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Foreword

Domestic abuse is a problem that occurs, predominantly, within the home, often without witnesses. It has tremendous costs for the victim, the family and friends of the victim, and upon the community as a whole. Domestic Abuse can have a devastating effect. It ruins lives, breaks apart families and has an impact across generations. Much has been done over recent years to increase protection for victims and to punish perpetrators. There has been an increase in the level of reporting of these crimes. However, domestic abuse remains an underreported crime.

Tackling Domestic Abuse is a key priority for the Shropshire Community Safety Partnership. The Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum (SDAF) in consultation with a wide range of agencies, organisations and individuals has developed this strategy on behalf of the Community Safety Partnership. This strategy aims to assist partnerships and agencies across Shropshire in delivering a joined up response to those affected by domestic abuse, underpinned by a recognition and understanding that no single agency can address this complex issue in isolation.

The aim of the strategy is to improve services for victims of domestic abuse within Shropshire and respond effectively to domestic violence and abuse. The Strategy builds on previous domestic abuse strategies, and supports the Government's strategy 'Ending Violence against Women and Girls 2016- 2020' published in March 2016. Our priorities and actions mirror those in the national strategy, namely, Prevention and Provision of Services. These priorities are underpinned by partnership working and encouraging offenders to seek the assistance they need to change their behaviour. The Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum on behalf of the Shropshire Community Safety Partnership Board will coordinate the Strategy. The strategy further supports the Police and Crime Commissioner's Safer West Mercia Plan 2016-20 that has the safety of victims as a central theme.

Introduction

Definitions of Domestic Abuse

Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- psychological
- physical
- sexual
- financial
- emotional

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

Additionally, the Care Act (2014) introduced Domestic Abuse as a category of abuse that particularly affects adults with care and support needs, and which includes older people.

What is domestic abuse?

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 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 the victim.

Domestic abuse is a learned intentional behaviour and perpetrators choose this behaviour to get what they want and gain control frequently avoiding taking responsibility for their behaviour, by blaming their violence on someone or something else, denying it took place at all or minimising their behaviour. These behaviours whilst not inherently violent or criminal offences may include:

Psychological and emotional violence which includes harassment; destructive criticism; threats; verbal abuse; isolation; destroying possessions; humiliation and degradation and a range of other abusive behaviours.

Physical violence which may include punching; slapping; hitting; biting; pinching; kicking; pulling hair out; pushing; shoving; burning or strangling.

Sexual violence within a domestic violence context (perpetrated by current or former partners and/or family members) includes rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse and exploitation. The majority of rape and sexual assault takes place within this context but is often poorly recognised. In addition, there is an association between the existence of physical violence in adult relationships and child sexual abuse within the family.

Financial abuse is one of the most prominent forms of control tactics involving three distinct but overlapping factors, all of which can have a negative impact on a survivor's economic wellbeing. These include the perpetrator using male privilege to exploit existing economic disadvantage causing survivors to incur financial costs because of domestic violence, and using economic abuse to threaten their economic security.

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) also known as female circumcision or female genital cutting, involves procedures that include partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for cultural or other non-medical reasons. Medically this is unnecessary, extremely painful and depending on the degree of mutilation, has serious short and long-term health consequences both physically and psychologically. The origins of FGM are complex but it generally derives from beliefs that it is a religious requirement or a necessary rite of passage to womanhood, that it ensures cleanliness or better marriage prospects, prevents promiscuity and excessive clitoral growth, preserves virginity and enhances male sexuality. It also relates to tradition, power inequalities and the compliance of women. When mutilation is performed ranges from a few days old to adolescence, before marriage and occasionally on pregnant women and widows.

FGM is illegal in the United Kingdom (UK) either to perform or arrange for a girl to be taken abroad to have it performed. However, it is estimated that over 20,000 girls under the age of 15 years are at risk of FGM in the UK each year, and 66,000 women in the UK are living with the consequences of FGM. However, due to the hidden nature of this crime the full extent is unknown.

