



North Tyneside Council

AGENDA ITEM 6
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Briefing note

To: Children, Education and Skills
Sub Committee

Author: Policy, Performance and
Research

Date: 9 July 2018

Children and Young People's Plan

1. Purpose of the Briefing

- 1.1. This paper provides an update on the progress with delivering the Children and Young People's Plan and sets out the process for refreshing the plan

2. Children and Young People's Plan 2014 – 18

- 2.1. The Children and Young People's Plan is structured around three priority areas:

Ready for School

- 2.2. Progress is clear in the area of children making a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage. This has improved every year of the plan and is in line with the national data.
- 2.3. However the percentage of reception aged children with excess weight remains at 25%. All very overweight children are contacted about the National Child Measurement Programme and recruitment onto the Healthy for Life programme has been successful. In addition, schemes such as Active North Tyneside continue to promote physical activity for children and families.

Ready for Work and Life

- 2.4. North Tyneside is performing significantly better than other areas for Key Stage 2 reading, writing, maths and combined RWM at the Expected Level.

- 2.5. However the gap remains a key issue throughout the education system. There is a 34% achievement gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers achieving Basics (A* - C in English and Maths) at Key Stage 4.
- 2.6. There has been successful progress with the numbers of young people in education, training or employment. The percentage has reduced from 4.3% at the start of the plan to 2.4% last year. The rate of the 16-17 cohort participating in Education and Training continues to improve, faster than the national rate of improvement. 16-17 year olds in North Tyneside participate in work based learning, training, apprenticeships and employment with training to a far greater extent than their national peers but participate in full time education to a lesser extent than the national rate.

Safe, Supported and Cared For

- 2.7. Since the start of the plan, there have been reductions in the number of young people who are on a Child Protection Plan and who are Looked After.

Work continues between the Local Authority and the Local Children Safeguarding Board to raise awareness of safeguarding issues. Through the life time of the plan, both were recognised by Ofsted as being Good

Children and Young People's Plan 2014 - 2018

Performance report

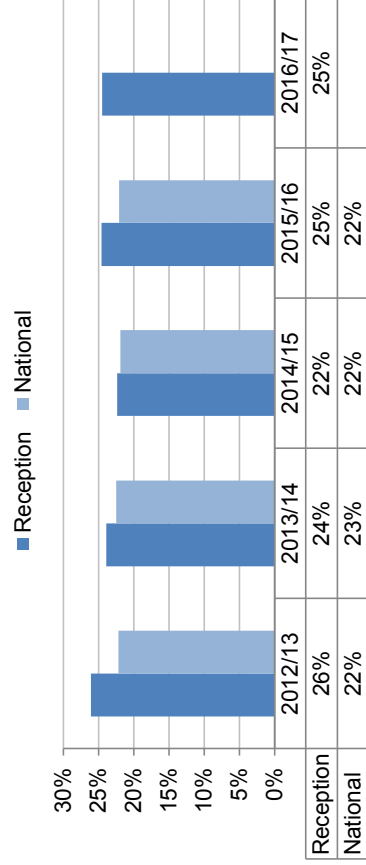
July 2018



Ready for School

Outcome: Children and their families lead healthy lifestyles

Childhood obesity - prevalence of excess weight at Reception NCMP (PHOF 2.06)



Measure 1

The Plan has a clear focus on ensuring a healthy start to life continuing through childhood and beyond. A key part of that is the continued focus on reducing excess weight levels in the borough.

The percentage of reception aged children with excess weight remains at 25%. In 2016 North Tyneside was significantly worse than the national rate of 22%. The percentage of year 6 children with excess weight has increased slightly between 2016 and 2017. In 2016 North Tyneside was comparable with the national rate of 34%.

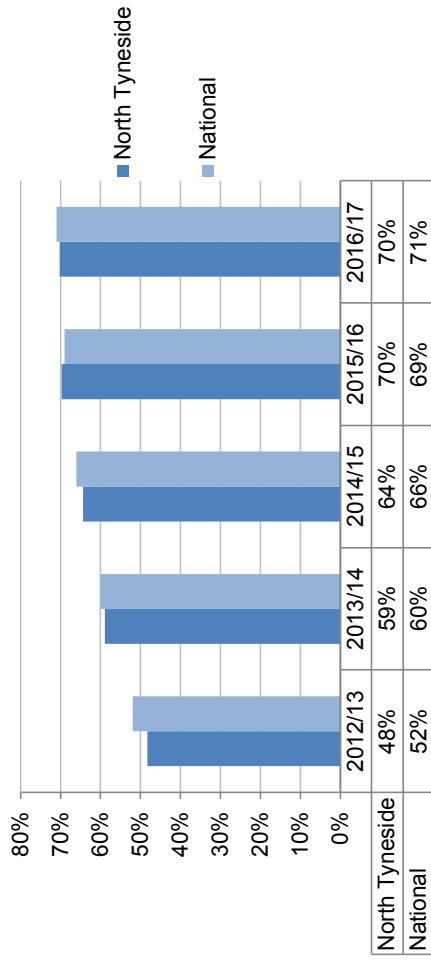
All very overweight children have been followed up since the National Child Measurement Programme was carried out in March and recruitment onto the weight management programme Healthy for Life has been successful.

