



Care Quality
Commission



Guidance for joint targeted area inspections on the theme: child sexual abuse in the family environment

A 'deep dive' theme for joint targeted area inspections

This document should be read alongside the framework and inspection guidance for joint targeted area inspections (JTAI).

All JTAIs include an evaluation of the multi-agency 'front door' services for child protection, when children at risk of harm first become known to local services. They also include a 'deep dive' investigation. The 'deep dive' evaluates the experiences of children and young people at risk of a specific type (or types) of harm, or the support and care of children in care and/or care leavers. This part of the JTAI changes periodically to investigate different themes.

Inspectors will use this guidance document when the deep-dive focus is on children and young people who are at risk of, or who are subject to sexual abuse in the family environment.¹

¹ The definition includes children who have previously been subjected to sexual abuse.

Published: August 2018

Reference no: 180027



Corporate member of
Plain English Campaign
Committed to clearer communication

361



Care Quality
Commission



Contents

Introduction	3
Definition	4
Scope of the inspection	4
Meeting with relevant staff	5
Evaluation criteria	6
Annex A: Local information to support the inspection	9
Lists of children at risk or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment	9
Providing information to support the inspector identify which cases to track	10
Child-level lists and details of planned multi-agency meetings	14
Key documents for cases being tracked	17
Other information to support the inspection	18
Information required from individual agencies to support the inspection	18
Consent to meet with children, young people, parents and carers	20
Annex B: tool for tracking children's experiences	22
Annex C: Options A and B	24



Care Quality
Commission



Introduction

1. This guidance is for inspectors from Ofsted, the Care Quality Commission (CQC), Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMI Probation) when conducting a joint targeted area inspection of a local area, with a 'deep dive' investigation into how local services respond to child sexual abuse in the family environment. It should be read alongside the framework and guidance for these inspections.
2. Inspectors will track and sample the experiences of children and young people. Tracking is an in-depth, 'end to end' look at the experiences of between five and seven children and young people who are at risk of, or subject to, child sexual abuse in the family environment. Sampling is a more targeted look at the experiences of a greater number of children, focusing on particular points in their journeys. Sampling will focus on the experiences of children at risk of sexual abuse in the family environment. Inspectors may need to sample more widely than these defined areas of risks to identify those children at risk of sexual abuse in the family environment. Guidance on tracking and sampling is in the inspection framework and guidance.²
3. In 2014, the Children's Commissioner undertook an inquiry into child sexual abuse in the family environment. Some of the findings from the report, published in November 2015, are listed below:
 - The estimated proportion of children that suffer sexual abuse is about 11%.
 - Two thirds of child sexual abuse takes place within the family environment or the close circle around it.
 - Only one in eight children in England who are sexually abused come to the attention of statutory authorities.
 - Children often do not recognise that they have been abused until they are older.
 - Professionals working with children need additional support to help them identify victims of sexual abuse.
 - Child sexual abuse in the family environment often comes to the attention of statutory and non-statutory agencies as a result of a secondary presenting

² Joint inspections of arrangements and services for children - inspection framework and guidance; Ofsted, the Care Quality Commission, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation; www.gov.uk/government/publications/joint-inspections-of-arrangements-and-services-for-children-in-need-of-help-and-protection



Care Quality
Commission



factor, for example self-harm, which becomes the focus of intervention. Child sexual abuse, the underlying issue, may not be identified.³

Definition

4. We are using the inquiry's definition of child sexual abuse in the family environment:
 - 'Child Sexual Abuse in the Family Environment is defined as sexual abuse perpetrated or facilitated in or out of the home, against a child under the age of 18, by a family member, or someone otherwise linked to the family context or environment, whether or not they are a family member. Within this definition, perpetrators may be close to the victim (e.g. father, uncle, and stepfather) or less familiar (e.g. family friend, babysitter).' Perpetrators can also be female, such as mother, auntie and stepmother.
5. We are using the 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' (2018) definition to define child 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.'

