



## Safeguarding Children – Contacts, Definitions, and Information

In this document you will find a range of information and resources to support you. If you become aware that a child needs safeguarding, could be at risk of, or is being abused or neglected it is important that you let the right people know, so that the right help can be given to the child and their family.

### Doing nothing is not an option!

There is an equivalent document for Safeguarding adults which can be accessed [here](#)

**Document author:** Corinne Chidley, Learning and Development Co-ordinator, Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership. **email:** [corinne.chidley@shropshire.gov.uk](mailto:corinne.chidley@shropshire.gov.uk)

### Child Protection Procedures

[Welcome | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group \(procedures.org.uk\)](#)

1. Statutory Child Protection Procedures
2. Regional Safeguarding Guidance
3. Local Area Specific Safeguarding Information and Procedures (select Shropshire)

### Phone Shropshire Council First Point of Contact (FPOC)

Access to Compass (Children's Social Care) & E-HAST Early Help and Support Team **0345 678 9021**  
[E-HAST \(Early Help and Support Team\) | Shropshire Council](#)

Adult Social Care and Safeguarding Concerns **0345 678 9044**  
Telford and Wrekin Family Connect **01952 385385**

Family front door including Child Protection Referrals

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) **0345 678 9021**  
(If you have a Safeguarding concern about the behaviour of a member of staff or volunteer)

### Out of hours Emergency Social Work Teams:

Shropshire **03456 789040** Telford & Wrekin **01952 676500**  
West Mercia Police Emergency **999** West Mercia Police Non-emergency **101**

To report to **Shropshire Council 'Report'**

### Support Services - (websites are listed on page 10 and 11)

- AXIS (for adult and child survivors of sexual abuse) 01743 357777 01952 278000
- Beam for telephone support email [askbeam@childrenssociety.org.uk](mailto:askbeam@childrenssociety.org.uk)
- Bee U 0300 124 0093
- ChildLine [Get Support | Childline](#) 0800 1111
- Kooth Free, safe, anonymous online support for young people [www.kooth.com](http://www.kooth.com)
- Children and Young Person Sexual Assault Referral Service 0808 196 2340
- ISVA (Independent Sexual Violence Advisor) service 01743 243007
- Respect Men's advice line support for male victims of domestic abuse 0808 801 0327
- NSPCC (24 hour) 0808 800 5000
- Respect Men's advice line (if men are worried that their behaviour might be abusive) 0808 8010327
- Samaritans 08457 909090
- Shropshire Domestic Abuse Helpline 24 hours 0800 783 1359
- [Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service \(SDAS\)](#) 0300 303 1191
- Shropshire Family Information Service [shropshireFIS@shropshire.gov.uk](mailto:shropshireFIS@shropshire.gov.uk) 01743 254400
- The Branch Project 01905 611655 or 01432 266551
- Victim Support (24 hours) 08 08 16 89 111
- We Are With You [Shropshire - With You \(wearewithyou.org.uk\)](http://wearewithyou.org.uk) 01743 294700
- [Parenting and Family Support | Family Lives](#) 0808 800 2222

## Multiagency Learning, Development and Training

### [SSCP Learning Events — Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership](#)

Free to attend, interactive, multiagency webinars for practitioners and volunteers who work or come into contact with adults and children in Shropshire.

### [Joint Training Multiagency courses | Shropshire Council](#)

Provides local training solutions to meet your needs

### [Training | Shropshire Supporting Families Through Early Help](#)

Early help means taking action to support a child, young person or their family as soon as a problem emerges. It can be required at any stage in a child's life, from pre-birth to adulthood, and applies to any problem or need that the family can't deal with alone.

## SSCP Learning and Development

### Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership Learning & Development

Other learning and development opportunities include:

- ◆ [Baby Under One - SSCP Learning Briefing Video](#)
- ◆ [Brook Sexual Behaviours Traffic light tool - online training](#) £30
- ◆ [Child Protection Conference Introductory Video](#) to support professionals in preparing for Child Protection Conferences and family meetings
- ◆ Escalation policy link on right hand side [About us — Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership](#)
- ◆ [Get to Know the Shropshire Family Information Service](#) 1:48 Find out what's on offer from Shropshire Council's Family Information Service
- ◆ [Getting on better | Shropshire Council](#) (Reducing parental conflict resources)
- ◆ [Female Genital Mutilation \(FGM\) free training Registration - Home Office](#)
- ◆ [Keeping Children Safe and Protected in Shropshire - What Professionals Need to Know](#) In this video children throughout Shropshire describe the thresholds and processes for safeguarding children. It is recommended that it is watched by all professionals that work with or have any contact with children and their families.
- ◆ [Learning Event Professional Curiosity SSCP](#) 2:00:17
- ◆ [Local Authority Designated Officer \(LADO\) - YouTube](#)
- ◆ [Managing Allegations — Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership](#)
- ◆ [Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements Awareness Video](#) MAPPA is the process through which the Police, Probation and Prison Services work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community to protect the public.
- ◆ [Online safety training | NSPCC Learning](#) £30
- ◆ [Safeguarding for Shropshire Volunteers Video Part 1](#)
- ◆ [Safeguarding for Shropshire Volunteers Video part 2](#)
- ◆ [Self-neglect Practitioner Learning Event SSCP](#) 1:59:18
- ◆ [Suicide Awareness Training - Free - Zero Suicide Allowance](#)
- ◆ [Suicide Prevention and Self-Harm Support Resources — SSCP](#)
- ◆ [What is early help? | Shropshire Council](#)

## Abuse:

A form of maltreatment of a child. Somebody may abuse or neglect a child by inflicting harm, or by failing to act to prevent harm. Harm can include ill treatment that is not physical as well as the impact of witnessing ill treatment of others. This can be particularly relevant, for example, in relation to the impact on children of all forms of domestic abuse, including where they see, hear, or experience its effects. Children may be abused in a family or in an institutional or community setting by those known to them or, more rarely, by others. Abuse can take place wholly online, or technology may be used to facilitate offline abuse. Children may be abused by an adult or adults, or by another child or children.

[Keeping children safe in education 2024 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

**Look out for ABC** - To spot the signs of child abuse or neglect look out for changes in these characteristics.

- **Appearance:** such as unusual injuries or consistently poor hygiene.
- **Behaviour:** such as being withdrawn, overly anxious, disruptive or self-harming or any other sudden changes in behaviour.
- **Communication:** such as talking aggressively, using sexual language or becoming secretive.

[Tackle Child Abuse – An England wide campaign to help you recognise the signs of child abuse and neglect. Supporting you to report your concerns.](#)

## Online Abuse is:

Any type of abuse that happens on the internet. It can happen across any device that's connected to the web including mobile phones, laptops and tablets. It can happen everywhere online including on social media, live-streaming sites via text messages and messaging apps, emails, online chats and gaming.

Children can be at risk of online abuse from strangers as well as people they know. The abuse might only be happening online, or it may be part of other abuse which is taking place offline, like grooming or bullying.

[Online abuse | NSPCC](#)

[2.5 Online safety: Children exposed to abuse through digital media | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group](#)

## Definition of Emotional Abuse:

The persistent emotional maltreatment of a child so as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved, inadequate, or valued only insofar as they meet the needs of another person. It may include not giving the child opportunities to express their views, deliberately silencing them or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate.

It may feature age or developmentally inappropriate expectations being imposed on children. These may include interactions that are beyond the child's developmental capability, as well as overprotection and limitation of exploration and learning, or preventing the child participating in normal social interaction.

It may involve seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another. It may involve serious bullying (including cyber bullying), causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, or the exploitation or corruption of children. Some level of emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment of a child, though it may occur alone.

[Working together to safeguard children 2023: statutory guidance](#)

## What you might see ABC Appearance - Behaviour - Communication

### Appearance

- Struggling to build or maintain relationships
- Lack of self-assurance / self confidence
- Struggling with their emotions – Not showing them or not able to control their emotions
- Acting in an inappropriate way for their age
- Not having a close bond to their main care giver

### Behaviour

- Signs of emotional distress – tears; anger
- Lack of empathy towards others including animals/ characters
- Attempts to control/escape:
  - \* Self-harm
  - \* Attempt Suicide
  - \* Drugs/Alcohol
  - \* Eating disorders
- Overreactive when they make mistakes
- Overly Compliant

### Communication

- Delayed speech
- Reluctance to speak out within groups
- Acting out negative situations
- Putting themselves down
- Negative phrases towards peers
- Talking about suicide
- An extreme change in views
- Disclose through play/communication with others

### Parental Conflict:

Some level of arguing and conflict between parents is often a normal part of everyday life. However, there is strong evidence to show how inter-parental conflict that is frequent, intense and poorly resolved can have a significant negative impact on children's mental health and long-term life chances.

