



HM Government

# Prime Minister's Virtual Summit on Hidden Harms

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# 1. Introduction

It is an absolute priority for this Government that we protect all those at risk from abuse and exploitation. We are acutely aware that for some children and adults, home is not the safe place it should be, and that the Coronavirus pandemic has brought with it additional dangers.

Crimes such as child abuse, child sexual exploitation, domestic abuse (including “honour”-based abuse), sexual violence and modern slavery, typically take place behind closed doors, hidden away from view. The Coronavirus measures risk making these crimes more prevalent and less visible. For example, calls to some domestic abuse helplines have increased by up to 50%, the National Crime Agency has suggested there is increased risk of online child sexual abuse and the NSPCC helpline has seen a 67% increase in calls. It is vital that we ensure services are equipped to identify and respond to abuse, both now and as lockdown measures continue to change.

This Government is committed to doing everything we can to support the vulnerable and protect those at risk of harm. We have provided £76 million for charities working with the most vulnerable, alongside £3.2 billion for local authorities to support their communities. We launched a national campaign to let domestic abuse victims know they are not alone and provided additional funding for the NSPCC to expand and promote its helpline.

However, the Government cannot do this alone. We have seen some incredible work, with law enforcement, charities, health, social care, businesses and local authorities adapting to provide a vital lifeline to individuals and families. There have been excellent examples of proactive policing, charities providing virtual services, and hospitals, pharmacies (including Boots) and supermarkets (including Tesco, Asda and Lidl) providing safe spaces for victims to disclose abuse.

But we must all do more, and that is why on 21 May, the Prime Minister hosted the Government's first Hidden Harms Virtual Summit. Attended by over 70 representatives from across Government, the NHS, law enforcement, charities and frontline services, as well as survivors of hidden harms, the Summit was an opportunity to share emerging best practice at the local and national level and identify areas to go further over the coming months.

In his opening remarks, the Prime Minister thanked everyone for their collective work throughout this challenging period to tackle these abhorrent crimes. He expressed his wish to hear from the sector where the Government could further strengthen its policies and made clear his personal commitment to ensure that victims of domestic abuse and other hidden harms receive the support they need, and that perpetrators are brought to justice.

During the virtual summit, discussions were held at three ministerial-led roundtables on safeguarding, policing, and victim and survivor support. They underscored the importance of multiagency working that continues to underpin effective responses to these crimes, as well as opportunities to build on and evaluate proactive and preventative approaches, ensuring safeguarding is everyone's business.

This report contains a number of immediate next steps the Government is taking to respond to the issues raised. They reflect the ongoing commitment to ensuring that support for the victims and survivors of hidden harms is embedded in recovery planning.

These crimes are deeply damaging and can have a long-term physical and psychological impact on victims and survivors. While the Summit focused on the immediate challenges, rooting out these crimes from society will require a comprehensive and sustained response. To achieve that, we must maintain a relentless focus on prevention and disruption, safeguarding those at risk, supporting victims and bearing down on offenders.

The Government will continue to work towards these objectives through the Crime and Justice Taskforce and numerous long-term strategies and priorities, including the landmark Domestic Abuse Bill, the new Victim's Law, the forthcoming Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy and our pioneering work with industry and international partners on online harms.



## 2. Victim and Survivor Perspectives

As the Prime Minister set out in his opening remarks, in order to develop effective policies and frontline responses, it is absolutely essential that we understand the experience and perspectives of victims and survivors, as well as the dedicated teams and professionals who provide invaluable support. Their voices must permeate, inform and inspire our collective endeavours to tackle the hidden harms that blight too many lives. The Summit delegates heard from one of the SafeLives pioneers about her experience and from an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA), who has worked during the lockdown period to support victims in magistrates' courts in Wales.

