an order designed to protect against these behaviours. For more information about FMPOs and FGMPOs, see [Forced marriage and the law](#) and [Female genital mutilation and the law](#).

Non-molestation orders

A **non-molestation order** is a Family Court order that can protect you and any relevant child from domestic abuse.

You can apply for a non-molestation order even if you still want to (or have to) live with the abuser. If you apply for a non-molestation order you will be called the applicant. The abuser will be called the respondent.

Examples of what a non-molestation order might include:

- the respondent must not be violent, threaten violence, intimidate, pester or harass you
- the respondent must not contact you

by telephone, email, social media or in person

- the respondent must not attend or contact your place of work for any reason

Only people who are associated persons can apply for a non-molestation order. See **Associated persons** below for more information.

When deciding whether to grant a non-molestation order the court will consider all of your circumstances, including the need to secure the health, safety and well-being of you and any children. You need to show the court how your health, safety or well-being or that of your children would be at risk if you are not granted the order. You will do this in your witness statement. See **Witness statements** below for information about your witness statement.

If you own your home or the tenancy to your home in your sole name, and you are not married to the respondent and the respondent has no legal entitlement to your home then the non-molestation order can also stop him from coming to your home. If the respondent does have a right to live in your home with you and you want to remove him, then you need to apply for an occupation order. You should do this as well as applying for a non-molestation order.

Occupation orders

An **occupation order** is a Family Court order that deals with who lives in the family home. If you apply for an occupation order you will be the applicant. The abuser will be the respondent.

An occupation order can:

- order the respondent to move out of the home or to stay away from the home
- order the respondent to keep a certain distance away from the home

- order the respondent to stay in certain parts of the home at certain times (for example it can order him to sleep in a different bedroom)
- order the respondent to allow you back into the home if he has locked you out
- order him to continue to pay the mortgage, rent or bills

Only people who are associated persons can apply for an occupation order. See **Associated persons** below for more information.

When deciding whether to grant an occupation order the court will consider a number of factors including:

- the housing needs and resources of you, the respondent and any children
- the financial resources of you and the respondent
- the effect any order, or not making an order, will have on you, the respondent and any children
- your behaviour and the respondent's behaviour, including any domestic abuse you have experienced

The court may also look at the harm that you and any children might suffer if the court does not grant the order and the harm that the respondent and any children might suffer if they do grant it.

How long the order will last depends on your legal entitlement and the respondent's legal entitlement to the home. If you are entitled to live in the home because your name is on the deeds or tenancy or you are married to or in a civil partnership with the respondent, the court can make the order for as long as they believe is necessary.

If you are not legally entitled to live in the property, you can still apply for an occupation order. In this situation, the court

can only grant the occupation order initially for 6 or 12 months.

The court can make both a non-molestation order and an occupation order at the same time if appropriate.

Associated persons

You can apply for a non-molestation or occupation order if you and the respondent are **associated persons**. This means you have a particular relationship with each other. Associated persons are people who have one of the following relationships with each other:

- are or were ever married or engaged to be married
- are or were ever in a civil partnership or had agreed to form a civil partnership
- are or were living together (this includes same-sex and opposite-sex couples)
- live or have lived in the same household, for example as a flat share (but not as a tenant, boarder, lodger or employee)
- are relatives, including parents, children, grandparents, grandchildren, siblings, uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews or first cousins (whether by blood, marriage, civil partnership or cohabitation)
- have a child together
- have or had parental responsibility for the same child
- are parties to the same family proceedings for the same child
- are or were in an intimate personal relationship of significant duration

If you and the respondent do not have one of these relationships, you are not associated persons. You cannot apply for a non-molestation order or occupation order, but you may still be able to obtain protection from harassment. See

Harassment below.

You may be able to ask the court to transfer a tenancy into your name at the same time as applying for an occupation order. See [Applying for a transfer of tenancy](#) for more information.

Protection for children

Non-molestation orders can protect you and any relevant child. A **relevant child** is any child under 18:

- who is living or might be expected to live with you or the respondent
- who is the subject of a Family Court case linked to an application for a non-molestation order
- whose interests the court thinks relevant

If you have a child who is over 18, or another adult family member who needs protection, they can make their own application for an injunction.

If you are only seeking protection for your children and not for yourself, you may want to apply for an order specific to children such as a **prohibited steps order** rather than a non-molestation order. This is an order that prohibits a parent from doing something in relation to the child, for example, it might prohibit a parent from removing a child from school. For more information about orders specific to children, see [Children and the law: when parents separate](#).

