

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTEE



**Date: Tuesday, 11 September 2018**

**Democratic and Members' Services**

Fiona McMillan

Deputy Monitoring Officer

**14:00hr**

Shire Hall

Castle Hill

Cambridge

CB3 0AP

**Kreis Viersen Room**

**Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge, CB3 0AP**

## **AGENDA**

**Open to Public and Press**

### **CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS**

1. **Apologies for absence and declarations of interest**  
*Guidance on declaring interests is available at*  
<http://tinyurl.com/ccc-conduct-code>
2. **Minutes of the meeting on 10 July 2018** **5 - 12**
3. **Action Log** **13 - 18**
4. **Petitions**

### **KEY DECISIONS**

5. **Amalgamation of Eastfield Infant and Nursery School and Westfield Junior School, St Ives** **19 - 50**

<b>6.</b>	<b>Recommissioning of Young Carers' Services across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</b>	<b>51 - 58</b>
<b>DECISIONS</b>		
<b>7.</b>	<b>Free School Proposals</b>	
	Standing item. No business to discuss.	
<b>8.</b>	<b>Finance and Performance Report - July 2018</b>	<b>59 - 108</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Update on Education Strategy and Plan</b>	<b>109 - 136</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Consideration of Exemption from Council Tax for Care Leavers</b>	<b>137 - 144</b>

#### **MONITORING AND INFORMATION ITEMS**

<b>11.</b>	<b>Children's Services Budget Pressures</b>	<b>145 - 158</b>
<b>12.</b>	<b>People and Communities Risk Register</b>	<b>159 - 172</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2017-18</b>	<b>173 - 226</b>

#### **DECISIONS**

<b>14.</b>	<b>Agenda Plan, Appointments and Training Plan</b>	<b>227 - 244</b>
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#### **Date of Next Meeting**

The Children and Young People Committee comprises the following members:

Councillor Simon Bywater (Chairman) Councillor Samantha Hoy (Vice-Chairwoman)

Councillor Anna Bradnam Councillor Peter Downes Councillor Lis Every Councillor Anne Hay Councillor Simone Taylor Councillor David Wells Councillor Joan Whitehead and Councillor Julie Wisson

Andrew Read (Appointee) Flavio Vettese (Appointee)

*For more information about this meeting, including access arrangements and facilities for people with disabilities, please contact*

Clerk Name: Richenda Greenhill

Clerk Telephone: 01223 699171

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**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTEE: MINUTES**

**Date:** Tuesday 10 July 2018

**Time:** 2.00pm – 4.15pm

**Venue:** Kreis Viersen Room, Shire Hall, Cambridge

**Present:** Councillors S Bywater (Chairman), S Hoy (Vice Chairwoman), A Bradnam, A Costello, P Downes, L Every, A Hay, S Taylor, J Whitehead and J Wisson

**Apologies:** Councillors D Wells (substituted by Cllr Costello), Flavio Vettese and Andrew Read

**Also present:** Councillor R Hickford

**CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS**

**121. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE AND DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Apologies for absence had been received from Councillor Wells (Councillor Costello substituting), Flavio Vettese and Andrew Read.

**122. MINUTES OF THE MEETING ON 22 MAY 2018**

The minutes of the meeting on 22 May 2018 were approved as an accurate record and signed by the Chairman, with the following correction:

Item 119: second bullet point should read “The New Street Ragged School Trust ...”

**123. ACTION LOG**

The Action Log was reviewed and the following verbal updates noted:

*Minute 101 – Educational Performance in Cambridgeshire in the 2016/17 Academic Year* – The Service Director for Education advised that he would be presenting a new data set based on the comments raised, and this would include both the current year and the previous year’s performance.

*Minute 32 – Education Outcomes: Provisional Results* - in response to a question as to why this had been rescheduled again, the Service Director for Education explained that it was being delayed until September as the latest data sets would be available then.

**124. PETITIONS**

No petitions were received.

## **DECISIONS**

### **125. FREE SCHOOL PROPOSALS**

The Service Director for Education reminded Members that at their last meeting, the Committee had considered a report on twelve Free School proposals, seven of which were in Cambridge. Wave 13 of the Free School programme had since commenced, which included criteria to target Free School applications to those areas where new schools were most needed. Expressions of interest needed to be submitted to the Department for Education (DfE) in July, with formal bids to be submitted by November. Officers were proactively supporting that process, and talking to providers, and would be reporting back to Committee in the Autumn. It was unlikely that any new schools would be agreed until March 2019 at the earliest.

In addition to Wave 13, the pre-consultation had been launched for a Wisbech secondary school, and that process would run until September. The aim of the pre-consultation was to identify what type of school the community wanted.

A number of Committee Members had received correspondence from residents regarding the Godmanchester Secondary Academy, which was one of the Wave 12 Free Schools that had been agreed. Although it had not been involved in the original decision making, the Council does have a role, and a meeting was planned for 16<sup>th</sup> July to share some of the thinking with Members about that school. It was confirmed that the Local Member had been engaged in that process.

It was resolved to:

note the update.

## **MONITORING AND INFORMATION ITEMS**

*With the Committee's agreement, the Chairman agreed to change the order of the agenda so that the following item could be considered next:*

### **126. TRANSFORMING OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN IN CARE – REGIONAL ADOPTION AGENCY**

The Service Director: Children's Services & Safeguarding presented a report on developments taking place to meet the requirements for all top tier local authorities to develop a Regional Adoption Agency (RAA).

Members noted the background to this government initiative to regionalise adoption agencies, which was aimed at delivering a system with a larger footprint, and minimising duplication. In practice, this was quite difficult, as often different authorities had very different practices, which made the alignment process challenging.

Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council were seeking to form a RAA, as although they had separately commissioned their adoption services from TACT Permanency Service and Coram respectively, there were fewer issues in aligning the

two authorities. The government had indicated that it was happy with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough proposal.

Arising from the report:

- a Member commented that the report appeared to suggest a “business as usual” approach and asked what was being done to differentiate the RAA. Officers advised that this was not the case and the intention was to create a truly regional adoption agency;
- a Member asked how regionalisation would improve adoption agencies. Officers explained that in theory, expanding the pools of adoptees and adopters should lead to be better matching, and there should also be opportunities to reduce costs and overheads;
- Members noted that the Regional Adoption Agency itself would not organise adoptions, but the RAA for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough would jointly commission those functions on the authorities’ behalf. It was clarified that the government guidance was quite clear that more than one organisation could not run individual RAAs;
- Members noted the benefits of the RAA in terms of enhancing the pool of available adopters. It was also confirmed that children being adopted out of county was not an issue: indeed, in some cases, this could be preferable, as it could reduce the potential for unplanned contact in difficult cases.

It was resolved unanimously to:

1. note the content of the report

## **127. UPDATE ON PROGRESS MADE BY THE CHILDREN’S HEALTH JOINT COMMISSIONING UNIT ON THE INTEGRATION OF CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES SERVICES AND THE PLAN FOR THE HEALTHY CHILD PROGRAMME (0-19)**

An update was presented on the Children’s Health Joint Commissioning Unit (CHJCU). CHJCU includes senior commissioners from Cambridgeshire County Council, Peterborough City Council and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group, plus a children’s public health specialist. Wendi Ogle-Welbourn, as Executive Director for People & Communities for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was the lead officer.

It was noted that a comprehensive Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing Service (counselling service) had been established by pooling resources in January 2018. This Service was working well and responding to demand, especially by schools.

Another key area services for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). There had been a massive increase in referrals from GPs to the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) for ASD, but only around 20% of those assessed received an Autistic Spectrum diagnosis. CHJCU had jointly commissioned parenting programmes in the community, which provided early help and was not reliant on an ASD diagnosis. This

was having a positive impact, not only on communities, but also on CAMHS waiting lists.

Other initiatives being commissioned were noted, along with the context of the national and local budget pressures too.

Arising from the report:

- it was noted that the ASD positive diagnoses were low because the children concerned were not meeting the criteria for autism, for example sometimes they were general/other discipline and behaviour issues. There was a discussion around how some parents sought an ASD diagnosis to secure additional support. Members were pleased to note the value of offering parenting programmes upfront, and not being reliant on specific diagnoses;
- a Member commented that Looked After Children had indicated that they were not getting the support they would like, particularly in terms of mental health services. The Executive Director responded that she would be happy to ask Lee Miller (Head of Transformation and Commissioning (Children and maternity)) to provide a report to the Committee. **Action required.** Officers were in the very early stages of developing a specialist service across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough focussed on the emotional and wellbeing needs of Looked After Children, especially around attachment issues;
- a Member asked what support children and schools were receiving for self-harming. Officers advised that there was a range of severity of self-harming behaviours, some which may need specialist services. Members noted that some schools commissioned their own services;
- in response to a Member question, it was confirmed that dyslexia diagnosis was not age dependent;
- discussing the 'Think Family' whole family approach, it was noted that this holistic approach came from the Troubled Families initiative, where the focus was about supporting the child, family and community. A key criticism had been that service users often had to tell their story multiple times.

It was resolved unanimously to :

- a) note the work done to date and what the Children's Health Joint Commissioning Unit.

## **128. SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL NEEDS AND DISABILITIES SUFFICIENCY AND SOCIAL, EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH REVIEW**

Dr Helen Phelan, Head of Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Service (0-25 years) presented a report on the work completed to date for the Social, Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH) Review, and the SEND Sufficiency/Needs analysis. This included the next steps that had been identified to co-design an improved model of support and provision that would provide a clear graduated response to needs and target funding to meet special educational needs early and locally.

Members were reminded that the Children and Families Act 2014 required local authorities to keep the provision for children with SEND under review, including its sufficiency of provision. This must be done with parents, young people and providers. External support was commissioned in 2017 to undertake a review of provision for children and young people with a primary need of SEMH in Cambridgeshire. In addition, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had also commissioned external support to undertake an analysis of current and projected needs and SEND sufficiency.

Arising from the report:

- a Member observed the gradual increase of children and young people with a statement being home educated;
- a number of Members commented that the issue was not just about SEND sufficiency but also about choice, in the same way that choice applies at mainstream level. Officers advised that this would be reflected in the Strategy;
- a Member commented on the almost intractable tension between having SEND schools, with the benefits they bring, against the difficulties resulting from travelling, sometimes long distances. The advantages of smaller SEND units attached to mainstream secondary schools was discussed, and the risk of creating need if that model was extended too far. Therefore graduated provision, involving units strategically placed around the county may be the best approach;
- a Member requested that future reports provide consistency of data, preferably using percentages rather than absolute numbers, for example for fixed term exclusions. **Action required.**

Noting the destinations post-16, a Member raised the importance of continuity for 16-18 year olds, and asked what the mechanism was to support young people who were having issues, for example due to the journey. Officers advised that there was an additional needs team which tried to engage and tailor provision depending on the young person's needs and interests, and that team had had significant successes, but it was acknowledged that a small number of young people did drop out, although the team worked hard to keep in touch with them. Sometimes other opportunities needed to be considered such as supported internships or other bespoke provision. The Member suggested that some young people were not being picked up by the data because they were not making those choices post-16. Officers responded that this came back to ensuring that tracking arrangements were in place and strengthened for individual young people. Another Member raised the issue of individual young people with SEND being 'lost' when they failed to transfer to post-16 provision, using an example from her Division, and stressed the importance of communications and information.

It was resolved unanimously to:

- a) be aware of work done to date and what the Children's Health Joint Commissioning Unit (CHJCU) is trying to achieve.

## 129. JOINT CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH YOUTH JUSTICE PLAN

A report was presented to the Committee on the Joint Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Youth Justice Plan 2017-18. Members were reminded that it was a statutory requirement under the 1998 Crime & Disorder Act for local authorities and the wider partnership to have a Youth Justice Management Board and strategic Youth Justice Plan.

Through 2017-18, Youth Offending services in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough had become much more closely aligned, and in addition to having a joint Head of Service, the services were undertaking joint commissioning and looking to unify practice where possible. Changes to the inspection regime were noted: the Cambridgeshire Youth Offending team were subject to a full inspection 18 months ago, whereas Peterborough has not had an inspection for some time.

Interventions to divert young people in the first instance, as well as preventing reoffending, were one of the service priorities. Gangs were a particular focus, as was stopping young people being used as drug mules.

Arising from the report:

- Members congratulated the Service on its work, and acknowledged the importance of interventions to stop young people reoffending, and from offending in the first place;
- a Member queried the “payment in kind” columns included in the table showing financial contributions to the pooled budget in 2016-17, and asked if there was potential to lose that funding going forward. Officers outlined how this was being addressed;
- a Member noted expenditure of £80,050 for remands in custody, and asked what these costs entailed. Officers explained if a young person was sentenced, the Prison Service effectively picked up costs, but this was not the case with remands, and there was very little scope to manage those costs;
- the key elements of the Improvement Plan, implemented following the Full Joint Inspection, were noted. Officers were confident that if an audit was now carried out, they would meet standards across the board;
- discussed how the team was working strategically together with the young people, post-16;
- agreed that the joint training strategy would be circulated to Members. **Action required;**
- discussed the apparent increase in reoffending rates. Officers advised that the latest data demonstrated that reoffending rates were now reducing, and the reasons for this were outlined; for example, Peterborough had been doing more work on preventing young people getting Cautions. Community Resolution Clusters enabled the service to work more closely with young people, and the impact of that was expected to feed through;
- noted that the figures for NEETs (young people not in education, employment or training) included in the Youth Justice Service Objectives were just those for young people involved in the criminal justice system, not for young people across Cambridgeshire as a whole;

- discussed the benefits of keeping young people out of custody, and how to reduce the risk of those young people reoffending in their communities, such as through the use of tags;
- noted that whilst the number of young people coming through the service had reduced, the complexity of their needs had increased.

It was resolved unanimously to:

note and comment on the Joint Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Youth Justice Plan 2017-18.

### 130. UPDATE ON DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE WORK IN CHILDREN AND EDUCATION SERVICES

The Committee considered an update on domestic abuse and sexual violence work in children and education services across Cambridgeshire.

Areas of work that had been undertaken in the last twelve months, in Children's Services, Early Help, Education Services, Youth Support Services And in the Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership (Specialist Services) was noted.

Arising from the report:

- a Member asked why the 'Embrace Child Victims of Crime' work was limited to young people aged 13-19. Officers confirmed that this was terms and conditions of the Home Office grant, however, the Service covered young people up to the age of 25;
- discussed the grant of £700,000 to support the domestic abuse accommodation linked services, noting the difficulties with identifying future funding sources to continue this work;
- a Member asked if the sexual violence toward children reflected the higher proportion of Looked After Children within the county. Officers advised that there does not appear to be a pattern with regard to Looked After Children, and such cases would always be reported to Child Protection services;
- discussed how children at risk were identified by front line services, and agreed that it would be helpful for the Committee to receive an information report on that in future, possibly through the Safeguarding Board. **Action required.** It was also noted that there were 211 trained domestic abuse leads in the County's schools.

It was resolved unanimously to:

note and comment on the progress being made in Cambridgeshire to support children and families affected by domestic abuse and sexual violence.

### 131. FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE REPORT: MAY 2018

The Group Accountant reported that at the end of May there was a forecast overspend of £1.1M. The main overspends were Looked After Children placements (£0.7M), Adoption Allowances (£248K) and the School Partnership Service (£120K). The Capital variance of £165K was not significant. Performance data was not yet available.

Based on current forecasts as at mid-June, including the delivery of some additional funnel savings, an overall £2M shortfall was projected for People & Communities.

Members noted an update on the service closure of the Cambridgeshire Race Equality & Diversity Services (CREDS). The consultation had closed and the provision was being wound up, as the service was being combined with that provided by Peterborough City Council.

There was a discussion around the pressures on services, particularly Looked After Children placements. The county had approximately 100 more children in care compared to its statistical neighbours. Officers would be reporting on that issue at the next meeting.

Members asked for consistency in the way information was presented, for example some information was presented in percentage terms, some in absolute figures. It was agreed that this information would be fed back to the performance team. **Action required.**

It was resolved to:

review and comment on the report.

### 132. AGENDA PLAN, TRAINING PLAN AND APPOINTMENTS

The Committee considered the agenda plan, training plan and appointments to outside bodies.

The Committee noted that the Chairman was stepping down from the Cambridgeshire Cultural Steering Group because of a clash of commitments. Councillors Joseph and Kavanagh were the other Members on this Committee. It was agreed that other Members would be emailed to see who was interested. **Action required.**

Members noted that:

It was resolved to:

- a) note the following changes to the published agenda plan:
- b) review and comment on the Committee training plan.

### 133. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

The Committee is due to meet next on Tuesday 11 September 2018.

(Chairman)



**CHILDREN AND YOUNG  
PEOPLE COMMITTEE**

**Minutes-Action Log**



**Introduction:**

This log captures the actions arising from Children and Young People Service Committee meetings and updates Members on progress. It was last updated on **3 September 2018**.

## Minutes of 12 September 2017

32.	<b>Educational Outcomes: Provisional Results</b>	<b>Jonathan Lewis</b>	To ask the Executive Director: People and Committees to suggest to the Social Mobility Opportunity Fund Strategy Group that some funds from a successful bid might be used to fund research into the causes of the gap in educational achievement between those in vulnerable groups and their peers.	<p><b>14.11.17:</b> To task the new Service Director for Education to provide a report in March 2018 on what was currently known about the causes for the gap in educational attainment between those in vulnerable groups and their peers in Cambridgeshire, how this was most effectively addressed and to identify if any further work was needed.</p> <p><b>13.02.18:</b> Rescheduled to July 2018 following discussion at the Committee agenda setting meeting.</p> <p><b>29.06.18:</b> Update report rescheduled to the September meeting so that it can reflect the latest data sets.</p>	<b>Completed</b>
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## Minutes of the meeting on 13 March 2018

98.	Child and Family Centres Update	Jon Lewis	To keep the Committee informed of developments relating to The Field's Centre.	<b>12.06.18:</b> A balanced budget has been received and adjustment to offer shared with parents.	<b>Review in Autumn term</b>
101.	Educational Performance in Cambridgeshire in the 2016/ 17 Academic Year	Hazel Belchamber Lou Gostling	To recast the data to show where Cambridgeshire was placed in comparison to the highest and lowest performing local authorities at Key Stage 4, rather than at its ranking.	<b>09.07.18:</b> Due to illness the work being completed by the DATA team in response to this item has been delayed but will be completed this month.  <b>03.09.18:</b> Reassigned to the Business Intelligence team.	<b>On-going</b>
		Hazel Belchamber Lou Gostling	To reflect on how elements of the detailed supporting data might be included with future reports, perhaps via separate document or web link.	As above.  <b>03.09.18:</b> Reassigned to the Business Intelligence Team	<b>On-going</b>

102.	<b>Delivering the Extended Entitlement to an additional 15 hours free childcare for eligible 3-4 year olds</b>	<b>Sam Surtees</b>	To explore running a pilot project with a group of GP surgeries and to provide information on the extended entitlement to town and parish councils to enable them to signpost their residents.	<b>29.06.18:</b> This will be explored during the Autumn and a further update provided then.	<b>On-going</b>
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#### Minutes of the Meeting on 22 May 2018

113.	<b>Free School Proposals</b>	<b>Hazel Belchamber/ Clare Buckingham</b>	To arrange a meeting regarding Godmanchester Secondary Academy with the Chairman and local Members.	<b>22.05.18:</b> Officers would contact Members direct to arrange this. <b>30.08.18: Members and Officers</b> met CET representatives on 16 July 2018.	<b>Completed</b>
		<b>Clare Buckingham</b>	To provide Member feedback to the Trust about the public engagement event regarding Godmanchester Secondary Academy.	<b>02.07.18:</b> Lead Members will have the opportunity to talk directly to representatives of the Trust at a meeting with officers arranged for 16 July 2018.	<b>Completed</b>

## Minutes of the meeting on 10 July 2018

127.	<b>Update on progress made by the Children's Health Joint Commissioning Unit on the integration of children, young people and families services and plans for the healthy child programme (0-19)</b>	<b>Lee Miller</b>	To ask the Head of Transformation and Commissioning (Children and Maternity) to provide a report on the health service support to Looked After Children, particularly in terms of mental health services.	<b>03.09.18:</b> In discussion in relation to a number of reports currently in progress.	<b>On-going</b>
128.	<b>SEND Sufficiency and SEMH Review</b>	<b>Dr Helen Phelan</b>	To ensure consistency of data in future reports, preferably using percentages rather than absolute numbers.	<b>27.07.18:</b> The request noted and all report writers made aware for future reference.	<b>Completed</b>
129.	<b>Joint Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Youth Justice Plan</b>	<b>Mark Cowdell</b>	To circulate a copy of the NEET strategy to Committee members.	<b>01.08.18:</b> A copy circulated to Committee members by email.	<b>Completed</b>
130.	<b>Update on Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Work in Children and Education Services</b>	<b>Sarah Ferguson</b>	To provide an information report on how children at risk were identified by front line services, possibly through the Local Safeguarding Children Board.		

131.	<b>Finance and Performance Report: May 2018</b>	<del>Martin Wade/ Kerry Newson</del>  <b>Tom Barden/ Andy Mailer</b>	To feed back Members' request for greater consistency in the way information is presented rather than mixing percentages and absolute figures etc.	<b>09.08.18:</b> The Business Intelligence team have been asked to provide feedback on Members' request. A member of the Business Intelligence team will attend the next Committee meeting so that they can answer any specific data performance questions.	<b>On-going</b>
132.	<b>Agenda Plan, Training Plan and Appointments</b>	<b>Richenda Greenhill</b>	To contact Lead Members regarding the vacancy on the Cambridgeshire Culture Steering Group.	<b>25.07.18:</b> Details sent to the Chairman and CYP Lead Members requesting expressions of interest from their Groups by 17.08.18. <b>18.08.18:</b> No expressions of interest so the appointment will remain vacant. Cllrs Joseph and Kavanagh are members of the Group and will continue to represent Member views.	<b>Completed</b>

**AMALGAMATION OF EASTFIELD INFANT & NURSERY SCHOOL AND WESTFIELD JUNIOR SCHOOL, ST IVES**

**To:** Children & Young People's Committee

**Meeting Date:** 11 September 2018

**From:** Wendi Ogle-Welbourn Executive Director: People & Communities

**Electoral division(s):** St Ives South & Needingworth, St Ives North & Wyton

**Forward Plan ref:** KD2018/049 **Key decision:** Yes

**Purpose:** To advise the Committee on the proposal to amalgamate Eastfield Infant & Nursery School and Westfield Junior School in St Ives and create a 630 place primary school.

**Recommendation:** Subject to the approval of the Office of the Schools Adjudicator, the Committee is asked to support the request for increased capital investment to deliver the resulting all-through primary school.

<b><i>Officer contact:</i></b>		<b><i>Member contact:</i></b>	
Name:	Clare Buckingham	Names:	Councillor Simon Bywater
Post:	Strategic & Policy Places Planning Manager	Post:	Chairman, Children and Young People Committee
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Tel:	01223 699779	Tel:	01223 706398 (office)

## 1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Eastfield Infant & Nursery and Westfield Junior Schools were built in 1969 and 1964 respectively and have been supplemented over time with a number of mobile classrooms. Eastfield Infant & Nursery School currently provides early years education and childcare for children aged 2 to 4 years, all of which is currently delivered in the mobile accommodation. In addition, there are deficiencies with both schools' current accommodation which need to be addressed.
- 1.2 In October 2012, following a review of education provision in St Ives, the Council's Cabinet agreed to replace temporary accommodation at the Eastfield Infant & Nursery School and Westfield Junior School, with permanent, whilst at the same time increasing the number of places at both schools to provide for 90 children in each year group. Currently the published admission number (PAN) is 80 at both schools.
- 1.3 On previous occasions in the past three years, the governing bodies of the two schools, with the support of officers, informed themselves of potential future governance options including amalgamation, but had not felt the time was right to formally pursue a change. Amalgamation is the term used to create a new all-through primary school in place of separate infant and junior schools.
- 1.4 In the autumn of 2017 the two governing bodies each made a *decision in principle* to amalgamate the two schools. This decision initiated a series of consultation events both informal and formal/statutory, and milestone decisions by the respective governing bodies.
- 1.5 In the spring term, 2018, the governing bodies of the two schools each formally decided that the new primary school resulting from an amalgamation should maintain the community status of the current infant and junior schools. Under statutory guidance published by the Department for Education (DfE) in April 2016 the Secretary of State's consent is **not** required in the case of proposals for a new community or foundation primary school to replace a maintained infant and a maintained junior school, provided a *decision is made within a period of two months of the end of the representation period*.
- 1.6 If the Office of the Schools Adjudicator (OSA) approves the amalgamation, the two schools would formally close on 31 August 2020 and a new all through primary school would open on 1 September 2020 in their place. During the intervening period between the OSA's decision and September 2020 the necessary planning and construction phases would take place.

## 2 MAIN ISSUES

### 2.1 Educational Standards

- 2.1.1 The Council has a long-held policy preference for all-through primary schools over separate junior and infant schools. This does not mean that separate junior and infant schools cannot be successful in their own right, but the Council's preference results from a number of advantages, which include:

- consistent leadership and management across the key stages through one head teacher and one governing body.