Scope of the inspection

6. All JTAIs are of multi-agency arrangements for:
 - the response to all forms of child abuse, neglect and exploitation at the point of identification

³ Protecting children from harm, The Children's Commissioner, November 2015;
www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Protecting-children-from-harm-executive-summary_0.pdf



Care Quality
Commission



- the quality and impact of assessment, planning and decision-making in response to notifications and referrals
 - protecting children and young people at risk of a specific type (or types) of harm, or the support and care of children looked after and/or care leavers (evaluated through a 'deep dive' investigation into the experiences of these children)
 - the leadership and management of this work
 - the effectiveness of the multi-agency safeguarding partner arrangements in relation to this work.⁴
7. Our evaluation of the initial response and the quality and impact of planning and decision-making will apply to all forms of child abuse, neglect and exploitation. However, there will be a specific focus on the response to children at risk of sexual abuse in the family environment where inspectors are able to identify these children.
8. HMI Probation will not always inspect National Probation Service (NPS), Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) and youth offending teams (YOTs) as part of the JTAI. The decision to do so will be based on how central the selected deep dive theme is to the work of NPS, CRCs and YOTs. This deep dive theme will include only NPS and YOTs. The adult criminal justice focus will be on sexual offenders, the majority of whom are supervised by NPS. CRCs will not, therefore, receive notification of individual inspections relating to this deep dive theme.
9. We have added an extra day to the notification day due to the complexities involved in identifying children who are at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment. Local areas will now be notified on Monday, which for the purpose of this guidance will be day zero.

Meeting with relevant staff

10. In addition to the list provided in paragraph 67 of the framework, inspectors may talk with, by telephone or in person:
- voluntary and community sector representatives who are providing services to children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment
 - local housing providers
 - designated child protection leads and/or headteachers

⁴ Multi-agency involvement means at least two agencies supporting a child.



Care Quality
Commission



- the local authority safeguarding leads with responsibility for supporting schools
- representatives from organisations within the local area who have been brokered by schools or the local authority to provide alternative education provision

An education inspector will contact the schools of the children who have been selected for case tracking. The inspector will discuss with staff what the school does to support the child.

Evaluation criteria

11. For the 'deep dive' investigation into the response to children at risk of sexual abuse in the family environment, inspectors will evaluate the extent to which:
 - all agencies identify and respond appropriately to any risk in relation to child sexual abuse in the family environment and support those children (ESN 23)⁵
 - achieving best evidence interviews are timely, well managed and:
 - skilled intermediaries assist with interviews of younger children and children with learning/physical impairments
 - the role of the social worker in the investigation process is clear in the planning and is based on achieving the best outcome to support and protect the child (ESN 24)
 - young people who have displayed sexually harmful behaviour receive a timely assessment and effective intervention, including therapeutic support within the child's timescales that meets their needs (ESN 25)
 - any concerns raised through whistleblowing about the protection of children have been responded to (ESN 26)
 - children at risk or subject to sexual abuse in the family receive a timely assessment and effective intervention (ESN 27)
 - children who have suffered sexual abuse in the family environment have access to post-abuse therapeutic help and good quality support within the child's timescales that meets their needs (ESN 28)
 - families are given timely support (including foster families and staff who support children in residential placements) to enable them to safely help the

⁵ The evaluation schedule numbers (ESN) are a referencing system to support inspectors when they record their findings in evidence records. ESNs 01–22 are in the main JTAI framework.



Care Quality
Commission



children who are at risk or who are subject to sexual abuse in the family environment and children who have displayed sexually harmful behaviour (ESN 29)

- disabled children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment are identified and protected (ESN 30)
- children and their families feel that their views have been heard and this leads to improvements in the help and support that they receive (ESN 31)
- schools have systems in place to help identify children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment, they make timely referrals to early help or children's social care where appropriate and children receive support within the school and/or from external agencies as appropriate (ESN 32)
- schools contribute to inter-agency working to improve outcomes for children who are at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment and to young people who have displayed sexually harmful behaviour (ESN 33)
- the workforce meets its responsibilities to children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment and children who have displayed sexually harmful behaviour (social workers, family support and social work assistants; police officers and other police staff; health professionals and support staff; NPS, and YOT personnel) (ESN 34)
- leaders and managers:
 - know and understand the experiences of children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment, and the prevalence of these issues in their area (ESN 35)
 - use their knowledge to challenge and support practitioners and promote continuous improvement in services for children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment (ESN 36)
- local safeguarding partners actively monitor, promote and coordinate and evaluate the work of partner agencies to help, protect and care for children who are at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment (ESN 37)
- the cases of children who are subject to sexual abuse in the family environment are investigated and adult perpetrators are arrested and prosecuted. In cases where investigations conclude that evidence is not enough for arrest or prosecution and concerns remain, multi-agency working is effective in reducing risk. (ESN 38)
- work with adult offenders, which may stem from the adult's offences or their role as a parent/carer, is reducing risks of harm to children (ESN 39)