### **Natasha – SafeLives Pioneer**

*I endured a lifetime of hidden abuse involving physical and sexual abuse as a child, followed with over 20 years of sexual, physical, and financial abuse as an adult, and finally, as a victim of the very system set up to protect me due to multiple systems failures, including lack of accountability and joined-up working. Following disclosure, one of the key support workers I relied heavily on for guidance was my IDVA. However, her ability to advocate effectively on my behalf with all agencies was dependent on whether statutory agencies regarded her as a charity worker or welcomed her expertise as an equal professional.*

*My concern as lockdown eases is that services will experience an influx of disclosures, leading to a real risk of each agency doing their own thing. And in an effort to process the increase in cases, and an urgency to get through cases as quickly as possible, it will lead to a far less joined-up approach, regardless of whether it's the right or wrong approach for families. If we want to encourage victims to leave abusive relationships, services need to work together, and with families, effectively and with compassion to ensure that a victim's ability to remain safe outside of the relationship doesn't become harder than living with the abuser or become so distressing that it becomes easier to return to the abuser.*

### **Kim Lyon - IDVA, Newport, South Wales.**

*Our clients receive skilled, experienced and accredited support in a listening, non-judgemental, and believing way. IDVAs primarily support high-risk clients who are at risk of life-changing injuries or death. IDVAs offer intensive support and advice to enable clients to navigate the justice system. We give full court attendance support as the client appears as a witness for the Crown Prosecution Service. We will support clients to navigate civil actions such as securing legal aid funding to pursue Non-Molestation Orders, Occupation Orders etc.*

*In Gwent, IDVAs have continued to operate during the Coronavirus pandemic. We also work as a gateway referrer to additional services as and when the client is ready and able to accept additional help. Although multiagency meetings continue virtually on a fortnightly basis, agencies are currently dispersed, making contacting them for urgent intervention for our clients difficult. Investment is required to fill the huge shortfall of employed IDVAs throughout the country. It is becoming increasingly apparent that IDVA expertise would be beneficial in settings such as courts, and hospitals, as this would enable victims to be fast-tracked to the relevant support services at a time of a crisis. Training for magistrates and judges in understanding domestic abuse and the effects it has on victims, their children and families as a whole is required.*

*In South Wales, there is a lack of judges to preside over domestic violence trials, thus leaving victims to wait unacceptable lengths of time to give evidence as a witness for their peace of mind and some level of closure. We as a service engage the victims in pre-court visits, it is often the case that the day before the trial the case will then be moved to a different venue. This action unsettles the witness and they therefore on some occasions are unable to give best evidence.*

## 3. Reflections from the Independent Commissioners

The Domestic Abuse Commissioner, Children's Commissioner, Victims' Commissioner and Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner attended the Summit and provided the following reflections on individual sessions.

### Safeguarding Session

Children have been at increased risk of familial and online abuse during lockdown and become harder to identify with the usual offer of universal services closed for most. As lockdown eases, children will have more freedoms but – for older children in particular – without schools open and structure in place many could be more vulnerable to exploitation. We need a plan to provide access to services for all children, and to prepare for a likely surge in demand for help as the hidden harms children have suffered during lockdown come to light.

### Recommendations

- We need to develop plans for all children to spend some time in school before the summer break, as well as summer camps and catch up programmes, to help them prepare for school in September and provide catch up support for their education and wellbeing.
- There needs to be a national recovery programme for vulnerable children and their families based on school hubs, providing all kinds of help from family support to help with food and schools continuing to work with local services and charities to reach out to vulnerable families.
- There must be clear expectations on the level of service provision needed across health, education, and other safeguarding partners, with better data sharing from all services.
- The improved relationships between safeguarding partners noted at the Summit must be built upon, and the Government must review the efficacy of safeguarding partnerships during the Coronavirus pandemic.
- Funding and guidance are needed to plan for pressure in children's social care, as there will likely be a surge in new referrals, and existing families where needs may have increased, creating huge pressure on already overstretched children's social care.
- Changes to social care regulations introduced in April should be scrapped. Protections for children in care should not be reduced at this time. Unregulated placements should be banned for any child in care, particularly at this time.
- There should be plans to re-open universal services for young children. As face to face health visiting resumes, it is essential this includes retrospective visits to those who may have missed out and we must ensure there is sufficient capacity of health visitors.
- The Domestic Abuse Bill needs to put in place requirements for non-accommodation-based support for children who have experienced DA, as well as accommodation-based support. It must also recognise that children can be victims of domestic abuse in their own right, if they are forced to experience the abuse of someone in their home. Guidance must also be

introduced on the appropriate response to children who experience abuse in their own relationships.