- consistency of policy and whole school planning across the key stages.
- continuity and consistency for teaching, learning and achievement across key subject areas such as English, mathematics and science.
- strengthened tracking of pupil learning and achievement as common methods of assessment are deployed.
- no transition to a new school at age 7. School transition can be associated with a dip in educational attainment as it is a worrying time for some children who then have to learn different routines and behaviour policies.
- the relationship between pupils, parents and the school can build over a longer period of time, allowing the school to better understand the needs of each pupil.
- better staff retention and recruitment opportunities arising from the broader curriculum range and enhanced opportunities for professional development.

## 2.2 Consultation

2.2.1 The statutory process for opening and closing a maintained school has five stages.

2.2.2 **Stage 1**, referred to as informal or pre consultation, was launched on 19 April 2018 with the publication of a consultation document compiled, with the support of officers, by a joint working group of eight governors drawn equally from the two schools. In advance of this, on 19 March 2018, the governing bodies of the two schools had written jointly to the parents/carers of children at the schools alerting them to the forthcoming consultation.

2.2.3 At the back of the consultation document a comment sheet invited people to provide feedback. The document was made available to parents and carers through the two schools, was shared with the Local Member and the Town Council, and was also distributed at two public meetings. Opportunities to respond via an on-line survey and a local Facebook page were also provided. The details of all the responses received are collated in **Appendix 1**.

2.2.4 On 2 May, three consultation meetings were held. These meetings provided those present with an opportunity to hear more about the proposal and to ask questions rather than to express a view either in favour or against. The first, which took place at 15:30 at Eastfield Infant & Nursery School, was held jointly for the staff of the two schools. The vast majority of the combined staff attended.

2.2.5 Two further consultation meetings were held for parents and members of the local community on at 17:00 and 19:00 the same evening. These took place at Westfield Junior School. Around 30 people in total attended these two meetings.

2.2.6 The questions raised and the officer responses, have been brought together in a single document which is attached as **Appendix 2**.

2.2.7 A total of 39 responses were received, with 90% of respondents either in favour or strongly in favour, of the amalgamation proposal.

2.2.8 At separate meetings held on 5 June each governing body, having carefully considered the consultation responses, decided formally to proceed with the next stage of the process.

2.2.9 **Stage 2** was launched with the publication, in The Hunts Post, of a combined statutory notice on 5 September 2018 to close Eastfield Infant & Nursery School and Westfield Junior School on 31 August 2020 and to open a new community all-through primary school on 1 September 2020. A link to the full proposal is set out in the list of Source Documents at the end of this report.

2.2.10 **Stage 3** is the formal 4 week consultation period. The statutory notice expires on 3 October 2018.

2.2.11 **Stage 4** is the decision-making phase. The decision rests with the Office of the Schools Adjudicator.

2.2.12 **Stage 5** is the implementation period, which has no prescribed timescale but the statutory notice has specified that the amalgamation would take effect on 1 September 2020.

### 2.3 Demography and school size

2.3.1 If the OSA approves the proposal to amalgamate the two schools the new purpose built primary school would be constructed on the site of the existing two schools and would be a three form entry (FE) school with a total of 630 places and a published admission number (PAN) of 90. The plans also provide for replacement of the mobiles used to deliver early years and childcare with permanent, purpose-built accommodation.

2.3.2 Demographic data indicates that the expansion of Eastfield and Westfield will provide sufficient school places for the current community and planned developments. Officers will continue to monitor the need for places.

### 2.4 Staffing

2.4.1 Once the Governing Body has been appointed for the new school, its immediate priority will be to determine the leadership and staffing structure.

2.4.2 It is not anticipated that staff will need to apply for posts when they transfer to the new school. If changes to roles are proposed, a restructuring consultation would be undertaken.

## 3. **ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

### 3.1 **Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

Providing access to local and high quality education and associated children's services should enhance the skills of the local workforce and provide essential childcare services for working parents or those seeking to return to work. Schools and early years and childcare services are providers of local employment.

### 3.2 **Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

If pupils have access to local schools and associated children's services, they are

more likely to attend them by either cycling or walking rather than through local authority-provided transport or car. They will also be able to access more readily out of school activities such as sport and homework clubs and develop friendship groups within their own community. This should contribute to the development of both healthier and more independent lifestyles.

### **3.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

Providing access to local primary education and childcare services will ensure that services delivered through the schools will meet the demands of those families within the respective catchment areas.

## **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

### **4.1 Resource Implications**

4.1.1 Originally, £7m was identified in the capital programme. This figure was a best estimate prior to commissioning a feasibility study which explored a range of options before coming to the recommendation in this report. The study was commissioned in November 2015 by Atkins to explore all options for the two sites as follows:

#### **4.1.2 Option One:**

To expand both infant and junior schools, providing a 3FE infant and a 3FE junior school plus out of school club and nursery. The total cost of £10,816m would include £3,146m for a 10 year condition maintenance programme/property plan to maintain both infant and junior schools.

#### **Option Two:**

To create an all-through primary school but operating on two sites. The Eastfield site would function as early years facility with nursery and Reception classes and also provide wrap around care through the existing out-of school provision on the site. An expanded/altered Westfield site would offer 3FE primary provision for KS1 and KS2 classes. The total cost would be £9,715m including £3,146m for a 10 year condition maintenance programme/property plan to maintain both school sites.

#### **Option 3 (the preferred option being presented to Committee):**

To build a new 3FE primary school with early years provision, located on the existing school site, at a cost of £15,130,000. This would include the cost of demolishing the two existing schools which will be required in order to ensure that the playing field area is Sport England compliant. The final cost is more likely to be in the region of £14m because the project was initially costed against old government Guidance (Building Bulletin103). The Guidance has subsequently been revised and the build project would be undertaken using the new guidance which reflects a reduction in the size of teaching areas.

4.1.3 All options involve replacing mobiles with permanent accommodation. If two separate sites/schools were to remain (options 1 and 2) there would also be a cost attached to addressing condition/maintenance needs which would not, in officers' view, represent value for money. Before consulting on the amalgamation proposal

based on option 3 a business case for the increase was considered and supported by the Capital Programme Board in January 2018.

4.1.4 Following revisions to the DfE's capital funding formula, the Council has limited funds available and, therefore, must prioritise school sites where failure to address the poor condition of existing facilities could result in risk of closure of the school, for example, where the boiler needs replacing or the roof repairing. Realistically, therefore, a new primary school project is likely to be the only way to secure significantly improved facilities for pupils at both Eastfield and Westfield.

4.1.5 Current there is approved provision in the 2018-19 Capital Plan for £7m prudential borrowing funding. Officers recognise the financial challenges the Council currently faces and the significance of seeking a further £8,130,000 of borrowing which would be required to fund Option 3. A request will need to be made to the General Purposes Committee (GPC) to approve this increase, which would need to be funded by prudential borrowing. The associated revenue cost based on an asset life payback period of 35 years for the £8.13m increase in funding that is being requested is £3,798,743. Should agreement from GPC not be forthcoming, in light of the challenging financial position the council faces, officers would need to review the project options.

4.1.6 The following criteria were adopted in 2009 to inform decisions on the relative priority for capital funding.

1. Investment, where required on the grounds of health and safety, where it would avoid the closure of a school or the loss of school capacity in an area where such places are required.
2. The statutory duty to provide sufficient school places (basic need).
3. The implementation of statutory changes, for example, an increase in the age range which a school serves.
4. Investment to support the implementation of recommendations resulting from a review of educational provision, for example the amalgamation of an infant and junior school to create an all-through primary school.
5. Implementation of new statutory duties or education policy for which there are no other sources of funding available, for example, the need to increase capacity to enable the Council to provide sufficient and suitable free early years and childcare places for children aged 3 and 4 in line with the requirements of the 2006 Childcare Act.

## **4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

### **4.2.1**

Eastfield Infant & Nursery School provides early years education and childcare for children aged 2 to 4 years. CLUB4U, a voluntary, committee-run setting, currently

provides out of school care and mornings-only early years sessional provision (Playgroup) for children from 2 years old. CLUB4U would be offered a lease on similar terms as part of the amalgamation proposals. Any arrangements resulting in new contracts being awarded will be undertaken in accordance with the Councils Contract Procedure Rules.

#### **4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

- 4.3.1 The Council has complied throughout with the relevant DfE statutory guidance. Officers have responded to all questions and queries raised throughout the process. The Council published a statutory notice on 5 September 2018 to give effect to the amalgamation proposal. This commenced a four week period during which anyone with an interest in the proposals can make representations to the Council.

#### **4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications**

- 4.4.1 The Council is committed to ensuring that children with special educational needs and/or disability (SEND) are able to attend their local mainstream school where possible, with only those with the most complex and challenging needs requiring places at specialist provision.
- 4.4.2 The accommodation provided by the Council will fully comply with the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty and current Council standards.

#### **4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications**

- 4.5.1 The detail of the informal consultation arrangements and the outcome are set out in paragraph 2.2 of this report. In addition, as required by statutory guidance, copies of the Council's proposal have been sent directly to:
- union representatives
  - the governing bodies of the two schools
  - the Local MP
  - Huntingdonshire District Council
  - the Regional Schools Commissioner
  - the Church of England Diocese Ely
  - the Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia

In addition the full proposal has been displayed in a conspicuous place on the premises of both the schools and a link to it has been published on the Council's website.

#### **4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

- 4.6.1 In addition to the two public consultation meetings held for the schools' parents/carers and the local community, the local Member (St Ives South & Needingworth ward) has been kept apprised by officers of each stage of the process and its outcome.

#### **4.7 Public Health Implications**

4.7.1 It is Council policy that schools:

- should be sited as centrally as possible to the communities they serve, unless location is dictated by physical constraints and/or the opportunity to reduce land take by providing playing fields within the green belt or green corridors;
- should be sited so that the maximum journey distance for a young person is less than the statutory walking distances (3 miles for secondary school children, two miles for primary school children)
- should be located close to public transport links and be served by a good network of walking and cycling routes
- should be provided with Multi-use Games Areas (MUGAs) and all weather pitches (AWPs) to encourage wider community use of school

4.7.2 There is also an expectation that schools will provide access to and use of the school's accommodation for activities, for example sporting, cultural, outside of school hours.

<b>Implications</b>	<b>Officer Clearance</b>
<b>Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	Yes Name of Financial Officer: Martin Wade
<b>Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	Yes Name of Financial Officer: Paul White
<b>Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?</b>	Yes or No Name of Legal Officer: Virginia Lloyd
<b>Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis
<b>Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Matthew Hall
<b>Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis
<b>Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health</b>	Yes or No Name of Officer: Tess Campbell

Source Documents	Location
<p><b>Opening and closing maintained schools. <i>Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers.</i> April 2016:</b></p> <p><b>Complete proposal document</b></p> <p><b>The Future Pattern of Education Provision in St Ives, report to Cabinet 02.10.2012</b></p>	<p><a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-organisation-maintained-schools">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/school-organisation-maintained-schools</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/eastfield-westfield">www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/eastfield-westfield</a></p> <p><a href="https://www2.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/committee/Minutes/committees/Meeting.aspx?meetingID=425">https://www2.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/committee/Minutes/committees/Meeting.aspx?meetingID=425</a></p> <p>Clare Buckingham, Octagon 2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Shire Hall, Cambridge</p>





## Cambridgeshire County Council Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools

### Consultation Overview

The consultation period lasted from 19 April 2018 to 18 May 2018.

The responses have been recorded in three groups, as shown in the table below, with overall totals and percentages.

The comments are then listed in three further tables.

Response Group	Responses	1	2	3	4	5	Written statements only
<b>Sent to Local Authority</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Staff comments, collected at the schools</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>					
<b>Governor comments, collected at schools</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>					
<b>Parent &amp; Pupil comments, collected at the schools</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>2</b>				
<b>Totals</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>		<b>46%</b>	<b>44%</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>8%</b>	

### Key:

1 – strongly agreed with the proposed change

2 – agreed with the proposed change

3 – no strong views on the proposed change

4 – did not agree with the proposed change

5 – strongly disagreed with the proposed change

**Cambridgeshire County Council**  
**Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools**

No	Name	Contact	Comments sent to the Local Authority
1	Parent	Email 13/05/18	<p>I am in favour of amalgamating Eastfield and Westfield schools but I have a number of questions that I would like to be considered should the amalgamation go ahead.</p> <p>1. Outside space is very important for children. I would like the plots that Eastfield and Westfield occupy to remain intact and none to be sold off.</p> <p>2. One of the reasons I was to attracted to Eastfield school was the outside play areas for the nursery and reception children. Both of my children loved the outside space in the nursery and the planting means that there is lots of natural shade in their outside play area as well as lots of areas for them to explore. As the children continued their Early Years education, there was also a focus on outside play in Reception which was also loved by my children. This space is also used at break and lunchtimes so the smaller Reception children are in their own space away from the much bigger year 2 children. This is a really wonderful feature of the school - for those children who are finding the transition to school more difficult, having a quieter space to play at the start of the school year is a real bonus.</p> <p>3. My daughter will be in year 6 and my son in year 4 when the planned building work commences. Although I believe that every effort will be made by staff to reduce disruption for the children in the school during this year. How can the county council support the school so that the site has adequate access for all the personnel and materials required for such a huge build and reserve outside space for the children of both schools at break times and also for PE?</p>
2	Parent	Email 18/05/18	<p>1. Achieving Potential</p> <p>Statistics provided to me by the Department for Education show child attainment is better nationally in separate Infant and Junior schools than it is in through Primaries. The consultation document focuses on better progression but this is all down to how the data is collated and results are interpreted by the schools and is not as fundamentally important as children's overall attainment by the end of Year 6. I want my children to be able to achieve their full potential so they</p>

# **Cambridgeshire County Council** **Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools**

		<p>are in the best position they can be when they move up to Senior School.</p> <p>2.      Budget  By amalgamating the two schools the Primary's total annual budget (after the initial two years grace) will be less than it is now because of the loss of one annual lump sum payment, so any savings on electricity and heating, staff etc that is highlighted in the Consultation paper won't result in more money for learning resources as is implied by the document and what many parents will assume from reading it. Any savings made on staffing and running two sites will essentially be going back to the LA to be redistributed across the county, so no benefit to the children at this school. I can see the many financial benefits to the LA, but I am struggling to see the benefits for the children. It also seems to me that the LA are struggling with this too as the Consultation document only lists two points that loosely benefit the children yet five for staff; as a parent, the focus seems to be in the wrong place.</p> <p>3.      Age Range  I do not agree that having children aged from 4-11 years on the same site is beneficial to the children's learning. Assemblies cannot be pitched to fully engage children across this range therefore you will always have a cohort of children that are bored or not benefitting. If the plan is to have separate halls and separate assemblies as well as separate lunches and separate play areas then what is the point of amalgamating, what benefit does it have for the children? Shared resources has been listed as a benefit of the proposed amalgamation but again this surely means more staff available to cover but not necessarily in their area of expertise, again not a great benefit to the children.</p> <p>4.      Choice  We moved to this end of town for these schools after going through an emotional and distressing appeals process and failing. We wanted our children to attend separate Infant and Junior schools as we believe it sets them up better for the challenges ahead. I feel our freedom of choice is being taken away from us, we can no longer choose the type of school that best suits our individual children.</p>
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# Cambridgeshire County Council Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools

			<p>During our appeal for a school place at Eastfield we were told by the LA (in our minuted appeals meeting) that moving our four year old Son from the school he knew and all his friends that would be attending that school would have no detrimental effect on him as children are very resilient and cope well with change. Even as an extremely shy, anxious child we were told he would be fine. I therefore find it hard to believe that the same LA are now concerned about the effect a small transition to a neighbouring school with their friends will have on the children.</p> <p>5. Recent Amalgamations</p> <p>Thorndown has been built as a flagship through Primary and is referred to in every meeting or document we have received to do with this project. Yes it looks impressive and has some amazing features, like the breakout hubs that really impress visitors, but some of the basic fundamental aspects of a school are not fit for purpose, this is the same for a number of new through Primaries. I have been told by parents that Thorndown's hall is not big enough to comfortably accommodate all the children for assemblies and when the Parent's come in too it is an uncomfortable squeeze. Teachers at other new schools have told of issues with lunchtimes when the hall is not big enough to get all the children through in one hour so children are being told to eat in their coats to get them in and out faster. This is not acceptable.</p> <p>Classrooms are too small, being built to minimum standards and not taking into consideration the space taken up for sinks or cloakrooms.</p> <p>Separate play areas mean less overall space for each key stage and less sense of belonging to the school as a whole.</p> <p>6. Transitions</p> <p>The Consultation paper states that an inadequate learning environment can have detrimental effects on concentration, mood, well-being, attendance and attainment. However there is no information given to back up the suggestion that this is the case at either Eastfield or Westfield. My children love Westfield, they enjoy going to school and come out happy and buzzing every single day. My Son in Year 5 has had only one day off since he started!</p> <p>Having the separate schools has given them a sense of pride about their school, they feel they have earned their place at Westfield and as such when they made the transition they grew up a bit too.</p>
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# Cambridgeshire County Council

## Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools

			<p>They felt they needed to be more grown up and independent, taking responsibility for their own homework because they were at “big school” and because they had that physical transition it helped them with their mental and emotional transition of stepping up into that next age bracket. Having experienced a change of school at this age will mean they are more equipped to deal with the transition to Senior School.</p> <p>There is a warm, happy atmosphere when you enter the grounds of Westfield that you don’t feel in other schools. The children care about their school, they respect it and having access to the whole site contributes to that feeling of belonging.</p> <p>That feeling as you walk in the school gates cannot be replicated. You lose these close knit smaller schools, you lose that atmosphere and that will have the most detrimental effect on the children’s learning.</p> <p>It is a shame that in our time of having to cut as many costs as possible even what is best for the children comes to be neglected.</p> <p>I believe the LA should be offering us the opportunity to choose between a through Primary or new separate Infant and Junior Schools that would be built to the same spec. so we have a fair choice, based on what staff and parents feel is best for the children, rather than feeling pushed into accepting the decision they have made because of the fear of the funding being taken away completely and being left with nothing.</p> <p>As a parent to be continually told that school budgets are so tight they struggle to afford resources or fund visits and then be told the LA suddenly have £15m they can spend on a new school (as long as it’s the one they want to build) it makes me think that if they really wanted to they could find some more to build the school(s) we wanted, if it suited their agenda I am certain they would find it.</p> <p>As with anything to do with the LA, I am sure the decision has already been made but I do feel strongly that the transition from an Infant to Junior school is a really important step for children and should not be dismissed so lightly because of potential financial savings. Moving from Key Stage 1 to 2 in a through Primary is not the same as making that physical transition of schools, it doesn’t give them the same change of mindset. I think it is a real shame to lose it.</p>
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## Cambridgeshire County Council Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools

3	Parent	Smart Survey	I think once done it will be better facilities than currently exists. I hope that a high level of importance is given to making sure all children have access to good outdoor space for sport and recreation in the interim. I have a strong preference for both schools management be led by the current Westfield head teacher. Having children at both schools I strongly feel that this would be a much more cohesive and enabling decision.
4	Parent	Smart Survey	I'm a little unclear about which buildings are proposed to be demolished and where the new building would be built. Where the entrance would be etc. The general proposal to amalgamate very much makes sense especially in the current economic climate. It does make the school seem very large.
5	Parent	Smart Survey	I agree with the proposal as long as teachers, Governors, parents and the community are given genuine opportunities to shape the design of the school such that the small school nature of the separate infants and juniors is preserved.
6	Staff	Smart Survey	No Comments
7	Community member	Email	Well overdue, should of happened years ago.
8	Community member	Email	<p>I currently hire Eastfield School hall on Thursday evenings for 2.5 hours from 18.15pm from September to July (every week that the school is open). This arrangement has been in place with my predecessor and myself for around ten years. I teach two full Pilates classes which have taken time to build.</p> <p>Whilst I am in favour of the amalgamation from the perspective of having one of my children in the school whilst the prospective change takes place, this decision has the potential to harm my business and severely reduce my weekly income. My concern is that the hall at Westfield is used by another group on Thursday evenings between September and April.</p> <p>I would not be in a position to switch evenings as I teach on other evenings elsewhere and in the majority of cases my clients are busy on other evenings and Pilates on a Thursday evening is a fixed part of their routine that many would find difficult to rearrange. I also have an arrangement for childcare that currently works well for Thursday evenings.</p>

**Cambridgeshire County Council**  
**Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools**

			<p>The consultation document states that one of the advantages of the scheme will be “large hall spaces” suggesting that there may be more than one hall within the plans for the new school, or potentially one large space which can be divided as necessary. This may offer a solution, but Pilates does need to be taught in a quiet space as it offers an hour of welcome relaxation for my clients.</p> <p>I am aware that this is a very small aspect of the entire consultation - but the implications are huge for me. I would appreciate the potential for future lettings to be considered as part of the consultation process and if it goes ahead, the design of the building to ensure that the space can be used effectively and generate revenue for the new school after school hours.</p>
9	Parent of Child attending St Ivo		No comments
10	Parent of Child at Eastfield Infants	Scanned consultation response	The school(s) are ‘tired’ and clearly in need of modernisation. Thorndown (up the road) has been a success and I see no reason why Eastfield / Westfield can be too.
11	Other member of St Ives community	Smart Survey	No comments
12	Parent	Smart Survey	No Comments
13	Unknown	Smart Survey	I would like to ask if the site for the new school will remain the same size as the current Eastfield/Westfield sites? Are there any plans to reduce the size of the site for the new school?
14	Parent	Smart Survey	No Comments
15	Member of Staff	Smart Survey	No Comments
16	Parent	Smart	I can see the benefits of a new school, however I am concerned about the disruption to current

# **Cambridgeshire County Council** **Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools**

		Survey	students especially those with SEN needs. Also worried how the youngest ones will cope in a playground with twice as many children and much older ones. My son has had issues with older kids in the playground even as the schools are now, let alone putting hundreds more out at lunchtime together. How will teachers be able to supervise that many sufficiently?
17	Staff member	Smart Survey	It is CRUCIAL that education professionals are involved in the design and fitting out of the building. Too many new schools overlook putting place structural and organisational features that would make a huge difference to learning.
18	Parent	Smart Survey	What a fantastic opportunity for the whole school community. I have long wanted this proposal to be agreed. The icing on the cake is a brand new purpose built school building. The benefits for both children and staff seem obvious. A wonderfully exciting and positive plan which I wholeheartedly support.
19	Other member of St Ives community	Smart Survey	Continuity of provision across KS 1 and KS 2 within one cohesive building is a hugely positive benefit to children both in educational and social terms and will provide greater opportunity for staff understanding and development. A new modern building will also be more suited to the needs of pupils and their learning.
20	Parent	Smart Survey	No Comments
21	Staff Member	Smart Survey	I believe that this change would be strongly beneficial for the pupils of both schools. They would be provided with a much more suitable learning environment, which is both safer and better equipped for their learning. At present, Westfield is not adequate for all the requirements of the children - lack of learning space being a particular problem. The chance to have a new school, hopefully carefully designed to accommodate this, would be brilliant.
22	Staff Member	Smart Survey	No Comments
23	Staff Member/ Parent at the school / Parent at another school	Smart Survey	No Comments



## Cambridgeshire County Council Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools

24	Staff Member	Smart Survey	No comments
25	Parent	Smart Survey	<p>I agree with the advantages an amalgamated school will bring to both the pupils and the teachers.</p> <p>I understand there will still be separation and differentiation in the spaces used by the various Key stages, as I believe this is important in such a large school.</p>
26	Parent	Smart Survey	<p>As outlined the proposed new development will no doubt benefit those attending the new school.</p> <p>With such a short time frame for design and construction i urge the LA to thoroughly review resent such projects so as many lessons as possible can be learned, ensuring the right design decisions are made.</p> <p>I would also encourage the teaching staff at both current schools to use the construction of the new school, should it go ahead, as a fantastic opportunity on which to base the curriculum during the works. It would be a great a firsthand insight into many different jobs and careers.</p>
27	Other member of St Ives community  Repeat of No.8	Smart Survey	<p>I currently hire Eastfield School hall on Thursday evenings for 2.5 hours from 18.15 from September to July (every week that the school is open). This arrangement has been in place with my predecessor and myself for around ten years. I teach two full Pilates classes which have taken time to build.</p> <p>Whilst I am in favour of the amalgamation from the perspective of having one of my children in the school whilst the prospective change takes place, this decision has the potential to harm my business and severely reduce my weekly income. My concern is that the hall at Westfield is used by another group on Thursday evenings between September and April.</p> <p>I would not be in a position to switch evenings as I teach on other evenings elsewhere and in the majority of cases my clients are busy on other evenings and Pilates on a Thursday evening is a fixed part of their routine that many would find difficult to rearrange. I also have an arrangement for childcare that currently works well for Thursday evenings.</p> <p>The consultation document states that one of the advantages of the scheme will be “large hall</p>

**Cambridgeshire County Council**  
**Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools**

			<p>spaces” suggesting that there may be more than one hall within the plans for the new school, or potentially one large space which can be divided as necessary. This may offer a solution, but Pilates does need to be taught in a quiet space as it offers an hour of welcome relaxation for my clients.</p> <p>I am aware that this is a very small aspect of the entire consultation - but the implications are huge for me. I would appreciate the potential for future lettings to be considered as part of the consultation process and if it goes ahead, the design of the building to ensure that the space can be used effectively and generate revenue for the new school after school hours.</p>
28	Parent	Smart Survey	<p>As a member of the PTA for the last 5 years at Eastfield, we have invested in over £30K of outside equipment in Nursery, Reception and the main playground. I would like this to be considered within the plans. Westfield had always had a swimming pool - this was decommissioned this year as it was too expensive to repair, it would be good to have this also replaced. In my daughters reception year over 50% of the children had never been in a swimming pool. The Westfield pool provided a small quite space for this difficult first experience. As with most parents the safety of my children is paramount, I also do not want there education to suffer during the building works from noise or lack of space to play.</p>
29	Other member of St Ives community	Smart Survey	No Comments
30	Staff Member	Smart Survey	No Comments
31	Other member of St Ives community	Smart Survey	<p>I think that Eastfield and Westfield are better off being kept as separate buildings. I understand that they may need expansion or refurbishment to meet their current needs, but has the option been explored of just providing an extension to each school. As a former pupil of both schools, when I look back at my time there, I think we were very lucky to have all the land and play areas that come with the schools as it gave us the freedom to play and exercise and be in touch with nature in a safe environment. I always felt safe there. With childhood obesity on the rise, I think it is very important that whatever you do with the schools that the playing fields are kept for the next generations of children to enjoy. There have been rumours going round St Ives that the playing</p>

## Cambridgeshire County Council Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools

			fields will be sold off for housing, which would be a big mistake in a town where every little piece of green land available is being built on. When I attended, I also liked that the schools were separate, as when you are starting school at four years old, being put in with taller eleven year olds can be quite daunting, especially when you are starting school for the first time. Children of different ages play and learn differently as well.
32	Staff Member	Smart Survey	<p>The current provision doesn't meet the community's needs. There is insufficient space, both for general teaching and running the out of school provision. The current buildings also lack modern facilities for teaching support groups and specialist subjects.</p> <p>My only concern is that the design of the new school maintains the nurturing environment for the youngest children and the full opportunities for the oldest pupils to develop and mature.</p> <p>The sooner we start the better!</p>
33	Other member of St Ives community	Smart Survey	I believe that the schools should remain as separate units. These are relatively modern buildings in good condition, indeed work to provide a new library at Eastfield has been completed in the last 20 years. They have a good reputation, so why wreck something which works perfectly well. Unless of course there is a hidden agenda to sell part of the site off for housing.
34	Staff Member	Smart Survey	No Comments

No	Name	Staff comments collected at the Schools
1	Staff member at Westfield	I agree it's a good way forward for both schools & community.
2	Staff Member at Westfield & Nursery School	No Comments

**Cambridgeshire County Council**  
**Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools**

No	Name	Governor comments collected at the Schools
1	Governor of Westfield	St Ives will continue to expand over the coming years and we need schools that are fit for purpose both now and in the future. Structurally, both Eastfield and Westfield have outgrown their buildings and it cannot be acceptable for large number of our pupils to be educated in mobile accommodation that is long past its sell by date. Our staff should be entitled to work in appropriate accommodation that allows them to deliver learning effectively. In addition, I firmly believe it is in children's best interests to be educated in through primary schools, avoiding the need for an extra, and in my view, unhelpful transition from KS1 to KS2.