The National Diabetes Prevention Programme was rolled out across the NE from April 2018 and we are working with Clinical Commissioning Group colleagues and hope to have a programme in North Tyneside. We are exploring the opportunities to work with schools in relation to the PE and sport premium for schools.

Active North Tyneside continues to promote physical activity across the borough particularly in our less affluent areas and offer both universal and targeted programmes for children and families.

Outcome 1.2: Children are ready to start school

% pupils with a Good Level of Development at Foundation Stage



Measure 2

A key ambition for the plan is that every child is ready for school. The research is clear that ensuring that this happens will provide the best start in life for both the children and their families.

There has been an improvement in the percentage of pupils reaching a Good Level of Development by the end of Foundation Stage.

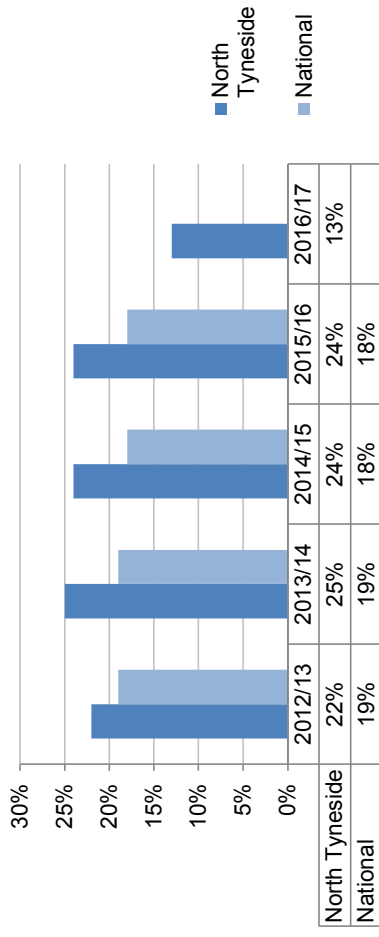
In 2016/17 the figure of 70.2% is in-line with the latest national data, although the improvement nationally has been greater. (2017 data is provisional)

Moderation processes have been further strengthened to ensure that accuracy remains as a high priority. Additional training has been delivered and planned regarding strong in school procedures and head teachers' understanding of the assessment differences in Early Years.

Ready for Work and Life

Outcome 2.1: Narrow the gap in educational outcomes

% gap between non-FSM pupils and FSM pupils (in North Tyneside) reaching the expected level (GLD) at foundation stage.



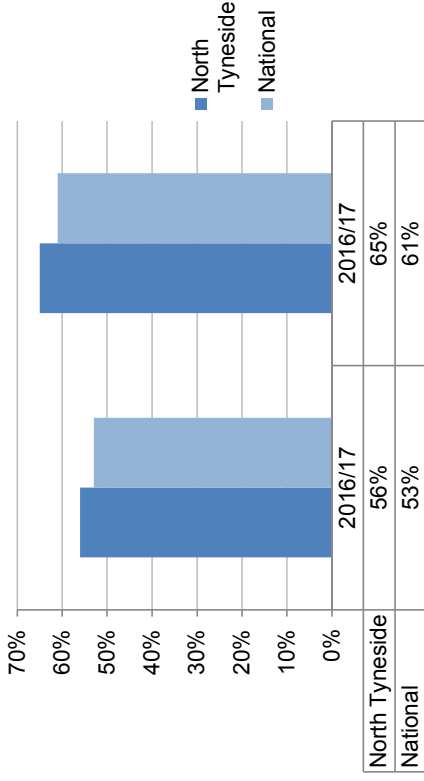
Measure 3

Based on provisional data, the gap between Free School Meal (FSM) pupils and their peers in North Tyneside who achieved a Good Level of Development at foundation stage has reduced. This is as a result of a greater improvement in the performance of Free School Meal pupils in 2017 compared to previous years.

There has been a “disadvantaged” focus introduced into all training and network meetings. The Ofsted report Unknown Children – Destined for Disadvantaged?” has been highlighted and good practice shared.

There is a new network group focusing on Pupil Premium and Early Years Pupil Premium that is led by an adviser and good practice will be extended to pre school settings.

% of pupils reaching the Expected Level in RWM at KS2

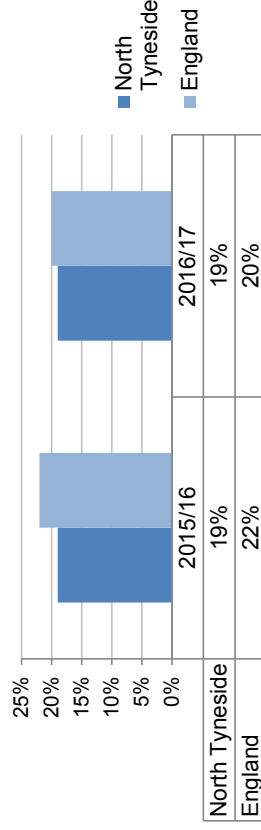


Value Added score-Pupils making expected levels of progress between KS1 & KS2

(Reading Writing, Maths)

	Reading 15/16	Writing 15/16	Maths 15/16	Reading 16/17	Writing 16/17	Maths 16/17
North Tyneside	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.63	0.66	0.07

% gap between non-disadvantaged (nationally)pupils and disadvantaged (locally) pupils reaching the Expected Level in RWM at KS2



Measure 4, 5 & 6

The percentage point improvement in North Tyneside is greater than the improvement nationally and North Tyneside continues to perform significantly better. (2017 data is provisional)

The current end of KS2 assessments have only taken place for the last 2 years

Attainment at the end of key stage 2 in North Tyneside has improved since last year for every subject at the expected level, with 9% improvement in combined RWM. North Tyneside is performing significantly better than other Local Authorities for KS2 reading, writing, maths & combined RWM at the Expected Level.

