

People's Scrutiny Committee

Child Sexual Exploitation Review
Safeguarding Children
Task Group

Initial Report

8 January 2015



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This report can be downloaded from:

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/democracymunities/decision_making/cma/index_scs.htm

Preface



Councillor Sara Randall Johnson

Chair, Child Sexual Exploitation Review - Safeguarding Children Task Group, People's Scrutiny Committee

The publication in August of the Alexis Jay report on child sexual exploitation in Rotherham has led us to carry out a Devon review to understand what is happening on our door step. We are acutely aware in both the Robert Francis report on the care scandal in Mid-Staffordshire, and the Jay report, that scrutiny was flagged up as too often being absent or inadequate. Our findings are covered here in this initial report.

There are 141,500 young people who live in Devon and the County Council should take the lead to increase the public understanding and awareness of the sexual exploitation of children. This needs everyone to play their part to ensure all those under 18 live in a safe environment.

Perpetrators come from any age group, sex, nationality, creed, ethnic background, some operate alone and others in gangs. We must not forget boys are also targeted and subject to abuse as well as girls.

Social media is a very powerful tool and its rapid popularity provides the criminal with easy access to groom a child in the home without the knowledge of parents.

Recognising the warning signs is a challenge as children are exploited in different ways. It may be difficult for parents, carers and frontline practitioners to differentiate between ordinary teenage behaviour and the risk of involvement in sexual exploitation. However, there are some signs that may signify that children or young people are at risk of being groomed for sexual exploitation or may already be exploited such as:

- Living in a chaotic or dysfunctional household
- Recent bereavement or loss
- Learning disabilities
- Change in physical appearance
- Missing from home or care

All the public sector representatives acknowledged that too often their involvement started after the crime has been committed and more prevention work needs to be developed to better understand vulnerability and how to prevent exploitation.

The County Council must ask itself whether it is currently doing everything it can to address the issue of child sexual exploitation. Why is it possible to report a broken road or pavement and not a broken person or child on the Devon County Council website?

Sara Randall Johnson
Chairman

Introduction

The Task Group – Councillors Sara Randall Johnson (Chair), Frank Biederman, Christine Channon, Alistair Dewhirst, Rob Hannaford and Philip Sanders - would like to place on record its gratitude to the witnesses who contributed to the review. In submitting its recommendations, the Group has sought to ensure that its findings are supported with evidence and information to substantiate its proposals.

At People's Scrutiny Committee on 19 September 2014, it was agreed that the Safeguarding Children Task Group undertake a piece of work on child sexual exploitation. It was also agreed that Health & Wellbeing Scrutiny be asked to investigate issues relating to the health perspective on child sexual exploitation in Devon. The terms of reference for the review were:

1. To evaluate the evidence collated in the independent inquiry into child sexual exploitation in Rotherham.
2. To assess the potential number of children in Devon subject to, or at risk of child sexual exploitation.
3. To explore issues relating to the following groups:
 - children who go missing, in particular the apparent high prevalence of Children in Care;
 - children placed in the County by another LA;
 - children with persistent absence from their educational setting and those young people on reduced school timetables;
 - children with mental health, and or multiple vulnerabilities.
4. To investigate Police oversight of child sexual exploitation and their approach to tackling the issue.
5. To consider the licensing arrangements in the County for taxi and private hire cars in relation to child sexual exploitation and safeguarding children.
6. To explore the role and function of the Devon Safeguarding Children's Board on child sexual exploitation.
7. To assess the work being undertaken in schools on sex and relationship education.
8. To make detailed recommendations to the People's Scrutiny Committee on the findings of the Task Group.

Time and resources necessitate that this report provides a snapshot approach to highlight significant issues relating to child sexual exploitation. The Task Group recognise that at the heart of effective scrutiny is the need to embed the voice of the most vulnerable in its work. Members have been unable as yet to hear from victims and others at risk of such exploitation, which is absolutely crucial to understanding the situation in Devon and will be the focus of the next stage of the report from members in Spring 2015.

Background

Child sexual exploitation is an illegal activity by people who have power or influence over young people. It is a form of sexual abuse in which a young person is manipulated into taking part in a sexual act. It can happen directly as well as over the internet and mobile phones. All young people are at risk particularly if they have gone missing, are in care or having difficulties at home, are not in education, have drug or alcohol issues, have learning difficulties or a disability, or have a history of abuse. Child sexual exploitation can take many different forms, including the exploitation of boys. There has been a significant cultural change in legislation in that what was previously seen as an issue of child prostitution and early sexual activity is now seen as an issue of child protection.

Professor Alexis Jay's Independent Inquiry, *Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham 1997-2013* published in August 2014 provided an indictment of the failure of one local authority, Rotherham, to protect children from organised sexual exploitation and its alleged cover-up. Local investigations into the organised sexual exploitation of children in Rotherham began in the 1990s. In 2010, five men of Pakistani heritage were found guilty of a series of sexual offences against girls as young as twelve. A subsequent investigation by *The Times* reported that the child sexual exploitation was much more widespread, and the Home Affairs Select Committee criticised the South Yorkshire Police force and Rotherham Metropolitan Borough Council for their handling of the abuse. The Inquiry's initial report condemned the failure of the authorities in Rotherham to act effectively against the abuse and even, in some cases, to acknowledge that it was taking place. It conservatively estimated that 1,400 children had been sexually exploited in the town between 1997 and 2013, predominantly by gangs of British-Pakistani men. Abuses described by the report included abduction, rape, torture and sex trafficking of children.

High-profile court cases, like Rotherham and also in Rochdale, have elevated child sexual exploitation into the public consciousness but at the same time have left the impression that child sexual exploitation is only about vulnerable white girls being exploited by groups of Asian men. This is not the case, as the Jay Report crucially also points to widespread organised child sexual exploitation across England. In the November 2014 report *Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham: some issues for local government*:

On the evidence we took the alarming conclusion is that Rotherham was not an outlier and that there is a widespread problem of organised child sexual exploitation in England. It follows that other authorities not only need to review their own arrangements in the light of the Jay Report but also the Government needs to ensure that the guidance and benchmarks are in place to ensure these reviews are effective and children are identified and protected.¹

As elected councillors, scrutiny members have a unique credibility and legitimacy to exercise this role – robustly, on the basis of evidence and in a public forum. It is about scrutiny members asking the questions to assure themselves that there are systems locally which mean that, in future, they will be able to trust the data they get – to know that it is recording the right things, to know that big issues are not being ignored, and to know that emerging risks of failure are recognised and acted on without delay.