Care Quality
Commission



- multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) effectively assess and manage risks from adults in relation to child sexual abuse in the family environment (ESN 40)
- the roles and responsibilities of support staff are identified, and the training and support they receive meets their needs and impacts positively on the quality of service delivery. (ESN 41)



Care Quality
Commission



Annex A: Local information to support the inspection

12. This annex lists the information inspectors request from local agencies when the 'deep dive' theme for the JTAI is child sexual abuse in the family environment. The information is listed in the order that the local agencies are asked to provide it.

Lists of children at risk or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment

13. There are two options for providing the case lists. This is set out in Annex C. Due to the complexities of this theme, as found by the Children's Commissioner, the task of identifying children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse within the family environment will require local analysis. Case lists should be generated from both performance information and professionals' knowledge, recognising that system recording may not identify all cases where children are either at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment. Local areas will have some flexibility in how they provide this information due to the complexity of identifying these cases. There is not significant difference between the options for the local area to determine what will work best for them.
14. The first option, option A, is in line with how we have selected cases for case tracking in all the previous JTAIs. This is likely to be the best option for larger local areas. In option A, the local area provides a discrete amount of information on all cases. The lead inspector will then select 20 cases for additional information from the lists provided. The information in the 20 cases will then be used to narrow it down to the five to seven cases that the joint inspection team will track.
15. In option B, there are more fields to complete initially, but the lead inspector will use this to immediately identify the five to seven cases to be tracked by the joint inspection team. This option may be preferred by smaller local areas. This removes a step from the process, but may be seen as needing more time initially. This shortens the process and enables the lead inspector to select cases for tracking from the spreadsheet.
16. If there are any particular contextual issues in the local area in relation to child sexual abuse in the family environment, for example a specific programme of work or service, the director of children's services (DCS) may want to advise the lead inspector of this when they provide these lists. The lead inspector will take this into account when selecting the children, whose experiences inspectors will track and sample.



Care Quality Commission



Providing information to support the inspector identify which cases to track

17. By 3pm on day two (Wednesday of week one), the DCS should provide a list of those children identified as child in need, children who are the subject of a child protection plan and children in care, both living in the local authority area and those living outside the area for whom the local authority is responsible.
18. These should be children under the age of 18.
19. The list should indicate whether these children are at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment. Where possible, the list should include the fields stated in the table below.
20. These lists are the same as those requested by Ofsted as part of its inspection of local authority children’s services (ILACS) framework. The items in bold are additional fields requested specifically for this JTAI theme.

List	Detail required
<p>Children identified as child in need (List 6 in ILACS)</p> <p>All those in receipt of services as a child in need at the point of inspection and those who ceased to receive services as a child in need in the three months before inspection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Child unique ID ■ Gender ■ Ethnicity ■ Date of birth ■ If unborn: expected date of birth ■ Age of child (years) ■ Does the child have a disability? (Y/N) ■ Child In Need start date ■ Primary need code ■ Date child was last seen ■ Child in need closure date ■ Reason for closure ■ Allocated team ■ Allocated worker ■ Whether the child is at risk of or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)
<p>Children on a child protection plan (List 7 in ILACS)</p> <p>All those who are subject of a child protection plan at the point of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Child unique ID ■ Gender ■ Ethnicity ■ Date of birth ■ If unborn expected date of birth



Care Quality Commission



<p>inspection and those who ceased to be the subject of a child protection plan in the three months before inspection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Age of child (years) ■ Does the child have a disability (Y/N) ■ Child protection plan start date ■ Initial category of abuse ■ Latest category of abuse ■ Date of the last statutory visit ■ Was the child seen alone? ■ Child protection plan end date ■ Subject to emergency protection/care/supervision order or protected under police powers in last six months (Y/N) ■ Number of previous child protection plans ■ Allocated team ■ Allocated worker ■ Whether the child is at risk or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)
<p>Children in care (List 8 in ILACS)</p> <p>All those children in care as at the point of inspection. Include all those children who ceased to be looked after in the six months before inspection.</p> <p>Please note some of the fields in list 8 are not required for this JTAI. Please refer to the spreadsheet published with this guidance for further information. The local area can choose to provide either the child level list in the ILACS inspection guidance or the reduced child level list.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Child unique ID ■ Gender ■ Ethnicity ■ Date of birth ■ Age of child (years) ■ Does the child have a disability (Y/N) ■ Date started to be looked after ■ Child's category of need ■ Second or subsequent episode of being a looked after child within the last 12 months (Y/N) ■ Child's legal status ■ Date of last social worker's visit ■ Plan for child to be reunited with their family (Y/N) ■ Date ceased to be looked after ■ Reason ceased to be looked after ■ Start sate of most recent placement ■ Placement type ■ Placement provider