[Reducing Parental Conflict: what is parental conflict?](#)

### Prevent:

Prevent is one of the most challenging parts of the counter terrorism strategy, because it operates in the pre-criminal space, before any criminal activity has taken place. It is about safeguarding - supporting and protecting those people who might be susceptible to radicalisation, and ensuring that individuals and communities have the resilience to resist violent extremism.

[Prevent | West Mercia Police](#)

[Preventing Terrorism in Shropshire — Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership](#)  
[Prevent duty guidance: England and Wales \(2023\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

### Definition of Domestic Abuse:

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 introduced the first ever statutory definition of domestic abuse (see section 1 of the Act). The statutory definition is clear that domestic abuse may be a single incident or a course of conduct which can encompass a wide range of abusive behaviours, including a) physical or sexual abuse; b) violent or threatening behaviour; c) controlling or coercive behaviour; d) economic abuse; and e) psychological, emotional or other abuse.

Under the statutory definition, both the person who is carrying out the behaviour and the person to whom the behaviour is directed towards must be aged 16 or over and they must be “personally connected” (as defined in section 2 of the Act). The definition ensures that different types of relationships are captured, including ex-partners and family members.

Section 3 of the Act recognises the impact of domestic abuse on children (defined as a person under 18) as victims in their own right, if they see, hear or experience the effects of

abuse involving a person they are related to. A child is related to a person if the person is a parent of, or has parental responsibility for, the child, or the child and the person are relatives.

[Working together to safeguard children: statutory framework \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101321/Working_together_to_safeguard_children_statutory_framework.pdf)  
[Domestic Abuse Act 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2021/26/section/2)  
[Domestic Abuse — Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership](#)

### Definition of Physical Abuse:

A form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating, or otherwise causing physical harm to a child.

Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

[Working together to safeguard children 2023: statutory guidance 2.28 Physical abuse | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group](#)

### Common Sites for Accidental Injuries:

Nose, forehead, chin, forearm, elbows, bony spine, hip, knees

### What you might see ABC Appearance - Behaviour – Communication

Abusive injuries may not match the explanation given by the child or parent/carer

#### Appearance

- Skull and/or facial injuries (cheeks, black eyes, mouth)
- ears, side of face or neck, top of shoulders and upper arm
- forearm (defensive injuries)
- back and side of trunk
- chest and abdomen
- genitals
- thighs and behind knees

#### Behaviour

- Unusually fearful with adults
- Unnaturally compliant
- Withdrawal from physical contact – maybe due to injury / bruises
- Looking uncomfortable/in pain.
- Aggression towards others
- Wearing cover up clothing
- Withdrawing from social group

#### Communication

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Refusal to discuss injuries or excuses for them</li> <li>➤ Aggression towards others / Threats to others</li> <li>➤ Lack of social peer group</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Giving small bits of information – testing to see how you react</li> <li>➤ Disclose through play/communication with others</li> <li>➤ Disclosing abuse</li> </ul> |
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### Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is a procedure where the female genital organs are injured or changed, but there is no medical reason for this. It can seriously harm the health of women and girls in the long term. All types of FGM are extremely harmful with many short- and long-term health implications. It's sometimes known as 'female circumcision' or 'female genital cutting'. It can be carried out on young babies, girls and women. FGM procedures can cause: severe pain and bleeding, emotional and psychological shock, infections, problems with giving birth later in life - including the death of the baby

Is illegal in the UK. It's also illegal to take a British national or permanent resident abroad for FGM or to help someone trying to do this.

[2.21 Female genital mutilation | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group \(procedures.org.uk\)](#)  
[FGM – the facts leaflet](#)

Professionals who work in health, social care and teaching professions have a legal duty to report known cases of FGM to the police

[New duty for health and social care professionals and teachers to report female genital mutilation \(FGM\) to the police.](#)

### 'Honour'-based abuse:

'Honour'-based abuse is the term used to describe incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community.

[2.23 Honour-based abuse | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group \(procedures.org.uk\)](#)

### Definition of Sexual Abuse:

Involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.

The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing.