Centre for Public Scrutiny, September 2014

¹ The Communities and Local Government Committee, *Child Sexual Exploitation in Rotherham: some issues for local government* (p.10)

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

That the County Council, Devon & Cornwall Constabulary and multi-agency partners:

- i) develop a smarter approach to intelligence gathering and data mapping on child sexual exploitation as a matter of great urgency;
- ii) resource a dedicated data analyst post within the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) to monitor child sexual exploitation intelligence;
- iii) use an agreed set of data giving information about children at risk of child sexual exploitation.

Recommendation 2

That a joint preventative strategy be adopted between the police and the County Council to ensure that awareness is raised on child sexual exploitation with district / city / borough councils, housing associations and businesses to protect children from harm.

Recommendation 3

That child sexual exploitation be declared a priority Public Health issue like smoking or obesity to enable a more strategic approach to be developed to address child sexual exploitation.

Recommendation 4

That a training programme on child sexual exploitation be given to:

- i) all frontline staff including social workers, family practitioners, youth workers, housing and licensing officers to ensure they are better aware of how to spot the signs of child sexual exploitation and provide appropriate responses;
- ii) all members; and appropriate officers;
- iii) all businesses particularly those who provide services where people socialise;
- iv) all responses to child sexual exploitation in Devon explicitly include boys and young men in the literature.

Recommendation 5

That the County Council reference child sexual exploitation on its website, as well as include prominent links to the Devon Safeguarding Children's Board, the NSPCC etc as part of a wider communication strategy.

Recommendation 6

That the capacity, scope, and role of the Reducing Exploitation and Absence from Care or Home (REACH) team be reviewed to enable the service to be able to provide a prompt response to working with any child identified at risk of child sexual exploitation.

Recommendation 7

That the terms of reference and status of Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation Groups (MACSEs) is made explicit to ensure engagement and information sharing.

Recommendation 8

That local residential units are included in Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation (MACSE) groups to ensure better information sharing (and awareness) of the heightened vulnerability of these young people and that contracts with providers explicitly address this issue.

Recommendation 9

That all Devon & Cornwall police officers, police community support officers and specials receive child sexual exploitation training to improve the identification and the Force response to this threat.

Recommendation 10

That there is rigorous monitoring of the Babcock LDP contract in terms of its programme to schools educating young people on the risk and threat of child sexual exploitation and the accurate monitoring of children's attendance at school including formal and informal arrangements.

Recommendation 11

That a strategy be implemented to identify those children at risk of child sexual exploitation who are outside the social care system, which the Task Group will wish to examine further.

Summary

Child sexual exploitation is a major cultural and societal issue, which is both difficult to identify and to act upon. There are no quick fixes or easy answers. Tackling child sexual exploitation in Devon is the business of all agencies, as well as local communities, families and individuals, working with children across the County; it is a safeguarding issue and therefore requires statutory cooperation. It must be recognised that the rurality and demography of Devon is not a limiting factor in terms of child sexual exploitation; the issue is not about different cultures; it can be prevalent anywhere. It is vital that the County Council and partners face the challenge head on to identify children who are being subject to abuse. In the Jay Report it was apparent that Rotherham was not particularly deficient in terms of their strategies, there were countless reports on issues relating to child sexual exploitation but little action to change what was happening to children; the issue was about delivery. Given the vulnerability of those children at risk, tackling child sexual exploitation across Devon is of paramount importance.

On 10 September 2014 the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government urged local authorities to 'take steps to ensure that this never happens again and make sure that all local authorities deliver on their essential duty to protect vulnerable children'². The Task Group recognises the improvement journey the County Council has been undertaking in the last 18 months and the vast amount of work involved in responding to its inadequate Ofsted judgement on child protection arrangements. It is however not yet clear that the County Council has taken all the necessary steps to both understand the extent of child sexual exploitation in Devon and to combat the problem. It was felt that the County Council has been slower than it might have been in responding to the issue.

The County Council needs to map child sexual exploitation and to identify hotspots with Devon & Cornwall Constabulary and other multi-agency partners. Officers reported that data has recently started to be collated through its Care First system, but the Task Group has yet to be provided with any information to demonstrate this. It is remiss that data has not previously been systematically collected and recorded on and this must be addressed as a matter of urgency. There also needs to be more focus on the intelligence related to missing young people, as at present Devon is not capturing all of the individuals or the networks. The role of Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation (MACSE) groups needs to be strengthened to ensure that staff across social care and the wider statutory partnerships understand their role and use these meetings as a platform to share information about children causing concern as well as the data for the local area in order to build a clear picture of what is happening at local level.

The Task Group has yet to get an understanding of the way in which the County Council and multi-agencies respond to children and young people reporting abuse. It is hoped there is a culture in Devon, where those responsible for safeguarding listen and crucially act, but at present members do not know how effectively this is happening. Young people hold this information and as this Task Group continues its work into 2015 the priority is to hear these young people's voices and to look at real-life examples. The Task Group will also examine the measures in place to identify those at risk and those already victims of child sexual exploitation. The County Council must take the lead in ensuring that young people in Devon are educated to understand that such abuse is not normal or acceptable. The Task Group will further explore the use of innovative solutions and legal options such as the use of an injunction for a case in Birmingham.

² **Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government**
[:http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmhansrd/cm140910/wmstext/140910m0001.htm](http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201415/cmhansrd/cm140910/wmstext/140910m0001.htm)

Key Issues

Child Sexual Exploitation in Devon

Child Sexual Exploitation Prevalence

In Rotherham over 1400 cases of child sexual exploitation were identified. In Devon it would appear that there is not the large scale organised child sexual exploitation as there was in Rotherham, but child sexual exploitation is happening in Devon even if the victims and offenders profiles are different. There is no intelligence to suggest that there are organised child sexual exploitation networks operating in the County, but child sexual exploitation is likely to be happening on a daily basis across Devon. There are hotspots, which appear to be linked to urban settings with ongoing major operations. However the prevalence of child sexual exploitation in the County is difficult to gauge at the present time given the lack of information Devon & Cornwall Constabulary, the County Council and multi-agencies appear to hold on the issue. This could be seen as symptomatic of child sexual exploitation being hidden away in the margins, where societally it has been easier to ignore what may be going on than to challenge and confront it.