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Name of provider ■ Placement address ■ URN of placement ■ Placement location ■ Allocated team ■ Allocated worker ■ Part of sibling group ■ Whether the child has been at risk or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)
--	--

21. By 3pm on day two, the local authority with partner agencies should provide the following lists.

- Up to five cases where YOTs, as well as children’s services, are involved and there are current or significant concerns about children at risk or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment. The list should include the child’s ID number and whether they are a child in need, on a child protection plan or looked after by the local authority.
- Up to five cases where NPS as well as children’s services are involved and there are current or significant concerns about children at risk or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment. The list should include the child’s ID number and whether they are a child in need, on a child protection plan or looked after by the local authority.

Option A

22. By 9.30am on day three (Thursday of week one), the lead inspector will select 20 children, who are at risk or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment, from all the lists provided and ask the local authority to provide additional information on these.

23. By 4pm on day three (Thursday), the local authority should provide the following information on each of the 20 children:

- Is child sexual abuse in the family environment a current or significant factor? (Y/N)
- Is there multi-agency involvement? (Y/N)
- Is the child or young person known to the YOT? (Y/N)



Care Quality
Commission



- Is the NPS working with a parent or any adult living in the same household as the child or who has a close connection to the child or young person? (Y/N)
 - Is there a current police investigation or any criminal proceedings? (Y/N)
 - Is the child currently receiving intervention and support or has been in the last six months in relation to child sexual abuse in the family environment? (Y/N)
 - Has the child either attended the Sexual Assault Referral Centre or attended a child paediatric assessment because of concerns about actual or suspected sexual abuse in the family environment in the last 12 months? (Y/N)
24. By 10.00am on day four (Friday of week one), the lead inspector will select between five and seven cases for inspectors to track.
25. By 12pm on day four, the lead inspector will request a telephone call with the local authority to confirm that the selection of cases include multi-agency involvement and current or recent work to address concerns about sexual abuse in the family environment. The lead inspector may ask the local authority to review the cases on the electronic recording system to ensure this.

Option B

26. By 3pm on day two (Wednesday of week one), for each child identified as being at risk or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment, the local authority and partner agencies should also provide the following information (please note the spreadsheet has these additional fields):
- Is child sexual abuse in the family environment a current or significant factor? (Y/N)
 - Is there multi-agency involvement? (Y/N)
 - Is the child or young person known to the YOT? (Y/N)
 - Is the NPS working with a parent or any adult living in the same household as the child or who has a close connection to the child or young person? (Y/N)
 - Is there a current police investigation or any criminal proceedings? (Y/N)
 - Is the child currently receiving intervention and support or has been in the last six months in relation to child sexual abuse in the family environment? (Y/N)
 - Has the child either attended the Sexual Assault Referral Centre or attended a child paediatric assessment because of concerns about actual or suspected sexual abuse in the family environment in the last 12 months? (Y/N)



Care Quality
Commission



27. By 10.00am on day four (Friday), the lead inspector will select between five and seven cases for inspectors to track.
28. By 12.00pm on day four, the lead inspector will request a telephone call with the local authority to confirm that the selection of cases include multi-agency involvement and current or recent work to address concerns about child sexual abuse in the family environment. The lead inspector may ask the local authority to review the cases on the electronic recording system to ensure this.
29. Inspectors will focus their evaluation on the experiences of the specific children identified. Family context, including extended family will be taken into consideration and the experiences of any brothers or sisters will be evaluated, where necessary, to enable a more comprehensive evaluation of the experiences of children.
30. Inspectors will focus on practice over the six months before the inspection, but will take into account the child's experiences before this point. The local agencies should provide key documents associated with these children by the end of day six (Tuesday of week two) and the joint evaluations by the end of day eight (Thursday of week two). See the section 'Key documents for cases being tracked' below for further information.