No	Name	Parent & Pupil comments collected at the Schools
1	Parent	No comments
2	Parent	<p>I support the plans as long as the lessons from other new schools built in the County are learned from: classroom sizes that appear to be over the minimum square metrage but are not in practical terms; high atriums that look good but which echo rendering learning spaces redundant; locks on doors and gates all requiring different keys making daily movement round the school impractical; good security systems and ways of keeping pupils, staff and visitors safe etc.</p> <p>The community will need reassurances that the building / demolishen works will be done safely and that there will be no adverse impact on the children's education.</p>

**Cambridgeshire County Council**  
**Responses to the Consultation at Eastfield & Westfield Junior Schools**

No	Name	Comments Received via Facebook
1		About time too! I went to both these schools and even at a young age, I couldn't understand why there was a fence between the two schools! This is well overdue and should go through as soon as possible.
2		Who are they going to see the spare land to?
3		Why build a whole new school when you have 2 there already. Surely just link them some how.
4		Federated, rather than spending on new build?
5		Just take the fence down between the two - £100 job done
6		Wots that ole saying, "if it ain't broke don't fix it" two lovely schools just leave well alone!
7		Lots of spare green area to flog off now. Such a shame.
8		Thorndown new school is amazing. Need to look into this but it seems to be an enterprising move to me.
9		The walk across the field to the big school was the best bit!
10		I thought they were staying on the same site, hence no spare land, just merging as one School and expanding

During the consultation period there were three consultation meetings held regarding the potential amalgamation. There was a staffing meeting, and two meetings for parents/community, all of which took place on 2 May 2018. A list of the questions raised at the consultation meetings (and the corresponding answers) are recorded in a separate log.



**Proposed amalgamation of Eastfield Community Infant & Nursery School and Westfield Community Junior School.**

Questions from informal consultation period (19 April to 18 May 2018)

**Location/Land/site**

- **Where will the school entrance be as the current entrance is very busy and an entrance for both schools could cause traffic difficulties?**  
A new entrance will be developed as part of the design process for the new school
- **What will happen to the land the school is on?**  
The land will be used to provide what is required for a 3FE Primary school
- **Will the LA be reducing the site size and getting rid of any land?**  
The land will be retained and used to provide what is required for a 3FE Primary school
- **How will the site be accessed?**  
Site access will be determined as part of the design process for the whole site in consultation with the Planning Authority, Highways and other statutory consultees
- **Will any school land be sold?**  
No, the whole site is for Educational usage
- **Where will the new school be located?**  
The plan is to build the new school between the current Infant and Junior school site
- **Will the site for the new school remain the same size as the current Eastfield/Westfield sites?**  
Both existing school sites will be used to develop and deliver the new 3FE Primary school
- **Are there any plans to reduce the size of the site for the new school?**  
No, the whole site is for educational usage

**Staff**

- **What opportunity will there be for the staff to prepare? Will there be an additional day?**  
It is expected that once the merger has been approved the current headteachers will ensure that the school improvement plan for both schools will detail training and development opportunities for staff to work together.

This would include staff training and work to develop shared policy and practice. Therefore staff will be increasingly working as one team prior to the merger. The organisation of training days is the responsibility of the headteacher and governors. They have the flexibility to plan days where they feel they will benefit school most.

In terms of the actual move, the needs for additional time will be assessed once it is clear what the plans are for the move from the existing to the new building. A removal company is used to support the process but staff will need to be involved in packing anything they want to retain from their classroom / work area.

- **Is there salary protection for staff, teachers and support staff?**

At this time we do not know if it will be necessary to apply pay protection. If this was necessary the requirements of the School Teachers Pay and Conditions Document (STPCD) would be applicable to teaching staff. For support staff the local authority currently has a policy of one years' pay protection where a post is secured on one grade below the current grade.

- **When will all staff know if they have a job?**

Once the Governing Body has been appointed for the new school they will be focused on determining the leadership and staffing needs of the new school. Once the leadership team is in place they will determine the staffing structure needed. As required consultation would be undertaken on the proposed staffing structure. At this time we cannot be clear on the timeframes. It is proposed the new school will open from September 2020 therefore decisions and plans for the staffing structure are likely to take place later in 2019.

- **Will staff need to reapply for their jobs, teachers and support staff?**

We do not anticipate staff will need to apply for their current roles when they transfer to the new school. If changes to roles are proposed and a restructuring consultation undertaken the process for selection would be outlined in the consultation paper.

- **How long will staff have to move things over?**

We intend the new school to open for the start of the 2020/21 academic year so we would anticipate everything is moved into the school to enable this. Senior leaders will ensure there is a detailed plan of action to prepare classrooms for learning. This will include how resources are to be packed at the end of the school year ready for a removal team to deliver them to their correct location as term ends. It should not be necessary for teachers to spend more time preparing their classrooms than they would do normally following a classroom move.

- **Is there a budget to allow staff to work together before September?**

There are no additional resources available for this however the schools will consider how best to utilise staff training days to support staff with the transition.



- **Will the headteacher start sooner?**

Please refer to the answer to the question above: *When will all staff know if they have a job?*

## **Building/demolition**

- **Are fixtures and fittings included in the build?** Yes, anything which is fixed to the building is part of the building works. The school will have a Fixtures, Fittings and Furniture budget (FF&E) and an ICT budget to support the need for additional equipment and furniture.
- **There will be disruption to the building, there will be noise, can you explain the how this will be managed?**

Neither the Infant school nor the Junior school buildings will be touched during the construction of the new building. There will inevitably be some noise. The intention is to undertake most of the ground works during the school holiday period. The appointed contractor will provide both schools and parents with regular updates on progress and at times will rearrange activities to accommodate the schools e.g. during SATs weeks. The site manager for the scheme will meet regularly (in some instances once a week) with the senior leadership team to ensure that any issues are ironed out as part of their communication strategy.

- **How long will the new school take to build?**

The indicative programme is showing 35 weeks to construct the new building. There are 3 weeks allowed for both schools to move in. Phase 2 would involve demolition of the two sites and then landscaping and delivering a new car park.

- **How will you minimise the disruption?**

It is inevitable that there will be some disruption. However as we are not touching the existing buildings there will be less disruption and it will be more about how the site is managed and children/staff and community are kept safe during the build. Contractors on CCC framework have been through a rigorous tender process. They have to provide evidence of having worked on live school sites which also includes answering the above question. However, as all sites are different we will ask this question again as part of the mini tender process for the contractor.

- **How long will the demolition take?**

The indicative programme is showing demolition in 2 phases with 12 weeks for each building. We will have a more definitive answer once the design team and contractor have been appointed to develop the scheme as the current plan is high level.

- **Why can't the demolition be done before the school opens in September?**

Due to the timescales for construction of the new school and then emptying both buildings, there is not enough time to complete demolition work before opening the new school. Once the project team has been appointed and is able to provide a more detailed project plan this will be shared with both schools and governing bodies.

- **When will the new build be completed?**

The building will be ready for September 2020 opening.

- **Will lessons be learnt from previous builds?**

Each scheme delivered by CCC is evaluated by the end users (schools), project team (contractors and architects) and CCC staff after handover in order to continuously improve delivery but also recognising that each scheme is unique. Alongside BB103 \* building guidance from government, CCC has also developed a set of guidance for contractors and architects which sets out expectations based on lessons learnt. An example is the usage of energy efficiency lightbulbs in order to reduce energy consumption on school sites.

- **What form will the contract take?**

CCC will enter into a standard legal contract with the Project Manager and the contractor.

- **When will the master plan be available?**

CCC need to appoint a team from its contractor framework by undertaking a mini tender. The process between appointment and master planning will take about 30 weeks.

- **How long will the children not have a play area?**

As part of the design the contractor will need to provide play area for children. As the scheme has identified the land between the two schools, the hard and soft play area surrounding both schools should remain intact apart from the requirement for an entrance for construction traffic. The team will share this information once they have started to develop the detailed design.

- **My children will be in Key Stage 2 when the planned building work commences. Although I believe that every effort will be made by staff to reduce disruption for the children in the school during this year. How can the county council support the school so that the site has adequate access for all the personnel and materials required for such a huge build and reserve outside space for the children of both schools at break times and also for PE?**

Please see above answer

## Facilities/Classes

- **Is the nursery staying?**

The proposal includes provision for permanent accommodation for the nursery in the amalgamated school

- **Thorndown has much more car parking that exists at Eastfield and Westfield, what parking will be provided for the new school?**

This will form part of the detailed design. However as part of the planning process we will be required to provide adequate parking for staff in line with County Council and Huntingdon District Councils planning policies.

- **Can we request bike racks, scooter racks**

These will be required as part of the design and planning requirements

- **and showers?**

This will form part of the discussion about the detailed design and will be dependent upon the BB103 \* guidance which states what is required for a 3FE primary school

- **What input will we have into the school design?**

The design of the build is partly influenced by a Government document called BB103\*. There will be an architect appointed as part of the process and there will be regular meetings held with the schools throughout the design process.

- **Will there be a swimming pool**

This is dependent upon BB103\* guidance for a 3 FE primary school. Should the guidance not include a swimming pool the school may wish to work with local businesses to raise funds, **or apply for grants, to provide one.**

- **Are any other facilities lost other than the pool?**

The new school will have enhanced facilities as some of the areas within both schools are undersized e.g. staff accommodation and some teaching areas

## Process

- **Please explain the process after the public consultation?**

The governing bodies of each of the two schools will meet independently during the first week of June to decide formally whether or not they wish to proceed with the amalgamation process. If both governing bodies decide to proceed then the next stage will be what is termed a 'formal' consultation period. This will be triggered by the publication of a statutory notice (by the County Council) setting out the proposal and giving a further opportunity for anyone to respond. The final decision will be made by the Office of the School Adjudicator.

- **How will the school be named?**

This will be a decision for the joint governing body working group which will take forward the work required if amalgamation proceeds. This group will decide if and how it might involve the school community in coming to its decision on the name for the new school

- **If only one GB approve will the amalgamation still go ahead?**

No. Both governing bodies have to decide, independently of each other, to proceed with the amalgamation process. If one of the two decides not to, then the process will be halted and the proposal abandoned.

- **What will happen if the new school doesn't do ahead?**

The County Council will need to re-consider how best it can provide permanent accommodation of 90 places in each year group at the two schools.

## Other

- **Can we have a time capsule?**

This can be built into the brief for the project team managing the development of the new building

- **How likely is it that this plan will happen?**

The response to the informal consultation which took place between 19 April and 18 May was overwhelmingly positive with 90% of respondents in favour of the amalgamation proposal

- **Has amalgamation been considered before?**

Yes amalgamation has been considered previously however the governing bodies in place when it was discussed decided the time was not right for amalgamation.

- **Will the Lump sum reduction have an impact on the children?**

Based on the current national methodology, in 2021-2022 the new school will receive 85% of both lump sums. Although the lump sum declines in the following year 2022/23 the Council's experience is that the economies of scale do not leave amalgamated schools at a financial disadvantage.

- **Are we planning for the future or just responding to increasing numbers now?**

The number of children requiring a reception place in St Ives for a September 2018 start dropped this year. Numbers of children living in the area is monitored closely, population forecasts are considered along with plans for housing developments to ensure there are sufficient school places in the area. Our data suggests that the expansion of Eastfield and Westfield will provide school sufficient places for the currently community and planned developments, though we will continue to monitor the need for places.

- **How will this benefit the children?**

Academic studies have reached different conclusions on this issue. The evidence in Cambridgeshire is that generally (not always) separate infant and junior schools have found themselves in difficulty more than primary schools. There is strong evidence of the transition dip from infants to juniors and that primary schools provide consistency of practice and continuity for the whole 4-11 age range.

- **As this will be a new school will children have to reapply for a place?**

No. Pupils attending either the infant or junior schools at the end of the summer term 2020 will be automatically transferred to the roll of the new school (except for those in Year 6 who will transfer to a place in their allocated secondary school. Children due to start in Reception in autumn term 2020 will need to apply in the usual way when the admission round opens in November 2019.

\*NB. Link to government guidance BB103

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mainstream-schools-area-guidelines>



**RECOMMISSIONING OF YOUNG CARERS SERVICES ACROSS  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND PETERBOROUGH**

**To:** Children and Young People's Committee

**Meeting Date:** 11<sup>th</sup> September

**From:** Will Patten: Service Director, Commissioning, People and Communities

**Electoral division(s):** All

**Forward Plan ref:** KD2018/064      **Key decision:** Yes

**Purpose:** The planned recommissioning of Young Carers' services across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This service will be part of a larger tender process related to all Carers.

**Recommendation:** The Committee is recommended to:

- a) agree to the tender of Young Carers' services jointly with Peterborough City Council and Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG) through the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Joint Commissioning Board
- b) agree to delegating authority to the Director of Commissioning to commit funding at the time of the award of the contract.

<b><i>Officer contact:</i></b>		<b><i>Member contacts:</i></b>	
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## 1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Young carers are defined by Section 96 of the Children and Families Act 2014 as;

*“...a person under 18 who provides or intends to provide care for another person (of any age, except where that care is provided for payment, pursuant to a contract or as voluntary work).”*

1.2 Section 96(12) of the Children and Families Act 2014 requires local authorities to take reasonable steps to identify the extent to which there are young carers within their area who have needs for support.

1.2.1 The Act also places a duty on local authorities to offer an assessment where it appears that a child is involved in providing care. The assessment must consider whether the care being provided by the child is inappropriate and how the child's caring responsibility affects their wellbeing, education and development. Cambridgeshire offers 'whole family approaches' to assessment and subsequent support of Young Carers.

1.2.2 The legislation is aligned with similar provision in the Care Act 2014 requiring local authorities to consider the needs of young carers if during an assessment of an adult with care needs it appears that a child providing care.

1.3 According to the 2011 census, 4,208 young people under 25 years in Cambridgeshire provide unpaid care. 385 of these young people provide 50 hours of care or more per week. 92 are aged under 16 years. Research shows that there are growing numbers of Young Carers and that children are tending to provide care at younger ages.

1.3.1 Young Carers as a specific group may experience significant long-term effects on their physical and mental health and well-being as a result of their caring role. Data from the 2014 Health Related Behaviour Survey in Cambridgeshire tells us that Young Carers were less likely to have had eight hours sleep in the night before the survey; were more likely to have smoked a cigarette in the last seven days; and were more likely to have experienced bullying.

1.3.2 Young Carers are more likely to have lower attendance and attainment at GCSE level, equivalent to nine grades lower than their peers (The Children's Society, 2013). They are also more likely to go on to be 'not in education, employment or training' (NEET) when they become young adults (Carers JSNA, 2014).

1.4 The Council's approach to early help for children and families seeks to reduce the number of people requiring costly specialist services through preventative activity and enabling families and communities to take control and succeed independent of ongoing public services. It has a specific focus on making sure children are ready for and attend school and make expected progress; that young people have the skills, qualifications and opportunities to succeed in the employment market; and the number of families who need intervention from specialist or higher threshold services is minimised.

1.4.1 The 'Think Family' concept is at the heart of this model and will be crucial to supporting Young Carers to protect them from inappropriate caring responsibilities and reduce the negative impact that caring may have on their own opportunities and wellbeing.



## 2. MAIN ISSUES

### Current Position

- 2.1 Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) currently fund the following services for young carers in Cambridgeshire:

Contract	Provider	Current Contract Value
Young Carers Support Services in Cambridgeshire	Centre 33	£230,994 pa
Young Carers Needs Assessment Service	CCC Young Adults Team	£96,225 pa

- 2.1.1 The Young Carers Support Services Contract provides early interventions and support to young carers to help them participate more in social and school life and to prevent long term educational and health consequences for these young people.
- 2.1.2 Overall, the Young Carers contract receives up to 310 new referrals and engaged with over 788 young carers in 2017-18. The service currently works with 29 secondary schools and some primary schools across Cambridgeshire. Services provided include support to schools on how to best meet the needs of young carers, training key school staff to drive changes in their school, drop in sessions, young carer groups that meet after school<sup>1</sup>, including a pilot '*someone to talk to*' for children while their parents attend a workshop with the Drug and Alcohol team), develop bespoke plans for young carers with complex needs, and one to one support<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.1.3 Feedback from young people and their parents builds a fuller picture of the caring responsibilities and impact:
- 2.1.4 Young Carers say that they value being carers and want a flexible service offer that includes a range supports that they can tap into as their caring roles change as well as easily accessible online advice and information about local services.
- 2.1.5 A parental survey carried out by Centre 33 found the priority for parents was young carers accessing peer support and respite through young carer groups, support in schools for young carers and parental information on young carers services.
- 2.1.6 The Young Carers Support Service Contract expires 30 November 2018, but has an option to extend for a further two year. However, Peterborough City Council (PCC) and Cambridgeshire County Council's Strategic intention is for the recommissioning of Adult

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<sup>1</sup> This included 307 young carers in respite activities

<sup>2</sup> 250 Young Carers received one to one support in 2017-18, an additional 136 received support on the transition to secondary school, further education, employment and adult life.

Carer services and Young Carers services together and across the two authorities by June 2019.

- 2.1.7** The Young Carers Assessment Service is managed by Early Help Hub and Team. The assessment process will be reviewed to ensure pathways for young carer's assessment and support are clear, aligned and integrated.

### **3.0 What is proposed?**

#### **The process**

- 3.1** The All Age Carers Strategy 2016-2020<sup>3</sup> sets out CCC's strategic preventative approach to supporting Carers of all ages. It emphasises collaborative approaches and the close involvement of carers and other agencies. This then is the basis for a joint approach with PCC.
- 3.2** Jointly commissioning 'All Age Carer services' will allow funding from CCC and PCC, to be combined into one tender process but with two separate contracts: One contract will be for adults preventative services and one for young carers support services.
- 3.2.1** This would bring together Cambridgeshire Young Carers services investment of £230, 944 and Peterborough's investment of approximately £80,000.
- 3.3** Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Joint Commissioning Board (PC JCB) will be the strategic body that approves the commissioning approach and tender documentation. Cambridgeshire County Council would lead the tender process on behalf of the PC JCB. The Joint Carers Commissioning Strategy group will oversee and coordinate the commissioning activities and tender processes.
- 3.4** The existing young carer's contracts in Cambridgeshire and in Peterborough reach the end of their contract period at different times. In order to recommission a joint service across the two authorities, the end dates of these contracts will need to co-terminate. This means aligning existing contracts so that they all expire at the same time in September 2019.
- 3.5** As the re-commissioning is likely to seek a contract of four years in length with the option of a further two years, the CCC contribution to the contract will be in excess of £500,000. We are therefore asking the Children and Young People's Committee to delegate authority to the Director of Commissioning to award funding when the award of contract is made.

#### **The Services**

- 3.6** Recommissioning Young Carers Services offers the opportunity to re-design services in line with local findings, national best practices, CCRA<sup>4</sup> intelligence and service models, and legislative requirements in which support is based on a young person's needs. The service

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<sup>3</sup> [https://ccc-live.storage.googleapis.com/upload/www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/working-together-children-families-and-adults/All\\_age\\_carers\\_strategy\\_2016\\_2020.pdf?inline=true](https://ccc-live.storage.googleapis.com/upload/www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/working-together-children-families-and-adults/All_age_carers_strategy_2016_2020.pdf?inline=true)

<sup>4</sup> Children's Cross Regional Arrangement Group is a partnership of local authorities working together to support the sourcing, contracting, monitoring and annual fee negotiations for children's placements and to improve the outcomes for all children and young people.

will build on our existing models. Any additional investment will enable more young people under the age of 25 to be identified and access/signposted to the right support service.

- 3.5 Support will be delivered through a range of structured sessions, but also drop-ins to cater for the variable needs of individuals and communities. The service will also make greater use of technology to cater for young people.
- 3.6 Currently young carer service provision is for those under the age of 18 years old and at secondary school. In the new contract this will be extended to include those under the age of 25. As emerging data is suggesting a growing number of primary age children are becoming young carers, we are considering potentially expanding support services to children of primary school age, depending on feasibility findings as this age group often require more intensive approaches and resourcing.
- 3.8 A key advantage of recommissioning services in this way includes ensuring consistency of young carer support services across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Currently there are two providers, Centre 33 in Cambridgeshire and Carers Trust in Peterborough.
- 3.9 We have gaps in service provision that a larger contract may be able to address. These include:
  - 1. ensuring that all services who work with adults are also aware and trained on the impact the adult's condition/situation has on any young people and are asking the right questions to ensure the young person is identified.
  - 2. Working together to provide joint, online support for young carers recognising this is a preferred and accessible method for many young people and how they would prefer to receive support

#### Implications for existing service providers

- 3.10 There are potential implications for the voluntary sector organisation that are currently commissioned to provide Young Carer support services in Cambridgeshire and in Peterborough. In particular, CCC funding accounts for the majority of Centre 33's existing funding. Removal of this funding could potentially have a significant effect on this local organisation. However, this would remain a risk in any recommissioning of services.

#### Procurement Timelines

- 3.11 A draft specification for the tender will be developed with Young Carers and providers by March 2019, with tender process beginning in April 2019.
- 3.12 The procurement timeline means that a longer lead in time is necessary to ensure there is sufficient time to complete the process and enable any new service to be set up. The aim would be to have the new service in place September 2019.

#### **4.0 ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

##### **4.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

There are no significant implications for this priority.

##### **4.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

Section 1 and 2 details how this work supports young carers to live healthy lives

##### **4.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

Section 1 and 2 details how this paper addresses supporting and protecting vulnerable young people

#### **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

##### **4.1 Resource Implications**

The report above sets out significant implications in paragraphs 2.1, 3.2.1.

##### **4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

The procurement process will follow the legal statutory requirements and Contract Procedure Rules. The report above sets out significant implications in paragraphs 3.3, 3.4, 3.8, 3.11 and 3.12.