It is unsatisfactory that there is a lack of effective collation of information on child sexual exploitation from a multi-agency point of view. While it may be doubtful that there is any local authority across the country that could claim to be entirely satisfied with its response to child sexual exploitation, it is remiss that data is not being carefully recorded and mapped on a live database by the County Council and its partners. The Task Group was only able to access data which was 12 months out of date from a snapshot evaluation undertaken with the police, which produced the following:

In January 2014 Devon had 448 children in care aged 10 and over. 62 (13.84%) of these were recorded by the police as at risk of child sexual exploitation with 54 of these 62 children and young people having missing episodes recorded by the police. Reports of children missing have dropped by over 13.0% in Devon compared with 2012/13 while repeat missing persons have remained similar to last year at 33.9% compared with 34.9% (2012/13) and 33.2% (2011/12). 19 out of the top 20 most prolific children missing were looked after children (as at July 2013), these 20 children accounting for more than 440 episodes of missing.

Since January 2014 the County Council has not tracked data on child sexual exploitation, in a coherent, multi agency framework, a regrettable consequence of which is that there is not enough being done with child sexual exploitation mapping to undertake preventative targeting. Work should be carried out in schools in those areas, but the use of data is not yet sufficiently sophisticated to do that across Devon although it is being done in specific areas.

Schools also reported that they do not believe the systematic abuse and complex networks exposed in Rotherham are in existence in Devon, although the [Ormerod](#) case in Torbay shows that they are certainly possible. There are particular problems with child sexual exploitation in terms of 16/17 year olds. Often young people do not see themselves as being vulnerable. Most offences are presumed to be men on girls, but there are young and vulnerable men also at risk of child sexual exploitation. There is much more taboo about young men and child sexual exploitation, and this group are much less inclined to report it. The various agencies need to be more aware in terms of identifying boys and young men at risk. It is also generally assumed that the perpetrators will be male; this is not necessarily the case. Some older young people draw young children into dangerous situations. This may be at school, or a care home, but quite often it will be through social media where perpetrators of child sexual exploitation will have youngsters at different stages of the grooming process.

Missing Children

One in five children and young people who goes missing from home or care is at risk of serious harm, including child sexual exploitation.

Ann Coffey, MP

There are approximately 500 Children in Care placed in Devon from other local authorities, in addition to 640 Children in Care from Devon. Children in Care form the greatest proportion of missing children. The difference between 'missing' and 'absent' categories related largely to the perceived seriousness of the episode, with missing the more serious of the two.³ Police call handlers are trained to distinguish between the two classifications, and be consistent in their application of the definitions. Incidents are monitored by the police and escalated to the missing person category if risk increases. Devon & Cornwall Constabulary has procedures in place to ensure that children do not slip through the net.

It is a complex picture, but the County Council should continue to question itself about the extent to which it understands issues relating to missing children in Devon. The County Council should constantly strive to do more from a corporate parenting role and be more robust in terms of its Children in Care in residential accommodation and those placed out of County. These children have a high level of vulnerability; it is a sad truth that missing children are at risk of sexual exploitation and it must also be recognised that children often go missing because they are being sexually exploited.

Although the system may risk being overloaded when a school reports a missing child (who may only be absent for a few hours) to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), it is important to examine the absence in more detail as such an absence can be a sign of child sexual exploitation.

Tri-X is an information page hosted by children's social care, which is a source of guidance and it includes the Local Runaway and Missing From Home and Care Protocol (also on the [DSCB website](#)). It includes a flow chart in respect of local practice and will in the future be updated with the DSCB's expectations of care providers. TRI-X is not in place yet but will be used to highlight protocols for missing children and create a more standardised approach.

Data Mapping and Intelligence

Child sexual exploitation mapping in Devon is currently limited. There is no comprehensive database or live mapping system in existence. Devon and Cornwall Constabulary admitted that child sexual exploitation understanding from an intelligence perspective is much weaker than it should be. In terms of mapping hotspots, the police reported that a lot of the evidence is anecdotal, and further work is planned with frontline staff from across the agencies to improve mapping. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment has also identified the need for better analysis of information on child sexual exploitation. It would be helpful to have a strategic analyst linked to the MASH to manage information coming into the system in terms of children at risk. It would also be useful in trying to understand vulnerable children better and their links to perpetrators/organisations. The analysis and presentation of this data could be used at MACSE meetings and would allow much better responses as MACSEs have a vital role in sharing 'soft' information. The Chair of the Devon Safeguarding Children Board is trying to develop a high level scorecard to understand potential victims and to identify where this is happening.

³ In April 2013, ACPO introduced a new approach to missing persons which splits people reported into two categories: 'missing' and 'absent'. A 'missing' person is now defined as: "Anyone whose whereabouts cannot be established and where the circumstances are out of character or the context suggests the person may be subject of crime or at risk of harm to themselves or another." Those meeting this definition will be responded to as above, with a level of risk being assigned to each case. An 'absent' person is defined as a "person not at a place where they are expected or required to be" and people categorised as such should not be perceived to be at any apparent risk.

Social Media

There is a massive issue about the way in which young people inter-relate with social media. Internet safety and child sexual exploitation are inextricably linked. Many abusive relationships are fast-tracked online, when contacts are made on social media sites, and progress is often quickly made to the relationship becoming sexualised. This has to be tackled with young people, schools/colleges and the police. There is an increased understanding of the level of risk online, but this is an area where children do not necessarily welcome adults interfering in what they are doing, and is part of the challenge. The level of risk to children online needs to be better understood by parents/carers. It is a societal issue that many agencies are struggling with and is very difficult to police. The vast majority of child sexual exploitation offenders, particularly those online, are previously unknown to the police. Devon and Cornwall Constabulary reported that nationally the police are yet to align itself fully with the level of online crime, which is a huge growth area, and concern. Work is however being undertaken by the South West Local Safeguarding Children Board Child Online Safety Group on the risks and safeguards associated with the internet and mobile technologies.

Child sexual exploitation is the biggest single problem and social media has a huge role in its rise.

Social Worker

Multi-Agencies

Multi-Agency Response

Where there is an awareness of incidents of child sexual exploitation, the County Council and multi-agencies need to review the way in which they respond ensuring that the whole system is as joined up as possible. All partners therefore need to be proactive at recognising the signs of child sexual exploitation. The key indicators are the following toxic factors:

- Missing children from school and the community
- Mental health
- Substance misuse
- Self harm

One of the biggest challenges in terms of child sexual exploitation is that it spans local authority and agency boundaries. Multi-agencies are set up for short term blocks of work, but with child sexual exploitation protracted work with the young people concerned needs to be undertaken over months. Therapeutic working needs to be supported where there may be limited initial return, as it takes time for young people to build trust.