Child-level lists and details of planned multi-agency meetings

31. By the end of day three (Thursday), the local authority should provide the lead inspector with details of multi-agency meetings taking place during the fieldwork week, including:
 - initial child protection conferences
 - review child protection conferences, children in care reviews
 - strategy discussions
 - any other planning or review meeting relating to children at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in family environment.
32. The local authority should also provide further lists of child-level data. Inspectors will use these lists to develop lines of enquiry and identify children whose experiences they will sample while onsite in the local area. These lists are of all children in each category known to the local authority, not just those at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment. These lists should be provided by 10am on day seven (Wednesday of week two).



Care Quality Commission



List	Detail required ⁶
<p>Contacts</p> <p>All those who have been the subject of a contact in the three months prior to inspection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Child unique ID ■ Gender ■ Ethnicity ■ Date of birth ■ If unborn: expected date of birth ■ Age of child (years) ■ Date of contact ■ Contact source
<p>Referrals</p> <p>All those who have been the subject of a referral in the three months prior to inspection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Child unique ID ■ Gender ■ Ethnicity ■ Date of birth ■ If unborn: expected date of birth ■ Age of child (years) ■ Date of the most recent referral ■ Referral source ■ Referral NFA? (Y/N) ■ Number of referrals in last 12 months ■ Allocated team ■ Allocated worker

⁶ These lists are the same as those requested by Ofsted as part of its inspection of local authority children’s services (ILACS) framework. The items in bold are additional fields requested specifically for this JTAI theme.

List	Detail required ⁶
<p>Assessments</p> <p>All those who have been the subject of a statutory assessment in accordance with section 17 or section 47 of the Children Act 1989 in the six months prior to inspection.</p> <p>This includes assessments that have started but are not yet completed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Child unique ID ■ Gender ■ Ethnicity ■ Date of birth ■ If unborn: expected date of birth ■ Age of child (Years) ■ Does the child have a disability? (Y/N) ■ Continuous assessment start date ■ Child seen during continuous assessment (Y/N) ■ Continuous assessment date of authorisation ■ Allocated team ■ Allocated worker ■ Whether the child is at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)
<p>Section 47</p> <p>All those who have been the subject of a section 47 enquiry in the six months prior to inspection</p> <p>This includes open enquiries under section 47, yet to reach decision where possible</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Child unique ID ■ Gender ■ Ethnicity ■ Date of birth ■ If unborn: expected date of birth ■ Age of child (years) ■ Does the child have a disability? (Y/N) ■ Section 47 enquiry start date ■ Number of section 47 enquiries in the last 12 months ■ Was an initial child protection conference deemed unnecessary (Y/N) ■ Date of initial child protection conference ■ Did the initial child protection conference result in a child protection plan? (Y/N) ■ Number of ICPCs in the last 12 months ■ Allocated team ■ Allocated worker ■ Whether the child is at risk of or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)

33. The local authority should provide, as far as is possible, referrals received in the last three months that relate to child sexual abuse in the family environment by the end of day eight (Thursday of week two).



Care Quality
Commission



Key documents for cases being tracked

34. By the end of day six (Tuesday of week two), the local agencies should provide electronic copies of the following key documents for each of the children whose experiences they have been asked to evaluate (where recent examples exist):
- initial referral/contact/notification (where applicable)
 - most recent assessment, including a common or early help assessment
 - strategy or other multi-agency discussion or equivalent
 - section 47 investigation documentation/ICPC minutes
 - most recent plan for the child and/or review of the plan
 - latest return home interview and any subsequent risk assessments (where appropriate)
 - minutes of any multi-agency meetings in respect of the child
 - where applicable, the most recent pre-sentence report relating to the child or any relevant adult
 - chronology of significant events in the six months before the inspection. Significant events may include:
 - episodes of the child missing from home, care or education
 - any contact the child or relevant adults had with the police – as either a victim or suspect – such as reported incidents, crimes and investigations, and reports of the child being missing or absent
 - information on events earlier than the six months before the inspection, where necessary, to understand the context of the child’s experience.
35. CQC will request documents about the children whose experiences inspectors will track. However, as the specific health agencies involved will vary from one case to another, the CQC will determine which agencies to request information from following inspectors’ review of the evaluations undertaken by the local partnership. CQC will make this request on the Friday of week two.
36. The local agencies should provide their joint evaluations and, where possible, individual agency evaluations of children’s experiences, electronically, by the end of day eight (Thursday of week two). We have created a secure online site, and given access to local areas, to receive the case file documents and evaluations. Printed copies, of the relevant documents related to the children whose experiences the partnership has evaluated, should be made available for when inspectors arrive onsite.