##### **4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

The report above sets out significant implications in paragraphs 1.1 – 1.2.1.

##### **4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications**

The re-commissioning of this service should ensure further improvements in equity of access for children and young people

##### **4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications**

Children, young people, and parents have been involved in developing the All Age Carers strategy for Cambridgeshire. Young Carers will be involved in the procurement process and there will be engagement and wider communication as appropriate.

##### **4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

There are no significant implications within this category

##### **4.7 Public Health Implications**

The report above sets out significant implications in paragraphs 1.3.1 and 1.4.1

<b>Implications</b>	<b>Officer Clearance</b>
<b>Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	Yes Name of Financial Officer: Martin Wade

<b>Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Paul White
<b>Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?</b>	Yes Name of Legal Officer: Duncan Dooley-Robinson
<b>Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Oliver Hayward
<b>Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Joanne Dickson
<b>Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Oliver Hayward
<b>Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Tess Campbell

### **SOURCE DOCUMENTS**

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
All Age Carers Strategy 2016-2020	<a href="https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/working-together-children-families-and-adults/strategies-policies-and-plans/strategies-for-adults-and-older-people/">https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/residents/working-together-children-families-and-adults/strategies-policies-and-plans/strategies-for-adults-and-older-people/</a>
Summary of Themed JSNA Reports 2017 Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	<a href="http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/CCC-JSNA-summary-report-2016-2017-FINAL_20170911.pdf">http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/CCC-JSNA-summary-report-2016-2017-FINAL_20170911.pdf</a>
Young Carers' Needs Assessment Supporting information for use in conjunction with "No Wrong Doors"; template for local memorandum of understanding on work with young carers.	<a href="https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Young%20Carers%20needs%20assessment.pdf">https://www.local.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Young%20Carers%20needs%20assessment.pdf</a>

<p><i>The Life of Young Carers in England</i>, culminating in the <i>Omnibus Survey Report</i> in January 2017. <i>The Support Provided to Young Carers in England</i> (Dec, 2016)</p> <p>Still Hidden, Still Ignored: Who cares for young carers? By Emma James, December 2017 Barnardo's</p>	<p><a href="http://www.barnardos.org.uk/still_hidden_still_ignored_-_barnardo_s_young_carers_report.pdf">http://www.barnardos.org.uk/still_hidden_still_ignored_-_barnardo_s_young_carers_report.pdf</a></p>
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**FINANCE AND PERFORMANCE REPORT – JULY 2018**

**To:** Children and Young People Committee

**Meeting Date:** 11 September 2018

**From:** Executive Director: People and Communities  
Chief Finance Officer

**Electoral division(s):** All

**Forward Plan ref:** Not applicable      **Key decision:** No

**Purpose:** To provide the Committee with the July 2018 Finance and Performance report for People And Communities Services (P&C).

The report is presented to provide the Committee with the opportunity to comment on the financial and performance position as at the end of July 2018.

**Recommendation:** The Committee is asked to review and comment on the report

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## 1.0 BACKGROUND

- 1.1 A Finance & Performance Report for People and Communities (P&C) is produced monthly and the most recent available report is presented to the Committee when it meets.
- 1.2 The report is presented to provide the Committee with the opportunity to comment on the financial and performance position of the services for which the Committee has responsibility.
- 1.3 This report is for the whole of the P&C Service, and as such, not all of the budgets contained within it are the responsibility of this Committee. Members are requested to restrict their attention to the budget lines for which this Committee is responsible, which are detailed in Appendix 1, whilst the table below provides a summary of the budget totals relating to the Children and Young People (CYP) Committee:

<b>Forecast Variance Outturn (June) £000</b>	<b>Directorate</b>	<b>Budget 2018/19 £000</b>	<b>Actual July 2018 £000</b>	<b>Forecast Outturn Variance £000</b>
2,665	Children's Commissioning	32,481	7,612	3,750
0	Communities & Safety - Youth Offending Service	1,650	449	-50
607	Children & Safeguarding	51,450	17,051	607
929	Education	62,937	33,354	867
<b>4,221</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>148,519</b>	<b>58,466</b>	<b>5,174</b>
-809	Grant Funding (including Dedicated Schools Grant etc.)	-50,530	-17,074	-809
<b>3,412</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>97,989</b>	<b>41,392</b>	<b>4,365</b>

**Please note:** Strategic Management – Commissioning, Executive Director and Central Financing budgets cover all of P&C and are therefore not included in the table above.

### 1.4 Financial Context

As previously discussed at CYP Committee the major savings agenda continues with £99.2m of savings required across the Council between 2017 and 2022. The total planned savings for P&C in the 2018/19 financial year total £21,287k.

Although significant savings have been made across the directorate the service continues to face demand pressures, particularly in children's services related to the rising number of looked after children.

Nationally there has been a rise in children in care, also; however as identified by the service and supported by Oxford Brooks, we are not moving children through the system quickly enough and also previous practice of supporting children at home for perhaps longer than is best practice has led to children entering the care system later and then remaining, rather than them being adopted at an earlier stage.

This, combined with the scale of change needed for the new model of operational delivery, makes any reductions in numbers in care this year unlikely and for only a gradual reduction in



numbers and improvement in placement mix to take place in 2019/20.

As a result further work is ongoing to quantify the extent of the pressure in 2018/19 as original budgets were predicated on lower numbers in care than is likely to be achievable. These pressures were discussed at the General Purposes Committee in July.

## 2.0 MAIN ISSUES IN THE JULY 2018 P&C FINANCE & PERFORMANCE REPORT

2.1 The July 2018 Finance and Performance report is attached at Appendix 2. At the end of July, P&C forecast an overspend of £4,690k. This is a worsening position from the previous month when the forecast overspend was £3,868k.

### 2.2 Revenue

The main changes to the revenue forecast variances within CYP Committees areas of responsibility since the previous report are as follows:

- The Looked After Children Placements budget is forecasting an overspend of £3m. This is a result of underlying pressures brought forward from the previous year, alongside continued additional demand in-year to date. This includes five additional high cost placements made during the month of July. This position will be closely monitored throughout the year, with subsequent forecasts updated to reflect any change in this position.
- The Home to School Transport – Special budget is forecasting to be £0.75m over budget. This is as a result of increasing demand for SEN Transport, primarily due to increasing numbers of pupils attending special school and an increase in children with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) requiring transport to other provision, an additional burden has been added placed on us with post 19 transport and also that we deliver only statutory provision in this area and our charging is in line with stat neighbours
- The Children in Care budget is forecasting an overspend of £275k due to the higher than budgeted number of supervised contact sessions being provided. Alongside this work is currently underway to quantify the pressure around care of unaccompanied asylum seekers both in the under 18 and over 18 cohorts. Our Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) cohort remains high and we are currently working with Regional colleagues in terms of agreeing an equitable allocation of UASC across Local Authority areas. Discussions are also ongoing with the Home Office over expected time scales over confirming UASC status once they turn 18, which impacts on our ability to accurately forecast expected spend. High cost UASC packages are being reviewed in order to reduce costs where possible. It is expected that a considered forecast will be available in September.

2.3 The table below identifies the key areas of over and underspends within CYP alongside potential mitigating actions:

<b>Looked After Children Placements</b>  Forecast year-end variance: <b>+£3,000k</b>	<p>The key reasons for the overspend in this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Underlying pressure brought forward from the previous year</li><li>• The continuing higher than budgeted number of LAC placements and forecast under-delivery of savings.</li></ul> <p>Mitigating actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reconstitution of panels to ensure greater scrutiny and supportive challenge.</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monthly budget and savings reconciliation meetings attended by senior managers accountable for each area of spend/practice.</li> <li>Investment in children's social care commissioning to support the development of robust commissioning pseudo-dynamic purchasing systems for external spend.</li> <li>Provider meetings scheduled through the Children's Placement Service [ART] to support the negotiation of packages at or post placement.</li> <li>Regular Permanence Tracking meetings chaired by the Independent Reviewing Service Manager to ensure no drift in care planning decisions, and support the identification of foster carers suitable for SGO/permanence arrangements.</li> <li>Additional investment in the recruitment and retention of the in-house fostering service to increase the number of fostering households over a three year period.</li> </ul>
<b>Home to School Transport - Special</b>  Forecast year-end variance: <b>+£750k</b>	<p>The key reason for the overspend in this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing demand for SEND Transport, with a 9% increase in pupils attending special schools between May 2017 and May 2018 and an 11% increase in pupils with EHCPs over the same period.</li> </ul> <p>Mitigating actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A review of processes in the Social Education Transport and SEND teams with a view to reducing costs</li> <li>A strengthened governance system around requests for costly exceptional transport requests</li> <li>A change to the process around Personal Transport Budgets to ensure they are offered only when they are the most cost-effective option</li> <li>Implementation of an Independent Travel Training programme to allow more students to travel to school and college independently.</li> </ul>
<b>Children in Care</b>  Forecast year-end variance: <b>+£275k</b>	<p>The key reason for the overspend in this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The use of additional relief staff and external agencies required to cover the current (end July 2018) 204 Supervised Contact Cases which equate to 528 supervised contact sessions a month.</li> </ul> <p>Mitigating actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewing the structure of Children's Services. This will focus on creating capacity to meet additional demand.</li> </ul>
<b>Adoption</b>  Forecast year-end variance: <b>+£248k</b>	<p>The key reason for the overspend in this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional demand on the need for adoptive places.</li> <li>Re-negotiated contract with Coram Cambridgeshire Adoption (CCA) based on an equal share of the extra costs needed to cover those additional placements.</li> </ul> <p>Mitigating actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing dialogue with CCA to identify more cost effective medium term options to recruit more adoptive families to meet the needs of our children.</li> </ul>
<b>Schools Partnership Service</b> Forecast year-end variance: <b>+£148k</b>	<p>The key reason for the overspend in this area is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The decision by Schools Forum to discontinue the de-delegation for the Cambridgeshire Race Equality &amp; Diversity Service (CREDS) from 1st April 2018, resulting in service closure.</li> </ul>

<p><b>SEN Placements</b></p> <p>Forecast year-end variance: <b>+£518k</b></p> <p><b>DSG Funded</b></p>	<p>The key reasons for the overspend in this area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placement of one young person in out of county school needing residential provision, where there is appropriate educational provision to meet needs.</li> <li>• Placement of a young person in out of county provision as outcome of SENDIST appeal.</li> <li>• An unprecedented increase in requests for specialist SEMH (social, emotional and mental health) provision. Local provision is now full, which is adding an additional demand to the high needs block.</li> </ul> <p>Mitigating actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEND Sufficiency work is underway to inform future commissioning strategy. This will set out what the SEND need is across Cambridgeshire, where it is and what provision we need in future, taking account of demographic growth and projected needs.</li> <li>• Alternatives such as additional facilities in the existing schools, looking at collaboration between the schools in supporting post 16, and working with further education providers to provide appropriate post 16 course is also being explored in the plan;</li> <li>• Peterborough and Cambridgeshire SEND Strategy is being developed with a renewed focus and expectation of children and young people having their needs met locally.</li> <li>• Review and renegotiation of packages with some providers to ensure best value is still being achieved.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Out of School Tuition</b></p> <p>Forecast year-end variance: <b>+£291k</b></p> <p><b>DSG Funded</b></p>	<p>The key reasons for the overspend in this area are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A higher number of children remaining on their existing packages and a higher number of children accessing new packages, due to a breakdown of placement, than the budget can accommodate.,</li> </ul> <p>Mitigating actions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal to create an in-house “bank” of teachers, tutors, teaching assistants or specialist practitioners and care workers in order to achieve a lower unit cost of provision;</li> <li>• Move to a Dynamic Purchasing System, which would provide a wider, more competitive market place, where a lower unit cost of provision could be achieved;</li> <li>• Enhance the preventative work of the Statutory Assessment Team by expanding the SEND District Team, so that support can be deployed for children with an EHCP, where currently the offer is minimal and more difficult to access;</li> <li>• Creation of an outreach team from the Pilgrim PRU to aid quicker transition from tuition or inpatient care, back into school; and</li> <li>• Review of existing tuition packages to gain a deeper understanding of why pupils are on tuition packages and how they can be moved back into formal education.</li> </ul>

## 2.4 Capital

The Capital Programme Board recommended that services include a variation budget to account for likely slippage in the capital programme, as it is sometimes difficult to allocate this to individual schemes in advance. As forecast underspends start to be reported, these are

offset with a forecast outturn for the variation budget, leading to a balanced outturn overall up until the point where slippage exceeds this budget. The allocation for P&C's negative budget adjustments has been calculated as follows, shown against the slippage forecast to date:

2018/19					
Service	Capital Programme Variations Budget £000	Forecast Outturn Variance (July 18) £000	Capital Programme Variations Budget Used £000	Capital Programme Variations Budget Used %	Revised Outturn Variance (July 18) £000
P&C	-10,469	3,380	3,380	32.3	-7,089
<b>Total Spending</b>	-10,469	3,380	3,380	32.3	-7,089

## 2.5 Performance

Of the thirty-eight P&C service performance indicators nine are shown as green, eight as amber and seven as red. Fourteen have no target and are therefore not RAG-rated.

Of the Children and Young People Performance Indicators, five are green, five are amber and five are red. Two have no target and were therefore not RAG-rated. The five red performance indicators are:

1. Number of children with a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 population under 18
2. The number of looked after children per 10,000 population under 18
3. KS4 Attainment 8 (All children)
4. % of disadvantaged households taking up funded 2 year old childcare places
5. Ofsted – Pupils attending schools that are judged as Good or Outstanding (Special Schools)

## 3.0 2018-19 SAVINGS TRACKER

- 3.1 As previously reported the “tracker” report – a tool for summarising delivery of savings – will be updated throughout the year and the overall position reported to members on a quarterly basis.

## **4.0 ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

### **4.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

4.1.1 There are no significant implications for this priority.

### **4.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

4.2.1 There are no significant implications for this priority

### **4.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

4.3.1 There are no significant implications for this priority

## **5.0 SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

### **5.1 Resource Implications**

5.1.1 This report sets out details of the overall financial position of the P&C Service.

### **5.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

5.2.1 There are no significant implications within this category.

### **5.3 Statutory, Risk and Legal Implications**

5.3.1 There are no significant implications within this category.

### **5.4 Equality and Diversity Implications**

5.4.1 There are no significant implications within this category.

### **5.5 Engagement and Consultation Implications**

5.5.1 There are no significant implications within this category.

### **5.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

5.6.1 There are no significant implications within this category.

### **5.7 Public Health Implications**

5.7.1 There are no significant implications within this category.

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
As well as presentation of the F&PR to the Committee when it meets, the report is made available online each month.	<a href="https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/finance-and-budget/finance-&amp;-performance-reports/">https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/finance-and-budget/finance-&amp;-performance-reports/</a>



**Children & Young People Committee Revenue Budgets  
within the Finance & Performance report**

**Commissioning Directorate**

Strategic Management – Commissioning – *covers all of P&C*

Access to Resource & Quality

Children's Commissioning

Looked After Children Placements

Commissioning Services

Home to School Transport – Special

LAC Transport

**Community & Safety Directorate**

Youth Offending Service

**Children & Safeguarding Directorate**

Strategic Management – Children & Safeguarding

Partnerships and Quality Assurance

Children in Care

Integrated Front Door

Children's Centre Strategy

Support to Parents

Adoption Allowances

Legal Proceedings

District Delivery Service

Safeguarding Hunts and Fenland

Safeguarding East & South Cambs and Cambridge

Early Help District Delivery Service –North

Early Help District Delivery Service – South

**Education Directorate**

Strategic Management - Education

Early Years Service

Schools Curriculum Service

Schools Intervention Service

Schools Partnership Service

Children's Innovation & Development Service

Teachers' Pensions & Redundancy

SEND Specialist Services (0-25 years)

SEND Specialist Services

Children's Disability Service

High Needs Top Up Funding

Special Educational Needs Placements

Early Years Specialist Support

Out of School Tuition

Infrastructure

0-19 Organisation & Planning

Early Years Policy, Funding & Operations

Education Capital

Home to School/College Transport – Mainstream

**Executive Director**

Executive Director - *covers all of P&C*

Central Financing - *covers all of P&C*

**Grant Funding**

Financing DSG

Non Baselined Grants - *covers all of P&C*



**People & Communities (P&C) Service****Finance and Performance Report – July 2018****1. SUMMARY****1.1 Finance**

<b>Previous Status</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Current Status</b>	<b>Section Ref.</b>
<b>Red</b>	Income and Expenditure	Balanced year end position	<b>Red</b>	2.1
<b>Green</b>	Capital Programme	Remain within overall resources	<b>Green</b>	3.2

**1.2. Performance and Portfolio Indicators – June 2018 Data (see sections 4&5)**

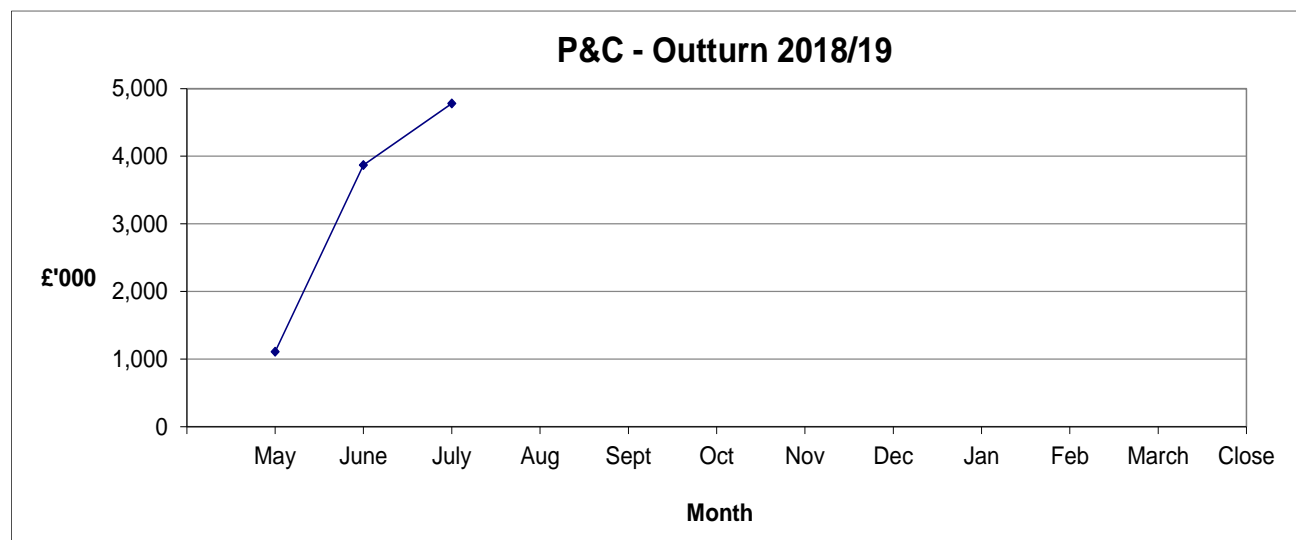
<b>Monthly Indicators</b>	<b>Red</b>	<b>Amber</b>	<b>Green</b>	<b>No Target</b>	<b>Total</b>
June 17/18 Performance (No. of indicators)	7	8	9	14	38

**2. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE****2.1 Overall Position**

<b>Forecast Variance Outturn (June) £000</b>	<b>Directorate</b>	<b>Budget 2018/19 £000</b>	<b>Actual £000</b>	<b>Forecast Outturn Variance £000</b>	<b>Forecast Outturn Variance %</b>
-49	Adults & Safeguarding	154,041	29,584	17	0.0%
2,686	Commissioning	44,025	32,653	3,755	8.5%
0	Communities & Safety	6,682	2,154	-50	-0.7%
607	Children & Safeguarding	51,450	17,050	607	1.2%
929	Education	62,937	33,387	867	1.4%
504	Executive Director	923	234	304	32.9%
<b>4,677</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>320,058</b>	<b>115,062</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
-809	Grant Funding	-80,114	-22,512	-809	1.0%
<b>3,868</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>239,944</b>	<b>92,550</b>	<b>4,690</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

To ensure financial information is presented in a consistent way to all Committees a standardised format has now been applied to the summary tables and service level budgetary control reports included in each F&PR. The same format is also applied to the Integrated Resources and Performance Report (IRPR) presented to General Purposes Committee (GPC). The data shown provides the key information required to assess the financial position of the service and provide comparison to the previous month.

The service level finance & performance report for 2018/19 can be found in [appendix 1](#). Further analysis of the forecast position can be found in [appendix 2](#).



## 2.2 Significant Issues

At the end of July 2018, the overall P&C position is an overspend of £4,690k.

Significant issues are detailed below:

- The Strategic Management Adults budget is forecasting an underspend of -£1.97m at the end of June, reflecting the flexible use of grant funding to mitigate pressures across Adults Services.
- The Learning Disability Partnership continues to have a pressure as a result of increased need of service users over recent months at a level higher than when budgets were set, as well as a slower delivery of some savings than expected with a number of opportunities phased back to 2019/20. The total overspend attributable to the Council for the pooled budget is £1.97m.
- The Looked After Children Placements budget is forecasting an overspend of £3m. This increase of £0.3m when compared to last month is a result of additional demand, with five additional high cost placements made during the month of July. This position will be closely monitored throughout the year, with subsequent forecasts updated to reflect any change in this position.
- The Home to School Transport – Special budget is forecasting to be £0.75m over budget. This is as a result of increasing demand for SEN Transport, primarily due to increasing numbers of pupils attending special school and an increase in children with Education Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) requiring transport to other provision, an additional burden has been added placed on us with post 19 transport and also that we deliver only statutory provision in this area and our charging is in line with stat neighbours

- The Children in Care budget is in the process of quantifying a pressure around our care of unaccompanied asylum seekers both in the under 18 and over 18 cohorts. Our Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) cohort remains high and we are currently working with Regional colleagues in terms of agreeing an equitable allocation of UASC across Local Authority areas. Discussions are also ongoing with the Home Office over expected time scales over confirming UASC status once they turn 18, which impacts on our ability to accurately forecast expected spend. High cost UASC packages are being reviewed in order to reduce costs where possible. It is expected that a considered forecast will be available at the end of August/September.
- The Executive Director budget forecast has reduced by £200k this month as a result of further mitigating actions linked to grant funding.

## **2.3 Additional Income and Grant Budgeted this Period**

(De Minimis reporting limit = £160,000)

A full list of additional grant income anticipated and reflected in this report can be found in [appendix 3](#).

## **2.4 Virements and Transfers to / from Reserves (including Operational Savings Reserve) (De Minimis reporting limit = £160,000)**

A list of virements made in the year to date can be found in [appendix 4](#).

## 2.5 Key Activity Data

The Actual Weekly Costs for all clients shown in section 2.5.1-2 are calculated based on all clients who have received a service, are receiving a service, or we plan will receive a service. Some clients will have ceased receiving a service in previous months, or during this month, or we will have assumed an end date in the future.

### 2.5.1 Key activity data to July 2018 for **Looked After Children (LAC)** is shown below:

Service Type	BUDGET				ACTUAL (July)				VARIANCE		
	No of placements Budgeted	Annual Budget	No. of weeks funded	Average weekly cost per head	Snapshot of No. of placements July 18	Yearly Average	Forecast Outturn	Average weekly cost per head	Yearly Average budgeted no. of placements	Net Variance to Budget	Average weekly cost diff +/-
Residential - disability	1	£132k	52	2,544.66	2	1.84	£368k	3,537.43	0.84	£236k	992.77
Residential - secure accommodation	0	£k	52	0.00	1	0.52	£163k	5,908.00	0.52	£163k	5,908.00
Residential schools	16	£2,277k	52	2,716.14	19	17.84	£2,523k	2,627.86	1.84	£246k	-88.28
Residential homes	39	£6,553k	52	3,207.70	36	35.34	£5,948k	3,321.26	-3.66	-£606k	113.56
Independent Fostering	199	£9,761k	52	807.73	284	282.51	£11,763k	814.01	83.51	£2,002k	6.28
Supported Accommodation	31	£2,355k	52	1,466.70	28	21.77	£1,589k	1,194.80	-9.23	-£766k	-271.90
16+	8	£89k	52	214.17	5	3.45	£46k	225.73	-4.55	-£43k	11.56
Growth/Replacement	-	£k	-	-	-	-	£499k	-	-	£499k	-
Pressure funded within directorate	-	-£1,526k	-	-	-	-	-£257k	-	-	£1,269k	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>£19,641k</b>			<b>375</b>	<b>363.27</b>	<b>£22,641k</b>		<b>69.27</b>	<b>£3,000k</b>	
In-house fostering - Basic	191	£1,998k	56	181.30	182	183.74	£1,879k	178.33	-7.26	-£119k	-2.97
In-house fostering - Skills	191	£1,760k	52	177.17	190	187.37	£1,726k	177.17	-3.63	-£33k	0.00
Kinship - Basic	40	£418k	56	186.72	38	39.80	£411k	180.31	-0.2	-£8k	-6.41
Kinship - Skills	11	£39k	52	68.78	9	9.00	£32k	68.16	-2	-£8k	-0.62
In-house residential	5	£603k	52	2,319.99	0	2.57	£603k	4,513.60	-2.43	£k	2,193.61
Growth	0	£k	-	0.00	0	0.00	£k	0.00	-	£k	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>£4,818k</b>			<b>220</b>	<b>226.11</b>	<b>£4,651k</b>		<b>-9.89</b>	<b>-£168k</b>	
Adoption Allowances	105	£1,073k	52	196.40	107	106.12	£1,141k	195.43	1.12	£69k	-0.97
Special Guardianship Orders	246	£1,850k	52	144.64	252	249.96	£1,852k	142.91	3.96	£2k	-1.73
Child Arrangement Orders	91	£736k	52	157.37	92	92.00	£750k	157.74	1	£13k	0.37
Concurrent Adoption	5	£91k	52	350.00	5	4.89	£90k	350.00	-0.11	-£1k	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>£3,750k</b>			<b>456</b>	<b>452.97</b>	<b>£3,833k</b>		<b>1.12</b>	<b>£82k</b>	
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>£28,210k</b>			<b>1051</b>	<b>1,042.35</b>	<b>£31,125k</b>		<b>60.5</b>	<b>£2,915k</b>	

NOTE: In house Fostering and Kinship basic payments fund 56 weeks as carers receive two additional weeks payment during the Summer holidays, one additional week payment at Christmas and a birthday payment.