The ways, in which child sexual exploitation and missing children issues are tackled is embodied in the Peninsula Protocol on Child Sexual Exploitation and Missing Children. The police have rewritten the protocol with the help of local authority leads. The Force is now rewriting the Peninsula Strategy on behalf of partner agencies. Devon set up the REACH (Reducing Exploitation and Absences from Care and Home) team in 2012 to contribute across these priority areas, in collaboration with mainstream social work, as well as specialist teams such as fostering, and other agencies, particularly the police, education and health. To reduce risks to children in Devon a variety of safeguarding methods need to be in place aimed at informing children and young people, their carers and the professionals who work with them, about the risks, in order to increase awareness and build resilience. Therefore where risks exist, children and young people will have a greater chance of recognising those risks and co-operating with trusted adults to increase their safety.

Safeguarding System

In April 2013 the County Council received an inadequate judgement from Ofsted following an inspection on the overall effectiveness of the arrangements in Devon to protect children. This inspection considered key aspects of a child's journey through the child protection system, focusing on the experiences of the child or young person, and the effectiveness of the help and protection that they are offered. Since which time, Devon has undertaken a journey of improvement, which has led to children and young people being safer than they were. There had not however been a significant focus on the County Council's response to child sexual exploitation and this does now need to be addressed.

There is little guidance or advice...as to what to do with this vulnerable cohort.

Social Worker

From an operational perspective, the Task Group met with social workers, who felt there should be more support to frontline staff in Devon to help them to discharge their duties and manage their workload. A social worker advised that they alone had 70 child sexual exploitation assessments in a year. One social worker reported that she has 3 high level child sexual exploitation young people on her caseload, and 'there was not a day where one of these children was not missing.' These children cannot be effectively held unless they are in secure accommodation. When a young person is in a private residential accommodation, they often get to the age of 16 and realise they can just walk out. A social worker commented that it can 'take months to identify the resource for a vulnerable child which' is a massive frustration to social workers. A child may need to have had multiple placements breakdowns before the necessary interventions are made.

The level of self-esteem a young person has is crucial in terms of child sexual exploitation, and it is vital social workers build positive relationships with children; however the Initial Response Team was reported to be so busy that where a young person does not want to report even the most definite of issues, a case is closed. Staff need to know that there are robust mechanisms in place to ensure child sexual exploitation concerns are systematically acted upon. It is not always apparent for social workers and youth service staff alike where to flag child sexual exploitation concerns within the system.

Information at the present time is not being gathered, collated or shared as effectively as it might. Concern was raised about the functionality of Care First in the process of identifying child sexual exploitation, as it relates to single cases rather than being able to look across at multiple instances. There are also question marks about where information can best be recorded, as it is not always clear where on Care First data on an older boyfriend for instance can be put. Children and perpetrators are not routinely put on one system. Care First has the capacity to record such data but at the time of questioning the County Council was not able to demonstrate that it had been doing so.

Devon & Cornwall Constabulary

The Task Group received reports that Devon & Cornwall Constabulary have not always been as proactive in their handling of child sexual exploitation as they should be. While the Force has a peninsula strategy and protocol for child sexual exploitation, a number of representations were made to suggest that the Devon & Cornwall Constabulary need to have better strategies in place for dealing with vulnerable children that go missing. Where the police do not deem a child as being at risk, it is common practice that they will not look for them until the next day. It was felt that the onus is always on the social worker to highlight the level of risk, which may stem from a lack of understanding from the police as to their role working with social care in terms of safeguarding.

There are issues about police disclosure, as for a prosecution a crime has to be proven and it needs a disclosure from the young person that they were manipulated/coerced/forced into sex. At present there appears to be an overreliance on the disclosure system, as often the young people concerned do not realise what is happening and will therefore not report it. There are children who will be too scared to say what has happened to them, while others will not recognize that they are being exploited. Ironically there are a number of children and young people who feel safe and loved in some of these relationships. Also, social workers do not always have the relationship with young people which would aide disclosures, due to high caseloads or a lack of continuity.

Attitudes towards males at risk of child sexual exploitation is different with services targeted at females. Much fewer boys are referred and they are far less likely to disclose.

Social Worker

The police advised that there has been a change of emphasis, where the approach is more focussed on safeguarding the child, than on prosecutions. Often an offence will not lead to a prosecution. Work was reported to be prioritised as follows:

- Identify
- Safeguard
- Disrupt
- Prosecute

Members expressed concern that children lose their liberty through being placed in a secure unit for instance, and the perpetrators of child sexual exploitation remain free. The Task Group recognise the difficulties surrounding disclosure, but felt that Devon & Cornwall Constabulary must ensure suspected perpetrators of child sexual exploitation are prosecuted accordingly and a culture in the County is not allowed to develop whereby criminals avoid being brought to justice. The Force's crime management system had recently changed which may allow improved mapping of child sexual exploitation. There are however enormous difficulties in terms of prosecutions in terms of child sexual exploitation. These are often private space crimes and the criminal justice system does not do well in this area; on the adult side there is a less than 10% conviction rate for rape. The police often face a dilemma in terms of their action, which may bring about an end to the offending, but may result in there being insufficient opportunity to gather information on a perpetrator and therefore reduce the chance of prosecuting.

Devon & Cornwall Constabulary reported that child sexual exploitation is a relatively new label for an issue that the police have long been dealing with on a day to day basis. There is both increased awareness in the public domain of child sexual exploitation and confidence to report issues. Devon & Cornwall Constabulary recognise that the operating environment for policing has changed a lot in the last two years in the wake of the Savile enquiry as well as the increase in online crime and they are trying to continue to redesign services to ensure they are responsive to the growing threat of child sexual exploitation. They are also undertaking a number of historic reviews, encouraging victims who have been rejected previously by the police to come back to them to report a crime. The Force has reviewed its services against the Jay and [Coffey](#) reports and areas for improvement have been included in a plan. The Force was also inspected by the College of Policing against this plan in March 2014 and was considered to be in the top third in the country. The Force is utilising technology to actively track those committing online offences through their Child Exploitation Unit in Ashburton.

In terms of police training in Devon, new police recruits get specific training in relation to child sexual exploitation. All frontline staff are now being trained and all custody staff and call staff have received appropriate inputs. Specialist training has been delivered to 300 staff and an additional 300 have been identified. Additional training is being scoped for specialist staff within the Police Protection Unit, and joint multi agency training is likely to be led by the police. The Force has committed to training thirty two Police Community Support Officers to act as online trainers and they are linking in with education.