Children aged 16 or 17 can apply for a non-molestation order but must be helped by someone aged 18 or over called a litigation friend. A **litigation friend** is someone that helps the child to make the application and could be a parent, family member or close friend.

Children aged under 16 can also apply for a non-molestation order with the support of

a litigation friend. If you are under 16 years old, you also need to ask the court for permission to make the application for a non-molestation order and make your application in the High Court. The court will give permission if satisfied that you understand what you are applying for and the impact the order will have.

It is likely that children applying for non-molestation orders will be eligible for legal aid and should speak to a legal aid solicitor before taking any steps.

The application process

You can get support applying for a non-molestation order or occupation order from [FLOWS](#). FLOWS can help you create the documents necessary to apply for an order. FLOWS will also help you send the application to the court. For more information see **Useful contacts**.

You can make an application for a non-molestation order or an occupation order at the Family Court. You can find your nearest Family Court here: www.gov.uk/find-court-tribunal.

There is no court fee to apply for a non-molestation order or occupation order.

It is the same form for a non-molestation order or occupation order. If you are applying for both orders, you can use one form to apply for both. The application form is an **FL401**.

You will be the **applicant** and the abuser will be the **respondent**.

If you do not want to use the online support offered by [FLOWS](#), you can get a paper copy of the form from any court or you can download the form from the [Ministry of Justice's website](#).

Witness statements

You must always prepare a witness statement when applying for a non-molestation order or occupation order. It is your opportunity to set out in full what has happened, the orders you are asking for and why you need them.

For information about what a witness statement should look like, see [A guide to preparing witness statements for the Family Court](#). You must write the witness statement in the first person. This means you should write it as if you were speaking directly to the judge, for example, "I was in a relationship with James for one year before we moved in together."

You should include the following information in your witness statement:

- the name of the respondent and your relationship with him
- the names and ages of any relevant children
- when you first met the respondent and when your relationship started
- if you live with the respondent, when you started living together and what the arrangements are for the family home, for example, if you have a joint tenancy or who owns the home
- if you are married or in a civil partnership, the date of the marriage or registration of the civil partnership
- if you are separated, the date you separated and when you stopped living together if relevant
- when the abuse started and a description of the abuse (see below)
- the impact of the abuse on you and the children
- why you have applied for the orders you are seeking
- what orders you want, what conditions you would like and why

You should also include the following information in your witness statement if you are applying for an occupation order:

- why you (and any children) need to live in the home and whether you have anywhere else to go
- whether the respondent has anywhere else to go, for example, a friend's or family member's home, or whether they can afford to pay for temporary accommodation
- details of your financial position, including details of your income, outgoings such as rent and bills, and savings
- details of the respondent's financial position as best as you know
- whether you or the respondent can afford to move elsewhere
- what harm you and any children may suffer if the court does not make the occupation order
- what harm the respondent and any children will suffer if the occupation order is made, for example, what would be the effect if he was forced to leave the home
- if you are asking for orders in relation to rent or bills, why you need them and what might happen if you do not get these orders

When describing the respondent's abusive behaviour, you should:

- try to describe the behaviour in date order starting with the earliest and always including the most recent abusive behaviour
- try to explain what happened, for example, rather than saying "he was violent and I called the police", set out when it happened, where you were, what he physically did, how you called the police, what the police response was and whether you had any injuries
- try to place events in time even if you cannot remember the exact dates, try to give an estimate for example the

month or time of year or while you were pregnant

- try to describe controlling and coercive behaviour as a pattern of behaviour giving examples, how often it was happening and how it affected you
- include information about going to the doctor, calling the police, contacting social services, going to a refuge, speaking to the children school or sought help from anyone else
- include information about criminal convictions or arrests for offences against you, other partners, or the children and if the respondent is currently on bail, the bail conditions
- describe the impact the abuse has had on you and the children physically, emotionally, psychologically and financially

If you are applying for an order without notice (see **Urgent applications** below) you should also explain why you need the order urgently and without telling the respondent. For example, you may explain one of the following:

- you may believe the respondent will be abusive if you had to tell him about your intention to get an order before you have one in place
- if the order is not in place before the respondent knows, you will be too scared to apply for an order at all
- you have tried to tell the respondent you are applying for an order and he has avoided receiving the court papers

You must confirm that everything you say in your witness statement is true by including the following sentence at the end of your witness statement:

I believe that the facts stated in this statement are true.