Large scale school improvement strategies led by Early Years School Improvement Service (EYSIS) over time are paying off this year for many Primary schools. A proactive EYSIS plan has been in place for 3 years, creating and developing new assessment materials before levels finished with a school working group. These are still used today and enabled schools to bridge the gap robustly. The Primary team also developed exciting cross-curricular units based on the new curriculum and best practice creative literacy units, which form the basis of most schools' curricula today

The current end of KS2 assessments has only taken place for the last 2 years, so a 3 year trend will not be available until next year.

Attainment at the end of key stage 2 in North Tyneside has improved since last year for every subject at the expected level, with 9% improvement in combined RWM.

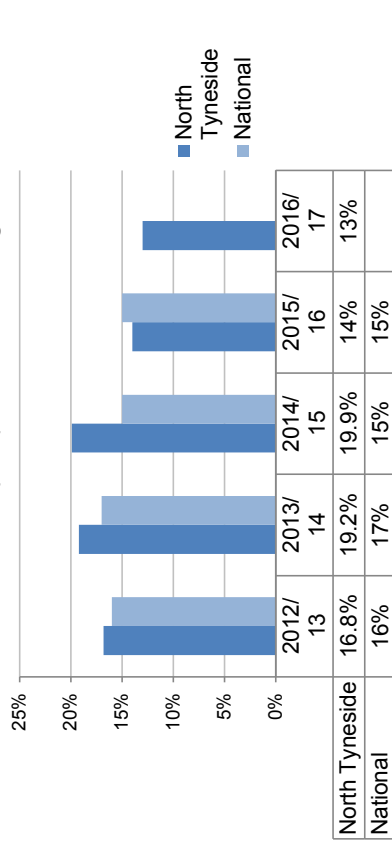
North Tyneside LA is performing significantly better than other LAs for KS2 reading, writing, maths & combined RWM at the Expected Level.

The Primary Team trained 30 schools in Inference, using a research based package last year. On average these schools made 29% improvement at the end of key stage 2 at the expected level.

EYSIS has been working closely with the 13 schools who are doing the 2 year Primary Writing Project with Pie Corbett. For example, 11 out of 13 schools increased the proportion of pupils attaining greater depth at KS2.

For more able children, reading and maths are broadly in line with national, writing is significantly better. The Primary team has created an action plan focussed on supporting and challenging schools where there is any area where data is significantly below, or intelligence shows a potential vulnerability. Disadvantaged pupils are broadly in line with emerging national disadvantaged for all subjects, but high aspirations to bring attainment into line with non-disadvantaged are at the heart of the plans. For example, all Primary CPD has a focus on developing the emotionally healthy schools agenda, so that pupils have increased resilience and self-esteem. There are now 5 trained Pupil Premium reviewers on the EYSIS team and there is a focus on supporting schools to review best practice for PP children. There is also a focus on catching pupils earlier at key transition points so that they are less likely to fall through gaps. Research-based interventions in reading, writing and maths delivered by EYSIS continue to support pupils to narrow gaps.

% gap between girls and boys reaching the expected level (GLD) at foundation stage.



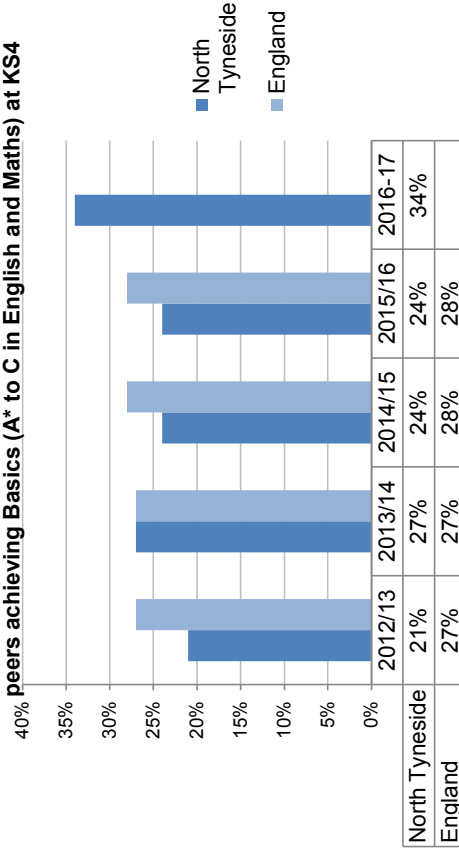
Measure 7

Ensuring that all young people are ready for work and life is a key part of the plan.

The gap between girls and boys continues to reduce. The slight reduction in 2017 (based on provisional data) is as a result of a 1 percentage point improvement for boys and the performance of girls remaining the same as in 2016.

Advisers work with schools individuals to look at their gaps and ways in which to reduce them by improving provision for boys whilst still continuing to improve outcomes for girls.