Devon lacks child sexual exploitation awareness.

Social Worker

Schools

The County Council and multi-agencies need to work better with schools. Primaries as well as secondary schools should do more to educate young people about child sexual exploitation, as well as doing bespoke pieces of work on self-esteem. Young people need to be supported earlier in the pathway before the point of grooming. Many young people who have been subject to child sexual exploitation do not see themselves as victims. Children need to understand how they can safely extract themselves from a situation without fear or trepidation. Most secondary schools teach about abusive relationships as part of Personal, Social & Health Education (PSHE) programmes. These tend to be targeted at Year 9 or 10, although relationships in general are a recurring theme in PSHE programmes from primary school. The Devon Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB) has circulated advice to governing bodies about schools sex and relationships education programmes and the need for their incorporating effective personal safety training including being safe online. This is crucial as part of helping to build resilience.

The key responsibility is to identify concerns and then refer. Schools should be looking for the signs and symptoms of child abuse, which overlap substantially with child sexual exploitation (poor attendance, mood swings, disruptive behaviour, drug/alcohol habit, marks or bruising); this should be present in school policies and guidance for staff. Schools need to also focus on specific child sexual exploitation signs, such as students suddenly having money or an expensive “gift”. They should look at why a child is presenting with certain behaviours and consider this in relation to their home life. Schools should be aware of the regional strategy following the Ormerod prosecution in Torbay and the subsequent Peninsula Child Sexual Exploitation Working Protocol. Any young person presenting with clear signs of child abuse in a Devon school should be referred to MASH or the Education Welfare Officer if they need advice.

Where children are not attending school this is a major concern, as the safest place for children is in school, while education is also the prime source of information on a young person. Those children who are for whatever reason out of school for all or some of the day are likely to be far more vulnerable to child sexual exploitation. The recent report of the Educational Outcomes Task Group by the County Council’s People’s Scrutiny Committee⁴ highlighted concern about schools providing young people with part-time timetables or a late school provision where children are not in school during the day. While Devon has higher attendance rates than the south west and national average which is extremely positive, but there still needs to be adequate focus on the attendance of vulnerable children.

From an education perspective there are 4 key priorities for the County Council in terms of child sexual exploitation:

1. Training for schools to try to ensure they undertake more effective relationship and sex education in schools. Young people do not currently rate the sex and relationship education they are receiving;
2. Tackling the issue with schools whereby many young people do not see themselves as victims and therefore are unlikely to make a disclosure, so schools have to be more vigilant in identifying the signs of child sexual exploitation;
3. Internet safety;
4. Educating parents – as a huge number do not know what to do to keep their child safe particularly online.

The Rotherham report identifies the Youth Service and related projects as being important in both the identification and provision of information and support for young people. It is a truism that some young people are happy to tell a youth worker things that they would not tell a teacher.

Headteacher

⁴ P.15 <http://www.devon.gov.uk/loadtrimdocument?url=&filename=CS/14/40.CMR&rn=14/WD473&dg=Public>

The Babcock Trust has been approached to fund the child sexual exploitation themed drama '*Chelsea's Choice*⁵ and make this available to schools. Schools can access Babcock's ICT Team to receive support on ICT about e-safety. Babcock's PSHE Advisor has been working with REACH establishing a child sexual exploitation sub group to develop a training package for schools. Babcock is also developing a child sexual exploitation prevention programme, and currently provide a half day child sexual exploitation training course. Child sexual exploitation (including Female Genital Mutilation and forced marriages) is part of safeguarding training offered by Babcock LDP to schools. DSCB and Babcock publish information sharing articles on child sexual exploitation in safeguarding newsletter form.

An Annual Schools Safeguarding Audit is undertaken which has had a 100% return (405 schools including independents). Child sexual exploitation is an area that schools feel less confident about. Part of this asks schools to give evidence of policies being reviewed regularly and implemented. The Education Welfare Officer also asks schools to confirm (and sign) that their safeguarding practice/policies are updated and that all staff have been made aware/read/understand Keeping Children Safe in education during their attendance visit to school.

Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation Groups

Multi-Agency Child Sexual Exploitation Groups (MACSEs) share information about young people that are presenting as being involved or at risk of child sexual exploitation. Since September 2013 Devon has 3 area based MACSEs used to facilitate monthly discussions on child sexual exploitation. MACSEs have been set up where agencies can identify children at risk of child sexual exploitation putting in preventative structures and interventions. The Task Group received a number of reports that MACSEs are not currently fulfilling the function required of them. MACSEs appear to be working differently within each area. There also needs to be better training and improved clarity about the role and remits of MACSE chairs. Members expressed concern that many social workers whom they met were not aware at all about the MACSEs being established and would not know these groups are a platform for raising concerns and sharing information.

Devon & Cornwall Constabulary and the Council are reviewing the terms of reference and effectiveness of MACSEs. The County Council has put in extra resources to support the DSCB and MACSEs. The DSCB is appointing a member of staff for 4 days a week to help drive improvements to the way in which MACSEs work. MACSEs are going to be re-launched with new terms of reference.

The Task Group would hope that this review of MACSEs would take on board its views for the need for effective checks over and above Ofsted checks involving all relevant partners.

Foster carers often have the voice that is not heard.

Social Worker

⁵ AlterEgo's 'Chelsea's Choice' is an innovative and powerful production highlighting the very serious and emotional issue of child sexual exploitation. The production shows how young people, boys and girls, are groomed by adults for the purposes of sexual exploitation using various methods, ensnaring young people and eventually taking complete control and dominating their whole lives.

Reducing Exploitation and Absence from Care or Home Team

The County Council's Reducing Exploitation and Absence from Care or Home (REACH) service supports young people up to the age of 17, who either run away or who may be at risk of, or experiencing child sexual exploitation. REACH is a team of specialist youth and social workers who support young people to help them recognise risks and keep themselves safer. REACH employ 6 youth workers, 2 in North Devon, 2 in South Devon and 2 in Exeter / East. REACH only work with young people, at risk of child sexual exploitation who have a social worker. In 2014 REACH had 82 allocations, with 52 open child sexual exploitation cases (as of 16/12/14).