Care Quality
Commission



Other information to support the inspection

37. By the end of day six (Tuesday, week two) the local agencies should provide the information outlined below to help inspectors understand the work of agencies within the area. The local agencies should not provide everything they hold on each subject; they should provide the area's best and most recent examples that relate to the scope of this inspection. They should provide this information electronically.

Information required from individual agencies to support the inspection

This annex lists the information inspectors request from local agencies when the deep dive theme for the JTAI is child sexual abuse in the family environment. The information is listed in the order that the local agencies are asked to provide it.

1. The local authority

- 1.1 – Organisational structures showing lines of reporting and accountability
- 1.2 – Management information reports for those children within the scope of the inspection, at both a local and agency level
- 1.3 – Assessment and threshold criteria for helping families and protecting the identified children
- 1.4 – Practice audits, including multi-agency, over the six months before the inspection relating to the focus of the inspection, and associated improvement/action plans
- 1.5 – Details of any services in the area that have been commissioned from the community or voluntary sector for children who are at risk or subject to child sexual abuse in the family environment and children who have displayed harmful sexual behaviour
- 1.6 – Minutes of multi-agency meetings relating to child sexual abuse in the family environment
- 1.7 – Terms of reference for the multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH) or local equivalent
- 1.8 – Needs analysis, strategies and action plans relating to child sexual abuse in the family environment and children who have displayed harmful sexual behaviour, any success criteria and any analysis impact
- 1.9 – Assessment and intervention processes



Care Quality
Commission



2. **Multi-agency safeguarding arrangements**

2.1 – Organisational structures showing lines of reporting and accountability

2.2 – Minutes of meetings of the local safeguarding partners from the 12 months prior to the inspection (including executive board meetings where applicable)

2.3 – Sub-group minutes as relevant to the scope of the inspection (requested by the lead inspector)

2.4 – Needs analysis, strategies and action plans relating to child sexual abuse in the family environment and children who have displayed harmful sexual behaviour, any success criteria and any analysis of impact

3. **The Police force**

3.1 – Organisational structures showing lines of reporting and accountability

3.2 – The assessment process for child sexual abuse in the family environment risk or vulnerability

3.3 – Learning and development regarding vulnerability, child sexual abuse in the family environment and child protection

3.4 – Child protection referral document

3.5 – Strategy, policies and guidance relating to child sexual abuse in the family environment

3.6 – Problem profile related to child sexual abuse in the family environment

3.7 – Three most recent sets of minutes for any force strategic governance meetings on child sexual abuse in the family environment

3.8 – Any audits and action plan(s) relating to child sexual abuse in the family environment

3.9 – Performance management information/data for child sexual abuse in the family environment

4. **The National Probation Service**

4.1 – Organisational structures showing lines of reporting and accountability

4.2 – Policy/procedures with regard to child protection and safeguarding



Care Quality
Commission



4.3 – Policy/procedures for the management of risk of harm to others

5. **Youth Offending Team**

5.1 – Organisational structures showing lines of reporting and accountability

5.2 – Policy/procedures with regard to child protection and safeguarding

5.3 – Policy/procedures for the management of risk of harm to others

5.4 – Any policy/procedures for the management of child sexual abuse in the family environment and children who have displayed harmful sexual behaviour

6. **Health partners**

6.1 – Organisational structures showing lines of reporting and accountability, including details of local health commissioning and/or provider services

6.2 – Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) and provider services with details of who is providing commissioned services, including school nursing, young people's substance misuse services, Contraceptive and Health (CASH) services, Child and Adolescent Mental Health services, Urgent Care units and Midwifery

6.3 – CCG and provider services annual reports on safeguarding and child protection, including for children in care

6.4 – Provider policies relating to child sexual abuse in the family environment, including local primary care policies

6.5 – Any commissioner or provider audits and action plans relating to child sexual abuse in the family environment

Consent to meet with children, young people, parents and carers

38. The lead inspector may ask the local agencies to arrange opportunities for inspectors to talk directly with the children whose experiences they have chosen to track and with their parents and carers. Inspectors will provide information leaflets to help children, parents and carers understand what their involvement in the inspection means. If a child, parent or carer does not want to speak with an inspector, the local agencies should inform the lead inspector of the reasons. Arrangements to talk to these children, parents or carers, or the reasons why these discussions cannot take place, should be confirmed by local agencies in writing as soon as possible and by the end of week two.



