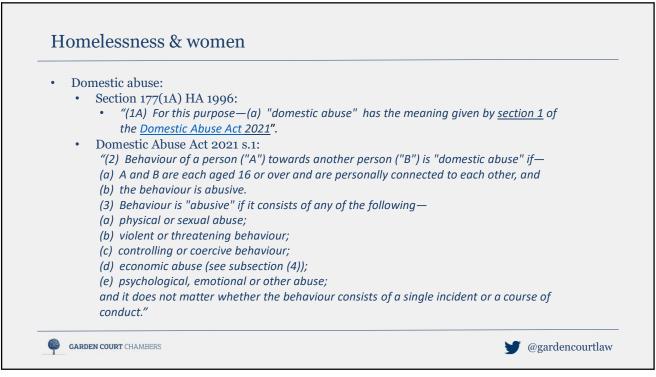
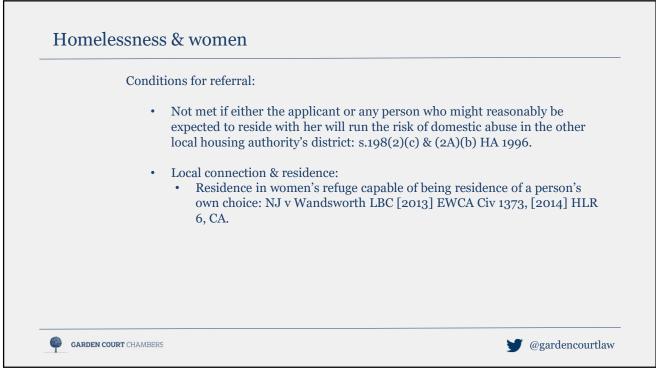


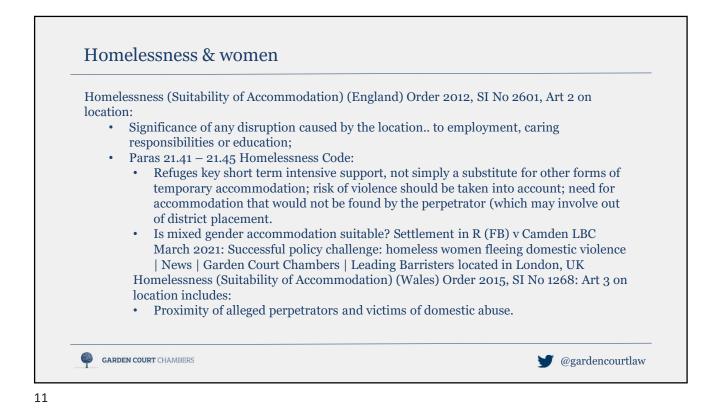
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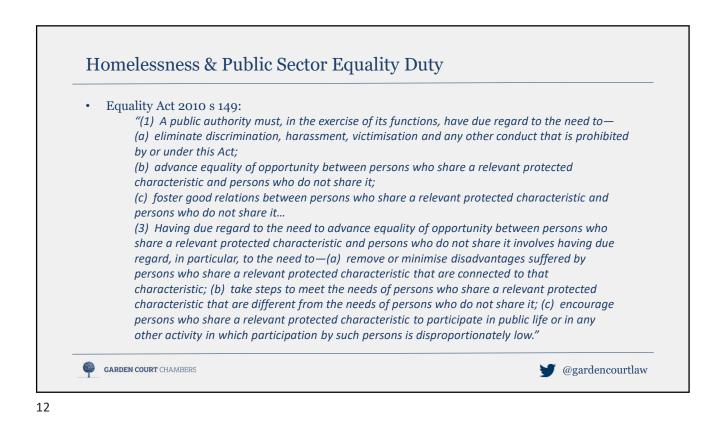
•	Chapter 21 Homelessness Code <i>Domestic Abuse</i>
•	 Moran v Manchester City Council [2009] UKHL 36, [2009] 1 WLR 1506, HL: Refuges are not accommodation which it is reasonable to continue to occupy: "a refuge is not simply crisis intervention for a few nights. It is a safe haven in which to find peace and support. But it is not a place to live. There are rules which are necessary for the protection of residents but make it impossible to live a normal family life. It is a place to gather one's strength and one's thoughts and to decide what to do with one's life" Baroness Hale at [43].
•	Section 177(1) Housing Act 1996 (HA 1996): "It is not reasonable for a person to continue to occupy accommodation if it is probable that this will lead to violence or domestic abuse against him, or against—(a) a person who normally resides with him as a member of his family, or (b) any other person who might reasonably be expected to reside with him."
	• Bond v Leicester City Council [2001] EWCA Civ 1544, [2002] HLR 5, CA.