## **Policing Session**

During the pandemic online child abuse and sexual exploitation have increased significantly and while law enforcement has been more proactive using undercover operations the tech companies need to do much more. Behind closed doors domestic abuse and domestic servitude remain hidden and close family proximity has increased the risk of adolescent to parent violence. Teenagers who are not attending school are at risk from criminal exploitation and there is a real danger of criminalising them for their vulnerability to traffickers. On the upside, overall crime and demand have fallen, many forces report increased capacity for prevention and collaborations across agencies have been strong. Additional government funding to charities has been welcome but many smaller charities with highly precarious finances are struggling during the pandemic - particularly those which support BAME victims and survivors. There is widespread concern that backlogs in the criminal justice system will result in a weakening resolve to take cases to court. Moreover, lengthy delays in proceedings deter witnesses and make it less likely that they will give evidence – particularly vulnerable victims of human trafficking. This is surely an opportunity to use more technology for remote hearings and to extend the piloting of pre-trial recorded interviews and cross examinations of vulnerable witnesses.

## **Recommendations**

- The Online Harms Bill must clearly set out the responsibility of technology companies to prevent their platforms being used for the most serious abuse.
- Support needs to be provided for adolescents – social workers and community police in schools will be vital for this.
- The prioritisation of the recruitment of 20,000 additional police officers, in order to provide the capacity to continue the proactive and preventative policing work that has been enabled during the lockdown.
- A rapid evidence assessment of emerging practice on partnership working and innovation during lockdown and an event, or events, or platform needs to be developed to share this new practice wisdom.
- The rebuilding of the criminal justice system needs to put victims and witnesses at its core and involve the appropriate commissioners to speak for those whose voices are not always heard.
- There needs to be sustainable, long-term funding for support services beyond current crisis – both accommodation and community-based, meeting the anticipated post-lockdown surge and beyond.
- There are additional vulnerabilities and barriers faced by BAME and migrant survivors, their equal access to services and support must be ensured.
- We must use the current momentum and focus to raise awareness, learn lessons and galvanise action on DA/hidden harms.
- We must learn from this crisis that any entry into a home or engagement with children present is an opportunity to identify children who may be vulnerable. Chief Constables must ensure Operation Encompass continues to run in their force, with officers sharing important information about domestic abuse incidents with school staff who can assess risk and need for support for these vulnerable children.



## Victims and Survivors Session

The pandemic has both shone a light on and further exacerbated the existing inadequacies in victim and survivor pathways and the strains on support services across the whole area of hidden harms. It is imperative we learn from and act on the vulnerabilities in our systems and structures the pandemic has so starkly exposed. We have a valuable opportunity to galvanise action and capitalise on the increased attention both to domestic abuse and to the risks of sexual assault and child sexual abuse during lockdown, ensuring awareness is kept high and all parts of society are encouraged to play their part in responding, be it healthcare providers, employers, schools, friends or neighbours. Whilst recovery presents many logistical challenges, it also offers a once in a lifetime opportunity to see hidden harms with renewed focus and increased centrality leading to a determined approach to ending them.

## Recommendations

- The crisis funding has highlighted bureaucratic, often inflexible, funding processes, which adversely impact on smaller, specialist services. This needs to be addressed, with departments settling on overall best practice in the distribution of funds.
- Efforts to coordinate work across departments on domestic abuse and sexual violence have served to highlight the challenges of overcoming entrenched siloed working and structures. We need to ensure effective, regular coordination as standard in future.
- Some PCC-funded victim hubs have the WCU co-located. This arrangement optimises the effectiveness of interaction between victims and courts and should be considered a model for the future.
- IDVAs and Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs) play a critical support role respectively in domestic and sexual abuse cases; domestic abuse and sexual violence services must be appropriately funded to enable them to provide specific criminal justice system support. We need a commitment from government that, as more ISVAs are commissioned, it will fund and construct approved and accredited ISVA training. It is vital the courts are consulted on this training so they can be fully confident.
- Training for all criminal justice agencies, including the judiciary, should include a trauma informed component. Victim support organisations should be involved in training all the criminal justice agencies.
- We must prioritise enhancing the quality of transmission and reception from evidence centres to court rooms, which are currently a source of complaint.
- We need to consider the expansion of s.28 pre-record of cross examinations of victims by video as an urgent and integral element of Recovery Planning for the CJS. This would be of benefit of all vulnerable complainants.
- The government must offer the fullest commitment to funding the acceleration of the criminal justice process. It also needs to be clear that standards of justice will not change because of the backlog.