If you lie or write something in the statement you know is not true, then you may be committing a criminal offence.

Remember to sign and date the end of your statement.

Supporting evidence

If you have other evidence to support what you have written in your witness statement, you can attach this to your witness statement as an exhibit. For example:

- letters or emails
- messages such as on WhatsApp or social media
- photographs
- medical notes or letters
- social work assessments

For information on how to add exhibits, see [A guide to preparing witness statements for the Family Court](#).

If there are witnesses who have seen the abuse, you can ask them to produce a witness statement too and include it in your application. They should follow the same rules about witness statements as you do.

If you do not have time to get some of your supporting evidence before making an urgent application to the court, you can explain in your witness statement that you can provide this evidence in the future if the court would find it helpful.

Hearings

You will have to attend at least one and possibly more court hearings when you apply for a non-molestation order or occupation order.

If you make a without notice application (see **Urgent applications** below) there will be a hearing without the respondent when the judge will decide whether to grant the

without notice order. The court must give the respondent an opportunity to attend court and tell the judge what they think about the application. This is often called a **return hearing**.

Many applications only ever have one or two hearings. If the respondent contests the application and there needs to be a final hearing, the court will give you the date for when this will happen. At the final hearing, the judge will hear evidence from you, the respondent, and any other witnesses. They will then decide what the final order should be.

The judge may ask the respondent to produce a witness statement and any evidence in response to what you have written. The respondent or his solicitors must give you a copy of this.

You should attend all of the hearings. For information about attending court and measures to help you feel safer at court see [Preparing for court hearings and safety in the Family Court](#).

Urgent applications

If you need an injunction urgently or are scared that the respondent will cause you further harm if he is aware you are going to court, you can make your application **without notice** to him. You may hear lawyers call this an **ex parte** application. It means that the court can consider your application without the respondent being present. The court will have to be persuaded that there are good reasons to make the order urgently so you will need to explain this in your witness statement.

Remember that even if you make an application without notice, there will be a further hearing. The court will give the respondent the chance to say what he thinks at this hearing. The respondent must also be given a copy of all of the court papers.

Serving the orders

You are responsible for **serving the order** on the respondent. This means giving him a copy. It is sometimes called **service**. If you have a solicitor, they will arrange service. The respondent must be given a copy of all of the court papers including the application form, your witness statement and the order made by the court at the without notice hearing.

The best way to serve the court papers is using a process server or through the court, by the court bailiff. A **process server** is a person whose job it is to serve documents on people. They will charge a fee. If you are receiving legal aid, you will not have to pay for a process server. Your solicitor will make the arrangements and tell you when the respondent has been served.

If you do not have a solicitor, you can ask the court to arrange for the court bailiff to serve the papers. You can ask the court how long this will take. If it is going to take too long, then you can contact a process server if you can afford to pay for one and they will try to serve the court papers on the same day the order is made.

If you cannot afford a process server and the court bailiff service will be too slow, anyone else you can find to serve the court papers can do so but they will have to give you a statement of service using form FL415. This form is available online here: www.gov.uk/government/publications/form-fl415-statement-of-service. You must not serve the papers yourself.

If you cannot find any way of serving the papers, you can ask the court for permission to serve the papers in a different way, for example, by email.

The respondent must know there is an order in place to be responsible for breaching any part of it. You are only protected once he is aware of the order.

The person who served the respondent should provide you with a statement of service. A copy of the order and statement of service should also be sent to your local police station. If you do not have a lawyer you can ask the court to do this for you.

What if the order is ignored or not followed?

If the respondent breaches the injunction you will need to enforce the injunction. This means asking the courts to take further action.

Enforcing a non-molestation order

If the respondent has breached your non-molestation order you can enforce it by either:

- reporting his behaviour to the police and asking the police to investigate the breach, or
- applying to the Family Court that made the order for the respondent to be punished

Breaching a non-molestation order is a criminal offence. The criminal courts have a range of sentencing options available to them. If you report to the police, they will need to see copy of the order and proof of service. The maximum sentence is 5 years imprisonment and a fine. For information about reporting to the police see [Reporting an offence to the police: a guide to criminal investigations](#).

