



**Diogelu Gwent
Gwent Safeguarding**

Multi-Agency Practice Guidance for
Dealing with Cases of Domestic Abuse
to Safeguard Adults with Care and
Support Needs



**Ratified by Board
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**Protocols and Procedures
Group**

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1. INTRODUCTION

This document provides additional guidelines to assist Gwent Police, the Local Authorities and where appropriate Health services to work together to address the issues of Domestic Abuse where they affect adults with care and support needs.

Under the Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014 safeguarding concerns should be referred to local authority's social care departments as they have responsibility for agreeing that the Section 126 Duty to carry out enquiries are necessary. If Section 126 enquiries are required, the local authority can carry out the enquiries or require another more appropriate agency /service to carry out the enquiries on their behalf. e.g., if a crime has or appears to have been committed the Police will carry out a criminal investigation, other agencies/ services may contribute to the process to ensure that the Section 126 duties are met.

The principle of safe enquiry is core to working with those with needs for care and support who are victims of domestic violence/abuse. Local Authorities will need to consider the expressed views of the victim if it is qualified that they are making a capacitated decision and are not under duress. This may result in consent to share information with other agencies being withheld; in these circumstances there should be a consultation regarding the scenario only with the Police to inform the Designated Safeguarding Leads (DSL) risk assessment if it is believed a crime has been committed at the point the concern is reported.

The Adult at risk: Safeguarding duties apply to an adult who: has needs for care and support (whether or not the local authority is meeting any of those needs) and is experiencing, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; and as a result of those care and support needs is unable to protect themselves from either the risk of, or the experience of abuse or neglect.

[Working together to Safeguard People Guidance issued under the Social Services and Well-being \(Wales\) Act 2014](#):

Who may be considered for statutory and non-statutory enquiries?

This may include people with learning disabilities, mental health issues, older people, and people with a physical disability or impairment. It may also include adult victims of abusive care practices; neglect and self-neglect; domestic abuse; hate crime; female genital mutilation; forced marriage; modern slavery; trafficking and anti-social abuse behaviour. It may also include an individual who may be vulnerable as a consequence of their role as a carer to the adult at risk in relation to any of the above.

An adult's need for additional support to protect themselves may be increased when complicated by additional factors, such as, physical frailty or chronic illness, sensory impairment, challenging behaviour, drug or alcohol problems, social or emotional problems, poverty or homelessness and it is important to note that vulnerability can fluctuate.

Domestic violence and abuse definition

Domestic abuse is defined as any incident or pattern of incidents of physical or sexual abuse, violent or threatening behaviour, controlling or coercive behaviour, economic abuse, psychological, emotional or other abuse between those aged 16 and over and personally connected to each other. The act also recognises post-separation abuse through coercive and controlling behaviour. It no longer makes it a requirement for perpetrators and victims to either still be in a relationship or to still live together.

Controlling Behaviour

Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

Coercive behaviour

Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.

It is also important to remember that most research also suggests that domestic abuse occurs in all sections of society irrespective of race, culture, nationality, religion, sexuality, disability, age, class or educational level.

The definition includes incidents where extended family members may condone or share in the pattern of abuse e.g., forced marriage, female genital mutilation and crimes rationalized as punishing women for bringing 'dishonour' to the family.

Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 (offence of controlling or coercive behaviour in an intimate or family relationship) is amended as follows.

(2) In subsection (1)(b), after "personally connected" insert "(see subsection (6))".

(3) Omit subsection (2).

(4) For subsection (6) substitute—

(5) In subsection (7), for "subsection (6)" substitute "subsections (6) and (6A)".

(6) A and B are "personally connected" if any of the following applies —

(a) they are, or have been, married to each other;

(b) they are, or have been, civil partners of each other;

(c) they have agreed to marry one another (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);

(d) they have entered into a civil partnership agreement (whether or not the agreement has been terminated);

(e) they are, or have been, in an intimate personal relationship with each other;

(f) they each have, or there has been a time when they each have had, a parental relationship in relation to the same child (see subsection (6A));

(g) they are relatives.

(6A) For the purposes of subsection (6)(f) a person has a parental relationship in relation to a child if—

(a) the person is a parent of the child, or

(b) the person has parental responsibility for the child.”