Every attempt must be made to simplify, streamline and where efficient, deal remotely with non-contested criminal matters. A cohort of fee paid judges should be deployed from now until the trial backlog is radically reduced.

## 4. Summary of Proceedings

### 4.1 Safeguarding Session

#### ***How can we ensure effective safeguarding of children, young people and adults vulnerable to hidden harms during and following the Coronavirus pandemic?***

##### **Reflections from the Rt Hon Gavin Williamson CBE MP, Education Secretary**

Nothing is more important than the safety and protection of the most vulnerable in our society. That is why they have been at the forefront of the Government's response to the Coronavirus pandemic and why I have kept schools open throughout lockdown for our most vulnerable children. I have been particularly concerned that Coronavirus may have disrupted contact with family and friends who can act as a safety net around people, or exacerbated issues like mental illness or addiction. It may have also created barriers to trusted adults and professionals who would normally spot harm and given more opportunities to those who wish to harm others. It is more important than ever that we come together to strengthen our approach to safeguarding the most vulnerable.

At the Summit I was struck by the passion and commitment of all attendees. We discussed:

- Best practice examples of how people on the frontline have been working tirelessly to provide **safe places for people to seek support**; from social workers using new technologies to keep in touch with people, to pharmacies opening up their consultation rooms as safe spaces for victims of domestic abuse, to charities offering help and advice online.
- **Ways to continue the cross-agency, cross-sector working** that has been so important over the last few months and examples of how partners have broken down barriers that once existed, shared data and collaborated in a way that may not have been previously possible.
- **Risks to babies** who are so reliant on others to keep them safe and to spot concerns on their behalf and how we should prioritise resuming services that facilitate this, when it is safe to do so.
- **Risks facing teenagers**, including from online harms and criminal exploitation and examples of the work local authorities, social workers and other partners are doing to protect adults with care and support needs.
- The **anticipated demand for services** as the measures taken to deal with Coronavirus change, and the need to provide opportunities for people to talk, as well as the necessity to keep listening to vulnerable children and adults.

I am determined that as we move into the next few months, we all build on the great examples of collaborative working to continue to ensure that we are all doing everything we can to keep vulnerable people safe from harm.

Immediate actions and next steps:

We have already taken a number of actions as a result of this session at the summit and in addition we will:

- **Continue to support partnership working and sharing of data and best practice.** The Home Office, Department for Education and Department for Health and Social Care will champion and support collaboration across partners.
- **Continue to prioritise getting children back to school** with all children back by September and a £1 billion Coronavirus catch-up plan. This includes £650 million for state schools to lift educational outcomes and a £350 million tutoring scheme specifically for the most disadvantaged. Pastoral and wellbeing checks for children and young people will be a key part of our planning guidance for schools as they open to more pupils and we are funding £9 million extra for mental health charities, including those supporting children and young people. In addition, we are providing £10 million to boost educational outcomes of vulnerable children, with £6.5 million for more social workers in schools and £3.5 million to test and scale which interventions are most effective in helping children with a social worker.
- **Continue to provide support for those who are helping the most vulnerable** by building on the £3.2 billion of extra funding to local government as part of the wider £27 billion support package for communities, funding a £7 million new *See, Hear, Respond* service led by Barnardo's for vulnerable children, young people and their families and funding an expansion of the NSPCC Helpline building on our investment.
- **Do more to identify and protect victims of abuse and exploitation** through the national domestic abuse code word scheme, our review of workplace support for victims of domestic abuse and by continuing to promote a child-centred and trauma-informed policing approach.
- Respond specifically to the points raised about **vulnerable babies** by working with local authorities on the opening of register offices, reaching out to parents who have not registered their child's birth and prioritising the recovery of health visiting and the Healthy Child Programme. We will also carefully consider the findings of the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel's forthcoming independent review into non-accidental injury in babies.