% achievement gap between disadvantaged pupils and their peers achieving Basics (A* to C in English and Maths) at KS4

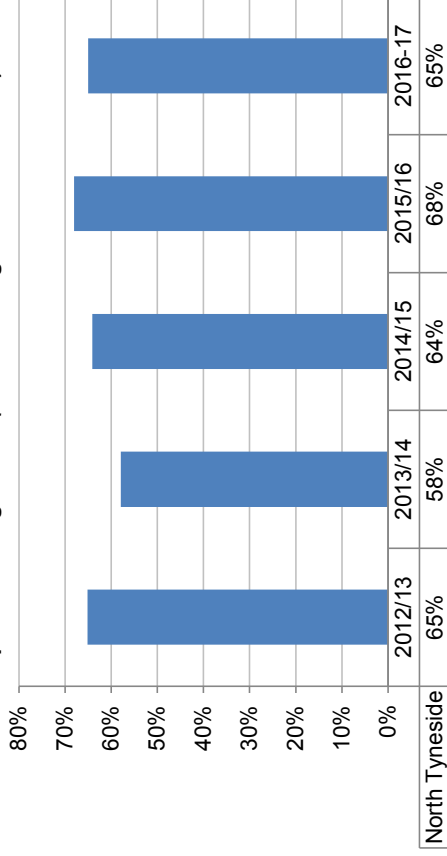


Measure 8

Ensuring that all young people are ready for work and life is a key part of the plan.

Changes to methodology over the years make direct comparisons impossible, however it seems clear that the gap has widened in North Tyneside this year. National data, not yet available, will be necessary to see if the gap has widened nationally due to methodological changes.

% Pupils achieving Basics (A* to C in English and Maths at) KS4

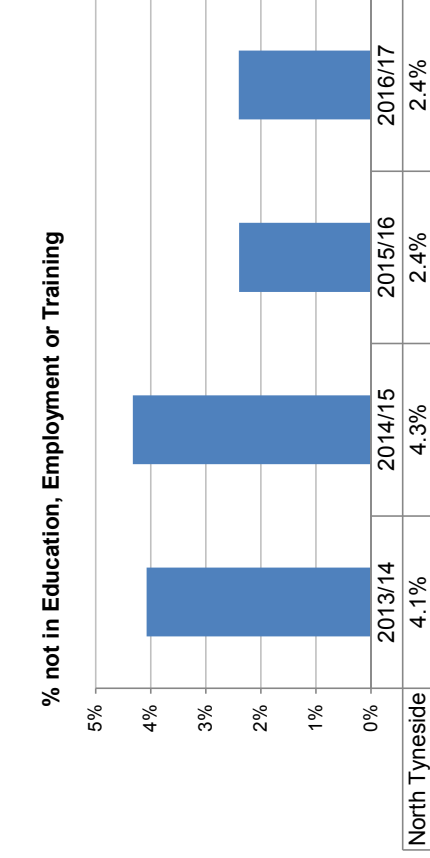


Measure 9

Ensuring that all young people are ready for work and life is a key part of the plan.

Provisional KS4 attainment for 2016-17 is slightly lower than last year but remains significantly better than expected national levels.

Outcome 2.2: Ready for employment



Measure 10

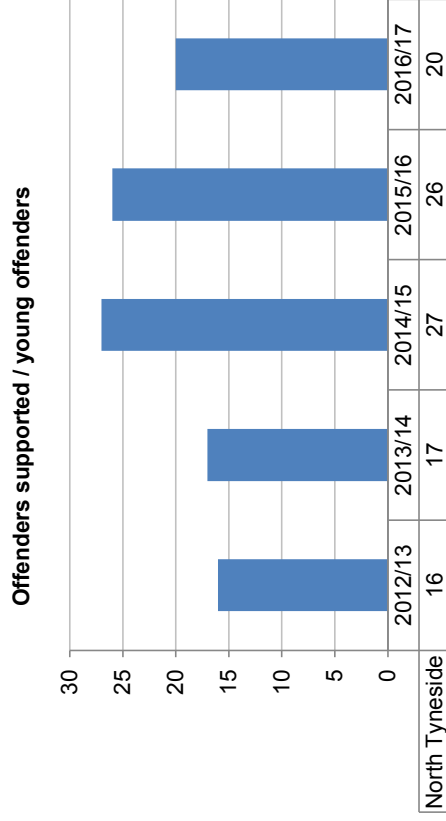
North Tyneside aims to ensure that everyone is ready for work and life.

Not in Education, Employment or Training rates in North Tyneside are again better (lower) than national rates for the second year running.

The number of people, aged 16-18, who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) across North Tyneside improved dramatically from 2014/15. This is also reflected in a reduction, by 385 people, of 18-24 year olds claiming Job Seekers Allowance.

This success has been achieved through a range of targeted activity, including Connexions, the 'Care to Work' programme for young people leaving care and a supported internship programme for young people with special education needs (SEN) and disabilities.