Stalking and harassment in domestic abuse incidents

Stalking is a pattern of repeated, unwanted behaviour that causes victims to feel distressed or scared. It can be perpetrated by men or women. It is a recurring theme in many domestic homicides, and it is a high risk indicator.

Stalking often has a huge emotional impact on those it affects. It can lead to feelings of depression, anxiety and even post-traumatic stress disorder. It is a psychological as well as physical crime.

Stalking can be direct; by confrontation or by following the victim. It can also be conducted via phone, mail or on-line. It may be indirect; facilitated via third parties including family, associates and work contacts.

Domestic abuse investigations may include harassment-type offences and vice versa. Harassment can be a direct part of the domestic abuse or can occur due to the actions of people associated with the abuser.

Where stalking is apparent, it is vital that this is identified and appropriately dealt with. An enhanced safeguarding response allied to a prompt, robust and effective intervention with the perpetrator must take place.

The Police may consider imposing of stringent bail conditions where bail is granted. Police Investigators should ensure that the granting of a restraining order following conviction or acquittal at court is pursued by CPS prosecutors.

Victims of stalking and harassment in a domestic incident should be asked the additional 12 questions from the [S-DASH for Stalking and Harassment cases \(2009\)](#). This is to ensure an accurate risk assessment can be conducted and a full

understanding of the victim's circumstances be obtained in order to safeguard and intervene appropriately.

Advice for those who have engaged in stalking behaviour can be obtained by contacting the [National Stalking Clinic](#) on 020 8702 6104 or emailing NationalStalkingClinic@nhs.net. More information on these services and who can make referrals can be found online at [Advice and support for people who are victims of stalking](#) or on the National Stalking Helpline 0808 802 0300. Local information can be found here <https://www.gwentsafeguarding.org.uk/en/vawdasv/support-and-advice>

2. PURPOSE

This practice guide aims to identify effective joint working practices for all agencies when Domestic Abuse affects an adult at risk.

The purpose of this practice guide is to set out a minimum standard of service when an adult at risk requires some support to protect them from Domestic Abuse and to identify appropriate support networks.

3. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this practice guide are:

- a) To provide guidance to all agencies in referring cases of concern to appropriate service (see section 1.2). please refer to the Wales Safeguarding procedures
- b) To provide guidance that enables agencies to apply a consistent approach to sharing information.
- c) To set out a minimum standard of service for responding to adults at risk who may be in need of protection and other Support Services because of Domestic Abuse.
- d) To include the principles of Wellbeing as described in the Social Services and Wellbeing Act (Wales) 2014
- e) Coercive behaviour is an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim. Controlling behaviour is a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.

This practice guide recognises that:

- a) All agencies will always seek to act in the best interest of adults at risk with whom they are involved.
- b) All agencies are bound by a duty to protect the confidentiality of shared material. The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA 2018) provides a legal framework for lawful information sharing. However, this should not be a barrier to sharing information. Any decision made to share confidential information must have a lawful basis, be necessary and justified and proportionate with regard to the Human Rights Act (1998) (JAPAN principles Justified, Authorised, Proportionate, Auditable and Necessary). The Police will use the following acronym: PLAN – Proportionate, Legal, Accountable and Necessary.
- c) All agencies will use shared material only for the purposes for which it is disclosed and not for secondary reasons.
- d) It is important that adults at risk understand the reasons why their information might be shared and how the service will treat the sensitive and personal data it is given. Explain that every case is individual but, in general, the service does not need consent to share information where the adult or their children are at high risk of serious harm.

4. EFFECTS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE ON ADULTS WITH CARE AND SUPPORT NEEDS

It is important to recognise that adults with care and support needs may be the victims of Domestic Abuse themselves or be affected by it occurring within their household. This is likely to have a serious effect on their physical and mental well-being.

Research [Spotlight #2: Disabled people and domestic abuse | Safelives](#) has mainly been carried out with women, and findings include that being disabled strongly affects the nature, extent and impact of abuse. That it is especially acute where the abusive partner is also the carer, the carer has considerable power and control, and the victim relies on them. Although it is recognised that carers are sometimes under pressure this should not be used as mitigation for violence or abuse where there is power, and control identified over the adult.

