

7. Professionals to use the SSAB “[What to do if it’s not safeguarding](#)” guidance when required

This guidance can be used for multi-agency information gathering, case discussions, and action planning where it has been determined that an adult does not require an adult safeguarding enquiry under Section 42 the Care Act (2014)

About Kathleen (pseudonym)

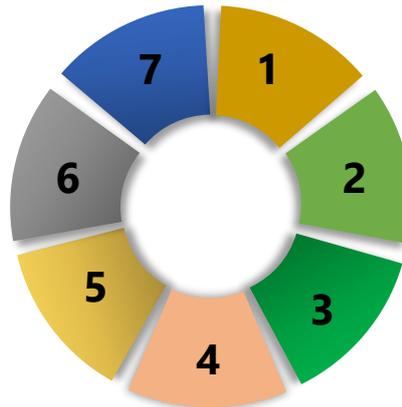
- Kathleen was 75 years old and her adult grandson lived with her.
- Kathleen had some long-term health conditions.
- Kathleen experienced domestic abuse from her grandson. There was also alleged domestic abuse between her grandson and his same-sex (ex) partner.

1. Professionals To Understand Impact of Domestic Abuse on Family Members

It is clear that the domestic abuse between her grandson and his (ex) same-sex partner led to Kathleen being also at risk (due to him living with her). Kathleen also expressed fear to professionals about this, but this wasn’t taken seriously.

6. Increase skill and confidence in completing DASH assessments in familial relationships and document conversations

- Practice completing DASH assessments with colleagues to increase confidence.
- Fully record in your files, when conversations about domestic abuse have taken place



2. Robust System To Identify When MARAC Referrals Overlooked

Professionals should escalate and follow up on high risk domestic abuse cases, as part of an improved robust system being put in place to identify when MARAC referrals are overlooked, (overseen by Somerset Domestic Abuse Board).

5. Professionals to complete DASH risk assessments whenever circumstances change

The risk identified by a DASH is only ever a “moment in time”, and should be repeated when circumstances have, or are likely to, change imminently which could increase risk to the victim of domestic abuse.

4. Professionals to ensure safe to close cases

Professionals should not close cases of domestic abuse victims, without engage with relevant partner agencies to advise them of this and ensure some safety plan can be put into place.

3. Agencies to understand impact of coercion on legal interventions

Professionals should always clarify the current status of any civil/criminal orders. Where a victim has applied to courts independently to remove an order, the impact of coercion on victims, and impact on level of risk they face, should be recognised.