Forced Marriage In the UK, forced marriage is recognised as a form of violence against both females and males as well as domestic /child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights. A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. This can be in the form of physical (including threats, actual physical violence and sexual violence) or emotional and psychological, financial, sexual and emotional pressure.

There is a clear distinction between forced marriages and an arranged marriage. In an arranged marriage, the families of both spouses take a leading role in arranging the marriage but the choice whether or not to accept the arrangement remains with the prospective spouses.

So-called Honour crime or honour based violence So-called 'Honour crime' or 'honour- based violence' consists of a variety of crimes of violence (mainly but not exclusively against women), including assault, imprisonment and murder where the person is being punished by their family or their community. They are being punished for actually, or allegedly, undermining what the family or community believes to be the correct code of behaviour. Not conforming to this code of behaviour brings shame or dishonour on the family. Honour- based violence can exist in any culture or community where males are in position to establish and enforce women's conduct but males can also become victims when a relationship has been deemed as inappropriate.

Identification of Priorities

Domestic Abuse will affect one in four women and one in six men in their lifetime. Incidents of domestic abuse are hugely under reported, 40% of incidents are never reported and of those reported there will have been, on average, 50 incidents before the victim calls the police. Whilst the legislation is gender neutral, statistics consistently show that women and girls are disproportionately affected by crimes of domestic violence and abuse.

Key Factors

- The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) estimated that 26% of women and 15% of men aged 16 to 59 had experienced some form of domestic abuse since the age of 16, equivalent to an estimated 4.3 million female and 2.4 million male victims, according to the year ending March 2017 CSEW.
- An estimated 7.5% of women (1.2 million) and 4.3% of men (713,000) experienced domestic abuse in the last year.
- Women were more likely than men to have experienced all types of domestic abuse in the last 12 months, with the exception of non-sexual family abuse, where the difference was non-significant.
- Sexual assault (including attempts) by a partner is where the largest difference between men and women was observed, with women being five times as likely as men to have experienced this type of abuse in the last year.
- For both men and women, those in the younger age groups were more likely to be victims of domestic abuse in the last year than those in the older age groups.

Shropshire has seen the total number of recorded incidents of domestic abuse rise in 2016-17. Based on the trend, it was expected the total number of reported incidents (crimes with a domestic abuse marker) in the 12 months period to the end of March 2017 would be in the region of 3,800 but the final number was 4,316. This represents a significant increase in the number of recorded crimes but, as we know, domestic abuse is an underreported crime.

Domestic Abuse In Shropshire

To start to understand the impact on our community we all need to be aware of this data:

OVER 1.1 MILLION

domestic abuse incidents were reported to the Police in England and Wales in the 12 months to the end of March 2017.



In the 12 months to end March **24,000** domestic abuse related incidents and offences were recorded by West Mercia Police.

7,356 children were residing at addresses where domestic abuse incidents occurred and **1,377** children were exposed to domestic abuse more than 3 times in the year.

In any one month, approximately

240

children in Shropshire are cited in reports of domestic abuse.



30

% of domestic abuse crimes involve **ALCOHOL** as an 'aggravating factor'.



West Mercia Women's Aid receive approximately **1,600** telephone calls each year concerning domestic abuse.



The specialist domestic abuse service manages a refuge in Shropshire for people fleeing abuse. At any one time, more than **30 people** are resident in the refuge; **50+** are being seen by the outreach service and **30 children** are receiving support.



In West Mercia, the specialist **Independent Domestic Violence Advocate (IDVA)** service supports approximately **300 clients each year**.

36% of all adult safeguarding enquiries were about **Domestic Abuse in 2017/18**. The majority of victims are aged over 65. All of this group have additional care and support needs.

In the 12 months to March 2017, there were **4,136 incidents** of domestic abuse reported to the Police in **SHROPSHIRE**. Research suggests that only 40% of domestic abuse incidents are reported. This suggests there may be more than **10,000 incidents** of domestic abuse in SHROPSHIRE each year

In the 12 months to March 2017, there were over **500 sexual offences** committed in Shropshire (including 160 cases of rape). In West Mercia, more than **450 people** are referred to the specialist sexual assault service each year.