### 2.5.2 Key activity data to the end of July for **SEN Placements** is shown below:

Ofsted Code	BUDGET			ACTUAL (July 18)				VARIANCE			
	No. of Placements Budgeted	Total Cost to SEN Placements Budget	Average annual cost	No. of Placements July 18	Yearly Average	Total Cost to SEN Placements Budget	Average Annual Cost	No of Placements	Yearly Average	Total Cost to SEN Placements Budget	Average Annual Cost
Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD)	98	£6,165k	£63k	115	96.29	£6,119k	£64k	17	-1.71	-£46k	£1k
Hearing Impairment (HI)	3	£100k	£33k	2	2.00	£74k	£37k	-1	-1.00	-£26k	£4k
Moderate Learning Difficulty (MLD)	3	£109k	£36k	9	9.75	£117k	£12k	6	6.75	£7k	-£24k
Multi-Sensory Impairment (MSI)	1	£75k	£75k	0	0.00	£0k	-	-1	-1.00	-£75k	£k
Physical Disability (PD)	1	£19k	£19k	5	4.34	£82k	£19k	4	3.34	£63k	£k
Profound and Multiple Learning Difficulty (PMLD)	1	£41k	£41k	0	0.00	£k	-	-1	-1.00	-£41k	£k
Social Emotional and Mental Health (SEMH)	35	£1,490k	£43k	55	42.21	£2,078k	£49k	20	7.21	£587k	£7k
Speech, Language and Communication Needs (SLCN)	3	£163k	£54k	2	2.00	£90k	£45k	-1	-1.00	-£74k	-£10k
Severe Learning Difficulty (SLD)	2	£180k	£90k	3	2.34	£300k	£128k	1	0.34	£119k	£38k
Specific Learning Difficulty (SPLD)	8	£164k	£20k	9	7.66	£232k	£30k	1	-0.34	£68k	£10k
Visual Impairment (VI)	2	£64k	£32k	2	2.00	£57k	£29k	0	0.00	-£7k	-£4k
Growth / (Saving Requirement)	-	£1,000k	-	-	-	£942k	-	-	-	-£58k	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>£9,573k</b>	<b>£61k</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>168.59</b>	<b>£10,091k</b>	<b>£54k</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11.59</b>	<b>£518k</b>	<b>-£7k</b>

In the following key activity data for Adults & Safeguarding, the information given in each column is as follows:

- Budgeted number of clients: this is the number of full-time equivalent (52 weeks) service users anticipated at budget setting, given budget available
- Budgeted average unit cost: this is the planned unit cost per service user per week, given the budget available

- Actual service users and cost: these figures are derived from a snapshot of the commitment record at the end of the month and reflect current numbers of service users and average cost

The forecasts presented in Appendix 1 reflect the estimated impact of savings measures to take effect later in the year. The “further savings within forecast” lines within these tables reflect the remaining distance from achieving this position based on current activity levels.

### 2.5.3 Key activity data to end of July for **Learning Disability** Services is shown below:

		BUDGET			ACTUAL (July 18)				Year End		
Service Type		Budgeted No. of Service Users 2018/19	Budgeted Average Unit Cost (per week) £	Annual Budget £000	No. of Service Users at End of July 18	DoT	Current Average Unit Cost (per week) £	D	Actual £000	D	Variance £000
Learning Disability Services	Residential	299	£1,364	£21,207k	291	↓	£1,455	↑	£22,228k	↓	£1,021k
	Nursing	8	£1,639	£682k	8	↔	£1,694	↔	£732k	↓	£50k
	Community	1,285	£651	£43,515k	1,302	↓	£678	↑	£47,999k	↑	£4,484k
<b>Learning Disability Service Total</b>		<b>1,592</b>		<b>£65,404k</b>	<b>1,601</b>				<b>£70,959k</b>		<b>£5,555k</b>
<b>Income</b>				-£2,827k					-£3,398k	↓	-£571k
<b>Further savings assumed within forecast as shown in Appendix 1</b>											-£2,420k
<b>Net Total</b>				<b>£62,577k</b>							<b>£2,564k</b>

### 2.5.4 Key activity data to end of July for **Adult Mental Health** Services is shown below:

		BUDGET			ACTUAL (July)				Year End		
Service Type		Budgeted No. of Clients 2018/19	Budgeted Average Unit Cost (per week) £'s	Annual Budget £000's	Snapshot of No. of Clients at End of July 18	D	Current Average Unit Cost (per week) £'s	D	Spend £000's	D	Variance £000's
Adult Mental Health	Community based support	11	£127	£72k	5	↑	£156	↓	£9k	↓	-£62k
	Home & Community support	164	£100	£870k	159	↓	£101	↑	£887k	↓	£16k
	Nursing Placement	14	£648	£482k	18	↑	£732	↑	£687k	↓	£206k
	Residential Placement	75	£690	£2,770k	71	↓	£665	↑	£2,528k	↓	-£242k
	Supported Accommodation	130	£120	£817k	129	↓	£134	↑	£901k	↑	£84k
	Direct Payments	12	£288	£183k	17	↑	£256	↑	£224k	↑	£41k
	Health Contribution			-£443k					-£410k		£34k
	Client Contribution			-£298k					-£375k		-£77k
<b>Adult Mental Health Total</b>		<b>406</b>		<b>£4,453k</b>	<b>399</b>				<b>£4,453k</b>		<b>£k</b>

Direction of travel compares the current month to the previous month.

## 2.5.5 Key activity data to the end of July for **Older People (OP) Services** is shown below:

OP Total	BUDGET			ACTUAL (July 18)				Year End		
Service Type	Expected No. of Service Users 2018/19	Budgeted Average Cost (per week) £	Gross Annual Budget £000	Current Service Users	D o T	Current Average Cost (per week) £	D o T	Actual £000	D o T	Variance £000
Residential	514	£541	£14,901k	472	↓	£548	↑	£14,813k	↓	-£89k
Residential Dementia	389	£554	£11,527k	370	↑	£558	↑	£11,459k	↓	-£68k
Nursing	312	£750	£12,547k	287	↑	£764	↑	£12,553k	↑	£6k
Nursing Dementia	62	£804	£2,648k	70	↑	£821	↑	£2,650k	↑	£1k
Respite			£1,558k					£1,661k	↑	£104k
Community based										
~ Direct payments	538	£286	£8,027k	498	↑	£331	↑	£7,996k	↑	-£32k
~ Day Care			£1,095k					£914k	↓	-£181k
~ Other Care			£4,893k					£5,050k	↑	£157k
		per hour				per hour				
~ Homecare arranged	1,516	£16.31	£14,911k	1,458	↓	£16.01	↑	£14,764k	↑	-£147k
~ Live In Care arranged	50		£2,086k	53	↔	£771.31	↓	£2,061k	↑	-£25k
Total Expenditure	3,381		£74,192k	3,155				£73,920k		-£273k
Residential Income			-£9,201k					-£9,323k	↓	-£121k
Community Income			-£8,969k					-£9,177k	↓	-£208k
Health Income			-£651k					-£692k	↓	-£41k
Total Income			-£18,821k					-£19,192k		-£371k

## 2.5.6 Key activity data to the end of July for **Older People Mental Health (OPMH)** Services is shown below:

For both Older People's Services and Older People Mental Health:

- Respite care budget is based on clients receiving 6 weeks care per year instead of 52.
- Day Care OP Block places are also used by OPMH clients, therefore there is no day care activity in OPMH

Although this activity data shows current expected and actual payments made through direct payments, this in no way precludes increasing numbers of clients from converting arranged provisions into a direct payment.

OPMH Total	BUDGET			ACTUAL (July 18)				Year End		
Service Type	Expected No. of Service Users 2018/19	Budgeted Average Cost (per week) £	Gross Annual Budget £000	Current Service Users	D o T	Current Average Cost (per week) £	D o T	Actual £000	D o T	Variance £000
Residential	27	£572	£801k	24	↓	£567	↑	£763k	↓	-£38k
Residential Dementia	26	£554	£739k	27	↓	£581	↓	£704k	↓	-£35k
Nursing	29	£648	£992k	22	↔	£598	↑	£921k	↑	-£70k
Nursing Dementia	84	£832	£3,718k	83	↑	£827	↑	£3,454k	↑	-£264k
Respite			£4k					£k	↓	-£4k
Community based										
~ Direct payments	13	£366	£241k	10	↔	£362	↑	£276k	↑	£35k
~ Day Care			£4k					£4k	↔	£k
~ Other Care			£44k					£46k	↑	£2k
		per hour				per hour				
~ Homecare arranged	50	£16.10	£448k	44	↑	£15.27	↓	£484k	↓	£36k
~ Live In Care arranged	4		£185k	4	↑	£887.08	↑	£192k	↑	£7k
Total Expenditure	229		£6,991k	210				£6,652k		-£339k
Residential Income			-£1,049k					-£710k	↑	£338k
Community Income			-£97k					-£373k	↓	-£276k
Health Income			-£281k					-£10k	↔	£271k
Total Income			-£1,427k					-£1,094k		£333k

### **3. BALANCE SHEET**

#### **3.1 Reserves**

A schedule of the planned use of Service reserves can be found in [appendix 5](#).

#### **3.2 Capital Expenditure and Funding**

The following changes in funding since June 2018 have occurred;

- Devolved Formula Capital Funding has reduced by £123k as EFSA has confirmed the 2018-19 allocations for School in July 2018.

#### **2018/19 In Year Pressures/Slippage**

As at the end of July 2018 the capital programme forecast underspend continues to be zero. The level of slippage has not exceeded the revised Capital Variation budget of £10,469k. A forecast outturn will only be reported once slippage exceeds this level. However in July movements on schemes has occurred totaling £2,519k. The significant changes in schemes are detailed below;

- Littleport 3<sup>rd</sup> Primary School; £150k slippage due to the required completion date now being September 2021.
- Northstowe Secondary; £700k slippage due to a requirement for piling foundations on the site, which will lead to an increase in scheme cost and also extend the build time
- Alconbury Weald Secondary & Special; £200k slippage anticipated as currently there is no agreed site for the construction. Scheme expected to be delivered for September 2022.
- Cambourne Village college; £1,932k slippage due to the scheme not starting on site until February 2019 for a September 2019 completion using CLT frame.

A detailed explanation of the position can be found in [appendix 6](#).

### **4. PERFORMANCE**

The detailed Service performance data can be found in [appendix 7](#) along with comments about current concerns.

The detailed Service performance data can be found in [appendix 7](#) along with comments about current concerns.

The performance measures included in this report have been developed in conjunction with the Peoples & Communities management team and link service activity to key Council outcomes. The revised set of measures includes 15 of the previous set and 23 that are new. The measures in this report have been grouped by outcome, then by responsible directorate. The latest available benchmarking information has also been provided in the performance table where it is available. This will be revised and updated as more information becomes available. Work is ongoing with service leads to agree appropriate reporting mechanisms for the new measures included in this report and to identify and set appropriate targets.

Four indicators are currently showing as RED:

- **Number of children with a Child Protection (CP) Plan per 10,000 children**

During June we saw the numbers of children with a Child Protection plan increase from 462 to 481.

The introduction of an Escalation Policy for all children subject to a Child Protection Plan was introduced in June 2017. Child Protection Conference Chairs raise alerts to ensure there is clear planning for children subject to a Child Protection Plan. This has seen a decrease in the numbers of children subject to a Child Protection Plan.

- **The number of Looked After Children per 10,000 children**

In June the number of Looked After Children fell to 701 from 712. This figure includes 57 UASC, 8% of the current LAC population. There are workstreams in the LAC Strategy which aim to reduce the rate of growth in the LAC population, or reduce the cost of new placements. Some of these workstreams should impact on current commitment.

Actions being taken include:

- A weekly Threshold to Resources Panel (TARP), chaired by the Assistant Director for Children's Services to review children on the edge of care, specifically looking to prevent escalation by providing timely and effective interventions. Decisions and Children's Plans are monitored via a tracker which also takes into account the children's care plan- discussed in the Permanency Monitoring Group.
- A monthly Permanency Monitoring Group (PMG) considers all children who are looked after, paying attention to their care plan, ensuring reunification is considered and if this is not possible a timely plan is made for permanence via Special Guardianship Order, Adoption or Long Term Fostering.
- TARP links with the monthly High Cost Placements meeting, which as of January 2018 started to be chaired by the Assistant Director for Children's Services. The panel ensures that required placements meet the child or young person's needs and are cost effective and joint funded with partners where appropriate.

At present the savings within the Business Plan are on track to be delivered and these are being monitored through the monthly LAC Commissioning Board. The LAC strategy and LAC action plan are being implemented as agreed by CYP Committee.

- **Average number of ASC attributable bed-day delays per 100,000 population per month (aged 18+) – YTD**

In May 2018, there were 406 ASC-attributable bed-day delays recorded in Cambridgeshire. For the same period the previous year there were 747 delays – a decrease of 46%. The overall volume of ASC attributable bed-day delays was 1,037 for 2018/19 to date. For the same period in 2016/17 there were 1,310 - an overall decrease of 21%. The Council is continuing to invest considerable amounts of staff and management time into improving processes, identifying clear performance targets and clarifying roles & responsibilities. We continue to work in collaboration with health colleagues to ensure correct and timely discharges from hospital.



Difficulties in being able to access sufficient domiciliary care and on occasion residential and nursing placement for patients being discharged from Addenbrooke's remain the key drivers of ASC bed-day delays.

- **Proportion of Adults with Learning Disabilities in paid employment**

Performance remains low. As well as a requirement for employment status to be recorded, unless a service user has been assessed or reviewed in the year, the information cannot be considered current and therefore those we have worked with who have successfully secured employment and are independent cannot be included. This indicator is also dependent on the review/assessment performance of LD teams – and there are currently 55 service users identified as being in employment yet to have a recorded review in the current year.

(N.B: This indicator is subject to a cumulative effect as clients are reviewed within the period.)

- **KS4 Attainment 8 (All Children)**

Performance for the 2016/17 year fell in comparison to the 2015/16 results but remains above the average for our statistical neighbours and the England average.

The results for 2017/18 will be released 23<sup>rd</sup> August 2018.

- **Percentage of disadvantaged households taking up funded 2 year old childcare places**

Performance decreased by just under 4 percentage points in comparison to the previous figure for the spring 2018 term.

- **Ofsted – Pupils attending special schools that are judged as Good or Outstanding**

Performance decreased by 3.5 percentage points in comparison to the previous reporting period. This is due solely to a change in the way Ofsted report their inspection data.

Ofsted recently concluded a consultation on changes to their Official Statistics and Management Information. The key change is that, from June 2018, Ofsted include judgements from the predecessor schools for schools that have not yet been inspected in their current form.

In Cambridgeshire this has affected 1 special school with the old judgement, from their predecessor school, of requiring improvement now included. The previous inspection occurred in 2016.

## APPENDIX 1 – P&C Service Level Budgetary Control Report

Forecast Outturn Variance (June) £'000		Service	Budget 2018/19	Actual July 2018	Forecast Outturn Variance	
			£'000	£'000	£'000	%
Adults & Safeguarding Directorate						
-2,000	1	Strategic Management - Adults	6,467	-22,634	-1,970	-30%
0		Principal Social Worker, Practice and Safeguarding	1,640	470	0	0%
0		Autism and Adult Support	939	192	0	0%
0		Carers	757	169	0	0%
<u>Learning Disability Services</u>						
1,408	2	LD Head of Service	3,686	2,352	1,560	42%
282	2	LD - City, South and East Localities	33,545	11,961	388	1%
273	2	LD - Hunts & Fenland Localities	28,128	10,039	403	1%
-12	2	LD - Young Adults	5,782	1,633	235	4%
0	2	In House Provider Services	6,071	1,925	0	0%
0	2	NHS Contribution to Pooled Budget	-17,113	-4,597	-599	-4%
<u>Older People and Physical Disability Services</u>						
-0		OP - City & South Locality	19,640	6,374	0	0%
0		OP - East Cambs Locality	6,078	2,051	-0	0%
0		OP - Fenland Locality	9,199	2,639	-0	0%
0		OP - Hunts Locality	12,841	4,093	0	0%
0		Neighbourhood Cares	839	41	0	0%
0		Discharge Planning Teams	2,150	764	0	0%
0		Shorter Term Support and Maximising Independence	8,258	2,777	0	0%
-0		Physical Disabilities	11,392	4,513	0	0%
<u>Mental Health</u>						
-0		Mental Health Central	50	316	0	0%
0		Adult Mental Health Localities	7,189	1,975	0	0%
-0		Older People Mental Health	6,503	2,531	0	0%
-49		Adult & Safeguarding Directorate Total	154,041	29,584	17	0%
Commissioning Directorate						
0		Strategic Management –Commissioning	954	235	0	0%
0		Access to Resource & Quality	865	208	0	0%
0		Local Assistance Scheme	300	0	0	0%
<u>Adults Commissioning</u>						
9		Central Commissioning - Adults	5,569	23,181	47	1%
0		Integrated Community Equipment Service	991	634	0	0%
13		Mental Health Voluntary Organisations	3,730	991	-42	-1%
<u>Childrens Commissioning</u>						
2,665	3	Looked After Children Placements	19,641	4,718	3,000	15%
0		Commissioning Services	2,472	519	0	0%
0	4	Home to School Transport – Special	7,871	1,690	750	10%
0		LAC Transport	1,632	477	0	0%
2,686		Commissioning Directorate Total	44,025	32,653	3,755	9%

Forecast Outturn Variance (June) £'000	Service	Budget 2018/19  £'000	Actual July 2018  £'000	Forecast Outturn Variance  £'000   %	
Communities & Safety Directorate					
0	Strategic Management - Communities & Safety	-61	43	0	0%
0	Youth Offending Service	1,650	449	-50	-3%
0	Central Integrated Youth Support Services	953	170	0	0%
0	Safer Communities Partnership	970	405	0	0%
0	Strengthening Communities	509	175	0	0%
0	Adult Learning & Skills	2,660	912	0	0%
0	Communities & Safety Directorate Total	6,682	2,154	-50	-1%
Children & Safeguarding Directorate					
0	Strategic Management – Children & Safeguarding	3,774	927	0	0%
84	Partnerships and Quality Assurance	1,988	728	84	4%
275	<sup>5</sup> Children in Care	14,185	5,392	275	2%
0	Integrated Front Door	2,660	873	0	0%
0	Children’s Centre Strategy	160	111	0	0%
0	Support to Parents	2,870	263	0	0%
248	<sup>6</sup> Adoption Allowances	5,282	1,860	248	5%
0	Legal Proceedings	1,940	1,070	0	0%
District Delivery Service					
0	Safeguarding Hunts and Fenland	4,646	1,494	0	0%
0	Safeguarding East & South Cambs and Cambridge	4,489	1,207	0	0%
0	Early Help District Delivery Service –North	4,394	1,488	0	0%
0	Early Help District Delivery Service – South	5,062	1,637	0	0%
607	Children & Safeguarding Directorate Total	51,450	17,050	607	1%

Forecast Outturn Variance (June) £'000	Service		Budget 2018/19 £'000	Actual July 2018 £'000	Forecast Outturn Variance £'000   %	
Education Directorate						
0		Strategic Management - Education	3,563	243	0	0%
0		Early Years' Service	1,442	492	0	0%
0		Schools Curriculum Service	62	-38	0	0%
0		Schools Intervention Service	1,095	516	0	0%
120	7	Schools Partnership Service	776	399	148	19%
0		Children's' Innovation & Development Service	214	43	0	0%
0		Teachers' Pensions & Redundancy	2,910	759	0	0%
SEND Specialist Services (0-25 years)						
0		SEND Specialist Services	7,987	3,097	0	0%
0		Children's Disability Service	6,542	3,511	0	0%
0		High Needs Top Up Funding	13,779	9,542	0	0%
518	8	Special Educational Needs Placements	9,973	9,014	518	5%
0		Early Years Specialist Support	381	170	0	0%
291	9	Out of School Tuition	1,519	321	291	19%
Infrastructure						
0		0-19 Organisation & Planning	3,692	469	-90	-2%
0		Early Years Policy, Funding & Operations	92	-30	0	0%
0		Education Capital	168	2,226	0	0%
0		Home to School/College Transport – Mainstream	8,742	2,654	0	0%
929		Education Directorate Total	62,937	33,387	867	1%
Executive Director						
504	10	Executive Director	833	234	304	37%
0		Central Financing	91	0	0	0%
504		Executive Director Total	923	234	304	33%
4,677		Total	320,058	115,062	5,499	2%
Grant Funding						
-809	11	Financing DSG	-41,541	-13,847	-809	-2%
0		Non Baselined Grants	-38,572	-8,665	0	0%
-809		Grant Funding Total	-80,114	-22,512	-809	1%
3,868		Net Total	239,944	92,550	4,690	2%

## APPENDIX 2 – Commentary on Forecast Outturn Position

Narrative is given below where there is an adverse/positive variance greater than 2% of annual budget or £100,000 whichever is greater.

Service	Budget 2018/19	Actual	Forecast Outturn Variance	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
<b>1) Strategic Management – Adults</b>	<b>6,467</b>	<b>-22,634</b>	<b>-1,970</b>	<b>-30%</b>
Strategic Management – Adults is reporting an underspend of £1,970k due primarily to the re-prioritisation of grant funded activity in response to Adults Services pressures, relating particularly to an increased performance in delayed transfers of care (DTOC), bringing with it an increased need for the delivery of complex packages of care for older people.				
<b>2) Learning Disabilities</b>	<b>60,098</b>	<b>23,314</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>3%</b>
<p>An over spend of £2,586k is forecast against the Learning Disability Partnership (LDP) at the end of July 18. According to the risk sharing arrangements for the LDP pooled budget, the proportion of the over spend that is attributable to the council is <b>£1,986k</b>, an increase of £35k from June.</p> <p>Total new savings / additional income expectation of £5,329k are budgeted for 18/19. As at the end of June, a £1,232k shortfall is expected against the reassessment saving proposal and from the conversion of residential to supported living care packages. For both savings programmes, the shortfall is as a result of slippage of planned work and a lower level of delivery per case than anticipated.</p> <p>Demand pressures have been higher than expected, despite positive work that has reduced the overall number of people in high-cost out-of-area in-patient placements. New package costs continued to be high in 17/18 due to increased needs identified at reassessment that we had a statutory duty to meet. This, together with a shortfall in delivery of 17/18 savings, has led to a permanent opening pressure in the 18/19 budget above that level expected during business planning, reflected in the overall forecast at the end of June.</p> <p>Where there are opportunities to achieve additional savings that can offset any shortfall from the delivery of existing planned savings these are being pursued. For example, work is ongoing to maximise referrals to the in-house Assistive Technology team as appropriate, in order to increase the number of 'Just Checking' kits that can be issued to help us to identify the most appropriate level of resource for services users at night. £103k of savings are expected to be delivered by reviewing resource allocation as informed by this technology and this additional saving has been reflected in the forecast. Also, negotiations are continuing with CCGs outside of Cambridgeshire, where people are placed out of area and the CCG in that area should be contributing to the cost of meeting health needs.</p>				
<b>3) Looked After Children Placements</b>	<b>19,641</b>	<b>4,718</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>15%</b>
<p>LAC Placements budget is forecasting an overspend of £3m at the end of July, which is an increase of £0.3m from last month. The overall LAC position was discussed in detail at General Purposes Committee in July highlighting the expected demand pressures on this budget during 18/19, over above those forecast and budgeted for. The combination of these, along with the part delivery of the £1.5m saving target in 18/19 and the underlying pressure brought forward from 17/18 (reported in May), results in a forecast overspend of £3m. This position will be closely monitored throughout the year, with subsequent forecasts updated to reflect any change in this position.</p> <p>The budgeted position in terms of the placement mix is proving testing, in particular pressures within the external fostering line showing a +85 position. Given an average £802 per week placement costs, this presents a £67,368 weekly pressure. The foster placement capacity both in house and externally is overwhelmed by demand both locally and nationally. The real danger going forward, is that the absence of appropriate fostering provision by default, leads to children and young people's care plans needing to change to residential services provision.</p>				

Service	Budget 2018/19	Actual	Forecast Outturn Variance	
	£'000		£'000	%

**Looked After Children Placements continued**

Overall LAC numbers at the end of July 2018, including placements with in-house foster carers, residential homes and kinship, were 724, 23 more than at the end of June. This includes 74 unaccompanied asylum seeking children (UASC).