## 4.2 Policing Session

### ***How can law enforcement further strengthen its approach to preventing and tackling hidden harms during, and following, the Coronavirus pandemic?***

#### **Reflections from the Rt Hon Priti Patel MP, Home Secretary**

Hidden harms are a scourge on our society and whilst victims of domestic abuse, sexual violence, child abuse and modern slavery may be even more hidden from view under social distancing guidelines, we have been absolutely clear that they are not forgotten and will be supported, and that perpetrators will be brought to justice. From the outset of the pandemic, law enforcement has adapted its response to the changing threat, robustly tackling offending, working alongside local partners to safeguard vulnerable individuals and taking preventive action to stop abuse from happening in the first place.

At the law enforcement session during the Summit itself, we:

- Heard **stark evidence from law enforcement leads** of the increased risks to vulnerable children and adults. We know there has been a significant uptick in calls to charity helplines on domestic abuse and child protection. Law enforcement also highlighted concerns around a reduction of reporting of modern slavery and the displacement of exploitation from one sector to another (for example in the food and warehousing sectors). We also know that perpetrators have been looking for new, expedient ways to exploit vulnerable people in our society and we are seeing concerning levels of illegal activity. For example, the Internet Watch Foundation's recent report found nine million attempts were made to access child sexual abuse material in the first month of lockdown.
- Discussed **best practice of how our world-class law enforcement agencies** have gone above and beyond to protect the most vulnerable, whether that be National Crime Agency investigators continuing to pursue at pace the most sophisticated child sexual abuse offenders on the dark web, or police officers working to identify high-risk victims and perpetrators, arrest offenders, and drive up victim reporting.
- Discussed plans to extract learning from the **proactive approaches being taken forward** to strengthen responses to these crimes in the future. For example, data deep dives on domestic abuse being conducted across five police force areas – Devon & Cornwall, Sussex, North Yorkshire, South Wales and the Metropolitan Police – will further enrich our understanding of patterns of abuse, the impact on victims and services and emerging good practice.
- Discussed **potential implications of lifting lockdown restrictions for the criminal justice system** and the importance of ensuring victims have the confidence to report abuse to the police. Victims must be at the forefront of recovery planning, and as such we will continue to prioritise the charging and scheduling of the most serious cases to ensure dangerous offenders are dealt with efficiently.

The discussion was an opportunity to reaffirm our enormous collective responsibility to build on the collaborative work to date and meet the challenges ahead as restrictions ease. Recruitment of the additional 20,000 police officers remains a key priority to ensure forces remain resilient during and following this national crisis. Addressing these issues requires action now, but also longer-term strategies to tackle systemic issues that underpin vulnerability and strengthen our whole-system approach to these crimes.

## Immediate actions and next steps:

There is extensive work already underway through the forthcoming Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy, ongoing activity to tackle Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) and the landmark Domestic Abuse Bill. But following the summit we will go further and:

- **Intensify work on hidden harms through the National Policing Board and Crime and Justice Taskforce**, including developing robust performance measures to monitor the response to these crimes on a long-term basis.
- **Undertake proactive policing pilots to tackle domestic abuse** and evaluate these through the College of Policing. Following the Summit, the Safeguarding Minister also hosted an academic roundtable to explore emerging research to strengthen the response to domestic abuse.
- **Invest further in the National Crime Agency's dark-web capabilities**, in addition to the £3.36 million provided to improve our understanding and tackle the threat of child sexual abuse.
- **We remain committed to introducing a world-leading regulatory framework** to make the UK the safest place in the world to be online and continue to make clear that companies like Facebook should not implement end-to-end encryption until they can ensure it will not damage their or law enforcement's ability to take action to stop crimes on the internet.
- **Develop effective domestic abuse perpetrator programmes using £10 million of investment**, building on the successes of the Drive scheme and paving the way for provisions in the Domestic Abuse Bill to require certain perpetrators to participate in such programmes.
- **Deliver on our manifesto commitment to continue the fight against VAWG**. Alongside ongoing efforts to address domestic abuse and to reverse the decline in rape convictions through an end-to-end review, we are working on the next phase of our strategic approach to tackling VAWG.
- **Build first responder organisations' capability to identify and support victims of modern slavery**, in addition to committing £1.4 million to support police efforts to tackle modern slavery through the Modern Slavery and Organised Immigration Crime Programme.