Where adults at risk are victims of Domestic Abuse; they may need extra support to plan their future. The abuse or threat of abuse may continue after a victim has separated from the abuser. It is important to ensure that all adults at risk in this situation have appropriate support to enable them to maintain their personal safety.

Where domestic abuse is identified consideration should also be given to whether the perpetrator has any needs for care and support, disability or capacity issue which

may be contributing to the domestic violence or abuse episodes. This should assist practitioners to address the needs of the adult at risk within a domestic abuse or violence situation.

Consultation and advice can be sought from the multi-agency safeguarding hub.

5. POLICE RESPONSIBILITIES

Gwent Police will work with multi-agency partners to ensure the overriding priorities in dealing with all incidents of domestic abuse are:

- a) To protect the lives of adults and children who are at risk of domestic abuse.
- b) To ensure safeguarding and signposting to national and local support resources for victims of domestic abuse.
- c) To record all incidents of domestic abuse.
- d) To facilitate effective action against offenders so they can be held accountable through the criminal justice system.
- e) Domestic abuse is not a specific criminal offence. The term is used to describe a range of incidents occurring in particular circumstances where the victims can be of any gender and from any ethnic group as can the perpetrator. Gwent Police will respond to all victims of domestic abuse so they can receive the appropriate quality of service according to their individual needs. All allegations will be properly investigated, and the perpetrators held accountable through the criminal justice system.
- f) Consideration for a domestic abuse protection notice/order if the criteria is met.

Following a report of a domestic abuse incident, it is the responsibility of Gwent Police to share their concerns with partner agencies. Where the victim is identified as having care and support needs, those adults deemed at risk will be immediately referred via the multi-agency safeguarding hub.

A report will be made to the Local Authorities (See 1.2) in all cases where:

- It is believed that an adult at risk and/or associated children are suffering or are at risk of suffering significant harm
- It is believed that an adult at risk and/or children are in need of more support services

If there is any uncertainty regarding the need for a report, a consultation can be sought through the relevant Local Authority Social Services

Domestic Violence Protection Notices/Orders (DVPN) (DVPO)

These may be used following a domestic incident where there presents an ongoing risk of violence to the victim to provide short-term protection to the victim when arrest has not been made but positive action is required, or where an arrest has taken place, but the investigation is in progress. In Gwent the most preferred option is for a perpetrator to be arrested and investigate a criminal allegation. A DVPN can be issued to a perpetrator to put in place protective measures in the immediate aftermath of a domestic violence incident where there is insufficient evidence to charge a perpetrator and provide protection to a victim via bail conditions.

The process is designed to give breathing space to victims by granting a temporary respite from their abuser and allowing referral to support services without interference. The point at which victims seek help or leave their abuser can be when they are most at risk. The DVPN process can be pursued without the victim's active support, or even against their wishes, if this is considered necessary to protect them from violence or threat of violence. The victim also does not have to attend court. This can help by removing responsibility from the victim for taking action against their abuser.

Initially Police may serve a DVPN then an application to court for a DVPO must be made within 48 hours. If the court issues a DVPO it may be in force between a minimum of 14 days to a maximum of 28 days, beginning on the date that it is made by the magistrates' court.

Breaches of a DVPN should be reported to Police. Police officers may arrest a person who has been issued a DVPN without warrant if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the perpetrator is in breach of the DVPN. Consideration will be given to the commission of further offences which may result in the suspect being arrested and investigated for these further offences as well.

Breaches of a DVPO have a power of arrest attached. Therefore, any breaches should be reported to police who have the power to arrest and place the suspect before a magistrate's court. A breach of a DVPO is a civil breach of a court order. The penalty for a breach of a civil order is £50 for every day that the person is in default of the order, up to a maximum of £5000 or 2 months' imprisonment. Consideration will be given to the commission of further offences which may result in the suspect being arrested and investigated for these further offences as well.

Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (DVDS) (Clare's Law). The aim of this scheme is to give members of the public a formal mechanism to make enquires about an individual who they are in a relationship with, or who is in a relationship with someone they know, and there is a concern that the individual may have a record of abuse.

If Police checks show that the individual has a record of abusive offending, or there is other information to indicate the person you know is at risk, the Police will consider sharing this information with the person(s) best placed to protect the potential victim. Any concerned third party, such as a parent, neighbour, friend or professional can

make an application, not just the potential victim.