More than **1,200 people each year** attend A&E services in SHROPSHIRE following an assault. More than **300 of these patients** have been assaulted in their own home.



Shropshire Domestic Abuse Strategy 2018-2020

Domestic Abuse is a complex issue and its far-reaching effects require a co-ordinated and integrated multi-agency response. Domestic abuse affects health, housing, parenting, benefits, social functioning, criminal activity, employment, finances and aspirations. It is often hidden until a crisis point is reached by which stage problems are complex, embedded and long lasting.

The 2018 – 2020 Strategy sets out what agencies in Shropshire will be doing in order to prevent domestic abuse taking place; and provide services to protect the victim and their families, and deal with perpetrators. The strategy has one overarching outcome: to 'Stop Domestic Abuse'.

This strategy started to be developed following a conference that was organised by the strategic partnerships in Shropshire in March 2017. The aim of the conference was to listen to practitioners, commissioners and users of the services in order to set out what should be included in the 2018 – 2020 strategy. There were a wide range of views expressed at the conference and a number of areas of future work were identified. This included working with children who live in households where domestic abuse takes place, clearer access to services, raising awareness amongst services of what domestic abuse is and how people respond and work with perpetrators.

A working group took the feedback from the conference and used it to develop and inform the priorities of the strategy. The working group has set two clear priorities. Firstly, to prevent domestic abuse from taking place and secondly, to ensure that co-ordinated and sustainable services are delivered to victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse.

For the 2018 – 2020 Domestic Abuse Strategy the Community Safety Partnership will be working with Safe Lives in order to receive enhanced comparative analysis of the trends and patterns of domestic abuse in Shropshire compared to the West Mercia Police Force Area, the West Midlands and England and Wales. The specialist data analysis services provided by Safe Lives will draw information from the Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service (SDAS), West Mercia Women's Aid and the Independent Domestic Violence Advocate service who collect data in a similar way to Safe Lives. Safe Lives will also be working with the Domestic Abuse Forum to identify other data sources that can be utilised in order to develop trends and patterns.

Our Priorities:

Priority – To prevent domestic abuse (and associated harm) from taking place

Action 1:

Targeted campaigns and key messages utilising existing programmes and media.

Action 2:

Ensure that staff are trained to an appropriate level for their role that provides the rights skills and knowledge about Domestic Abuse.

Action 3:

Victims of domestic abuse are able to access information and support they required through the recognised pathways they choose.

Priority - To deliver co-ordinated and sustainable services to victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse

Action 4:

Ensure that the strategies and action plans developed by Shropshire's Strategic Partnership Boards demonstrate the work they are undertaking to tackle domestic abuse in Shropshire.

Action 5:

Ensure that interventions are in place to meet the needs of a diverse range of victims and families.

Action 6:

To deliver a local programme for perpetrators without a criminal record with the aim of reducing their abusive behaviour

Prevention

Priority – To prevent domestic abuse (and associated harm) from taking place

Work with groups, agencies and organisations on targeted campaigns and focussed group work in order to promote key messages on domestic abuse.

Action 1:

Targeted campaigns and key messages utilising existing programmes and media.

- Ensure staff know, or have access to, information about the services, policies and procedures of all relevant local agencies for people who experience or perpetrate domestic violence and abuse.

Campaigns will promote key messages that emphasise:

- Domestic abuse will not be tolerated
- Freedom from abuse and from the fear of violence is a basic right
- Sexual assault may accompany domestic violence
- Those who have experienced domestic abuse are not responsible for it
- Help is available from a wide range of services
- People identifying domestic abuse should work with victims and perpetrators to stop it where it is safe to do so

Outcome	Action	Lead Agencies	Timescale	Progress
The public are informed what constitutes abuse and made aware of the services available in Shropshire.	Targeted campaigns and key messages utilising existing programmes and media.	Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum	April 2019	
Victims access services more quickly, leading to early intervention and a reduction in further harm.	Shropshire Community Safety Partnership to review current local arrangements for raising awareness of the range and availability of domestic abuse support services. (DHR Recommendation)	Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum		
	Keeping Adult Safeguarding Board poster campaign to address the Domestic Abuse of older people	KASiSB (Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire Board)	April 2019	

Action 2: Ensure that staff are trained to an appropriate level for their role that provides the rights skills and knowledge about Domestic Abuse.