## 4.3 Victims and Survivors Session

### ***How can we best support victims of hidden harms during, and following, the Coronavirus pandemic?***

#### **Reflections from the Rt Hon Robert Buckland QC MP, Lord Chancellor**

The impact of hidden harms on people can be life-long and life-changing. Whilst we are clear that crimes of this type are unacceptable and abhorrent, we are committed to ensuring people affected in this way have access to the right support at the right time to help them cope, recover and move on with their lives. The Summit was an opportunity to hear directly from the victim support sector and learn about how they have adapted and innovated to continue delivering their vital services over the lockdown period.

At this session of the Summit, specifically focused on victims and survivors, we:

- Heard from Natasha and Kim who courageously spoke about their personal experiences and highlighted the importance of **joined-up support that is tailored to the needs of victims and survivors**.
- Discussed that victims all have unique experiences and we know that circumstances and characteristics including cultural, racial and ethnic factors can shape someone's experience of harm and access to support services. More needs to be done to understand and overcome the specific impacts of Coronavirus on BAME-support organisations and the communities they work tirelessly to serve.
- Shared best practice about **how charities have continued to provide vital and lifesaving services**, and the ways they have dealt with sharp uptakes and fluctuations in demand.
- Discussed the positive impact of the **Government's packages of support**, but the need to continue to ensure that commissioning is joined up and not fragmented between departments and agencies and the need to ensure a cross-Government victims funding strategy addresses the shortfall of service provision and better cross-Government collaboration.
- Discussed the impact abuse and violence can have on victims' **mental health and wellbeing** and therefore the need to improve the join up between health services and the wider victims' support sector, building on NHS England and NHS Improvement's five-year Strategic Direction on Sexual Assault and Abuse Services.
- Discussed the need to **raise the profile of integral services like Independent Sexual Violence Advisors (ISVAs) and IDVAs** who support victims through every stage of their journey, including if they choose not to report the crimes they have experienced.
- Agreed that **the needs of victims must be placed at the centre of the criminal justice system's recovery**, to ensure victims who decide to report the crime they have experienced receive the support they need through the criminal justice system.

The Government is absolutely committed to working with and supporting the victims' support sector in the best possible way.

Immediate actions and next steps:

The Government has already committed £76 million of emergency funding to charities to support the most vulnerable during the pandemic. Following the summit, we will go further and:

- Ensure sustainable support is in place as we ease lockdown restrictions, supported by the **development of a Victim Funding Strategy** with a new delivery model.
- Provide access to **safe accommodation to migrant victims of domestic abuse** who have no recourse to public funds, through a new £1.5 million pilot fund.
- Deliver a new **communications campaign to support victims of sexual violence** to raise awareness amongst victims of their rights and the support available.
- Work with the Domestic Abuse Commissioner, who will undertake a **review of community-based support for all victims of domestic abuse**, including children.
- **Review the functionality of IDVAs and ISVAs and how these can be better aligned**, as well as identify barriers to effective joint working between statutory agencies, including health, criminal justice agencies, local government and the charity sector to improve services to victims.
- **Remove barriers to accessing support, with a particular focus on those groups which may face additional challenges**, including new guidance to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) to ensure services meet the needs of all victims, regardless of their racial, cultural or socio-economic background.
- **Place victims at the centre of Coronavirus recovery plans on criminal justice**, working to ensure they receive the support they need from the very beginning of the criminal justice process right through to the end and - by broadening the availability of Section 28 hearings - supporting vulnerable victims to give evidence in court.



## 5. List of Delegates

All of the delegates listed below also participated in the Prime Minister's opening session.