Outcome: Reduce risk taking behaviour



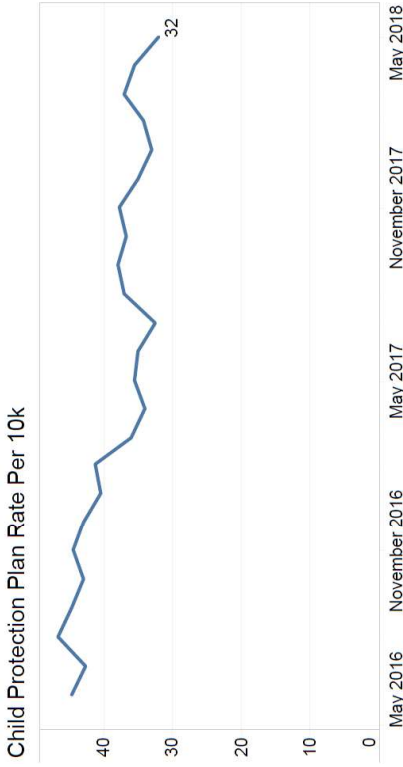
Measure 11

The Youth Offender Team aim to achieve a reoffending rate under 40% and aim to bring North Tyneside's rate down to the National average of 37% in the next 2 years.

The current year's target has been achieved (the figure represents an annual reoffending rate of 35%)

Safe, Supported and Cared For

Outcome: The most vulnerable children are protected from harm.



Measure 12

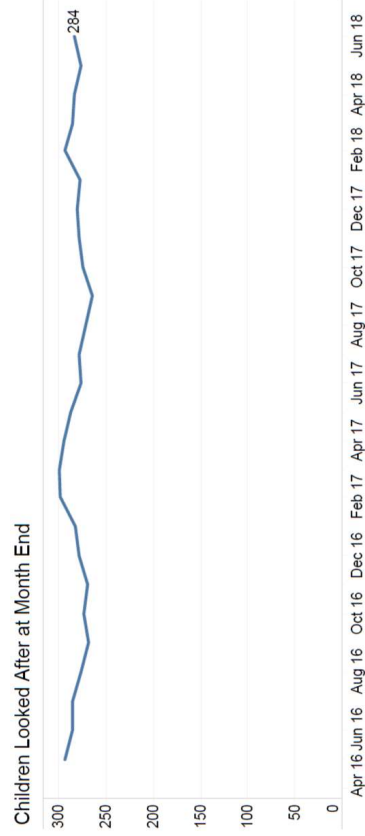
The Local Authority has worked in partnership with the Local Safeguarding Children Board in order to raise awareness of child safeguarding issues, resulting in an increase in the number of contacts received by the service.

Robust decision making at the Front Door ensured that thresholds were applied appropriately; this was recognised by the awarding of a "Good" grading in the 2017 Ofsted Single Inspection for services to children in need of help and protection.

In recent months the service has taken steps to review the children who have been subject to child protection plans. Where it was safe and appropriate that this plan should end, then children were moved to a plan which better met their needs (either Child in Need, or to a Care Plan if already Looked After).

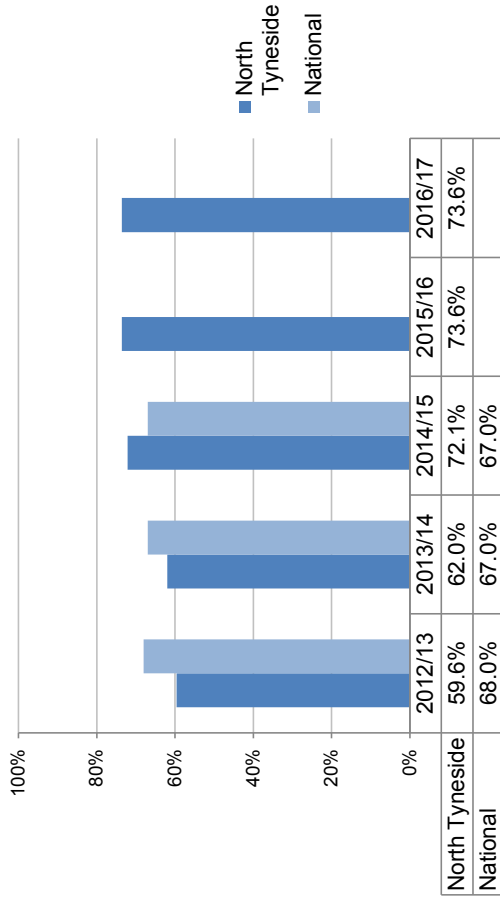
In addition to this, the further introduction of Signs of Safety has meant that complex need can be better managed within a Child in Need plan without the need to go into Child Protection. This has resulted in a reduction in the number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan.

The service is committed to ensure improved outcomes for children in care, and performance evidences this in most areas. The review of cases has enabled several children to leave the care of the local authority over recent months. This has resulted in a stable number of Looked After Children; closer to the England average than in recent years and against the rising trend of comparator LAs. In all circumstances the service ensures safe and appropriate entry into care is undertaken.



Outcome: Improved outcomes for looked after children

% Looked After Children placement stability



Measure 13

Looked After Children are able to express their opinions to the service through a variety of mechanisms. One of their priorities has been to maintain stable placements.

The proportion of children looked after long term who have been in the same placement for more than two years remained stable in 2017/18.

