

Type of Abuse	Non-Reportable	Requires Consideration	Reportable
DOMESTIC ABUSE Any incident of domestic abuse by people aged 16 or over who are personally connected. This can include physical or sexual abuse; violent or threatening behaviour; controlling or coercive behaviour; economic, psychological, or emotional abuse. For all situations involving allegations of domestic abuse completion of a Domestic Abuse Stalking and Harassment Risk Identification Checklist (DASH RIC) should be considered.	Low Risk No Impact	Medium Risk Some harm or risk of harm	High Risk Significant harm or risk of harm
	Lower-level concern where the threshold for a safeguarding enquiry may not be met at this stage. Incidents should be taken seriously, recorded, and monitored, with consideration given to escalation, patterns of behaviour and any indicators of coercion or control. Where there are a number of low- level concerns consideration should be given as to whether the threshold is met for a safeguarding enquiry due to increased risk.	Incidents at this level should be recorded, and internal policies and procedures followed. Consultation should be undertaken internally as well as through the South Tyneside Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures. www.southtynesidesafeguardingapp.co.uk Action should be taken to reduce risk and a discussed with the local adult social care service. Consideration should be given to patterns of behaviour, escalation, coercive or controlling behaviour, and the adult's ability to seek help or keep themselves safe. After the conversation, they may request you formally report the concern as a safeguarding.	Incidents at this level should be reported to Adult Social Care for consideration under safeguarding procedures. Consideration should also be given as to whether the police or other emergency services need to be contacted. Ensure whole family approaches if children or other adults may be impacted.
	Examples: • Adult has capacity, and there are no indicators of coercion, control or increased vulnerability identified • DASH RIC assessment has identified standard or lower risk • Robust assessment has been undertaken and links to domestic violence support services made • Contact with perpetrator has ceased, with no concerns this will be re-established (it should be noted that the end of a relationship or ceased contact can increase the risk of domestic abuse)	Examples: • Where there is abuse or risk of abuse relating to domestic violence and abuse and coercion and control, always consider raising a safeguarding concern	Examples: • Recurrent patterns of violent and coercive/controlling behaviour, including verbal/physical assault • Unexplained marks or injuries on several occasions, such as bruising, cuts, fractures • Sexual activity without valid consent. • Continues to reside with or have contact with the perpetrator • Escalation of concern for safety • Isolation from seeing friends and family or support services

	• One-off incident with no injury or harm experienced • Adequate protective factors in place		• Disengagement from domestic abuse and /or other support services • In constant fear of being abused • Denial of access to medical treatment or care • Stalking or harassment • Forced marriage/Female Genital Mutilation
Actions/Outcomes to consider at every stage	• Refer to Domestic Abuse Services for early intervention and support • Onward Referrals to support agencies • Consider whether the person is safe to be spoken to and whether contact could increase risk	• When children are present, ALWAYS make a Children's Social Care referral • Consider referral to Adult Social Care for assessment of need • Complete DASH risk assessment • Consider MARAC referral where risk is identified as high	RAISE SAFEGUARDING CONCERN Where there is an indication of a criminal offence, the police should be considered and contacted in line with local procedures. Immediate safety planning must be undertaken.