If you do not want to go to the police, you can ask the Family Court to punish the respondent. You have to make an application to the Family Court and the responsibility is on you to prove the order was breached in the way you say it was. If possible, speak to a solicitor before doing this.

The Family Court has the power to send

someone to prison, fine them or give them a suspended sentence of imprisonment for breaching a court order. The Family Court does not have the full range of sentencing powers that criminal courts have.

Enforcing an occupation order

Breach of an occupation order is not a criminal offence. This means a breach can only be enforced in the Family Court.

If you have an occupation order, the process for enforcing the order varies depending on whether the court has attached a power of arrest to the order. A power of arrest allows police officers to arrest the respondent for breaching the order.

Powers of arrest can be attached to occupation orders if the court is satisfied that the respondent has used or threatened violence against you. If you are applying for an occupation order, you can ask the court to add the power of arrest at the time you apply.

If the respondent breaches any part of your occupation order and there is a power of arrest attached to it, you can report the breach directly to the police. The police can arrest him and take him to the Family Court that made the order to be punished. The Family Court may hear evidence about the breach and deal with the respondent at once, or the court may adjourn the hearing to another day. The court must be sure that the breach occurred. The police may be able to provide the evidence if they saw the respondent breach the order. If they did not see the breach, you are responsible for providing the evidence to the court.

If your occupation order does not have a power of arrest attached, you can still apply to the court that made the order to have the respondent punished, if he has breached any part of the order.

A respondent who is found by the court to have breached the order may be committed to prison, fined, or be given a suspended sentence of imprisonment.

If possible, seek legal advice before making an application to the court.

Harassment

If you are not associated to the abuser (see **Associated persons** above) then you may still be able to obtain protection if you are suffering harassment or being put in fear of violence.

The Protection from Harassment Act 1997 makes it a criminal offence to harass someone or make them fear violence will be used against them.

You can also apply for an injunction against the person harassing you or making you fear violence. You can also claim damages (financial compensation) from him. For further information see **Harassment and the law**.

Funding for legal support

If you wish to instruct a solicitor or a barrister to represent you, they will have to be paid. You may be eligible for legal aid to cover the cost of your lawyer. See **A guide to family law legal aid** for further information.

FLOWS can help you work out whether you are eligible for legal aid and help you to find a solicitor if necessary. See **Useful contacts** for more information.

Useful contacts

Legal advice and support

FLAWS (for advice and support on applying for non-molestation or occupation orders)

www.flaws.org.uk

LawWorks Clinic Network

www.lawworks.org.uk

Law Centres Network

www.lawcentres.org.uk

Advocate

www.weareadvocate.org.uk

Support Through Court

www.supportthroughcourt.org

Domestic abuse

Police (emergency)

999

National domestic abuse helpline

www.nationaldahelpline.org.uk

Rape Crisis

www.rapecrisis.org.uk

National Stalking Helpline

www.suzylamplugh.org

Galop (for LGBT+ people)

www.galop.org.uk

FORWARD (for advice and support on FGM)

www.forwarduk.org.uk

Respond (for people with learning difficulties affected by abuse or trauma)

www.respond.org.uk

DeafHope (for deaf people affected by abuse)

www.deaf-hope.org

Other related issues

Shelter (advice on housing and homelessness)

www.shelter.org.uk

Disability Law Service (advice for people with disabled people)

www.dls.org.uk

MIND (support for people experiencing mental health problems)

www.mind.org.uk

Samaritans

www.samaritans.org

For free, confidential, legal advice on family or criminal law, contact Rights of Women's legal advice lines.

National family law advice

Women who live in England and Wales in need of family law advice, call 020 7251 6577

London family law advice

Women who live or work in London in need of family law advice, call 020 7608 1137

Criminal law advice

Women who live in England and Wales in need of criminal law advice, call 020 7251 8887

You can find the opening times here: www.rightsofwomen.org.uk/get-advice

RIGHTS of
WOMEN
helping women through the law

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project**

The law is complex and may have changed since this guide was produced. This guide provides general information only for the law in England and Wales. You should seek up-to-date, independent legal advice. Rights of Women does not accept responsibility for any reliance placed on the legal information contained in this guide.

This guide has been developed as part of the Labyrinth Project, which is contributing to system change for women by building capacity and forging stronger networks of support and shared learning locally and nationally. You can learn more about the project here: www.solacewomensaid.org/our-partnerships/labyrinth-project and access more resources developed through the project here: www.womancentre.co.uk

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