The primary role of the youth worker within REACH is the return home interview. REACH take return home interviews within 72 hours of receiving the found report on any young person reported as missing. REACH have in the last month completed 67% of their interviews within the allotted 72 hours. The main reasons they have been unable to undertake the interview within the time frame it is around the availability of the young person. There are also issues for staff across such a large rural area as Devon. It would be helpful if REACH was more available over weekends in terms of logistically being able to process 72 hour interviews. Typically in the region of 20% of interviews undertaken are children of other local authorities. REACH will undertake those interviews unless the child is right on the neighbouring authority border such as Plymouth or Torbay.

Projects were reported to be working well at present, but are limited in their scope as they only involve children identified through social care. This does lead to questions about the support available to young people who are outside of the care system. REACH is a reactive service, for young people who have gone missing. REACH would like to do more in terms of education on the preventative side of child sexual exploitation helping young people explore what makes a healthy and equal relationship. Work is underway with Babcock LDP designing training/input for schools and also training to social work staff. While staffing levels for the REACH team are being increased it was unclear whether this would resolve issues around capacity.

Youth Service

The Youth Service has an important role in reaching out to those vulnerable to child sexual exploitation as well as to those who were already victims. The Rotherham report identifies the Youth Service and related services as being important in both the identification and provision of information and support for young people. The Youth Service model of working with young people in terms of child sexual exploitation may be more effective in prevention than at the point where a social worker is involved and risks have escalated. It may also be apparent that some young people will disclose information to a youth worker where they would not to a teacher.

The Task Group was given to understand that a strategy in terms of supporting the voluntary sector was in the course of development, and members would welcome the opportunity to comment.

REACH figures for direct work with children known to service are as follows (July 2013 - September 2014):

CSE 1:1 direct work - 77 young people

CSE consultation with social workers for the child - 4 young people

Direct work with missing young people known to Children's Services - 116

Devon Safeguarding Children Board

The Devon Safeguarding Children Board (DSCB) has updated information on child sexual exploitation on its website (www.devonsafeguardingchildren.org) and in its newsletters, which are now circulated to a much wider audience and directly to all designated officers in schools. As the statutory body responsible for ensuring the safeguarding of children within the system, the DSCB has a vital role working alongside scrutiny in holding all the relevant agencies to account. It is key that the DSCB encourage agencies and partners to communicate with young people through schools etc on child sexual exploitation. It is particularly helpful where young people talk to other young people about an issue such as child sexual exploitation.

Health

In the brief time in which work on this review was undertaken, representatives across the County Council's health partners were contacted to contribute to this discussion on child sexual exploitation. To date the Task Group has received a limited response from health on this issue (key points of which are included in Appendix 1), but further work early in 2015 will ensure that this review considers a health perspective on the threat of child sexual exploitation.

One issue that was raised to members relates to GP's engagement over safeguarding children and child sexual exploitation. It needs to be written into GP contracts what duties are required of them, and at present it is not. Senior officers of the County Council are in dialogue with health partners on this issue, and progress against these discussions will need to be monitored by this Task Group.

The DSCB encourage agencies and partners to communicate to young people through schools on child sexual exploitation. It is particular helpful where young people talk to other young people about the issue.

DSCB Chair

Prevention

Early Help

Early help and prevention is crucial before behaviours become entrenched. Work needs to be undertaken with schools, colleges, and districts councils to support young people and ensure that they are not drawn into an exploitative situation. Once a young person is being exploited it is difficult to support them to move on. A key factor in trying to stop this is preventative work with children on making the right choices along with developing their self-worth. The early help work being led by the Director of Public Health is an important component to preventing child sexual exploitation. Issues relating to housing and homelessness also need to be incorporated and developed in conjunction with the district authorities. Appropriate advice and support should also be provided for parents and carers.

Child & Adolescent Mental Health Services

It was reported to the Task Group that in Devon, as is nationally the case, mental health is the single biggest issue jeopardising the wellbeing of young people. Currently lengthy waiting list means young people are routinely waiting 3 months to access support, which is clearly far too long and has serious safeguarding implications. Schools in general do an excellent job to provide support and mentoring for young people in crisis, and this level of care is regularly noted by agencies and through Ofsted; most secondary schools have qualified counsellors; however, schools are not clinicians, and students subject to safeguarding or specific child sexual exploitation risk require quick, effective intervention.

Training

Social workers are more aware of child sexual exploitation post-Rotherham but there is still a need for a huge amount of training. While child sexual exploitation is on the agenda at all safeguarding courses, it is currently insufficient. Further training for qualified social workers on child sexual exploitation is being planned, with discussions with the NSPCC and the police. The police are also looking at developing specific multi-agency training which will help in terms of a consistent approach to child sexual exploitation.

County Council Website

Concerns were raised about the County Council's website. It should be a priority to have a safeguarding thematic and child sexual exploitation interface on the website, ideally on the home page. The website should be seen as an important vehicle for parents and carers to further their understanding and awareness of child sexual exploitation. At the present time it is difficult to find anything relating to child sexual exploitation on the website. This is of great concern in view of the County Council's child protection and safeguarding imperative. The Strategic Director reported that work is taking place on this currently to align with the Children, Young People and Families Alliance website.

**There are some very vulnerable young people living on the streets.
County Council Officer**

Targeted Work

It was unclear whether the County Council and its partners are being effective at reaching into communities. It may be that these are issues for the Safer Devon Partnership about raising public awareness that encapsulates everyone. There needs to be a collective response to being ambassadors for this cultural shift to understanding and tackling child sexual exploitation. It must be ensured that child sexual exploitation is not seen as being acceptable anywhere, where in the past there may have been a sense that it was just something that happened in certain areas – this has now changed and the County Council must continue to put out a consistent message on this.

Joined-up Approach

Members questioned where the fulcrum is in terms of joining up the issue of child sexual exploitation. The DSCB is perhaps best placed to carry out this task, although the role of the Health & Wellbeing Board also needs to be considered. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment was reported to be not tied in well with the Peninsula wide strategies of the Devon & Cornwall Constabulary. Members noted that there appears to be some blurring of accountability, along with some duplication and wastage.

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner contributes to Devon's safeguarding boards, drug & alcohol interventions etc in terms of being charged to disperse public money in the most responsible way. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner is currently involved in a deep dive with the police on safeguarding children including child sexual exploitation.