They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online, and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

[2.29 Sexual abuse | West Midlands Safeguarding Children Group Signs & Indicators Template - CSA Centre](#)

### What you might see. ABC Appearance - Behaviour - Communication

#### Appearance

- Injuries / Bruises
- Bleeding
- Soreness of genital area / anus or mouth
- Looking uncomfortable/in pain
- Urinary tract infections
- Sexually Transmitted infections
- Pregnancy

#### Behaviour

- Avoiding being alone
- Frightened of people or a person they know.
- Increased tiredness – difficulty in sleeping, having nightmares or bed-wetting.
- Attempts to control/escape:
  - \*Self-harm
  - \* Attempt Suicide
  - \*Drugs/Alcohol
  - \*Eating disorders
- Running away
- Excessive use of tech/being online
- Changes in their mood - irritable
- Change of concentration levels and school performance
- Reluctance to get changed
- Increased secretly

#### Communication

- Sexualised language that isn't age appropriate
- Not wanting to socialise with peer group
- Secretive over what they are doing (including online)
- Implying they have secrets – testing your response
- Language or sexual behaviour you wouldn't expect them to know.
- Disclosures about other things

### Extra-familial harm (community or institutional setting):

Children may be at risk of or experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional abuse and exploitation in contexts outside their families

Children can be vulnerable to multiple forms of extra-familial harm from both adults and/or other children. Examples of extra-familial harm may include (but are not limited to): criminal exploitation (such as county lines and financial exploitation), serious violence, modern slavery and trafficking, online harm, sexual exploitation, child-on-child (nonfamilial) sexual abuse and other forms of harmful sexual behaviour displayed by children towards their peers, abuse, and/or coercive control, children may experience in their own intimate relationships (sometimes called teenage relationship abuse), and the influences of extremism which could lead to radicalisation.

[Working together to safeguard children 2023: statutory guidance](#)

### Extra-familial contexts:

Extra-familial contexts include a range of environments outside the family home in which harm can occur. These can include peer groups, school, and community/public spaces, including known places in the community where there are concerns about risks to children (for example, parks, housing estates, shopping centres, takeaway restaurants, or transport hubs), as well as online, including social media or gaming platforms.

[Working together to safeguard children 2023: statutory guidance](#)  
[Contextual Safeguarding – Safeguarding Network](#)

### Child Exploitation:

Exploitation is a form of abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child, young person, or adult (including those with care and support needs) into any activity that results in financial or other advantage for the perpetrator or facilitator. Activity includes arranging or facilitating the involvement or travel (trafficking) of a child, young person, or adult (including those with care and support needs)

[West Midlands Child Protection Procedures - Shropshire Exploitation Tools and Pathways](#)  
 Choose Shropshire from the drop-down menu  
[Child Exploitation Practice Guidance and Protocol](#)  
[Shropshire Child Exploitation Directory](#)

### Child-on-Child Abuse:

Recognition should be given to the fact that children are capable of abusing other children (including online). Abuse is abuse and should never be tolerated or passed off as “banter” or “part of growing up”. Victims of peer abuse should be supported as they would be if they were the victim of any other form of abuse. Support will need to be given to perpetrators and any other children affected by child-on-child abuse.

Different forms of child-on-child abuse include:

- **Bullying** (including cyberbullying, prejudice-based and discriminatory bullying)
- **Abuse in intimate personal relationships between children** (also known as teenage relationship abuse).
- **Physical abuse** such as hitting, kicking, shaking, biting, hair pulling, or otherwise causing physical harm (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages physical abuse)
- **Sexual violence**, such as rape, assault by penetration and sexual assault; (this may include an online element which facilitates, threatens and/or encourages sexual violence)
- **Sexual harassment**, such as sexual comments, remarks, jokes and online sexual harassment, which may be standalone or part of a broader pattern of abuse; causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- **Consensual and non-consensual sharing of nude and semi-nude images and/or videos** (also known as Sexting or youth produced sexual imagery).

- **Causing someone to engage in sexual activity without consent**, such as forcing someone to strip, touch themselves sexually, or to engage in sexual activity with a third party
- **Upskirting** which typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without their permission, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm
- **Initiation/hazing** type violence and rituals (this could include activities involving harassment, abuse or humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group and may also include an online element).

[Keeping children safe in education 2024 \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://www.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101421/keeping-children-safe-in-education-2024.pdf)

### Definition of Child Neglect:

The persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or carer failing to:

- provide adequate food, clothing, and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment)
- protect a child from physical and emotional harm or danger
- ensure adequate supervision (including the use of inadequate caregivers)
- ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment
- provide suitable education

It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs

[Working together to safeguard children 2023: statutory guidance](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/101421/working-together-to-safeguard-children-2023-statutory-guidance.pdf)

### What you might see. ABC Appearance - Behaviour - Communication

#### Appearance

- Poor state of clothing or Inadequate or insufficient clothing.
- Poor personal or dental hygiene.
- Untreated medical issues.
- Changes in weight/excessively under or overweight.
- Pot belly or obesity
- Poor growth pattern
- Poor skin/ hair condition or tone
- Non-organic 'failure to thrive'.