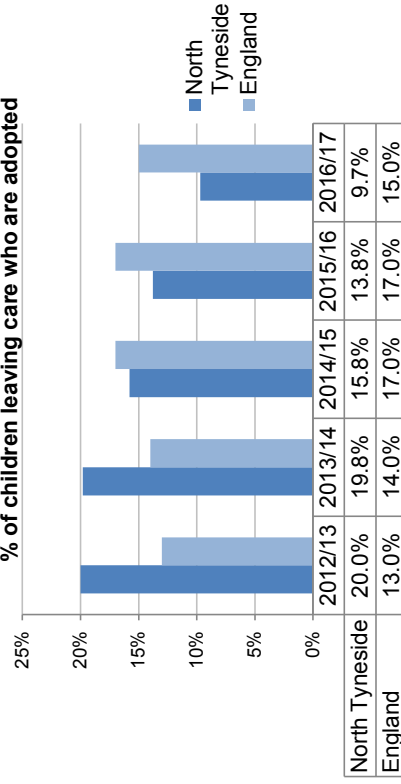
North Tyneside is in the top quartile nationally for this indicator.

The local authority sets high standards for itself in the care of long term looked after children. The Local Authority aims to achieve a safe and stable home for those children who are looked after on a long term basis.

A rigorous care planning process ensures that only in exceptional circumstances are children moved to alternative care arrangements, and in those instances the placement move is considered to be in the best interests for the wellbeing of each child.

Services for Looked After Children were rated as "Good" by the 2017 Ofsted Single Inspection.

% of children leaving care who are adopted



Measure 14

14 children were adopted in 2016/17 compared to 24 the previous year. This decrease in adoptions is in line with the national trend.

The Local Authority has a good record in achieving adoption outcomes for children in recent years, especially when it comes to those children for whom adoption is traditionally difficult to achieve.

Fewer children are having to wait before being matched with their forever family, and as such the journey from care to adoption has significantly shortened for each child.

This has resulted in fewer adoptions in recent years, although this is in line with most other local authorities in England. Adoption performance was rated as "Good" by the 2017 Ofsted Single Inspection.

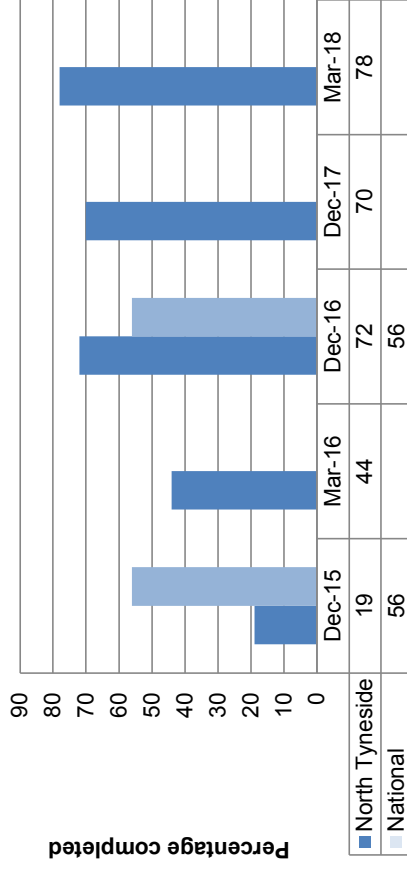
Outcome: The Right Support for children and young people with disabilities and additional needs

Measure 15

Since 2016 the percentage of pupils whose EHCP is completed within 20 weeks has compared favourably with the national figures.

These percentages are calculated on an annual basis and are cumulative over the calendar year. Within North Tyneside we monitor these figures on a quarterly basis and look at the reasons for any exceptions

Statements completed within 20 weeks - all



Meeting: Children, Education and Skills Sub-committee

Date: 9 July 2018

Title: Signs of Safety: Implementation Update

Authors: Nik Flavell Tel. 643 7219
Victoria McLeod Tel. 643 5914

Service: Children, Young People & Learning

Wards affected: All

1. Purpose:

To update the Children, Education and Skills Sub-committee on the implementation to date of the Signs of Safety model of practice across services for children and young people.

2. Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Sub-committee:

- a) Note the ambitious on-going commitment of the Authority and partners to implement the Signs of Safety model of practice;
- b) Note the progress of the work undertaken to date to implement the model;
- c) Assess the effectiveness of the implementation of Signs of Safety and provide recommendations as appropriate.

3. Update

3.1 Leadership Meeting to Review Implementation

On 08 June 2018 members of the Authority's Signs of Safety Delivery Group met with the designated Signs of Safety Consultant, Ms. Emma Hopper, to review the implementation of the model. In true Signs of Safety methodology, the review was facilitated using the model's three questions:

- What is working well?
- What are you worried about?
- What needs to happen?

Additionally, the Delivery Group were asked to scale their perception of progress during the preceding twelve months with 0 (zero) being ineffective implementation and 10 (ten) being perfect implementation.

Consensus at the meeting was that the Authority was a 7 (seven) – that implementation to date had been strong but there was still a way to go.

Ms. Hopper reflected that the Authority has achieved a great deal and had implemented the model strongly, at pace and with energy.

Key messages from the review included:

- Strong, committed and visible leadership must continue and is of vital importance
- The contribution of Practice Leads (workers across services with additional training in modelling Signs of Safety in practice) needs to be strengthened
- In order to consolidate the progress made, consider 'slowing down' the range of implementation activities
- Signs of Safety Forms on Liquidlogic need to be simplified and refined to ensure that practitioners have confidence in the model

3.2 Commendation by Ofsted

On 09 and 10 May 2018, Ofsted undertook a Focused Visit (Brief Inspection) of the Front Door arrangements of the Authority for responding to safeguarding concerns in relation to children and young people.