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Democratic Services & Scrutiny Secretariat at County Hall, Topsham Road, Exeter, Devon, EX2 4QD or by ringing 01392 382232. It will be available also on the County Council's website at:

http://www.devon.gov.uk/index/councildemocracy/decision_making/scrutiny/taskgroups.htm

If you have any questions or wish to talk to anyone about this report then please contact:

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Background Evidence

Relevant background evidence provided to the Task Group during the review process:

NHS South Devon and Torbay Clinical Commissioning Group

The South Devon and Torbay Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) should with all other health providers adhere to the South West Child Protection Procedures. These outline the definition of child sexual exploitation, the indicators and risk factors and what to do with a concern. During local police led investigations into child sexual exploitation, the CCG is embedded within the Strategic, Planning and Operational Framework that steers the operation. The Directory of Quality and Patient Safety sits on the strategic level group and the Designated Nurse sits on both the planning and operational level groups. The Designated Nurse is a member of the Torbay Safeguarding Children Board Child Sexual Exploitation Sub Group. This group works within the Peninsula Child Sexual Exploitation Strategy and develops local policy and protocol. The CCG also works with partners, including police, in the Community Safety Partnerships.

As well as adhering to the South West Child Protection Procedures, front line services share information appropriately to assess risk of child sexual exploitation to local children. This is done through formal strategy meetings as well as Multi Agency Child Sexual Exploitation (MACSE) Forums. Strategy meetings focus on individual children, whereas the MACSE forums share 'soft' intelligence which can then be used to populate a local problem profile. Named Nurses attend the Operational Level Meetings during local child sexual exploitation operations. The Designated Nurse would alert the Director of Quality and Patient Experience of any concern, who would then notify scrutiny through the CCG's link person.

Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital

Staff at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital (RD&E) advised that child sexual exploitation is covered in both group 2 and group 3 child protection training which is delivered in house to medical and nursing staff from across the Trust. Frontline staff refer to the MASH if they have any concerns about child sexual exploitation. RD&E colleagues attend the relevant MACSE, where vulnerable children are discussed. Relevant hospital information is shared and recorded. A safeguarding alert is also placed into the records for those children who are at high risk of exploitation in order to alert staff to the risk.

Transport Co-ordination Service

The Transport Co-ordination Service (TCS) manage all passenger transport requirements for the County Council (and a number of other agencies). This includes school transport as well as transport requirements for Child and Adult Social Care. Before being awarded any individual route contracts TCS' Safety, Compliance & Fleet team will check that the operator has the appropriate documentation for the licence they are operating under and all drivers and escorts are Disclosure and Barring Service (DBS) checked. TCS DBS check all drivers and escorts every 3 years. This is to the most enhanced level and includes all taxi and Passenger Carrying Vehicle drivers. A check on a taxi driver is undertaken even if they have already been vetted by the licencing authority.

There are currently over 3200 live records with up to date enhanced DBS checks on the TCS' database. There are a high level of positive disclosures, all of which are individually investigated. Referrals are made to the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) if required. Drivers or escorts are not approved if it is determined offences committed meet

the TCS offence criteria risk assessment. Should any operator be found to be supplying an escort without a current DBS check then this contract is terminated with immediate effect.

TCS does not accept another authority's DBS check and always undertakes their own. TCS officers do not believe that all district licencing authorities undertake the highest level of checks (including the barred lists). TCS work with colleagues across the 8 district licencing authorities and neighbouring authorities sharing intelligence and looking at any cross boundary issues. Officers in TCS work closely with all agencies including the police and the LADOs. Officers regularly attend strategy meetings should a driver or escort be involved in an alleged incident. If there is an allegation about a driver or escort they are immediately suspended from providing the transport pending any investigation.

Licensing Authorities

The Task Group contacted the 8 district and city licensing authorities in the County in relation to their taxi and private hire arrangements given the issues in Rotherham amongst an element of the taxi driving community. North Devon, South Hams, Teignbridge and East Devon District Councils responded extremely positively to the request for information.

Licensing authorities need to ensure that a culture is not created where child sexual exploitation can grow. Police work with licensing authorities in terms of child sexual exploitation was reported to be in its infancy. Licensing authorities need to involve the police when drivers are suspected as being unlicensed. Legislation requires that the police should inform a council when they have knowledge that a taxi driver licensed by the council has been convicted of certain offences. This was reported to be seldom done - however there are many reasons for this failure and it was not always the fault of the police. For example some drivers may fail to admit to the police their occupation or taxi driving may only be part time and they have a 'day job'. Better liaison between the police and licensing authorities would be a great improvement.

Challenge needs to be made to businesses in terms of what they are doing to keep children safe. Taxi drivers, along with owners of guest houses, hotels etc need to be used as an invaluable intelligence on the ground in terms of identifying hotspots. The enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service is only as useful as the information the police feel they can disclose. The police may hold intelligence that is insufficient to substantiate and therefore they may not disclose it to a local authority.

Care Quality Commission

Care Quality Commission (CQC) essential standards cover safeguarding. Every inspection looks at arrangements for ensuring service users are safeguarded from risk of abuse through taking reasonable steps to identify the possibility of abuse and prevent it before it occurs and responding appropriately to any allegations of abuse. This includes policies/procedures/staff training, staff knowledge and understanding and looking at how safeguarding concerns were responded to. CQC tailor this according to the service being inspected and could seek specialist advice, if needed. Providers are required to notify CQC of any concerns about abuse related to their service. Any concerns that the public or professionals contact CQC about are triaged and fast tracked to the inspector for that service – duty arrangements are in place to ensure a same day response by someone within the team. CQC maintain a close relationship with the local authority safeguarding teams and both receive from and generate safeguarding alerts to them –the vast majority of that traffic relates to adult safeguarding though. CQC inspectors attend safeguarding meetings which involve whole service concerns but contribute and are copied into safeguarding meetings about individuals. Managers also attend safeguarding boards twice a year and have a quarterly meeting with commissioners, CCG's, NHS England where shared concerns are discussed.

Myth vs Reality: Raising awareness of child sexual exploitation – Local Government Association

Myth 1: There are very few ‘models’ of child sexual exploitation

Reality: The grooming and sexual exploitation of young people can take many different forms. Child sexual exploitation can be carried out by individuals (“lone perpetrators”), by street gangs or by groups. It can be motivated by money, i.e. commercial sexual exploitation, which involves the exchange of child (for sexual purposes) for the financial gain of the perpetrator or for non-commercial reasons such as sexual gratification or a belief in entitlement to sex. It can occur in a wide range of settings, but the common theme in all cases is the imbalance of power and the control exerted on young people.