#### Behaviour

- Constant or very regular hunger / tiredness
- Lateness or non or poor attendance to school or setting
- Behaviours that may not be age-appropriate -  
rocking \* online behaviour  
thumb sucking \* hair twisting  
acting older than age
- Changes to school performance or attendance.

#### Communication

- Poor relationships with peers.
- Delayed speech
- Reluctance to speak out within groups
- Withdrawn from peers
- Acting out negative situations
- Putting themselves down/others before them.
- Disclose through play/ communication with others

[Tackling Child Neglect in Shropshire: a practitioner support pack FINAL](#)



## Children at Greater Risk

Children who have particular individual needs and circumstances are more vulnerable and at risk of experiencing abuse. Where children are in more than one group this further increases their vulnerability

these include:

**Parent/Carer health and wellbeing concerns (including young carers):** A parent's ability to meet their own child's needs can be compromised if they have health or wellbeing issues (including mental or physical ill health; drug/alcohol misuse). It is important that we make sure that families have the help and support they need in these circumstances. If there is not additional support or a reluctance from parents to receive help; this further increases risk to children and safeguarding action should be taken.

**Family conflict/abuse:** Has a significant impact on a child's welfare and safety. They can get caught up in conflict and tension and if this escalates to abusive behaviour; get in harms way. Again, it is important that families receive help and support to help resolve conflict and if there are indications of abuse to the child or others in the family that safeguarding action is taken.

**Children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND):** Children who have disabilities are vulnerable because of their educational or health needs. They are 3 times more likely to be abused than children who do not have the same needs. This can be because signs of abuse get attributed to the child's needs. They are also less likely to receive the support and protection they need.

**Children with protected characteristics:** Are at a greater risk of discrimination and so are more vulnerable to abuse. This could be because of who they are or if we as practitioners are bias or discriminatory in our own practice and systems towards people in these groups: this is unlawful (Equality Act 2010) and could lead to children not being effectively safeguarded.

**Children with families whose whereabouts is unknown or go missing from home/care/education:** Local agencies and professionals should consider that when working with children and families where there are outstanding concerns about the children's safety and welfare (including where the concerns are about an unborn child who may be at future risk of significant harm), a pattern of persistent absence from school or children/families not being brought to/attending appointments is an early indication of concern that should be acted on. Once a child and/or their family is missing and cannot be located this significantly increases the level of concern; and could indicate a child has been moved out of the area/overseas. Many families are choosing to educate their children at home. It is important that this is done in the best interests of the child and their education. Any concerns that the child has unmet needs or there is lack of willingness to communicate and engage with statutory agencies increases the levels of vulnerability of harm to the child.

**Children who are or have been in care:** Are already vulnerable because of their complex needs and/or because they may have already experienced abuse or neglect.

**Children in Temporary accommodation:** Placement in temporary accommodation, often at a distance from previous support networks or involving frequent moves, can lead to individuals and families falling through the net and becoming disengaged from health, education, social care and welfare support systems. This lack of stability can also make it difficult to build consistent and stable relationships with children and families.

**Children who are privately fostered:** many of these children are invisible to authorities. It is everybody's responsibility and their legal duty to notify the local authority if they know a child is being looked after for more than 28 consecutive days by someone other than their immediate family.

**Migrant children:** In recent years the number of migrant and Separated Children (Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children UASC) children in the UK and Shropshire has increased. For many children and their families; English is not their first language. There is increased vulnerability to trafficking and exploitation.

## Recognise - Respond - Record

To do list:

- Read, understand and share [A 10 step guide to sharing information to safeguard children](#) (published September 2023) [Information sharing advice for safeguarding practitioners 2024 - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- Put the contact number for First Point of Contact (FPOC) somewhere where it will be easily available.
- Look at Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership [SSCP website](#) and make it one of your 'favourites'
- Look at your agencies Safeguarding and Child Protection policy
- Identify your Designated Safeguarding Lead
- Find out how and where you are expected to record concerns, who you should report them to/share information within a timely manner.
- Think about Safeguarding/Child Protection training you or your agency may access.
- Consider how you ensure that your Safeguarding/Child Protection responsibilities are known to those who use your services