A third party making an application would not necessarily receive the information about the individual concerned. It may be more appropriate for someone else to receive the information such as the potential victim or another person who is best placed to protect the potential victim, if they are deemed to be an adult at risk. If an adult at risk is open to Social Services, then the normal Police checks process should be used.

CONSENT AND DATA PROTECTION

[The General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\) and Data Protection Act 2018](#) protects personal privacy and upholds individual's rights.

GDPR includes six lawful bases for information sharing. The lawful bases for processing are set out in Article 6 of the GDPR. Those relevant to this policy are:

- a) Consent: the individual has given clear consent for you to process their personal data for a specific purpose.
- b) Legal obligation: the processing is necessary for you to comply with the law.
- c) Vital interests: the processing is necessary to protect someone's life.
- d) Public task: the processing is necessary for you to perform a task in the public interest or for your official functions, and the task or function has a clear basis in law.

Consent should be sought in all cases where it is safe to do so. Where consent cannot be obtained sharing of information can take place without consent, under DPA 2018, where the individual is a child or an adult at risk; if the circumstances justify it, where it is in the substantial public interest, and sharing is necessary for the purpose of:

- i. protecting an individual from neglect or physical, mental or emotional harm; or
- ii. protecting the physical, mental or emotional well-being of an individual

Article 8 of the Human Rights Act 1998, states that everyone has the right to respect for his private and family life, and that there shall be no interference by a Public Authority with this right except as in accordance with the law: -

- a) In the interests of national security
- b) Public safety
- c) Economic wellbeing of the country
- d) The prevention of disorder or crime

- e) The protection of health or morals
- f) The protection of the rights or freedoms of others.

Frontline workers and volunteers should always share safeguarding concerns in line with their organisation's policy, usually with their line manager or safeguarding lead in the first instance, except in emergency situations. As long as it does not increase the risk to the individual, the member of staff should explain their responsibility to share the concern with their manager.

Managers will need to make decisions about sharing information with external agencies, including the police and local authority. Individuals may not give their consent to the sharing of safeguarding information for a number of reasons. For example, they may be frightened of reprisals, they may fear losing control, they may not trust social services or other partners, or they may fear that their relationship with the abuser will be damaged. Reassurance and appropriate support along with gentle persuasion may help to change their view on whether it is best to share information.

If a person refuses intervention to support them with a safeguarding concern, or requests that information about them is not shared with other safeguarding partners, their wishes should be respected. However, there are a number of circumstances where the practitioner can reasonably override such a decision, including:

- the person lacks the mental capacity to make that decision – this must be properly explored and recorded in line with the Mental Capacity Act
- other people are, or may be, at risk, including children
- sharing the information could prevent a crime
- the alleged abuser has care and support needs and may also be at risk
- a serious crime has been committed
- staff are implicated
- the person has the mental capacity to make that decision, but they may be under duress or being coerced
- the risk is unreasonably high and meets the criteria for a multi-agency risk assessment conference referral
- a court order or other legal authority has requested the information.

However, consent should not be sought where:

- a) It would hinder the prevention or detection of a crime or the apprehension of an offender.
- b) It would place the subject of the report or other adults at risk of harm.
- c) An urgent report is necessary, and it is not possible or appropriate to seek consent, i.e., cases where the alleged abusers are the only persons able to give consent.

Lessons learned from domestic homicide reviews reveal that failing to share vital information is a contributory factor in many cases. Such failures can lead to serious abuse, harm and in some cases death. The rules around safeguarding information sharing are not about whether you can actually share data, but rather thinking twice about how you share it.

In addition, there have been recent reviews which place an emphasis on mental capacity and the use of it to sometimes justify inaction in certain situations. The current 'message' is very much that practitioners must consider the potential risks of not sharing information and ensure they record their rationale for not sharing; both strategically and at the front-line there is still much caution attached to doing so. It is vital that practitioners understand that the principles in Adult and Child Protection override the confidentiality

Statutory agencies have a responsibility to act to prevent a crime or abuse of children and adults at risk.

If a practitioner has concerns about the adult's welfare and believes they are suffering or likely to suffer abuse or neglect, then they must share the information with the Local Authority and, or, the Police if they believe or suspect that a crime has been committed.