Workers from varying disciplines and organisational backgrounds, possessing a range of skills and abilities currently provide a frontline response to families and individuals experiencing and / or perpetrating domestic abuse. These workers require varying levels of training, development and support to enable them to work safely, effectively and consistently.

The NICE Guidance (Domestic violence and abuse: multi-agency working Public health guideline [PH50] Published date: February 2014) recommends that:

- Frontline staff in all services should be trained to recognise the indicators of domestic abuse and be able to ask relevant questions to help people disclose their past or current experiences of such violence or abuse;
- Staff in antenatal, postnatal, reproductive care, sexual health, alcohol or drug misuse, mental health, children's and vulnerable adults' services need to ask service users whether they have experienced domestic abuse;
- Services have formal referral pathways in place for domestic abuse. These should support people who disclose that they have been subjected to it; the perpetrators; and children who have been affected by it.

The guidance sets out four levels of training:

Level 1: Staff should be trained to respond to a disclosure of domestic abuse sensitively, and in a way, that ensures people's safety. They should also be able to direct people to specialist services. This level of training would be appropriate for staff in direct contact with people including; social workers; dentists, youth workers, care assistants, receptionists, interpreters and non-specialist voluntary and community sector workers.

Level 2: Staff should be trained to ask about domestic abuse in a way that makes it easier for people to disclose it. This involves an understanding of the data available on domestic abuse, how it affects people's lives and the role of professionals in intervening safely. Staff should also be able to respond with empathy and understanding, assess someone's immediate safety and offer a referral to specialist services. Typically this level of training is for: nurses, accident and emergency doctors, adult social care staff, ambulance staff, children's centre staff, children and family social care staff, GPs, mental health professionals, midwives, health visitors, housing staff, paediatricians, health and social care professionals in education (including school nurses), prison staff and alcohol and drug misuse workers. In some cases, it will also be relevant for youth workers.

Level 3: Staff should be trained to provide an initial response that includes risk identification and assessment, safety planning and continued liaison with specialist support services. Typically, this training is for child and adult safeguarding workers, midwives and health visitors with additional domestic abuse training and MARAC representatives.

Level 4: Staff should be trained to give expert advice and support to people experiencing domestic abuse. This is for specialists in domestic abuse. For example, domestic abuse advocates or support workers, independent domestic violence advisers or independent sexual violence advisers, refuge staff, domestic abuse and sexual violence counsellors and therapists and children’s workers.

Outcome	Action	Lead Agencies	Timescale	Progress
<p>Frontline staff in all services should be trained to recognise the indicators of domestic abuse and be able to ask relevant questions to help people disclose their past or current experiences of abuse;</p> <p>Staff should also be trained to recognise the dangers and affects to children where domestic abuse takes place</p> <p>The Partnership will continue to ensure that the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) procedure is supported by all agencies and that training is available for all staff who attend the MARAC. Awareness training to be part of both adult and children safeguarding awareness training.</p>	<p>Staff are trained to an appropriate level for their role that provides the rights skills and knowledge about Domestic Abuse</p> <p>Shropshire Community Safety Partnership to undertake an audit of multi-agency domestic abuse training. (DHR Recommendation)</p> <p>Staff are trained to an appropriate level and be able to recognise that intervention is needed to ensure the children’s needs are safeguarded</p>	<p>Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum / SSCB and Joint Training</p>	<p>April 2018 – March 2020</p>	

Action 3: Victims of domestic abuse are able to access information and support they required through the recognised pathways they choose

Shropshire is a large rural county. Its rurality may prevent those who need help, and support, from accessing services or groups. It is important that any barriers that prevent people accessing services need to be identified and removed. This should be done in consultation with local groups that have an equality remit (including organisations representing the interests of specific groups), and in line with statutory requirements. This includes; people from black and minority ethnic groups, or with disabilities, older people, transgender people and lesbian, gay or bisexual people.