Myth 2: It only happens in certain ethnic/cultural communities

Reality: Both perpetrators and victims are known to come from a variety of ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Child sexual exploitation is not a crime restricted to British Pakistani Muslim males or White British girls, despite media coverage of high profile cases. Site visits carried out by the Office of the Children’s Commissioner inquiry identified perpetrators and victims of child sexual exploitation from a wide range of ethnic backgrounds. A thematic assessment by the Child Exploitation and Online Protection Centre identified the ‘Research tells us that the majority of known perpetrators in the UK of this crime are lone ‘white males’.

Myth 3: It only happens to children in care

Reality: The majority of victims of child sexual exploitation are living at home. However, looked after children account for a disproportionate number of victims are looked after, compared with one percent of the child population being in care.

Myth 4: It only happens to girls and young women

Reality: Boys and young men are also targeted as victims of child sexual exploitation by perpetrators. However, they may be less likely to disclose offences or seek support, often due to stigma, prejudice or embarrassment or the fear that they will not be believed. They may see themselves as able to protect themselves but in cases of child sexual exploitation physical stature is irrelevant due to the coercion and manipulation.

Myth 5: It is only perpetrated by men

Reality: There is evidence that women can be perpetrators of this crime too. They may use different grooming methods but are known to target both boys and girls. In relation to group and gang related child sexual exploitation, the Office of the Children’s Commissioner inquiry found that the vast majority involved only men and, women are involved, they are a small minority. Where women or girls who were perpetrating were identified during the inquiry’s site visits tended to be young, had histories of being sexually exploited themselves and of abusing others in tandem with the group or gang that had previously sexually exploited them. Women and girls directly involved in sexually exploiting children were either relationships with men were perpetrators or related to, or friends with, men and boys who were abusers.

Myth 6: It only happens to young teenagers by men

Reality: Peer-on-peer child sexual exploitation happens to and this can also take various different forms. For example, young people are sometimes used to ‘recruit’ others, by inviting them to locations for parties where they will then be introduced to adults or forced to perform sexual acts on adults. Technology can also play a significant role, with young people known to use mobile technology as a way of distributing images of abuse.

Myth 7: This only happens in large towns and cities

Reality: Evidence shows that child sexual exploitation can and does happen in all parts of our country. Child sexual exploitation is not restricted to urban areas such as large towns and cities but does in fact happen in rural areas such as villages and coastal areas. Young people can also be transported between towns, cities, villages etc, for the purpose of being sexually exploited and this is known as trafficking within the UK (an offence punishable by up to 14 years imprisonment).

Myth 8: Some people can be both victims and perpetrators

Reality: The Office of the Children's Commissioner inquiry found that around six percent of victims reported in their call for evidence were also identified as perpetrators. However, although victims may appear to be willing accomplices, this should be seen in the context of the controls exerted by the perpetrator.

Myth 9: Parents should know what is happening and be able to stop it

Reality: Parents may be unlikely to be able to identify what is happening: they may suspect that something is not right but may not be in a position to stop it due to the control, threats or fear of the perpetrators. There can be risks to parents when seeking to protect their children and they can need support as well as their children. In some cases, there can be an overlap with intra-familial abuse and this could be a reason why parents do not intervene.

Myth 10: Children and young can consent to their own exploitation

Reality: A child cannot consent to their own abuse. Firstly, the law sets down 16 as the age of consent to any form of sexual activity. Secondly, any child under-18 cannot consent to being trafficked for the purposes of exploitation. Thirdly, regardless of age a person's ability to give consent may be affected by a range of other issues including the influence of drugs, threats of violence, grooming, a power imbalance between victim and perpetrators. This is why a 16 or 17 year-old can be sexually exploited even though they are old enough to consent to sexual activity.

Contributors / Representations to the Review

The Task Group met and received evidence on **22 October 2014** and **4 December 2014** from the following in the order that they appeared before members:

Witness	Position	Organisation
Jennie Stephens	Strategic Director People	Devon County Council
Fiona Fitzpatrick	Head of Children's Social Work Service & Child Protection (Interim)	Devon County Council
David Taylor	Independent Chair	Devon Safeguarding Children Board
Jenny Harris	Social Worker, REACH Team	Devon County Council
Kate Abrahams	Senior Social Worker, MASH	Devon County Council
Julie Newton	Social Worker, South	Devon County Council
Louise Turner	ASYE Social Worker, East	Devon County Council
Christopher Ansell	Senior Social Worker, North	Devon County Council
Leesa Maddrell	Social Worker, Permanence and Transition Team	Devon County Council
Sharon Briggs	Social Worker, Fostering Service	Devon County Council
Debbie Tidmarsh	Social Worker, Fostering Service	Devon County Council
Hayley Smith	Social Worker	Devon County Council
Nick Meller	Assistant Team Manager, REACH (Reducing Exploitation and Absence from Care or Home)	Devon County Council
Andrea Morris	Principal Social Worker (Children and Families)	Devon County Council
Paul Davies	Chief Superintendent	Devon & Cornwall Constabulary
Paul Northcott	Detective Superintendent, Public Protection Unit	Devon & Cornwall Constabulary
Steve Alexander	Detective Constable	Devon & Cornwall Constabulary
Lisa Rutter	Team Leader, Devon Youth Service	Devon County Council
Sue Clarke	Head of Education & Learning	Devon County Council
Beverly Dubash	Head of Learner Services and Safeguarding Lead	Babcock LDP
Tony Hogg	Police and Crime Commissioner	Devon & Cornwall Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Andrew White	Chief Executive	Devon & Cornwall Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
Councillor James McInnes	Cabinet Member for Children, Schools and Skills	Devon County Council
Written Representations		
Kevin Bawn	Principal of Clyst Vale Community College / Coordinator of DASH	DASH
Caroline Boother	DSCB representative for DAPH (Devon Association Primary Heads)	DAPH / DSCB

Marjorie O'Sullivan	Adult Social Care Inspector (Devon)	Care Quality Commission
Damien Jones	Passenger Services Manager, Transport Coordination Service	Devon County Council
Paul Edmonds	Safety, Compliance & Fleet Manager, Transport Coordination Service	Devon County Council
Lorna Davis	Information Officer	Healthwatch Devon
Katy Nicholls	Lead Officer - Licensing	North Devon Council
Graham Munson	Shared Services Business Support Manager, Environmental Health Housing Licensing	South Hams District Council
Andrea Furness	Senior Licensing Officer	Teignbridge District Council
John Tippin	Licensing Manager	East Devon District Council
Michele Thornberry	Nurse Consultant Safeguarding Children and Adults	RD&E NHS Trust
Linda Village	Designated Nurse Looked After Children	South Devon and Torbay Clinical Commissioning Group

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