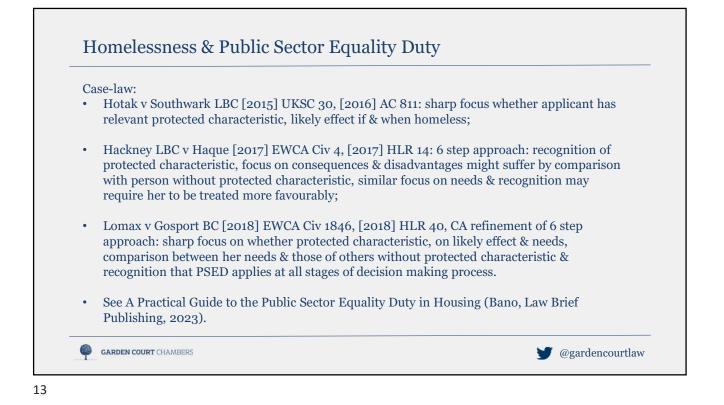


• Pi	riority need: s.189 HA 1996:
•	Pregnant woman or person with whom she resides or might reasonably be expected to reside;
•	Person with whom dependent children reside or might reasonably be expected to reside;
•	Person who is homeless as a result of that person being a victim of domestic abuse;
•	Person who is vulnerable:





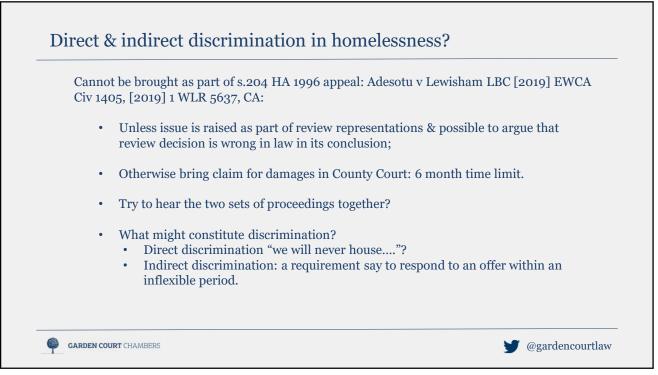






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Suit	ability of accommodation:
	Women at risk of domestic abuse likely to understand where they may be safe: SM v Waltham Forest (2020) November Legal Action p41, CLCC;
	Affordability: benefits cap has disproportionate effect on women (more likely to be single parents) R (SG) v SSWP [2015] UKSC 16, [2015] 1 WLR 1449, SC;
	Single sex accommodation: recognition of different needs.





Us	e of both PSED & indirect discrimination:
•	R (HA) v Ealing LBC [2015] EWHC 2375 (Admin):
	 Residence criteria indirectly discriminatory against women as more likely to be victims of domestic violence.
•	 R (TX) v Adur DC [2022] EWHC 3340 (Admin), [2023] HLR 17 Admin Ct: Lower band for applicants who lived outside area (but had local connection) indirectly discriminatory against women as more likely to be fleeing domestic abuse, disadvantage to those fleeing domestic abuse obvious & equally obvious that effect significantly more disadvantageous to women.
•	 R (AK) v Westminster City Council [2024] EWHC 769 (Admin): Westminster refused "reciprocal arrangement" that would have resulted in housing AK, whose child had been sexually abused by neighbour. Indirectly discriminatory because people who need to move borough to escape violence or crisis more likely to be women than men. No consideration of PSED.



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