External placement numbers (excluding UASC but including 16+ and supported accommodation) at the end of July were 375, 6 more than at the end of June.

External Placements Client Group	Budgeted Packages	30 Jun 2018 Packages	31 Jul 2018 Packages	Variance from Budget
Residential Disability – Children	1	2	2	+1
Child Homes – Secure Accommodation	0	1	1	+1
Child Homes – Educational	16	18	19	+3
Child Homes – General	39	35	36	-3
Independent Fostering	199	283	284	+85
Supported Accommodation	31	25	28	-3
Supported Living 16+	8	5	5	-3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>81</b>

'Budgeted Packages' are the expected number of placements by Mar-19, once the work associated to the saving proposals has been undertaken and has made an impact.

Mitigating factors to limit the final overspend position include:

- Reconstitution of panels to ensure greater scrutiny and supportive challenge.
- Monthly commissioning intentions [sufficiency strategy work-streams], budget and savings reconciliation meetings attended by senior managers accountable for each area of spend/practice. Enabling directed focus on emerging trends and appropriate responses, ensuring that each of the commissioning intentions are delivering as per work-stream and associated accountable officer. Production of datasets to support financial forecasting [in-house provider services and Access to Resources].
- Investment in children's social care commissioning to support the development of robust commissioning pseudo-dynamic purchasing systems for external spend (*to be approved*). These commissioning models coupled with resource investment will enable more transparent competition amongst providers bidding for individual care packages, and therefore support the best value offer through competition driving down costs.
- Provider meetings scheduled through the Children's Placement Service [ART] to support the negotiation of packages at or post placement. Working with the Contracts Manager to ensure all placements are funded at the appropriate levels of need and cost.
- Regular Permanence Tracking meetings [per locality attended by A2R] chaired by the Independent Reviewing Service Manager to ensure no drift in care planning decisions, and support the identification of foster carers suitable for SGO/permanence arrangements. These meetings will also consider children in externally funded placements, ensuring that the authority is maximizing opportunities for discounts [length of stay/siblings], volume and recognising potential lower cost options in line with each child's care plan.
- Additional investment in the recruitment and retention [strategy to be produced] of the in-house fostering service to increase the number of fostering households over a three year period.

Service	Budget 2018/19	Actual	Forecast Outturn Variance	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
<b>4) Home to School Transport – Special</b>	<b>7,871</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>10%</b>
<p>Home to School Transport – Special is reporting an anticipated £750k overspend for 2018/19. This is largely due to increasing demand for SEND Transport, with a 9% increase in pupils attending special schools between May 2017 and May 2018 and an 11% increase in pupils with EHCPs over the same period. An increase in complexity of need has meant that more individual transport, and transport including a passenger assist, is needed. Further, there is now a statutory obligation to provide post-19 transport putting further pressure on the budget.</p> <p>While only statutory provision is provided in this area, and charging is in line with our statistical neighbours, if this level of growth continues then it is likely that the overspend will increase from what is currently reported. This will be clearer in September or October once routes have been finalised for the 18/19 academic year.</p> <p>Actions being taken to mitigate the position include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A review of processes in the Social Education Transport and SEND teams with a view to reducing costs</li> <li>• A strengthened governance system around requests for costly exceptional transport requests</li> <li>• A change to the process around Personal Transport Budgets to ensure they are offered only when they are the most cost-effective option</li> <li>• Implementation of an Independent Travel Training programme to allow more students to travel to school and college independently.</li> </ul> <p>Some of these actions will not result in an immediate reduction in expenditure, but will help to reduce costs over the medium term.</p>				
<b>5) Children in Care</b>	<b>14,185</b>	<b>5,392</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>2%</b>
<p>The Children in Care budget is forecasting an over spend of £275k within the Supervised Contact team. This is due to the use of additional relief staff and external agencies required to cover the current (end July 2018) 204 Supervised Contact Cases which equate to 528 supervised contact sessions a month.</p> <p><u>Actions being taken:</u></p> <p>An exercise is underway reviewing the structure of Children's Services. This will focus on creating capacity to meet additional demand.</p>				
<b>6) Adoption</b>	<b>5,282</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>5%</b>
<p>The Adoption Allowances budget is forecasting a £248k over spend.</p> <p>In 2018/19 we are forecasting additional demand on our need for adoptive placements. We have re-negotiated our contract with Coram Cambridgeshire Adoption (CCA) based on an equal share of the extra costs needed to cover those additional placements. The increase in Adoption placements is a reflection of the good practice in making permanency plans for children outside of the looked after system and results in reduced costs in the placement budgets.</p>				
<b>7) Schools Partnership Service</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>19%</b>
<p>Schools Forum took the decision to discontinue the de-delegation for the Cambridgeshire Race Equality &amp; Diversity Service (CREDS) from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2018, resulting in service closure. The closure timescales have led to a period of time where the service is running without any direct funding and a resulting pressure of £148k. This will be a pressure in 2018/19 only, and mitigating underspends elsewhere in the Education directorate will be sought.</p>				

Service	Budget 2018/19	Actual	Forecast Outturn Variance	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
<b>8) SEN Placements</b>	<b>9,973</b>	<b>9,014</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>5%</b>
<p>The SEN Placements budget continues to forecast an overspend of £0.5m at the end of July. This is due a combination of factors, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placement of one young person in out of county school needing residential provision, where there is appropriate educational provision to meet needs.</li> <li>• Placement of a young person in out of county provision as outcome of SENDIST appeal.</li> <li>• We are currently experiencing an unprecedented increase in requests for specialist SEMH (social, emotional and mental health) provision. Our local provision is now full, which is adding an additional demand to the high needs block.</li> </ul> <p>The first of these pressures highlights the problem that the Local Authority faces in accessing appropriate residential provision for some children and young people with SEN. Overall there are rising numbers of children and young people who are LAC, have an EHCP and have been placed in a 52 week placement. These are cases where the child cannot remain living at home. Where there are concerns about the local schools meeting their educational needs, the SEN Placement budget has to fund the educational element of the 52 week residential placement; often these are residential schools given the level of learning disability of the young children, which are generally more expensive.</p> <p>In addition, there are six young people not able to be placed in county due to lack of places in SEMH provision. Some of these young people will receive out of school tuition package whilst waiting for a suitable mainstream school placement, with support. Others have needs that will not be able to be met by mainstream school, and if no specialist places are available in county, their needs will have to be met by independent/out county placements.</p> <p>The SEN Placement budget is funded from the High Needs Block (HNB) element of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG).</p> <p><u>Actions being taken:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SEND Sufficiency work is underway to inform future commissioning strategy. This will set out what the SEND need is across Cambridgeshire, where it is and what provision we need in future, taking account of demographic growth and projected needs. As part of this, the SEMH Review is well underway and options for sufficient provision in the right places is being developed.</li> <li>• Alternatives such as additional facilities in the existing schools, looking at collaboration between the schools in supporting post 16, and working with further education providers to provide appropriate post 16 course is also being explored in the plan;</li> <li>• Peterborough and Cambridgeshire SEND Strategy is being developed with a renewed focus and expectation of children and young people having their needs met locally.</li> <li>• Review and renegotiation of packages with some providers to ensure best value is still being achieved. Part of this work includes a proposed SEND platform of the PAT team in Adults Services to look at effective and cost efficient ways to meet need.</li> </ul>				
<b>9) Out of School Tuition</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>19%</b>
<p>The Out of School Tuition budget continues to forecast a £0.3m overspend at the end of July – this is after the application of £0.4m of High Needs pressure funding being allocated to the Out of School Tuition budget in 18/19. The overspend is due to a combination of a higher number of children remaining on their existing packages and a higher number of children accessing new packages, due to a breakdown of placement, than the budget can accommodate.</p> <p>There has been an increase in the number of children with an Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP) who are awaiting a permanent school placement, with many of those placements unable to commence until September 2018. 21 pupils are expected to cease tuition in July 2018. A further 26 pupils do not have a confirmed end date for tuition. We are confident that half of these pupils will cease tuition by the halfway point of the financial year. Casework officers are working to provide more specific, predicted end dates for packages of tuition.</p>				



Service	Budget 2018/19	Actual	Forecast Outturn Variance	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	%
<b>Out of School Tuition continued</b> <p>Several key themes have emerged throughout the last year, which have had an impact on the need for children to receive a package of education, sometimes for prolonged periods of time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Casework officers were not always made aware that a child's placement was at risk of breakdown until emergency annual review was called.</li> <li>• Casework officers did not have sufficient access to SEND District Team staff to prevent the breakdown of an education placement in the same way as in place for children without an EHCP.</li> <li>• There were insufficient specialist placements for children whose needs could not be met in mainstream school.</li> <li>• There was often a prolonged period of time where a new school was being sought, but where schools put forward a case to refuse admission.</li> </ul> <p>In some cases of extended periods of tuition, parental preference was for tuition rather than in-school admission.</p> <p>It has also emerged that casework officers do not currently have sufficient capacity to fulfil enough of a lead professional role which seeks to support children to return to mainstream or specialist settings.</p> <p>Actions going forward to address the underlying issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal to create an in-house "bank" of teachers, tutors, teaching assistants or specialist practitioners and care workers in order to achieve a lower unit cost of provision;</li> <li>• Move to a Dynamic Purchasing System, which would provide a wider, more competitive market place, where a lower unit cost of provision could be achieved;</li> <li>• Enhance the preventative work of the Statutory Assessment Team by expanding the SEND District Team, so that support can be deployed for children with an EHCP, where currently the offer is minimal and more difficult to access;</li> <li>• Creation of an outreach team from the Pilgrim PRU to aid quicker transition from tuition or inpatient care, back into school; and</li> <li>• Review of existing tuition packages to gain a deeper understanding of why pupils are on tuition packages and how they can be moved back into formal education.</li> </ul>				
<b>10) Executive Director</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>37%</b>
<p>The Executive Director Budget is currently forecasting an overspend of £304k. This is mainly due to costs of the Mosaic project that were previously capitalised being moved to revenue.</p> <p>Changes in Children's Services, agreed at the Children's and Young People's committee, have led to a change in approach for the IT system for Children's Services. At its meeting on 29th May General Purposes Committee supported a recommendation to procure a new Children's IT System that could be aligned with Peterborough City Council. A consequence of this decision is that the Mosaic system will no longer be rolled out for Children's Services. Therefore £504k of costs for Mosaic, which were formerly charged to capital, will be a revenue pressure in 2018/19.</p> <p>Other mitigations are shown within this budget which have reduced the forecast overspend since last month.</p>				
<b>11) Financing DSG</b>	<b>-41,541</b>	<b>-13,847</b>	<b>-809</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<p>Within P&amp;C, spend of £41.5m is funded by the ring fenced Dedicated Schools Grant. A contribution of £0.81m has been applied to fund pressures on a number of High Needs budgets including SEN Placements (£0.52m) and Out of School Tuition (£0.29m). For this financial year the intention is to manage within overall available DSG resources.</p>				

### APPENDIX 3 – Grant Income Analysis

The table below outlines the additional grant income, which is not built into base budgets.

Grant	Awarding Body	Expected Amount £'000
<b>Grants as per Business Plan</b>		
Public Health	Department of Health	283
Better Care Fund	Cambs & P'Boro CCG	26,075
Social Care in Prisons Grant	DCLG	319
Unaccompanied Asylum Seekers	Home Office	2,200
Staying Put	DfE	171
Youth Offending Good Practice Grant	Youth Justice Board	531
Crime and Disorder Reduction Grant	Police & Crime Commissioner	127
Troubled Families	DCLG	2,031
Children's Social Care Innovation Grant (MST innovation grant)	DfE	313
Opportunity Area	DfE	3,400
Opportunity Area - Essential Life Skills	DfE	523
Adult Skills Grant	Skills Funding Agency	2,123
AL&S National Careers Service Grant	European Social Fund	335
Non-material grants (+/- £160k)	Various	141
<b>Total Non Baselined Grants 2018/19</b>		<b>38,572</b>

Financing DSG	Education Funding Agency	41,541
<b>Total Grant Funding 2018/19</b>		<b>80,114</b>

The non-baselined grants are spread across the P&C directorates as follows:

Directorate	Grant Total £'000
Adults & Safeguarding	26,515
Children & Safeguarding	4,885
Education	3,422
Community & Safety	3,751
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38,572</b>

## APPENDIX 4 – Virements and Budget Reconciliation

### Virements between P&C and other service blocks:

	Eff. Period	£'000	Notes
<b>Budget as per Business Plan</b>		<b>239,124</b>	
Strategic Management – Education	Apr	134	Transfer of Traded Services ICT SLA budget to Director of Education from C&I
Childrens' Innovation & Development Service	Apr	71	Transfer of Traded Services Management costs/recharges from C&I
Strategic Management – Adults	June	-70	Transfer Savings to Organisational Structure Review, Corporate Services
Strategic Management – C&S	June	295	Funding from General Reserves for Children's services reduced grant income expectation as approved by GPC
Children in Care	June	390	Funding from General Reserves for New Duties – Leaving Care as approved by GPC
<b>Budget 2018/19</b>		<b>239,944</b>	

**APPENDIX 5 – Reserve Schedule as at Close 2017/18**  
(Update for 2018/19 will be available for the August 18 F&PR)

Fund Description	Balance at 1 April 2017	2017/18		Year End 2017/18	Notes
		Movements in 2017/18	Balance at Close 17/18		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b><u>General Reserve</u></b>					
P&C carry-forward	540	-7,493	-6,953	-6,953	Overspend £6,953k applied against General Fund.
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>-7,493</b>	<b>-6,953</b>	<b>-6,953</b>	
<b><u>Equipment Reserves</u></b>					
IT for Looked After Children	133	-69	64	64	Replacement reserve for IT for Looked After Children (2 years remaining at current rate of spend).
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	
<b><u>Other Earmarked Reserves</u></b>					
<b>Adults &amp; Safeguarding</b>					
Homecare Development	22	-22	0	0	Managerial post worked on proposals that emerged from the Home Care Summit - e.g. commissioning by outcomes work.
Falls prevention	44	-44	0	0	Up scaled the falls prevention programme with Forever Active
Dementia Co-ordinator	13	-13	0	0	Used to joint fund dementia co-ordinator post with Public Health
Mindful / Resilient Together	188	-133	55	55	Programme of community mental health resilience work (spend over 3 years)
Increasing client contributions and the frequency of Financial Re-assessments	14	-14	0	0	Hired fixed term financial assessment officers to increase client contributions as per BP
Brokerage function - extending to domiciliary care	35	-35	0	0	Trialled homecare care purchasing co-ordinator post located in Fenland
Hunts Mental Health	200	0	200	200	Provision made in respect of a dispute with another County Council regarding a high cost, backdated package
<b>Commissioning</b>					
Capacity in Adults procurement & contract management	143	-143	0	0	Continuing to support route rationalisation for domiciliary care rounds
Specialist Capacity: home care transformation / and extending affordable care home capacity	25	-25	0	0	External specialist support to help the analysis and decision making requirements of these projects and tender processes
Home to School Transport Equalisation reserve	-240	296	56	56	A £296k contribution has been made back to reserves to account for 2017/18 having fewer schools days where pupil require transporting
Reduce the cost of home to school transport (Independent travel training)	60	0	60	60	Programme of Independent Travel Training to reduce reliance on individual taxis
Prevent children and young people becoming Looked After	25	-25	0	0	Re-tendering of Supporting People contracts (ART)

Fund Description	Balance at 1 April 2017	2017/18		Year End 2017/18	Notes
		Movements in 2017/18	Balance at Close 17/18		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
Disabled Facilities	44	-6	38	38	Funding for grants for disabled children for adaptations to family homes.
<b>Community &amp; Safety</b>					
Youth Offending Team (YOT) Remand (Equalisation Reserve)	150	-90	60	60	Equalisation reserve for remand costs for young people in custody in Youth Offending Institutions and other secure accommodation.
<b>Children &amp; Safeguarding</b>					
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Service	250	-250	0	0	The funding was required for a dedicated Missing and Exploitation (MET) Unit and due to a delay in the service being delivered this went back to GPC to obtain approval, as originally the Child Sexual Exploitation service was going to be commissioned out but now this was bought in house within the Integrated Front Door and this funding was required in 2017/18 to support this function (1 x Consultant Social Worker & 4 x MET Hub Support Workers).
<b>Education</b>					
Cambridgeshire Culture/Art Collection	47	106	153	153	Providing cultural experiences for children and young people in Cambs - fund increased in-year due to sale of art collection
ESLAC Support for children on edge of care	36	-36	0	0	Funding for 2 year post re CIN
<b>Cross Service</b>					
Develop 'traded' services	30	-30	0	0	£30k was for Early Years and Childcare Provider Staff Development
Improve the recruitment and retention of Social Workers (these bids are cross-cutting for adults, older people and children and young people)	78	-78	0	0	This funded 3 staff focused on recruitment and retention of social work staff
Reduce the cost of placements for Looked After Children	110	-110	0	0	Used for repairs & refurb to council properties: £5k Linton; £25k March; £20k Norwich Rd; £10k Russell St; Alterations: £50k Havilland Way Supported the implementation of the in-house fostering action plan: £74k
Other Reserves (<£50k)	149	-57	92	92	Other small scale reserves.
<b>subtotal</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>-709</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>714</b>	
<b>TOTAL REVENUE RESERVE</b>	<b>2,096</b>	<b>-8,271</b>	<b>-6,175</b>	<b>-6,175</b>	

Fund Description	Balance at 1 April 2017	2017/18		Year End 2017/18	Notes
		Movements in 2017/18	Balance at Close 17/18		
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	
<b><u>Capital Reserves</u></b>					
Devolved Formula Capital	780	980	1,760	717	Devolved Formula Capital Grant is a three year rolling program managed by Cambridgeshire Schools.
Basic Need	0	32,671	32,671	0	The Basic Need allocation received in 2017/18 is fully committed against the approved capital plan.
Capital Maintenance	0	4,476	4,476	0	The School Condition allocation received in 2017/18 is fully committed against the approved capital plan.
Other Children Capital Reserves	1,448	1,777	3,225	5	£5k Universal Infant Free School Meal Grant c/fwd.
Other Adult Capital Reserves	379	3,809	4,188	56	Adult Social Care Grant to fund 2017/18 capital programme spend.
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL RESERVE</b>	<b>2,607</b>	<b>43,713</b>	<b>46,320</b>	<b>778</b>	

(+) positive figures represent surplus funds.

(-) negative figures represent deficit funds.

## APPENDIX 6 – Capital Expenditure and Funding

### 6.1 Capital Expenditure

2018/19					TOTAL SCHEME	
Original 2018/19 Budget as per BP £'000	Scheme	Revised Budget for 2018/19 £'000	Actual Spend (July 18) £'000	Forecast Outturn (July 18) £'000	Total Scheme Revised Budget £'000	Total Scheme Forecast Variance £'000
	<b>Schools</b>					
44,866	Basic Need - Primary	34,189	5,987	33,157	309,849	7,328
35,502	Basic Need - Secondary	36,939	5,500	34,382	274,319	0
1,222	Basic Need - Early Years	1,488	0	1,488	6,126	0
2,400	Adaptations	2,381	750	2,560	7,329	0
3,476	Specialist Provision	486	-41	516	26,631	6,870
2,500	Condition & Maintenance	2,500	854	2,500	9,927	-123
1,005	Schools Managed Capital	1,599	0	1,599	25,500	0
100	Site Acquisition and Development	100	110	100	200	0
1,500	Temporary Accommodation	1,500	254	1,500	13,000	0
295	Children Support Services	370	0	370	2,850	75
5,565	Adult Social Care	5,565	0	5,565	43,241	0
-12,120	Capital Variation	-10,469	0	-7,089	-58,337	1,651
1,509	Capitalised Interest	1,509	0	1,509	8,798	0
<b>87,820</b>	<b>Total P&amp;C Capital Spending</b>	<b>78,157</b>	<b>13,414</b>	<b>78,157</b>	<b>669,433</b>	<b>15,801</b>

#### Basic Need - Primary £7,328k increase in scheme cost

A total scheme variance of £7,328k has occurred due to changes since the Business Plan was approved in response to adjustments to development timescales and updated school capacity information. The following schemes require the cost increases to be approved by GPC for 2018/19;

- St Ives, Eastfield / Westfield / Wheatfields; £7,000k overall scheme increase of which £300k will materialise in 2018/18. The scope of the project has changed to amalgamate Eastfield infant & Westfield junior school into a new all through primary.
- St Neots, Wintringham Park; £5,150k increase in total scheme cost. £3,283k will materialise in 2018/19. Increased scope to build a 3FE Primary and associated Early Years, Offset by the deletion of the St Neots Eastern Expansion scheme.
- Wing Development; £400k additional costs in 2018/19. New school required as a result of new development. Total scheme cost £10,200k, it is anticipated this scheme will be funded by both the EFA as an approved free school and S106 funding.
- Bassingbourn Primary School; £3,150k new scheme to increase capacity to fulfil demand required from returned armed forces families. £70k expected spend in 2018/19.

The following scheme has reduced in cost since business plan approval.

- St Neots – Eastern expansion; £4,829k reduction. Only requirement is spend on a temporary solution at Roundhouse Primary. Wintringham Park scheme will be progressed to provide places.

#### Basic Need - Primary £1,032k slippage

The following Basic Need Primary schemes have experienced slippage in 2018-19 as follows;

- Waterbeach Primary scheme has experienced slippage of £631k due to start on site now being January 2019, a one month delay. The contract length has also increase from 13 to 15 months.

- Wyton Primary has experienced £149k slippage due to slighter slower progress than originally expected.
- St Neots – Eastern expansion has experienced £35k slippage as a proportion of costs will not due until 2019/20 financial year.
- Littleport 3<sup>rd</sup> Primary has experienced £150k slippage as the scheme is now not required until September 2021.

The slippage above has been offset by accelerated expenditure incurred on Morley Memorial Primary, where progress is ahead of originally plan.

### **Basic Need - Secondary £2,557k slippage**

The following Basic Need Secondary schemes have experienced slippage in 2018-19 as follows;

- Northstowe Secondary & Special has experienced £700k slippage in 2018-19 due to a requirement for piling foundations on the site, which will lead to an increase in scheme cost and also extend the build time
- Alconbury Weald Secondary & Special has to date forecasting £200k slippage as currently there is no agreed site for the construction. Scheme expected to be delivered for September 2022.
- Cambourne Village College is not starting on site until February 2019 for a September 2019 completion the impact being £1,932k slippage.

### **Specialist Provision £6,870k increase in scheme cost**

Highfields Special School has experienced £250k additional cost in 2018/19. New scheme to extend accommodation for the current capacity and create teaching space for extended age range to 25 total cost £6,870k

### **Devolved Formula Capital**

The revised budget for Devolved Formula capital has reduced by £123k due to government confirming the funding for 2018-19 allocations.

### **Children's Minor Works and Adaptions £75k increased scheme costs.**

Additional budget to undertake works to facilitate the Whittlesey Children's Centre move to Scaldgate Community Centre.

### **P&C Capital Variation**

The Capital Programme Board recommended that services include a variation budget to account for likely slippage in the capital programme, as it is sometimes difficult to allocate this to individual schemes in advance. As forecast underspends start to be reported, these are offset with a forecast outturn for the variation budget, leading to a balanced outturn overall up until the point where slippage exceeds this budget. The allocation for P&C's negative budget adjustments has been calculated as follows, shown against the slippage forecast to date:



2018/19					
Service	Capital Programme Variations Budget £000	Forecast Outturn Variance (July 18) £000	Capital Programme Variations Budget Used £000	Capital Programme Variations Budget Used %	Revised Outturn Variance (July 18) £000
P&C	-10,469	3,380	3,380	32.3	-7,089
<b>Total Spending</b>	-10,469	3,380	3,380	32.3	-7,089

## 6.2 Capital Funding

2018/19				
Original 2018/19 Funding Allocation as per BP £'000	Source of Funding	Revised Funding for 2018/19 £'000	Forecast Funding Outturn (July 18) £'000	Forecast Funding Variance - Outturn (July18) £'000
24,919	Basic Need	24,919	24,919	0
4,043	Capital maintenance	4,202	4,202	0
1,005	Devolved Formula Capital	1,599	1,599	0
4,115	Adult specific Grants	4,171	4,171	0
5,944	S106 contributions	6,324	6,324	0
833	Other Specific Grants	833	833	0
1,982	Other Capital Contributions	1,982	1,982	0
47,733	Prudential Borrowing	36,881	36,881	0
-2,754	Prudential Borrowing (Repayable)	-2,754	-2,754	0
<b>87,820</b>	<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>78,157</b>	<b>78,157</b>	<b>0</b>

## APPENDIX 7 – Performance at end of June 2018

Outcome		Adults and children are kept safe								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
% of adult safeguarding enquiries where outcomes were at least partially achieved	Adults & Safeguarding	73.0%	n/a	95.0%	Mar-18	↑	No change	n/a	n/a	Performance is improving
% of people who use services who say that they have made them feel safer	Adults & Safeguarding	83.2%	n/a	84.8%	2016/17	↑	No target	n/a	n/a	Performance is improving
Rate of referrals per 10,000 of population under 18	Children & Safeguarding	38.7	n/a	35.7	Jun	↑	No target	455.8	548.2	The referral rate is favourable in comparison to statistical neighbours and the England average
% children whose referral to social care occurred within 12 months of a previous referral	Children & Safeguarding	14.2%	20.0%	17.9%	Jun	↓	On Target	22.3%	21.9%	Performance in re-referrals to children's social care is below the ceiling target and is significantly below average in comparison with statistical neighbours and the England average.