### Session 1: Safeguarding

- The Rt Hon Gavin Williamson CBE MP, Secretary of State for Education
- Vicky Ford MP, Minister for Children and Families, Department for Education
- Indra Morris CB, Director General for Social Care, Mobility and Disadvantage, Department for Education
- Victoria Atkins MP, Minister for Safeguarding, Home Office
- Anne Longfield OBE, Children's Commissioner
- Ruth May, Chief Nursing Officer England
- Martin Griffiths, NHS England and NHS Improvement National Clinical Lead for Violence Reduction
- Fran Leddra, Joint Chief Social Worker for Adults
- Isabelle Trowler, Chief Social Worker for Children and Families
- Jenny Coles, Director of Children's Services at Hertfordshire County Council and President of the Association of Directors of Children's Services
- Chief Constable Simon Bailey QPM, Chief Constable of Norfolk and NPCC Child Protection and overall Vulnerabilities lead
- Mark Lyonette, Chief Executive of the National Pharmacy Association
- Susie Hargreaves OBE, CEO of Internet Watch Foundation
- Martin Pratt, Deputy Chief Executive and Executive Director Supporting People at Camden Council
- Elisabeth Carney-Haworth OBE, Founder of Operation Encompass
- Lyndsey Dearlove, Head of Hestia's UKSAYSNOMORE campaign
- Dame Vera Baird QC, Victims' Commissioner
- Nicole Jacobs, Designate Domestic Abuse Commissioner
- Karen Manners QPM, Chair of National Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel
- Keith Fraser, Chair of Youth Justice Board
- Hugh Milward, Director, Corporate External and Legal Affairs, Microsoft UK
- Elizabeth Filkin, CEO of Employers' Initiative on Domestic Abuse
- Dr Javed Khan, CEO, Barnardo's
- Peter Wanless CB, CEO, NSPCC
- Mark Davies, DHSC Director for Population Health

### Session 2: Policing

- Rt Hon Priti Patel MP, Secretary of State for the Home Department
- Victoria Atkins MP, Minister for Safeguarding, Home Office
- Vicky Ford MP, Minister for Children and Families, Department for Education
- Julia Kinniburgh, Director General, Serious and Organised Crime, Home Office
- Cressida Dick DBE QPM, Commissioner, Metropolitan Police Service
- Chief Constable Simon Bailey QPM, Chief Constable of Norfolk and NPCC Child Protection and overall Vulnerabilities lead



- Deputy Chief Constable Louisa Rolfe OBE, NPCC Lead for Domestic Abuse
- CC Shaun Sawyer, NPCC Lead for Modern Slavery
- Rob Jones, Director, Threats, National Crime Agency
- Dame Vera Baird, Victims' Commissioner
- Nicole Jacobs, Designate Domestic Abuse Commissioner
- Anne Longfield OBE, Children's Commissioner
- Dame Sara Thornton, Independent Anti-Slavery Commissioner
- Katy Bourne QPM, PCC for Sussex and APCC Chair
- Mike Cunningham QPM, Chief Executive, College of Policing
- Sir Tom Winsor, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary
- Max Hill QC, Director of Public Prosecutions
- Paul Griffiths, President, Police Superintendents' Association
- John Apter, National Chair of the Police Federation of England and Wales
- Rt Hon. Suella Braverman QC MP, Attorney General

### Session 3: Victims and Survivors

- Rt Hon Robert Buckland QC MP, Lord Chancellor and Secretary of State for Justice
- Alex Chalk MP, Minister for Victims, Ministry of Justice
- Nadine Dorries, Minister for Patient Safety, Department for Health and Social Care
- Vicky Ford, Minister for Children and Families, Department for Education
- Victoria Atkins MP, Minister for Safeguarding, Home Office
- Baljit Banga, Executive Director, Imkaan
- Anne Longfield OBE, Children's Commissioner
- Dame Vera Baird, Victims' Commissioner
- Diana Fawcett, CEO Victims' Support
- Fay Maxsted OBE, Survivor's Trust
- Gabrielle Shaw, CEO National Association for People Abused in Childhood
- Jo Todd, CEO Respect
- Kate Davies CBE, Director of Health and Justice, Armed Forces and Sexual Assault Referral Centres for NHS England.
- Kathy Betteridge, Director of Anti-Trafficking and Modern Slavery, Salvation Army
- Kim Lyon, IDVA, Borough of New Port South Wales
- Natasha, SafeLives Pioneer
- Lisa King, Director of Communications, Refuge
- Neil Henderson, CEO Male Survivors Partnership and CEO Safeline
- Nicole Jacobs, Designate Domestic Abuse Commissioner
- Nikki Norman, CEO Women's Aid
- Sheila Coates, Director of Policy & Strategy, Rape Crisis
- Suzanne Jacob OBE, SafeLives





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