### Useful Websites include:

- [The SEND local offer | Shropshire Council](#)
- [Shropshire Choices | Shropshire Council](#)
- [All In Programme | Shropshire Council](#)
- [What is early help? | Shropshire Council](#)
- [Axis Counselling](#) AXIS counselling, supporting survivors of sexual abuse
- [Bee U – Children's mental health and wellbeing | Shropshire Council](#) BeeU is Shropshire, Telford & Wrekin's Children and Families Emotional Health and Wellbeing Service. The service is a partnership between providers that ensure that children, young people, and their families get timely and appropriate support for emotional health and wellbeing support.
- [Childline | Childline](#) supporting children and Young People to identify and report abuse
- [Children and Young People's Sexual Assault Referral Service | Live Well Telford](#) The West Midlands Children's and Young Person's Service (CYPS) is provided by Mountain Healthcare Ltd., for anyone aged 17 and under who has experienced sexual violence and/or sexual abuse, either recently or in the past
- [Climb | The Children's Society \(childrensociety.org.uk\)](#) Climb, partnered with the West Mercia Police and Crime Commissioner, is a unique programme providing positive activities to young people who may otherwise be drawn into criminal activity.
- [Crimestoppers Independent UK charity taking crime information anonymously | \(crimestoppers-uk.org\)](#)
- [Domestic Abuse Helpline for Men | Men's Advice Line UK \(mensadviceline.org.uk\)](#) advice and support for men experiencing domestic violence and abuse
- [Early help | Shropshire Council](#) early help means taking action to support a child, young person or their family as soon as a problem emerges.
- [Educate Against Hate - Prevent Radicalisation & Extremism](#) gives parents, teachers and school leaders practical advice on protecting children from extremism and radicalisation.

- [FearLess \(fear-less.org.uk\)](https://fear-less.org.uk) working to break the cycle of domestic abuse and sexual violence.
- [FRANK Honest information about drugs | \(talktofrank.com\)](https://talktofrank.com) friendly confidential drugs advice, including drugs A-Z, know what's what, glossary of drugs has all the information and the slang.
- [Getting on better | Shropshire Council](#) Reducing parental conflict resources
- [ISVA Service – Axis Counselling](#) Axis' Independent Sexual Violence Advisor (ISVA) team are trained to help and support you in any decisions you need to make.
- [Karma Nirvana](#) supporting victims of honour-based abuse and crimes and forced marriage
- [Multi-agency risk assessment conferences MARAC](#) Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference, is a meeting between representatives from different organisations in Shropshire to discuss the safety, health and wellbeing of people experiencing domestic abuse, and to provide a safety plan for them and their children.
- [NSPCC](#) working to identify and prevent Child abuse
- [NSPCC Sign up to CASPAR](#) receive regularly newsletters by subscribing to CASPAR, NSPCC current awareness service for child protection practice, policy and research
- [Online Reporting | SWGfL](#) How to report harmful and illegal content online
- [Partners in Care](#) Partners in Care is a not-for-profit membership organisation representing approximately 260 independent Nursing, Residential, Supported Living and Domiciliary Care providers in Shropshire and Telford & Wrekin.
- [Samaritans | Every life lost to suicide is a tragedy | Here to listen](#) Every ten seconds, we respond to a call for help. No judgement. No pressure. We're here for anyone who needs someone.
- [Samaritans of Shrewsbury](#)
- [Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service | \(shropsdas.org.uk\)](https://shropsdas.org.uk) – Shropshire Domestic Abuse Service exists to provide safe accommodation, an outreach and a children/young people's service to adults and their children whose lives are affected by domestic abuse and violence; to empower them, age appropriately, to make decisions for themselves about their own futures.
- [Shropshire Family Information Directory](#) Shropshire Family Information Service (FIS) has developed this on-line directory featuring local and national organisations and services that exist to support children, young people and families
- [Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership](#) Shropshire Safeguarding Community Partnership) is a wide range of partners who come together to prevent and tackle Child and Adult abuse and Community Safety
- [Shropshire - With You \(wearewithyou.org.uk\)](https://wearewithyou.org.uk) if young people are worried about their drug or alcohol use
- [Stop It Now! UK and Ireland | Preventing child sexual abuse](#)
- [The Branch Project - WMRSASC](#) The Branch Project works with children and young people who have experienced Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) or are worried about it.
- [Victim Support 24/7 support still available to victims of crime](https://www.victimsupport.org.uk) live chat options available on our website ([www.victimsupport.org.uk](https://www.victimsupport.org.uk))
- [West Mercia Women's Aid | WMWA is a full member of the Women's Aid Federation of England. \(westmerciawomensaid.org\)](https://westmerciawomensaid.org) 24-hour domestic abuse helplines