Outcome		Adults and children are kept safe								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Number of children with a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 population under 18	Children & Safeguarding	34.4	30.0	35.8	Jun	↓	Off Target	36.93	43.3	<p>During June we saw the numbers of children with a Child Protection plan increase from 462 to 481.</p> <p>The introduction of an Escalation Policy for all children subject to a Child Protection Plan was introduced in June 2017. Child Protection Conference Chairs raise alerts to ensure there is clear planning for children subject to a Child Protection Plan. This has seen a decrease in the numbers of children subject to a Child Protection Plan.</p>
Proportion of children subject to a Child Protection Plan for the second or subsequent time (within 2 years)	Children & Safeguarding	4.3%	n/a	9.5%	Jun	↓	No target	22.5%	18.7%	<p>In June there were 6 children subject to a child protection plan for the second or subsequent time.</p> <p>The rate is favourable in comparison to statistical neighbours and the England average</p>

Outcome		Adults and children are kept safe								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
The number of looked after children per 10,000 population under 18	Children & Safeguarding	53.0	40	52.2	Jun	↑	Off Target	44.9	62	<p>In June the number of Looked After Children fell to 701 from 712. This figure includes 57 UASC, 8% of the current LAC population. There are workstreams in the LAC Strategy which aim to reduce the rate of growth in the LAC population, or reduce the cost of new placements. Some of these workstreams should impact on current commitment.</p> <p>Actions being taken include: A weekly Threshold to Resources Panel (TARP), chaired by the Assistant Director for Children's Services to review children on the edge of care, specifically looking to prevent escalation by providing timely and effective interventions. Decisions and Children's Plans are monitored via a tracker which also takes into account the children's care plan- discussed in the Permanency Monitoring Group.</p> <p>A monthly Permanency Monitoring Group (PMG) considers all children who are looked after, paying attention to their care plan, ensuring reunification is considered and if this is not possible a timely plan is made for permanence via Special Guardianship Order, Adoption or Long Term Fostering.</p> <p>TARP links with the monthly High Cost Placements meeting, which as of January 2018 started to be chaired by the Assistant Director for Children's Services. The panel ensures that required placements meet the child or young person's needs and are cost effective and joint funded with partners where appropriate.</p> <p>At present the savings within the 2016/17 Business Plan are on track to be delivered and these are being monitored through the monthly LAC Commissioning Board. The LAC strategy and LAC action plan are being implemented as agreed by CYP Committee.</p>

Outcome	Adults and children are kept safe									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Number of young first time entrants into the criminal justice system, per 10,000 of population compared to statistical neighbours	Community & Safety	3.23	n/a	0.00	Q4	↑	No target			Awaiting comparator data

Outcome	Older people live well independently									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Number of contacts for community equipment in period	Adults & Safeguarding		n/a				No target	n/a	n/a	New measure, currently in development
Number of contacts for Assistive Technology in period	Adults & Safeguarding		n/a				No target	n/a	n/a	New measure, currently in development
Proportion of people finishing a reablement episode as independent (year to date)	Adults & Safeguarding	55.9%	57%	56.2%	Jun	↑	Within 10%	n/a	n/a	The throughput volumes are close to the expected target and this measure is expected to improve across the rest of the year

Outcome		Older people live well independently								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Average monthly number of bed day delays (social care attributable) per 100,000 18+ population	Adults & Safeguarding	150	114	150	May	➔	Off Target	n/a	n/a	<p>In March 2018, there were 701 ASC-attributable bed-day delays recorded in Cambridgeshire. For the same period the previous year there were 625 delays – an increase of 12%. The overall volume of ASC attributable bed-day delays was 9,317 in the 2017/18 financial year. In 2016/17 there were 9,259, representing an overall increase of 0.6%. The Council is continuing to invest considerable amounts of staff and management time into improving processes, identifying clear performance targets and clarifying roles &amp; responsibilities. We continue to work in collaboration with health colleagues to ensure correct and timely discharges from hospital.</p> <p>Delays in arranging residential, nursing and domiciliary care for patients being discharged from Addenbrooke's remain the key drivers of ASC bed-day delays.</p>
Number of Community Action Plans Completed in period	Adults & Safeguarding	144	n/a	157	Jun	⬆	No target	n/a	n/a	Performance increased against the previous period.
Number of assessments for long-term care completed in period	Adults & Safeguarding	162	n/a	173	Jun	⬆	No target	n/a	n/a	Performance increased against the previous period.

Outcome		Older people live well independently								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
BCF 2A PART 2 - Admissions to residential and nursing care homes (aged 65+), per 100,000 population	Adults & Safeguarding	48.9	564.0	81.0	Jun	↓	On Target	n/a	n/a	<p>The implementation of the Transforming Lives model, combined with a general lack of available residential and nursing beds in the area has continued to keep admissions below national and statistical neighbour averages.</p> <p>N.B. This is a cumulative figure, so will always go up. An upward direction of travel arrow means that if the indicator continues to increase at the same rate, the ceiling target will not be breached.</p>

Outcome		People live in a safe environment								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Victim-based crime per 1,000 of population compared to statistical neighbours (hate crime)	Community & Safety	57.27	n/a	59.44	Q4	↓	No target	55.81	69.23	New measure, in development

Outcome		People with disabilities live well independently								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Proportion of adults with a primary support reason of learning disability support in paid employment (year to date)	Adults & Safeguarding	3.5%	6.0%	3.6%	Mar	↑	Off Target	n/a	n/a	Performance remains low. As well as a requirement for employment status to be recorded, unless a service user has been assessed or reviewed in the year, the information cannot be considered current. Therefore this indicator is also dependent on the review/assessment performance of LD teams – and there are currently 62 service users identified as being in employment yet to have a recorded review in the current year. (N.B: This indicator is subject to a cumulative effect as clients are reviewed within the period.)
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services in paid employment	Adults & Safeguarding	13.3%	12.5%	13.1%	Jun	↓	On Target	n/a	n/a	Performance at this measure is above target. Reductions in the number of people in contact with services are making this indicator more variable while the numbers in employment are changing more gradually.
Proportion of adults with a primary support reason of learning disability support who live in their own home or with their family	Adults & Safeguarding	76.2%	72.0%	71.2%	Mar	↓	Within 10%	n/a	n/a	Performance is slightly below target



Outcome	People with disabilities live well independently									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Proportion of adults in contact with secondary mental health services living independently, with or without support	Adults & Safeguarding	82.1%	75.0%	81.8%	Jun	↓	On Target	n/a	n/a	Performance has improved marginally against the previous period.
Proportion of adults receiving Direct Payments	Adults & Safeguarding	33.6%	0.0%	33.4%	Jun	↓	On Target	n/a	n/a	Performance is slightly below target
Proportion of carers receiving Direct Payments	Adults & Safeguarding	87.6%	n/a	88.0%	Jun	↑	No target	n/a	n/a	Direct payments are the default option for carers support services, as is reflected in the high performance of this measure.

Outcome	Places that work with children help them to reach their full potential									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
% EHC Plans finalised (including exceptions) within timescale (20 weeks)	Children & Safeguarding	58.1%	70.0%	66.4%	Jun	↑	Within 10%			Performance remains high despite a fall in comparison to the previous period

Outcome	Places that work with children help them to reach their full potential									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Number of young people who are NEET, per 10,000 of population compared to statistical neighbours	Children & Safeguarding					↓	No target	213.8	271.1	Data currently unavailable
Proportion of young people with SEND who are NEET, per 10,000 of population compared to statistical neighbours	Children & Safeguarding	6.9%	n/a	7.6%	Q4	↓	No target			Performance fell in comparison to the previous reporting period.
KS2 Reading, writing and maths combined to the expected standard (All children)	Education	58.7%	65.0%	60.2%	2017/18	↑	Within 10%	61.3% (2016/17)	64.4% (2017/18)	2017/18 Performance increased but remains below that of the national average. Please note the 2017/18 figures have been calculated from interim data which means it is subject to changes in future provisional and revised releases. In addition it means the 2017/18 statistical neighbour average is not yet available so the 2016/17 figure has been left in as a comparison and will be updated as soon as new data becomes available.

Outcome	Places that work with children help them to reach their full potential									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
KS4 Attainment 8 (All children)	Education	51.5	50.1	47.7	2016/17	↓	Off target	47.5	46.3	Performance fell in comparison to the previous reporting period but is above the average for our statistical neighbours and the England average. GCSE results for the 2017/18 year will be released 23/08/18.
% of Persistent absence (All children)	Education	9.2%	8.5%	8.9%	2016/17	↑	Within 10%	10.0%	10.8%	2016/17 Persistent absence has reduced from 9.2% to 8.9% and is below both the statistical neighbour and national averages.
% Fixed term exclusions (All children)	Education	3.5%	3.7%	3.7%	Feb	↓	On target	-	-	Performance fell slightly in comparison to the previous reporting period.
% receiving place at first choice school (Primary)	Education	91.3%	93.0%	93.2%	Sept-17	↑	On target	n/a	n/a	Performance increased slightly in comparison to the previous reporting period.
% receiving place at first choice school (Secondary)	Education	92.9%	91.0%	92.5%	Sept-17	↓	On target	n/a	n/a	Performance fell slightly in comparison to the previous reporting period.
% of disadvantaged households taking up funded 2 year old childcare places	Education	70.6%	75.0%	66.7%	Summer term 2018	↓	Off target	n/a	n/a	Performance decreased by just under 4 percentage points in comparison to the previous figure for the spring 2018 term.

Outcome		Places that work with children help them to reach their full potential								
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Ofsted - Pupils attending schools that are judged as Good or Outstanding (Primary Schools)	Education	83.5%	90%	81.1%	Jun-17	↓	Within 10%	88.1%	87.9%	<p>Performance decreased by 2 percentage points in comparison to the previous reporting period. This has largely been caused by a change to the way Ofsted calculate published inspection information.</p> <p>Ofsted recently concluded a consultation on changes to their Official Statistics and Management Information. The key change is that, from June 2018, Ofsted include judgements from the predecessor schools for schools that have not yet been inspected in their current form.</p> <p>In Cambridgeshire this has affected 13 Primary schools with old judgements now included. Of these 3 were graded good, 3 requiring improvement and 7 inadequate at the previous inspection of their predecessor school. The previous inspection dates, 1 was in 2014, 6 in 2015, 3 in 2016 and 3 in 2017.</p> <p>In addition, since last month there have been 2 primary school inspection reports published with 1 school retaining a good grading and the other changing from good to requiring improvement.</p>

Outcome	Places that work with children help them to reach their full potential									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Ofsted - Pupils attending schools that are judged as Good or Outstanding (Secondary Schools)	Education	92.3%	90%	86.1%	Jun-17	↓	Within 10%	85.2%	81.4%	<p>Performance decreased by 6.2 percentage points in comparison to the previous reporting period. This has largely been caused by a change to the way Ofsted calculate published inspection information.</p> <p>Ofsted recently concluded a consultation on changes to their Official Statistics and Management Information. The key change is that, from June 2018, Ofsted include judgements from the predecessor schools for schools that have not yet been inspected in their current form.</p> <p>In Cambridgeshire this has affected 2 secondary schools with old judgements now included (1 requires improvement and 1 was inadequate at the previous inspection of their predecessor school). Of the previous inspection dates, 1 was in 2014 and 1 in 2015.</p>

Outcome	Places that work with children help them to reach their full potential									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Ofsted - Pupils attending schools that are judged as Good or Outstanding (Special Schools)	Education	93.1%	100%	89.6%	Jun-17	↓	Off target	94.7%	93.9%	<p>Performance decreased by 3.5 percentage points in comparison to the previous reporting period.</p> <p>Ofsted recently concluded a consultation on changes to their Official Statistics and Management Information. The key change is that, from June 2018, Ofsted include judgements from the predecessor schools for schools that have not yet been inspected in their current form.</p> <p>In Cambridgeshire this has affected 1 special school with the old judgement, from their predecessor school, of requiring improvement now included. The previous inspection occurred in 2016.</p>
Ofsted - Pupils attending schools that are judged as Good or Outstanding (Nursery Schools)	Education	100%	100%	100%	Jun-17	→	On target	100%	98.1%	Performance remains high and is above the England average.

Outcome	The Cambridgeshire economy prospers to the benefit of all residents									
Measure	Responsible Directorate(s)	Previous period	Target	Actual	Date of latest data	Direction of travel (up is good, down is bad)	RAG Status	Stat Neighbours	England	Comments
Proportion of new apprentices per 1,000 of population, compared to national figures	Community & Safety		n/a				No target			New measure in development
Engagement with learners from deprived wards as a proportion of the total learners engaged	Community & Safety		n/a				No target			New measure in development





**UPDATE ON EDUCATION STRATEGY AND PLAN**

**To:** Children & Young People's Committee

**Meeting Date:** 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018

**From:** Wendi Ogle-Welbourn Executive Director: People & Communities

**Electoral division(s):** All

**Forward Plan ref:** n/a **Key decision:** No

**Purpose:** The report provides members of the committee with an update on the development of an Education strategy to improve education outcomes in Cambridgeshire.

**Recommendation:** The Committee is recommended to:

- a) review the progress in ensuring Cambridgeshire has a high quality Education service which promotes and supports good outcomes for all children and young people;
- b) note and comment on recommendations from the Early Years Social Mobility Peer Review and plans to develop an Early Years Strategy which will support the wider redesign and integration of relevant children, young people and families services;
- c) request regular reports on the work of the Programme Board and the emerging strategy.

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Following the appointment of a new Executive Director for People and Communities for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough in 2017, it was agreed that for each of the key service areas, a joint Service Director would be appointed. The new Service Director for Education started in role in February 2018 and was given the remit to develop a strategy to drive improvement in education services and educational outcomes across both Local Authorities.
- 1.2 The changes in Department for Education policy since 2010 have meant that the role of the Local Authority in education has evolved and Local Authorities are having to adapt to reduce funding and direct oversight whilst still fulfilling all their statutory duties. This is despite the move of some schools to Academy status.
- 1.3 This report outlines the progress that has been achieved in developing this strategy and the analysis that has been undertaken to understand and review the services we provide. The developments to date have taken place by engaging education leaders from all education sectors. A full plan is being developed and this will be available in the autumn once further consultation takes place with Education leaders. It will also reflect the 2018 academic outcomes and the challenges these present. The strategy and action plan will evolve over the academic year and it is proposed that updates are brought to this committee to allow scrutiny of progress.
- 1.4 This report covers the following areas –
  - School survey of the Local Authority (LA) education services
  - Shared and Integrated Education Services Programme
  - Early Years Peer Review
  - Emerging strategy

## **2. MAIN ISSUES**

### School Survey of the LA Education Services

- 2.1 In order to understand performance of education services in Cambridgeshire, the Service Director undertook a survey of schools based on the former Audit Commission survey of the Local Authority which ran until 2008. The school survey was a collaborative tool that was designed to act as a source of evidence about schools' perceptions of the support they receive from their council and the statutory services provided locally for children and young people. The questions from the last survey in 2008 were updated to reflect legislative changes and to include a number of specific questions relevant to the local area.
- 2.2 The rationale for undertaking a survey was -
  - There has been a significant change in relationship between the LA and schools in recent years including Academisation. There is a need to ensure schools and academy trusts understand our statutory role.
  - We need an appropriate methodology to directly assess our performance rather than through the proxy of assessment outcomes.
  - Local Authorities nationally have been through some tricky national reform

including funding, Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) and accountability changes. It's a good opportunity to take the temperature of perception from schools, and think how we might address them.

- The survey results will give a baseline for considering the strategic direction for the council. It can also be rerun to see how perceptions change over a period.
- Opportunity to share with Councillors the challenges / successes the Education department has had.

- 2.3 The survey was undertaken in May 2018 and focused on schools only. The survey asked more than 60 questions, gathering both quantitative and qualitative feedback about the services delivered by Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) and Peterborough City Council (PCC). It is intended to re-run this review annually. A similar survey has taken place with Early Years providers and this is currently being analysed.
- 2.4 The survey had 200 complete responses from CCC education providers. Respondents were predominantly Headteacher/Principals (around 75%), however responses were also received from Executive Principals, CEOs, Governors/Board Members, School Business Managers and others. These included a range of Nursery, Primary, Infant, Junior, Secondary, Special, All Through, Pupil Referral and Independent schools, and Sixth Form Colleges, as well as responses intending to represent wider Academy Trust and School Federations.
- 2.5 Overall services provided by the Local Authority were judged to be adequate. The key areas of strength emerging from the feedback (using the questions asked in the survey) were identified as -
- The effectiveness of LA support for Education Safeguarding
  - The effectiveness of LA support for combating racism and the wider 'Prevent' agenda
  - Your LA's knowledge and understanding of your school
  - The effectiveness of LA support for looked-after children; that is, the Virtual School
  - The LA's support for early years education
  - The effectiveness of LA support for health and safety in your school
  - The quality of the LA's support for the development of the Schools Forum
  - The quality of financial support and advice provided by the LA
  - The quality of payroll services provided by the LA
  - The quality of HR services provided by the LA
- 2.6 This feedback shows there are strong building blocks for supporting the key statutory function of the local authority. It is also pleasing to see the focus and emphasis on vulnerable groups in recent years has been recognised by schools in terms of the quality of the services we provide. This feedback gives an excellent basis for driving a programme of change.
- 2.7 The weaker areas of services were identified as being –
- The effectiveness of your LA's arrangements for disseminating best practice
  - The LA's role in brokering and developing Teaching Schools to enhance the school led system

- The LA's effectiveness in encouraging schools to work together and to become self-sustaining
- The effectiveness of LA support to schools in bidding for external grants
- The efficiency with which statutory assessments of pupils with SEN are made
- Your LA's management of the procedures for re-admission of excluded pupils
- The transparency of your LA's asset management planning process and allocation of resources
- The quality of LA support for Headteacher well being
- The extent to which schools influence LA policies / plans / procedures
- Your LA's support to make you an effective purchaser of traded services, whether from the LA or from external providers

2.8 These areas for concern will be fully considered as part of the wider review of education services. Analysing these results and the significant level of qualitative feedback that was given, the specific themes that emerge from the report as follows -

1. **Communication:** schools encouraged as much communication as possible, in an ongoing manner. Responses identified that CCC communicate most with schools who require more support, however there were gaps in communication with better performing schools. The newsletter was praised throughout as a positive step that will assist CCC's strategic leadership; more communication, including celebrating successes, is also desired. They also identified the need for more effective cataloguing of information about services, for example contacts.
2. **Reactive and not proactive:** CCC officers were often considered prompt and supportive when requested, but not proactive enough in offering support and leadership. This will be considered as part of our review of the schools causing concern process and better understanding the needs of our schools.
3. **CCC should be more creative, innovative and help the spread of effective ideas.** Responses regularly cited the need for CCC to be more creative and produce guidance that is leading, with many noting they got better information from other sources.
4. **Place based approach.** One size does not fit all: Responses regularly considered that CCC priorities don't always reflect schools at the individual level, causing friction. It was felt an appreciation of divergence in different areas of Cambridgeshire would help CCC build a more coherent picture.
5. **Review the relationship with Academies:** it was felt that CCC lacked leadership of the academisation agenda, and now is an opportunity to redefine the relationships between academies and the LA with a common purpose at the core. Questions were raised as to why joint working may have been more effective pre-academisation.
6. **Lead the system, whilst supporting school-to-school relationships:** many respondents felt that CCC could exert very effective strategic leadership and should brand itself in such a way. A variety of suggestions addressed the need for CCC to act more as a facilitator for effective and positive school-to-school support, particularly in continuous professional development.
7. **Lack of clarity as to the LA's strategy:** respondents and the experiences they discussed showed a lack of clarity as to CCC's strategy for intervention and support – how, why, when etc. is not obvious or transparent.
8. **Quality of service depends too much on individuals:** respondents

overwhelmingly identified that the quality of service they receive depends too much on specific individuals that they are dealing with. Turning pockets of excellence into excellence across the board is a key challenge. Respondents also wanted to see greater visibility of CCC officers, including in school.

9. **Offer around Headteacher well-being:** Many respondents were highly critical of the offer around Headteacher well-being. CCC is a partner in delivering this support and further consideration of this is needed, especially working in conjunction with governors, who were often seen as a good source of support for well-being.
10. **Issues around support for excluded children highlighted regularly.** The work reviewing the Behaviour And Attendance Improvement Partnership (BAIP) was welcomed but further work is needed especially around primary age children.
11. **Clarity on responsibilities of schools vs LA:** respondents expressed a lack of clarity on responsibilities (including statutory responsibilities) of schools and CCC respectively.
12. **Transparency of place planning and admissions:** the systems for admissions and planning were criticised as slow, unresponsive and reactive. Concerns seemed to show worries that the system is not evidence-led enough and place planning etc. does not reflect reality on the ground in localities. Greater transparency over plans, especially growing schools, is critical.
13. **EHCP (Education Health and Care Plans) Process:** Respondents outlined concerns about the EHCP process. This included a lack of clear guidance and communication with schools on the CCC perspective. Respondents regularly felt they had to put in too much effort/resource to get provision for pupils, even where compared to other authorities. More transparency would also help.

- 2.9 Despite these challenges, schools were positive about the role of the Local Authority and were keen that we play a key role in leading and shaping the education landscape. A full response to all the issues raised is currently being prepared and will be shared with school leaders in the autumn term. The emerging strategy objectives identified later in this report reflect much of this feedback.

### **Shared and Integrated Education Services Programme**

- 2.10 It was agreed in early 2018 by members of both councils that a programme would be undertaken to explore opportunities for improving services and ensuring financial sustainability through greater sharing and integration of services (in various forms). The purpose of the project intended that any review of services should -
- Be outcomes focused, not organisation focused.
  - Reduce costs/increase income.
  - Meet future needs and manage demand.
  - Put people at the heart of a system that makes sense to them.
  - Lead change and innovation.
  - Use evidence and best practice to ensure what we deliver has the best chance of success.
- 2.11 As part of workstream 2 of this programme (People & Communities), it has been agreed to undertake a Shared & Integrated Education Services Programme between Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council.

- 2.12 The programme will look more closely at the opportunities for better outcomes from shared/integrated service delivery across the two Councils, with all areas of delivery considered. Any redesign has improving educational standards explicitly at its core and any change in service design should consider –
- Quality – any change should improve the quality of the services we provide.
  - Capacity – the new service should have sufficient capacity to support improved outcomes through reducing duplication or standardising processes.
  - Innovation – services should be evidence based and reflect best practice. Any design should allow for appropriate changes to become innovative.
  - Value for money – services should be cost effective but also add value in the services they deliver. This includes meeting any statutory obligation or legislation.
- 2.13 The programme has been split into four workstreams to enable complimentary services to be considered alongside each other. These workstreams are -
- School & Settings Improvement  
– including schools intervention and advice, early years, education safeguarding, recruitment and retention, governor services.
  - Vulnerable Pupils/SEND  
– including specialist services, statutory assessment team, SEND provision, Post 16 provision, virtual school, behaviour support, vulnerable children's outcomes, SEND commissioning.
  - 0-25 Place Planning  
– including admissions and appeals, capital projects, school place planning, attendance and our strategic responsibilities for transport.
  - Service Infrastructure  
– including traded services, communication, data systems, effective use of schools data, senior management structures and administration support.
- 2.14 At this stage, there are 35 services packages which have been identified and will be reviewed over the next academic year. It is intended to deliver the service reviews by September 2019. Any project strand will also have due regard to other projects currently underway including statutory or legislation changes or other council projects such as outcomes focused reviews (OFR).
- 2.15 An informal programme board has been established to be comprised of the Service Director; lead elected members; representatives of Human Resources (HR) and Finance. The key responsibilities of the group are to provide strategic direction, monitor delivery of objectives through workstreams, challenge to ensure the best possible outcomes and act as sign off at key stages. This process will be shared as part of the Educational Achievement Board.
- 2.16 It is important to recognise some key features of the programme. It is not a process that assumes a single service is better but more an opportunity to review what we do, the impact it has, how we can work together and engage in positive service redesign and redevelopment working effectively with Peterborough. Where appropriate, external reviews may be undertaken to ensure we fully consider opportunities for service development. As the programme progresses, further updates will be provided to the

committee.