Outcome	Action	Lead Agencies	Timescale	Progress
Victims are able to access support via a single pathway	Implement a pathway for victims of domestic abuse, including helpline provision, so that services meet clients' needs without duplication or gaps, and is part of a single response.	Shropshire Community Safety Partnership / Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	April 2018	
Consistent and improved level of service to victims.		Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service / West Mercia Women's Aid	April 2018	
Re-establish a Specialist Domestic Violence Court in Shropshire	Maintain a Sanctuary Scheme in order to keep victims safe in their properties	West Mercia Police / CPS	April 2019	
	Support and strengthen the MARAC process	Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum	April 2018 – March 2019	
		Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum / West Mercia Women's Aid	On-going	
KASiSB/ SSCB and Shropshire Council will ensure the Adult/Child safeguarding pathway includes responding to Domestic Abuse in order to provide a level of support determined by the victim/child/ren with care and support needs and/or their representative.	Encourage the reporting of domestic abuse incidents to ensure victims and survivors of abuse receive a comprehensive service Carry out risk assessments and document when children are part of the family setting	KASiSB (Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire Board) / Shropshire Safeguarding Children's Board	On-going	

Provision of Services

Priority - To deliver co-ordinated and sustainable services to victims and perpetrators of domestic abuse

Action 4: Ensure that the strategies and action plans developed by Shropshire’s Strategic Partnership Boards demonstrate the work they are undertaking to tackle domestic abuse in Shropshire.

Domestic abuse, like substance misuse, is a crosscutting issue for all Partnership Boards in Shropshire. It affects health, housing, parenting, benefits, social functioning, criminal activity, employment, finances and aspirations. Like substance misuse, it is often hidden until a crisis point is reached by which stage problems are complex, embedded and long lasting. Therefore, it is crucial that all the strategic partnerships in Shropshire ensure that domestic abuse is addressed in their strategies.

Outcome	Action	Lead Agencies	Timescale	Progress
<p>There are sufficient resources available to meet the needs of vulnerable and minority groups; children; older people; those wishing to remain safe in their homes; those needing safe accommodation; those in need of community-based support; and those at high risk.</p> <p>Embed the learning from Domestic Homicide Reviews to ensure recommendations are addressed.</p>	<p>Ensure that the strategies and action plans developed by the Shropshire Strategic Partnership Board’s demonstrate what work they are undertaking to tackle domestic abuse in Shropshire.</p> <p>http://www.shropshiretogether.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/FINAL-HWBB-Strategy-2016.pdf</p> <p>https://www.shropshire.gov.uk/media/5226/cspda-strategy-shropshire-2017-20.pdf</p> <p>http://www.safeguardingshropshireschildren.org.uk/about-us/</p> <p>http://www.keepingadultssafeinshropshire.org.uk/about-the-board/</p>	<p>Community Safety Partnership</p> <p>Safeguarding Children’s Board</p> <p>Health and Well Being Board</p> <p>Children’s Trust</p> <p>KASiSB (Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire Board)</p>	<p>On - going</p>	

Action 5: Ensure that interventions are in place to meet the needs of a diverse range of victims and families.

When working with victims of domestic abuse, the first key principle to follow is to enquire safely about the abuse and where possible agree with them actions to keep them safe. Ideally, any discussions should be private in order to establish the level of risk posed to the individual, child or family. Whilst victims may be reluctant to disclose what is happening to them, often they are also hoping that someone will ask them in order to get help and support. To work effectively with victims of domestic abuse, it is important to understand the reasons why people remain in abusive relationships, and why they may not seek or respond to offers of help.

Domestic abuse is also a significant issue for children and young people living in households where abuse is taking place. Children can be at increased risk of physical injury during an incident, either by accident, or because they attempt to intervene. The JTAI Report 'The multi-agency response to children living with domestic abuse' Prevent, protect and repair (2017) states that: "Children and young people who have lived with domestic violence for several years frequently experience intense feelings of responsibility, guilt, anger and a sense of despair and powerlessness over their lives".