Care Quality
Commission



39. In all activities involving children and their families, inspectors will ask the appropriate practitioner/s in the local area to speak with the child/family and explain the inspection to them before the inspector speaks to the child/family or observes any work directly with them. Before proceeding with any discussions or observations, inspectors should always check with the child and family that they have understood what their involvement means. Inspections should record this in their record of the discussion/observation.



Care Quality Commission



Annex B: tool for tracking children’s experiences

The inspection team uses the tracking tool to ensure that they consistently record evaluations of evidence from tracking individual children and young people’s experiences. The questions reflect the experiences of children and young people at each key stage of intervention.

Inspector	
Inspectorate	
Case number	
Age of child/young person	
Does the child have any individual needs relating to their circumstances? (for example, their ethnicity or a disability)	

Evaluation by the local area

Does the joint evaluation by the local partnership accurately evaluate the experiences of the child? (where an evaluation has taken place)	
---	--

Inspector’s evaluation

	Evaluative summary of child/young person’s experience
Was referral for action timely for the child?	
Is risk identified, understood and prioritised? Does the child appear to be safe?	
Has decision-making matched the priority risks and needs?	
Where an assessment has been completed, are risks, needs and strengths clear?	
Is there a plan? Is it sufficient to address risk and need? Is it making a difference?	
Has the child been involved/engaged at all stages? Have family/carers been involved at all stages?	
Have individual needs and circumstances been taken into account?	



Care Quality Commission



	Evaluative summary of child/young person’s experience
Do the agencies work together effectively to protect the child?	

Annex C: Options A and B

	Day	Time	Option A	Option B
Week 1	Mon (day 0, week one)		Notification	Notification
	Wed (day two, week one)	3pm	Child level lists Lists 6 to 8, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is child at risk of, or subject to, sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)? Additional columns for all children identified as at risk or subject to sexual abuse in the family environment as set out in paragraph 21.	Child level lists Lists 6 to 8 including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is child at risk of, or subject to, sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)? Information as set out in paragraph 26
	Thurs (day three, week one)	10am		Lead inspector provides up to 20 cases for additional information
		3pm		For the 20 selected cases, only the local area provides the additional information set out in paragraph 23
	Fri (day four, week one)	10am		Lead inspector provides five to seven cases to the local authority for further tracking.
		12pm		Lead inspector telephone call with the local authority
Week 2	Mon			
	Tues (day six, week two)		Key documents for cases being tracked Annex A documents	Key documents for cases being tracked Annex A documents
	Wed (day seven, week two)	10am	Additional child level data tables Including for assessments and Section 47s: Is child at risk of, or subject to, sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)?	Additional child level data tables Including for assessments and Section 47s: Is child at risk of, or subject to, sexual abuse in the family environment (Y/N)?



Care Quality Commission



	Thurs (day eight, week two)	End of day	referrals received in the last three months that relate to child sexual abuse in the family environment	referrals received in the last three months that relate to child sexual abuse in the family environment
	Thurs (day eight, week two)		Joint evaluation	Joint evaluation
	Fri			



Care Quality
Commission



The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) regulates and inspects to achieve excellence in the care of children and young people, and in education and skills for learners of all ages. It regulates and inspects childcare and children's social care, and inspects the Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (Cafcass), schools, colleges, initial teacher training, further education and skills, adult and community learning, and education and training in prisons and other secure establishments. It assesses council children's services, and inspects services for children looked after, safeguarding and child protection.

If you would like a copy of this document in a different format, such as large print or Braille, please telephone 0300 123 1231, or email enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk.

You may reuse this information (not including logos) free of charge in any format or medium, under the terms of the Open Government Licence. To view this licence, visit www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/doc/open-government-licence, write to the Information Policy Team, The National Archives, Kew, London TW9 4DU, or email: psi@nationalarchives.gsi.gov.uk.

This publication is available at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ofsted.

Interested in our work? You can subscribe to our monthly newsletter for more information and updates: <http://eepurl.com/iTrDn>.

Piccadilly Gate
Store Street
Manchester
M1 2WD

T: 0300 123 1231
E: enquiries@ofsted.gov.uk
W: www.gov.uk/ofsted

No. 180027

© Crown copyright 2018