

01 Introduction

There isn't one specific crime of honour-based abuse. It is where the abuse is done in the name of 'so called honour'. It can involve a range of crimes and behaviours, such as:

- forced marriage
- domestic abuse (physical, sexual, psychological, emotional or financial)
- sexual harassment and sexual violence (rape and sexual assault or the threat of)
- threats to kill, physical and emotional violence and murder.

02 Legislation

"HBA is an incident or crime involving violence, threats of violence, intimidation, coercion or abuse (including psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional abuse) which has or may have been committed to protect or defend the honour of an individual, family and/or community for alleged or perceived breaches of the family and/or community's code of behaviour."

07 Additional resources and information

Crown Prosecution Service
Guidance
[So-Called Honour-Based Abuse | The Crown Prosecution Service \(cps.gov.uk\)](https://www.cps.gov.uk/so-called-honour-based-abuse)

06 What to do?

- Call 999 or 101 in an emergency or call:
- Hestia - Slough Abuse Domestic Service on 01753 477352
 - Karma Nirvana on 0800 5666 247

05 Recommendations

If an adult or child is in immediate danger call 999. If you are worried about an adult with additional care and support needs, please contact Adult Social Care on 01753 475111. If you are concerned about a child, please call 01753 875362. Outside of office hours please ring 01344 351999 for concerns about adults and children. Complete an initial risk assessment using the DASH. Refer high risk cases to MARAC. Encourage anyone affected by HBA to access specialist support available. See the Slough Domestic Abuse Policy, Slough MARAC Policy and local supporting pathways.

03 What does HBA look like?

HBA is often hidden within the family, but you may see signs such as:

- acting withdrawn or upset
- bruising or other unexplained physical injury
- depression, self-harming or attempted suicide
- unexplained absence or poor performance at school or work
- their movements at home are strictly controlled
- not being able to talk to anyone alone (GP, teachers)
- family rows, domestic abuse
- running away from home
- a family history of relatives going missing.

04 Signs, indicators, and examples

- Pressure to go or move abroad.
- Not being allowed to access education.
- Being kept at home with no freedom.
- Not allowed to use the telephone, internet, or have access to important documents like your passport or birth certificate.
- Isolation from friends and members of your own family.
- Pressure to marry someone against the wishes of the person.