The Inspectors commended the implementation of Signs of Safety, commenting that it was one of the strongest implementations that they had encountered. Of note, they reflected that:

Analysis and decision-making are supported through the use of danger statements, safety goals and individual professionals' scaling of risk.

The Inspectors were also particularly impressed with Multi-Agency Case Mapping noting:

Regular multi-agency group supervision maps cases using the evidence-based model of practice. These meetings are well chaired, ensuring contributions from all participants, and effectively identify the range of risks, protective factors and unknowns which underpin a multi-agency discussion about level of risk and threshold. In the mapping exercise observed by an inspector, the decision-making was well supported by a scaling of risk, which led to a clear course of action.

Inspectors also commended the impact of Signs of Safety on the quality of social work assessment, noting:

Good, thorough assessments were seen, balancing and analysing risk and protective factors to underpin decision-making and future planning. They encapsulate effectively the voice and experiences of the child, using some creative direct work, which is led by the needs of the child. Future planning is effectively supported by the use of danger statements, safety goals, and scaling and outcome decisions on all assessment seen were appropriate. Contingency arrangements, known as the bottom line, are often confused and require clarity around expectations for families.

Such comments clearly provide external objective feedback that Signs of Safety is improving practice across services.

3.3 Increasing Regional and National Profile

There is increasing interest from Local Authorities both regionally and nationally in the implementation of Signs of Safety by the Authority. A number have undertaken visits to North Tyneside to discuss how to achieve effective implementation and also hear from frontline practitioners positive accounts of the model and the impact that it has had on direct work with children and families.

3.4 Group Supervision by Locality Teams

Locality Teams are hosting weekly Group Supervision sessions in which 'stuck' Early Help cases can be brought and discussed using the Signs of Safety model.

3.5 Practice Leads Workshop

Over 40 'Practice Leads' attended a Signs of Safety facilitated Workshop on 26 June 2018 where the role and expectations of these additionally trained practitioners was explored and how they can model Signs of Safety in practice. Additional sessions will run throughout the year.

3.6 Signs of Safety Briefing Sessions for Partners

Briefing Sessions for agency partners will take place on the following dates:

- Thursday 19 July 2018
- Monday 12 November 2018
- Thursday 07 February 2019

The one and a half hour sessions, including evening sessions, will be held at the Langdale Centre. They are open to everyone working directly or indirectly with children, young people and families within North Tyneside and will help develop an awareness of Signs of Safety by:

- Outlining the Signs of Safety approach and purpose
- Identifying some of the terms, tools and techniques used in practice
- Identifying what needs to happen next
- Identify what this means in practice

3.7 A 'world first' – implementation of Signs of Safety on Liquidlogic

In order to support Signs of Safety in practice, the Authority procured Signs of Safety approved Forms for use on its new, state-of-art case management system, Liquidlogic. Since 26 February 2018, staff have been using the system. As of July 2018, North Tyneside continues to be the first in the world to do so. A number of other Local Authorities are interested in the system used by North Tyneside and a number have attended the Authority and observed the system in practice.

As 'early adopters', a number of glitches and teething problems have been identified. These have been reported to Liquidlogic and Signs of Safety and the Authority is working in partnership to address and resolve these.

3.8 Family Finding 'Bootcamp' – Enhanced Training

Three experienced Signs of Safety Practice Leads from the Authority attended a four-day 'boot camp' – an intense learning period to understand the philosophy, framework and skills of Family Finding practice. The three returned having learned and practiced the skills of Family Finding, developed a sense of confidence in their use of the skills, and most importantly gained the understanding that Family Finding for most children, young people and families can be completed in a far shorter period than is commonly thought.

4. **Conclusion**

Implementation of the Signs of Safety practice model continues at pace. Significantly, during the Focused Visit by Ofsted in May 2018, Inspectors observed the model in practice. Their comments provide confidence that the implementation is effective. The effectiveness of the implementation has also been expressly endorsed by the Authority's designated Signs of Safety Consultant.

5. **Appendices**

None provided.

6. **Background Information**

A range of Signs of Safety documentation and supporting materials are available upon request to the author of this Report.

Meeting: Children, Education and Skills Sub-committee
Date: 9 July 2018
Title: Familial Sexual Abuse
Author: Nik Flavell, Senior Manager Tel. 643 7219
Service: Children, Young People & Learning
Wards affected: All

Content Warning

The following report, by necessity, contains some difficult content which may be emotionally challenging to engage with and potentially triggering. The report contains reference to:

- Sexual Assault
- Child Abuse
- Paedophilia and incest

1. Purpose:

To provide a report to the Children, Education and Skills Sub-committee on the subject of familial sexual abuse and the support available to children and young people and their families.

2. Recommendation(s):

It is recommended that the Sub-committee:

- a) Note the information provided;
- b) Request further information if appropriate;
- c) Make such recommendations as the Sub-committee consider appropriate.

3. Information

3.1 Definition

The statutory guidance for the Authority in relation to familial sexual abuse is *Working Together* (2015). The guidance provides the following definition of sexual abuse:

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

The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse (including via the internet).

Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children.

Familial sexual abuse is when the perpetrator of sexual abuse is a family member, including being a sibling, parent, step parent or wider family member such as aunt, uncle or grandparent. It is distinct from sexual assault perpetrated by a stranger or someone known to the child but outside of the family unit. Familial sexual abuse is, usually, also distinct from child sexual exploitation (CSE) which occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator.

3.2 Prevalence

Sadly, familial sexual abuse of children and young people does occur within the Borough. Such abuse is however, rare.

In 2018 just 0.7% of children subject to a Child Protection Plan were made subject to a plan where the primary concern was sexual abuse – that is less than 10 children. This was consistent with the very low number in the preceding year. However, it is noted that sexual abuse is often one element of abuse which may also include physical and emotional abuse and neglect.

In terms of children subject to assessment during 2018, sexual abuse was identified as a factor in 6.9% of assessments (that is just over 100 children).

3.3 Safeguarding Response

Where a referral is received by the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) that a child or young person has suffered and is likely to suffer familial sexual abuse, a multi-agency Strategy Discussion will ordinarily be convened. This will involve Police, Health and Social Care colleagues meeting together to plan the safeguarding response to the referral.

One part of the response is to undertake a Forensic Medical Examination of the child or young person by specially trained Consultant Paediatricians. This work is undertaken in a specialist setting at the Royal Victoria Infirmary. Such an assessment is sensitively handled and the child or young person will be supported throughout. Every effort is made to minimise the distress whilst maximising the potential evidence that may be obtained to inform any future criminal prosecution. When the abuse is likely to have occurred within less than seven days, a medical examination can be immediately accessed.

Another element is a specialist police interview known as an Achieving Best Evidence (ABE) interview. This is a child focused interview, recorded by video. Once again, the process involves specially trained Police Officers in a dedicated setting, minimising the

distress to a child whilst maximising the potential evidence that may be obtained to inform any future criminal prosecution.

Sometimes, an ABE interview will be preceded by the taking of an initial disclosure by a Sexual Offences Liaison Officer (SOLO).

Rarely, there may be insufficient information for the police to progress to a criminal charge. In this instant, the Authority may need to determine whether or not the familial sexual abuse did or did not take place. The Authority can do so by applying to the Family Court in the course of public law care proceedings for a Finding of Fact where the Family Court will decide, on the balance of probabilities, whether abuse took place. These findings are often essential when deciding whether or not a child or young person will be safe in the care of an alleged perpetrator.

3.4 Support to Survivors

Children and young people who are survivors of familial sexual abuse are supported by the Local Authority in a variety of ways, usually through Social Worker co-ordinated Children in Need work.

Occasionally, the seriousness of the abuse requires that the young person be supported by the Authority to access specialist support. These include the 'Someone Cares' counselling service, Barnado's 'Mosaic' therapeutic service and the NSPCC 'Letting the Future In' in which children and young people are provided with therapy, often messy play, writing, storytelling and art to help express feelings that they can't put into words.

3.5 Work with Perpetrators

Understanding and reducing the risk posed by those who perpetrate familial sexual abuse is an essential part of the work of the Authority in safeguarding children and young people.

The Authority uses the Assessment, Intervention and Moving On (AIM) approach, a nationally recognised evidence-based programme of work for children and young people who perpetrate acts of sexually harmful behaviour.

Specialist assessments and risk reduction work with perpetrators may also be necessary and the Authority works with the Sexual Behaviour Unit (SBU), Newcastle. The SBU is a partnership between Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Trust, the Northumbria Probation Trust, and Barnardos. The SBU provides assessments of, and treatments for, adults who may pose a risk in relation to the sexual abuse of children or adults. The Authority also works with NSPCC Kaleidoscope service to support children and young people whose sexual behaviour is harmful to others.

3.6 Possible Indicators of Child Sexual Abuse

We all have a responsibility to prevent child sexual abuse. The NSPCC provide the following helpful list of possible indicators. Children who are sexually abused may:

Stay away from certain people

- they might avoid being alone with people, such as family members or friends
- they could seem frightened of a person or reluctant to socialise with them.

Show sexual behaviour that's inappropriate for their age

- a child might become sexually active at a young age
- they might be promiscuous
- they could use sexual language or know information that you wouldn't expect them to

Have physical symptoms

- anal or vaginal soreness
- an unusual discharge
- sexually transmitted infection (STI)
- pregnancy.

If anyone is worried that they know a child who may be suffering or likely to suffer familial sexual abuse, please contact the North Tyneside Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub on 0345 2000109.

4. Conclusion

Familial sexual abuse is a difficult and challenging subject. It is however, an area of work with which the Authority must engage under its statutory duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in the Borough. Thankfully, familial sexual abuse is rare. When it does occur, the Authority responds to safeguard the child, working closely with Police and other agency colleagues. Support is provided to both survivors and perpetrators of abuse.

5. Appendices

None provided.

6. Background Information

A range of documentation and supporting materials relating to the subject are available upon request to the author of this Report.

Support available:

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

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/services-and-resources/childrens-services/letting-the-future-in/>

https://www.barnardos.org.uk/orchard_mosaic.htm

<http://www.ourgateshead.org/kaleidoscope-nspcc>