If the adult at risk withholds his/her agreement to a referral being made, and they have capacity (as per the requirements of the Mental Capacity Act 2005) to understand the risk, following completion of a risk assessment during safe enquiry where you are satisfied they are not being intimidated or under duress, then wishes should be respected and decision recorded. If, however, there are other adults with care and support needs or children at risk, then a report to social services should be made in respect of those.

As set out within the [Mental Capacity Act 2005](#), it is the responsibility of the decision maker(s) that all principles under the act are adhered to. When considering applying MCA 2005, due regard should be given to the [Mental Capacity Act Code of Practice](#)

1. A person must be assumed to have capacity unless it is established that he lacks capacity.
2. A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision unless all practicable steps to help him do so have been taken without success.
3. A person is not to be treated as unable to make a decision merely because he makes an unwise decision.
4. An act done, or decision made, under this Act for or on behalf of a person who lacks capacity must be done, or made, in his or her best interest.
5. Before the act is done, or the decision is made, regard must be had to whether the purpose for which it is needed can be as effectively achieved in a way that is less restrictive of the person's rights and freedom of action.

Nevertheless, due care and diligence is required even where the person is deemed a capacitated person on such matters and safeguarding risks identified. Consideration is to be given as to whether the Court of Protection (CoP) within its responsibility of

inherent jurisdiction should be called upon as the final arbiter in regard to complex cases involving domestic abuse.

6. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

In all situations of Domestic Abuse, local authorities must work to support and assist adults at risk and consider sharing information with other agencies or services to support and protect adults at risk. The Local Authority must consider proportionate action to safeguard adults at risk to protect them from domestic abuse, especially where this may result in significant harm to themselves or other adults with care and support needs and children.

In accordance with the Wales Safeguarding Procedures, it is a responsibility of the Designated Safeguarding Person (DSP) in the local authorities to make a decision about what course of action will be taken. This would be in accordance with the Wales Safeguarding Procedures following risk assessment of the seriousness of the abuse.

The following are possible determinations that may be made at any stage during the information gathering or enquiries; Outcomes (determinations) of s.126 enquiries Social Services and Well-being Act (Wales) 2014

There are four outcomes to enquiries. These are referred to in Handling Individual Cases as 'Determinations'. They are:

- Determination 1: Immediate Protection. This occurs in circumstances when Social Services, the Police, Health or emergency services must act quickly to secure the adult at risk or other adults/children at risk immediate safety.
- Determination 2: The adult is not at risk but may have care and support needs. The individual should be advised as they would for any other referral recognising the person may be signposted to other agencies or services if appropriate or may require an assessment.
- Determination 3: Adult at risk and action to protect needed (see relevant section).
- Determination 4: No further action is required. The adult is not at risk and no unmet care and support needs were identified.

Determining whether an adult at risk has been abused and/or neglected is not straightforward. A judgement may be required as to whether an act of omission or commission has resulted in abuse or neglect. In some cases, it is the repetition of minor actions or omissions that collectively will amount to abuse or neglect.

The social services agency must make or have cause to undertake whatever enquiries necessary to decide what needs to happen and by whom. This constitutes a formal Section 126 Enquiry, to assist in reaching this decision. It is crucial that such enquiries are made when the person is safe to disclose and in a situation which will not increase

risk to them. This will need to be assessed by the lead practitioner.

The following enquiries will be undertaken: -

- a) The views, wishes, consent and capacity (where applicable), of the adult at risk once safe contact and enquiry has been made.
- b) Explain the limits of your confidentiality (as above).
- c) Consideration of an appropriate independent advocate such as an IDVA or IMCA if they have difficulty in understanding the process or are victims of domestic abuse.
- d) Information gathering from other organisations. *If the adult at risk does not want other agencies involved but there has been disclosure of a crime there should be consultation with the Police to discuss and consider how to ensure that the adult at risk is and remains protected from abuse or neglect.
- e) Consider any records of previous or current involvement with the adult at risk and any other family members by statutory agencies, which is proportionate to the enquiry or assessment.
- f) Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour Based Violence Risk Identification Checklist (DASH) should be completed with the adult at risk unless it is not possible to do so. However, professional judgement must be applied, and report can be sent without consent.
- g) [Referral to Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference \(MARAC\)](#) indicated by DASH.
- h) Planning discussions by telephone or meetings involving the adult at risk and/or report maker where applicable.
- i) All planning discussions and decisions must be appropriately documented.