Outcome	Action	Lead Agencies	Timescale	Progress
To provide appropriate support and intervention for the survivors of domestic abuse.	Interventions are in place to meet the needs of a diverse range of victims and their families including the joint commissioning of specialist domestic abuse services.	Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service / West Mercia Women's Aid Shropshire Council Children and Young Peoples Team, Public Health.	On-going	
Risks to Children (0-25years) living with, or at affected by domestic abuse are minimised. Shropshire Respect Yourself Programme (5-19 years) links with the Domestic Abuse strategy.	Resources available to meet the needs of older people with care and support needs who are victims of domestic abuse.	KASiSB (Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire Board)	On-going	
Educate, inform and challenge young people about healthy relationships, abuse and consent, and engage men and boys, through campaigns such as White Ribbon, to challenge abuse.	Interventions primarily aim to increase the safety of the victim and their children (if they have any) and that this is monitored and reported.	Shropshire Domestic Abuse Forum	On-going	

Action 6: To deliver a local programme for perpetrators without a criminal record with the aim of reducing their abusive behaviour

Working with perpetrators, particularly those not in the criminal justice system is a priority for this strategy. Voluntary perpetrator programmes are behaviour change programmes that aim to help individuals stop being violent and abusive; learn how to relate to their partners in a respectful and equal way; and show them non-abusive ways of dealing with difficulties in their relationships and cope with their anger and to keep their partner safer. The most successful interventions in stopping domestic abuse work from the assumption that perpetrators intentionally use their behaviour to control or intimidate partners and family members. The voluntary perpetrator programme will be available to those perpetrators who do not have a court sentence but wish to address their behaviour. Such interventions require the perpetrator to engage in the programme and be honest about the abuse they perpetrate. Proactive partner contact must also take place while the perpetrator is undertaking a programme, so that the changing risk can be managed appropriately.

Outcome	Action	Lead Agencies	Timescale	Progress
<p>Change in the behaviour / attitudes of the perpetrator pre and post intervention</p> <p>Number of people referred to the perpetrator programme</p> <p>Reduction in repeat domestic abuse</p>	<p>Links to other areas of safeguarding, improved risk mitigation, and needs led interventions for victims, children and perpetrators, supported by commissioning frameworks.</p>	<p>Shropshire Community Safety Partnership and the Warwickshire and West Mercia Community Rehabilitation Company</p>	<p>January 2018 – March 2019</p>	

Where to get more information:

Useful Publications

Shropshire Community Safety Partnership, Crime Reduction, Community Safety and Drug & Alcohol Strategy 2017 – 2020

<http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/5226/cspda-strategy-shropshire-2017-20.pdf>

Safe West Mercia Plan – West Mercia Police and Crime Commissioner

<http://www.westmercia-pcc.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Safer-West-Mercia-Plan.pdf>

Home Office (2016 - 2020) Call to End Violence against Women and Girls

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/522166/VAWG_Strategy_FINAL_PUBLICATION_MASTER_vRB.PDF

The NICE Guidance (Domestic violence and abuse: multi-agency working Public health guideline [PH50] Published - February 2014) <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ph50>

Shropshire Domestic Homicide Review

<http://new.shropshire.gov.uk/media/7031/shropshire-dhr-2016.pdf>

Useful Websites

Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service - <http://www.shropsdas.org.uk/>

Refuge - <http://www.refuge.org.uk/>

West Mercia Women's Aid - <http://www.westmerciawomensaid.org/>

Men's Advice Line - <http://www.mensadvice.org.uk/>

Man Kind - <http://new.mankind.org.uk/>

Victim Support - <https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/help-and-support/get-help/support-near-you/west-midlands/west-mercia>

National Centre for Domestic Violence - <http://www.ncdv.org.uk/>

Keeping Adults Safe in Shropshire – <http://www.keepingadultssafeinshropshire.org.uk/>

Shropshire Safeguarding Children's Board -

<http://www.safeguardingshropshireschildren.org.uk/>