Further guidance regarding enquiries is available within the Wales Safeguarding Procedures

Should there be any disagreement between professionals regarding the decision the matter should be referred to the [Gwent Resolving Professional Differences Practice Guide](#)

DASH Risk Assessment

All practitioners having direct contact with adults at risk should be trained to complete the Risk Indicator toolkit (DASH) where it is identified that an adult at risk is in a domestic abuse situation. Practitioners should seek guidance from management or safeguarding hub if they are unfamiliar with the process.

The DASH tool is for all agencies working with victims of domestic abuse, stalking, and harassment and honour-based abuse.

The DASH risk assessment tool can be found in [Safe Lives/DASH Risk Assessment Checklist](#)

The recognised risk categories that are utilised by Gwent Police are standard, medium and high:

Standard	Current evidence and risk indicators do not indicate the likelihood of causing serious harm i.e., there is no escalation in seriousness or frequency.
Medium	There are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The offender has the potential to cause serious harm but is unlikely to do so unless there is a change in circumstances, for example failure to take medication, loss of accommodation, relationship breakdown and drug or alcohol misuse.
High	There are identifiable indicators of risk of serious harm. The potential event could happen at any time and the impact would be serious. Risk of serious harm is a risk that is life threatening and/or traumatic and from which recovery, whether physical or psychological, can be expected to be difficult or impossible. In addition, a significant escalation in severity or frequency of incidents should be considered as high risk. The professional judgement of the reviewing Police officer may also identify high risk cases.

All victims whether assessed as High, Medium or Standard must receive safety planning advice and safeguarding. This should be tailored to be bespoke to the individual needs of the victim.

The role of MARAC is to facilitate, monitor and evaluate effectively information sharing to enable appropriate actions to be taken to increase public safety. Practitioners across all agencies, should have training to a level depending on their role and responsibilities, in completing the DASH risk assessment tools and to understand the criteria for a report to MARAC.

Adult social services in each Local Authority must nominate a single point of contact to represent the MARAC process. All staff in their agency should know who the MARAC representatives are.

Appendix 1 - Contact and referral details

If police attention/presence or medical attention is required urgently, please call: 999

Police enquiries call: 101

To report Adult at Risk concerns to Social Services ([Duty to Report form](#)), please contact the relevant local authority:

Blaenau Gwent
Tel: 01495 315700
Email: DutyTeamAdults@blaenau-gwent.gov.uk

Caerphilly
Tel: 0808 100 2500
Email: IAAAdults@caerphilly.gov.uk

Torfaen
Tel: 01495 762200
Email: socialcarecalltorfaen@torfaen.gov.uk

Newport
Tel: 01633 656656
Email: firstcontact.adults@newport.gov.uk or pova.team@newport.gov.uk

Monmouthshire
Tel: 01873 735492
Email: MCCadultsafeguarding@monmouthshire.gov.uk

Gwent Local Specialist Services Contact Details

Barnardos Opening Closed Doors 01633 251192
www.barnardos.org.uk/wales

BAWSO 01633 213213
www.bawso.org.uk

Cyfannol Women's Aid 03300 564456
www.cyfannol.org.uk
info@cyfannol.org.uk

Gwent Independent Domestic Abuse Advisors (IDVA)
gwentidavaservice@newport.gov.uk

Hafan Cymru www.hafancymru.co.uk
enquiries@hafancymru.co.uk

Horizon Sexual Violence Support Services 03300 564456
www.horizonsvs.org.uk
horizon@cyfannol.org.uk

Llamau 02920860255
www.llamau.org.uk
safercaerphilly@llamau.org.uk

Melo Cymru
[Mhttps://www.melo.cymru/helplines-and-support/](https://www.melo.cymru/helplines-and-support/)

New Pathways 01633 250205
www.newpathways.org.uk

Phoenix Domestic Abuse Service 01495 291202
www.phoenixdas.co.uk

Victim Support 0300 303 5638
www.victimsupport.org.uk www.victimsupport.org.uk/resources/gwent/