## **Early Years Peer Review**

- 2.17 On the 12th December 2017, the Department for Education (DfE) launched 'Unlocking Talent, Fulfilling Potential: A plan for improving social mobility through education'. Over the course of five ambitions the DfE social mobility action plan sets an overarching vision of no community left behind. Ambition One is to close the word gap in the early years. Strong foundations in early years enable children to start school in a position to progress. Gaps in development are most effectively tackled at the earliest opportunity, focussing on key early language and literacy skills, so that all children can begin school ready to thrive.
- 2.18 As part of the programme, the DfE is working with the Local Government Association (LGA) to develop the sector led improvement offer and in particular to stimulate local discussion about how councils and their partners can become more effective in delivering improved outcomes for children at this crucial stage in their development.
- 2.19 Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council jointly commissioned a peer review of their early year's services, as part of the LGA's efforts to develop the sector led offer. The peer review was undertaken by experienced officer peers in July, whose make-up reflected the requirements and focus of the review. The review team were asked to focus on three key lines of enquiry in relation to early year's social mobility: Leadership; Wider Child Family & Health Services; Partnerships.
- 2.20 The approach involved reviewing a range of documentation and data from across services in both local authorities, interviews with a range of staff and visits to observe practice in child care settings. Inevitably it was not possible to cover all potential material in the time available, and one omission was the political oversight and scrutiny carried out by the Cambridgeshire County Council Health Committee. A copy of the peer review report can be found in appendix 1.
- 2.21 The recommendations from the peer review are:
- Carry out a mapping exercise around needs, services and expertise across the different locations.
  - Develop a multi-agency early years / 0-5 strategy and clarify governance arrangements.
  - Develop an integrated 0-5 outcomes framework which specifically references speech, language and communication with aspirational targets to enable the identification of trends, deficiencies and areas of good practice.
  - Review the service specification and delivery model of the community health offer pre-birth to age 5, including the role of the Family Nurse Partnership.
  - Ensure that the Speech & Language Therapy offer is easily accessible for families, particularly for those who are disadvantaged and where services are not being accessed by parents.
  - Ensure all practitioners are engaging with the Early Help offer at the earliest opportunity and that the Integrated Review is embedded consistently to promote positive outcomes, and appropriate timely early intervention.
  - Afford high priority to the Social Mobility Offer Area in Fenland and East

Cambridgeshire to drive innovation in the wider early year's system.

- 2.22 The Wisbech Literacy Project, Early Help in Peterborough and the START Programme in Peterborough were highlighted as very positive with words used such as “dynamic” and “transformational”.
- 2.23 The Review identified that there is strong committed leadership across both Peterborough and Cambridgeshire, recognising that the shared Executive Management Team arrangement provides a platform to share ideas, good practice and achieve better outcomes for children. It also identified that political leaders across both local authorities are committed to ensuring that children have the best start in life.
- 2.24 In response to the recommendations of the peer review the Joint Child Health Commissioning Board met with providers of health visiting, school nursing, children's centres, early year's education and early help.
- 2.25 It was agreed that following the peer review, and given the desire to deliver more integrated services that need to be provided for less money, we needed to consider a more transformational approach.
- 2.26 It has been agreed that:
- Current service delivery to achieve public health, community health, social care and early education outcomes should be considered together and not separately.
  - Development of appropriate governance of a transformational programme to deliver outcomes.
  - Development of an early years strategy.
  - Research into 'what works' to deliver the outcomes we want.
  - Development of a design group and stakeholder events.
- 2.27 The integration of early years into wider school improvement strategy is a key interdependency so the development of the wider education strategy will reflect this work to ensure a more joined up approach in the early years.

### **Emerging Education Strategy**

- 2.28 As the report outlines, significant work has been undertaken to develop the basis to ensure an effective education strategy is developed. In order to push on the standards agenda, an action plan will be developed. Using feedback from the survey and other feedback from the sector, an emerging vision for education in Cambridgeshire has been developed -
- We need to set the highest expectation for both the education leaders but also for local authority services. National averages are not what we need to aim for – we need to be better than our peers.
  - Every child has access to a great school place in their communities – they are all our children.
  - We must be able to look outside of the area and support best practice coming to the area.
  - The education system in Cambridgeshire needs to be built upon true



partnerships, working together for improvement. This means we know our strengths and weaknesses and everyone agrees on how we move forward together.

- Every vulnerable and disadvantaged pupil receiving the support their need.
- Cambridgeshire needs an education vision that will attract education professionals to C&P ensuring a sustainable supply of good quality teachers, leaders and multi-academy trusts.
- We should be proud of what we do and the success we have together.

2.29 The development of the action plan will take place in the early autumn term but it will include the following -

- Developing greater collaboration for schools across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough – climate of self-improvement. Every school in C&P linked to a teaching school and local challenge and support arrangements including strong Multi Academy Trusts (MATs). Strong networks for settings.
- Refocusing challenge and support arrangements – using existing schools / MATs to get more capacity and reduce reliance on the LA including specialist skills.
- Strengthening trust and partnership in the system. Ensure the LA is visible, honest and owning our decision making.
- Starting to be brave. We have to do something different and innovative.
- Ensuring all the middle tier in education are working on a common purpose including Ofsted, MAT CEOs, Dioceses and the Department for Education.
- Securing rapid improvement in communication – both to schools and communities.
- Developing effective strategies as a system for the key challenges that Cambridgeshire face. This includes teacher recruitment and retention, EAL, disadvantage, maths, boys secondary performance, writing, primary science, SEND, low level behaviour, mental health, school readiness, permanent exclusions etc.
- Delivering strategic plans on sustaining and improving our school system including small schools, faith education, post 16, how structures might improve education.

2.30 Appendix 2 captures the current key workstreams that are being undertaken in the Education directorate. It also outlines some of the key successes from the previous academic year. It is important to recognise the excellent work that has been ongoing over a number of years and this programme is designed to create further momentum to ensure children and young people in Cambridgeshire have a truly excellent education experience.

### **3. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

#### **3.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

3.1.1 Providing high quality education should enhance the skills of the local workforce and provide essential childcare services for working parents or those seeking to return to work. Schools and early years and childcare services are providers of local employment.

#### **3.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

3.2.1 Not applicable.

### **3.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

3.3.1 Not applicable.

## **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

### **4.1 Resource Implications**

The development of a new educational strategy will have to met within available resources. As the strategy develops, the full financial implications of any proposals will be fully considered in conjunction with HR and finance colleagues.

### **4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

Not applicable.

### **4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

Any changes to services will fully consider statutory and legal issues. Risks will be fully considered as part of the shared services approach.

### **4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications**

Not applicable.

### **4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications**

The development of the strategy will be developed with key stakeholders in education.

### **4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

Where there are place based decisions on the education strategy, these will be fully shared with local members.

### **4.7 Public Health Implications**

Not applicable.

<b>Implications</b>	<b>Officer Clearance</b>
<b>Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	Yes Name of Financial Officer: Martin Wade
<b>Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	No Name of Financial Officer: Paul White The report contains no procurement issues.
<b>Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?</b>	Yes Name of Legal Officer: Shahin Ismail
<b>Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis
<b>Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Matthew Hall
<b>Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Jonathan Lewis
<b>Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Tess Campbell

### **SOURCE DOCUMENTS GUIDANCE**

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
None	None





# Peterborough & Cambridgeshire Early Years Social Mobility Pilot Peer Review

24-27 July 2018

## **Feedback Report**

## **1 Executive Summary**

There is strong, committed leadership across both Peterborough and Cambridgeshire. The shared Executive Management Team arrangement provides a platform to share ideas, good practice and achieve better outcomes for children from the respective early years/early help services. There are challenges, including recruitment and retention of professional staff and budget reductions but this also provides opportunities to deliver services in different ways.

The lack of a multi-agency early years strategy means that not all partners understand how early years, early help and early support join together with the aim of ensuring that services are provided to families in a way that is right for them. There are examples of good practice in settings that can be shared with other providers.

Political leaders across both local authorities are committed to ensuring that children have the best start in life. However, there is a lack of challenge, or scrutiny at a political level around the early years agenda. There is an opportunity to ensure that the proposed multi-agency strategy is scrutinised across a range of governance arenas.

Data has been used to inform innovative projects but there is potential to use data in a more meaningful way. The Wisbech Literacy project was a good example of data being used to show the impact of withdrawing the project on literacy levels. The project has been reintroduced and rolled out to three other areas.

The START programme in Peterborough is transformational and could be used as a model for future projects in terms of governance, planning and community engagement.

There is a lack of clarity around strategic leadership in health which creates issues for accountability and responsibility. Community health provision for 0-19 services is delivered by two providers, with two different approaches and midwifery services provided by three others. There is an opportunity to look at the delivery models, identifying the best practice from each and ensuring that the right resources are targeted to the right areas to achieve Better Births and Best Start outcomes.

Where services work together there is a positive impact on children and their families. There are some good examples where Early Years Area Special Educational Needs Co-ordinators (SENCOs) and Portage Home Visitors have made a real difference to people's lives.

The recent review of the Speech and Language Therapy service has resulted in the introduction of a credible new approach, based on the Balanced System model. However, practitioners in a variety of other services expressed concern about access to routine advice, and to service drop-ins. The 'drop-in' model does not seem to be consistent and access to some drop-in clinics is challenging due to lack of available slots and this has an impact on disadvantaged families.

The Integrated Review at age 2 to 2½ years is not consistently being applied across the two local authority areas. This is partly due to health visitor capacity.

Training for staff involved in Early Years across both local authorities is seen as good but different charging mechanisms may be a barrier to access. Childminders would benefit from access to the full range of courses.

Early Help Assessments and requests for Education, Health and Care Plans (EHCPs) are being used as a referral mechanism for services by some practitioners. This may be due to the lack of understanding around thresholds or the role of settings in early intervention. The number of EHCPs completed before Reception is low across both local authorities and parents felt that early identification in the early years settings was a contributory factor.

Partners want to get things done and there are good working relationships around school clusters. A willingness to work together and share learning has created a positive culture with the aim of improving outcomes.

Early Help in Peterborough is dynamic and it is embedded across all services. Strategies are in place for 2020 when the Troubled Families funding ends to ensure the services are sustainable.

There are opportunities to work with the Library Service to improve language and literacy. The Fenland and East Cambridgeshire Social Mobility Opportunity Area should also be a driver for innovation.

Overall there is a commitment to prioritise early years, including speech, language and communication needs across the whole system and good multi-agency work at practitioner and setting level. There is an opportunity to bring all the strands together in a multi-agency strategy for early years/0-5s to ensure that the children in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire have the best start in life and are 'school ready'.

## **2 Summary of the peer review approach**

The fundamental aim of the review is to help councils and their partners work together to improve outcomes for children.

It is important to remember that a review is not an inspection; it provides a critical friend approach to challenge the councils and their partners in assessing their strengths and identifying their own areas for improvement. The approach involved reviewing a range of documentation and data; interviewing a range of staff from early years settings, council and health commissioners, parent representatives and provider organisations. Visits to settings were carried out alongside a range of focus group sessions. It is important to recognise that the findings are based on this range of activity. Peterborough and Cambridgeshire together with their partners are encouraged to reflect on what the findings mean in relation to the area as a whole.

### **The peer team**

Peer reviews are delivered by experienced officer peers. The make-up of the peer team reflected your requirements and the focus of the peer review. Peers were selected on the basis of their relevant experience and expertise and their participation was agreed with you. The peers who delivered the peer review at Peterborough and Cambridgeshire were:

- **Lead peer** – Sarah Newman, Deputy Director, Children's Services, Portsmouth City Council
- **Operational Peer Early Years** – Stephanie Douglas, Head of Service, Early Years, Doncaster MBC

- **Operational Peer – Education** – Rebecca Sherwood, Executive Headteacher, Kintore Way Nursery School & Children's Centre, Bermondsey
- **Health Peer** – Sarah Baker, LGA Health Associate
- **Specialist Peer** – Ben Lewing, Senior Adviser, Early Intervention Foundation
- **Review Manager** – Jill Emery, LGA

### 3 Scope and Focus

On the 12th December, 2017, the Department for Education (DfE) launched *Unlocking Talent, Fulfilling Potential: A plan for improving social mobility through education*. Over the course of five ambitions the DfE social mobility action plan sets an overarching vision of no community left behind. Ambition One is to close the word gap in the early years. Strong foundations in early years enable children to start school in a position to progress. Gaps in development are most effectively tackled at the earliest opportunity, focussing on key early language and literacy skills, so that all children can begin school ready to thrive.

A key strand within the DfE social mobility action plan is a focus on sector led improvement across Early Years provision, driven through peer challenge and support. The DfE is working with the Local Government Association (LGA) to develop the sector led improvement offer and in particular to stimulate local discussion about how the councils and their partners can become more effective in delivering improved outcomes for children at this crucial stage in their development

Peterborough and Cambridgeshire councils, through their shared senior management teams, expressed an interest to be one of the pilots for this Early Years Social Mobility Peer Review. The specific purpose of these reviews is to look at speech, language and communication.

The peer review team were asked to focus on three key lines of enquiry:

#### Leadership

- Lead members and senior leaders understand the population, the challenges they face and the impact that the provision of a good early years offer, focused on language and communication development can have

#### Wider Child, Family & Health Services

- There is an effective model of support for all children including disadvantaged families to be school ready and which is widely communicated, understood and accessible
- There is a shared approach across all services to tackle the barriers that disadvantaged families face and there are strategies in place to address these

#### Partnerships

- There is a shared vision for early years delivery and a common understanding of the challenges, opportunities and what works including resources being targeted at those children and families with the greatest needs
- Partners (including the voluntary sector organisations) join up different initiatives and projects to ensure families and children experience services that are joined up and seamless



## 4 Main Findings

### 4.1 Leadership

There is a strong commitment to put children and families at the centre of an early years system that makes sense for them. We heard from a range of senior leaders and practitioners, all of who talked passionately about the work they do and what they are aiming to achieve. The aim is to be ambitious, innovative and creative through system leadership.

There are dynamic and creative practitioner teams who are keen to learn and work together to make a difference. We saw examples of good practice in the two early years settings that were visited by the team. The early years teams who support schools and early years providers, have begun to work collaboratively to provide a 'joined-up' offer for providers across both the sector and both local authorities. Similarly, the support brokered for children with complex needs at transition points by the Portage Home Visitors and the early years practitioners in both health and education was exceptional in Peterborough. The right families were accessing the children's centre and it was a hive of activity. There was evidence of good multi-agency work to support disadvantaged families. The learning environment was well thought out and promoted the use of natural open-ended resources, children were highly motivated and were observed independently accessing resources.

The 'place based' approach is assisting creative thinking across both authorities and we saw how this could be an opportunity to broaden thinking across traditional boundaries of geography and professional disciplines. A good example was the Wisbech literacy project that has now been rolled out to three other areas.

Elected members are working well together to ensure there is an effective early year's offer across the two authorities. Although this joint working is relatively new there was a consensus that 'politics are left at the door and it is about children'. There is a political willingness to explore new ways of working. Members are involved in the Education Shared Programme Board which works across the two local authorities to look at ways education services can be improved.

There is a shared understanding of the challenges including:

- the recruitment and retention of social workers, teachers and health visitors,
- inequalities in areas of deprivation and
- reducing budgets, creating opportunities to deliver differently.

The priority actions identified by local partners using the Early Intervention Foundation's Maturity Matrix are supported by this review.

There is a lack of a holistic early years strategy that reflects the key elements of Better Births, Healthy Child Programme and Early Years Foundation Stage. We heard that there are challenges within this, and comments made included:

- 'Early years – we fumble with it- we need to bring it together'
- 'The early years agenda needs a push'
- 'School readiness is a joint agenda – health, local authority and community, and it starts at the earliest point – pre-birth'
- 'Are we all clear what our strategies and priorities are and are we moving in the same direction'
- 'We need to avoid 'narrowing the gap' fatigue and going for a quick fix'

- 'We need to take risks – it's the only way to survive'

An early years strategy would clarify the graduated offer across universal, targeted (Universal Plus) and specialist (Universal Partnership Plus) provision but needs to be aligned with the emerging Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) strategy. It will also be an opportunity to create a shared language so everyone understands what early years means and outcomes for all aspects of early years are clear.

The multi-agency governance and scrutiny arrangements for the whole 0-5 agenda are unclear. There has been no political scrutiny around early years in either authority either by a Scrutiny Committee in Peterborough or at a committee level in Cambridgeshire. Health scrutiny appears to be absent in relation to early years. Scrutiny and challenge should form an integral part of the multi-agency early years strategy with links to the joint Safeguarding Children's Board and Health and Wellbeing Board.

There is some confusion across the workforce about the relationship between early years, early support and early help in Cambridgeshire – the model is clear but the implementation and delivery is less well understood.

The use of data to explore what is working and to secure funding for community initiatives is good. One example we heard about was the Wisbech literacy project set up to promote home learning for disadvantaged children. By analysing data it was identified that following the withdrawal of the initial scheme, literacy levels dropped in this group. The project has now been reintroduced following investment and includes a further three local areas. Data is also used to good effect in sufficiency planning.

We did find that there is a wealth of data across the system that could be used to better effect to identify vulnerable cohorts and influence shared decision making. This is an opportunity to identify gaps and what could be done differently. The team was really impressed with the START initiative in Peterborough which is considered transformational with good governance, strategy, planning and community engagement. Practitioners are referencing this initiative in their practice to engage families in driving school readiness and it was promoted in the Queensgate shopping centre. There is a question about how it is being promoted with the 'hard to reach' groups for example the traveller community.

There is a lack of clarity about the strategic lead for health and the interface between the Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Director of Public Health (DPH) and Community Health providers. The peer team found it difficult to identify who the strategic lead was and this was reinforced through our interviews with staff and partners.

The way that the two community health providers operate is different. For example in Cambridgeshire there is a focus on achieving the Best Start mandated checks which might impact on meeting other aspects of service delivery. Joint working with GP's is different in each area with greater alignment in Cambridgeshire and a geographical approach in Peterborough. There is a good opportunity to rethink the service specification, delivery model and outcome framework for community health provision as it is being brought together across the 2 local providers. This will help identify what is needed in the workforce and what will work best in achieving 'Working Together' arrangements. However, it will be important to ensure that health visitors across Peterborough and Cambridgeshire are fully involved in the redesign.

Currently Cambridgeshire health visitors do not feel they are involved in future planning.

## **4.2 Wider Child, Family & Health Services**

The team heard that when the system works together the impact for the child and family is a positive experience. One particular example was from a childminder in Peterborough. The cohesive support and advice she had received from a range of early years services had proved invaluable in enabling her to confidently provide care for a child with complex needs over an extended period of time.

Early Years Area SENCOs and Portage Home Visitors in Peterborough are valued across settings and this is supported by Family Voice in Peterborough who represents parents and carers of children with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities. Children with SEND are accessing nursery provision and generally able to attend the school of their choice.

The unborn baby panel is highlighted as a good multi-agency approach across both authorities. The panel brings together social workers, legal advisors, health visitors and children centre staff to discuss how unborn babies can have the best start in life with the necessary support.

This leads to the question of how 'early' early intervention is or should be in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, both in the terms of the life course and the development of problems. The pre natal and ante natal periods are critical to achieving this. Some speech, language and communication needs are influenced by what happens before children are born, and intervening at the age of 3 may seem more like late intervention. Other speech, language and communication needs can be met through support from universal or targeted services rather than waiting until an issue becomes a problem that needs a more specialist intervention. A consistent understanding should be part of the local approach to an early years strategy and provide clarity around when early intervention should start across services and settings.

Investment has been secured to relaunch the Wisbech Project to promote home learning environments and this will be offered in another three areas.

Every Child A Talker (ECAT) and ELKLAN training are seen as strengthening the skills of practitioners to support speech and language within the children's centres and settings across both local authority areas

There is a good quality training offer across both local authorities although the Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) sector does experience difficulties attending training due to the need to maintain staffing ratios. Childminders would also benefit from full access to the courses on offer. The different charging mechanisms across the two local authorities need to be reviewed to ensure access is equitable.

Although the voice of the parent is strong there was limited evidence of the voice of the child and this could be stronger to inform the early years offer. We heard that both authorities were getting the views of older children but there was no evidence of the voice of 0-5 year olds. The START leaflet examples had comments from children that did not seem appropriate for the pre-school age group.

There was evidence that some settings are using Early Help Assessments and Education and Health Care Plan requests as a referral mechanism for services rather than understanding their role in the early intervention system. This would appear to be an issue around the understanding of thresholds for services. This will need to be clarified to ensure that families have access to the right services at the right time. The revised threshold document for both authorities should begin to address this as long as it is communicated and understanding is checked, across all partners and settings.

The role of the Family Nurse Partnership is not well integrated in either the early years or early help offer with take up rates being particularly low with only 20% of those eligible receiving the service. Attrition rates are also high.

The recent changes to the Speech and Language Therapy Service have had mixed reviews. Although the concept of the Balanced System model is sound, the delivery mechanisms are causing difficulties for some parents, particularly those who are disadvantaged with limited income. We were told that parents could attend drop-ins, only to be told there were no slots available and had to return on another day. Similarly, due to lack of transport and cost some parents were unable to access the clinics. This has the capacity to delay interventions or cause parents not to attend at all. There was also a perceived lack of understanding of the role partners need to play in the new service arrangements.

Concerns were expressed from the workforce about the availability of perinatal mental health services. Lack of support for those mothers who need mental health support will have a significant impact on the experience of the baby and young children at a formative stage of their lives.

Safeguarding leads for Early Years are promoting a joined up approach to child protection. Appropriate safeguarding training is available through both the safeguarding board and the early years training but it is essential that this is accessible for childminders..

The Integrated Review is not yet embedded consistently and in some areas is dependent on health visitor capacity especially in Cambridgeshire. In Peterborough the model is much stronger across the early years setting and therefore there is recognition by the workforce that the process can be effective.

The number of EHCPs completed before Reception year are low in both Peterborough and Cambridgeshire. In Peterborough there were no EHCPs completed at age 2 and only 1 at age 3. There is then a significant rise at age 4 with 26 and 58 at age 5. In Cambridgeshire there were 12 at age 2, 27 at age 3, 118 at age 4 and 158 at age 5.

Parents felt that there are issues with early identification in the early years settings and practitioners are not starting the process early enough. The question is whether they should be completed earlier so early support is provided for young children with SEND.

There is also a need to understand the gap in the SEND offer for 0-2 year olds in Cambridgeshire. In discussion, this was perceived to be the role of health. There was a lack of clarity as to the pathway a parent would follow to receive support. Similarly, both authorities should consider reviewing the process for parents to sign up for the 2 Year Old Entitlement to childcare. Take up is lower than the national

average and feedback from parents and practitioners indicated that the sign up process was a barrier to take up due to the complexities of the systems.

### **4.3 Partnerships**

We found that practitioners are keen to get things done and there is good professional engagement around school clusters in both local authority areas. Transition was seen as a positive experience and we were told that parents said 'we had wonderful transition'. Another positive comment was that the 'transitions speed dating was really useful'.

There is a positive culture across both authorities and a willingness to share learning and work together to improve outcomes. This offers an opportunity to consider an integrated, consistent offer of support to early years settings, across both local authorities, including workforce development. There are also challenges that will need to be addressed in terms of a language, culture and the diverse nature of the two areas.

The approach to early help in Peterborough is dynamic and there are strategies in place to be sustainable post Troubled Families funding 2020. Early help is embedded across all services and it provides a seamless service for families.

Public Health is leading an integrated bid to promote early literacy to support school readiness which involves health partners and the two local authorities.

There is a joint commissioning arrangement for children's services which is overseen by the Executive Director – People and Communities, Public Health and the CCG.

There are some high performing settings who are developing networks and offering peer support and there are opportunities to expand this further to drive innovation particularly in the specialist sector. Private, Voluntary and Independent providers of early years services want to be involved in, and consulted on, new ways of working.

There is an exciting opportunity to work with the library services who are very keen to engage in the 0-5 agenda. Libraries hold data about usage of service which could provide rich information for targeting support in areas where library services are not being accessed. Libraries already provide a place-based approach to language and literacy which is not being fully maximised, particularly in early years.

The work of the Fenland and East Cambridgeshire Social Mobility Opportunity Area can be a significant driver in terms of funding for innovation in the development of communication, language and reading in the early years and support for those with SEN and this should be explored. The model can also be used to roll out to other areas.

Key early years indicators are not yet driving aspirational outcomes.

## **5 Key Messages**

- There is real energy to prioritise early years provision across the whole system and this can be used to promote aspiration for children and system leadership
- Strong leadership across the two local authorities is promoting a learning culture which should enable the authorities and their partners to bring together best practice and share this across the local area.
- The conceptual model of Speech and Language Therapy Services is rational but the delivery needs to be reviewed to ensure that children from disadvantaged families can access services.

- Observed practice across two early year settings was impressive. There was clear information available which was accessible for families, good intervention and the impression that the right families have access to the right services
- There was evidence of good multi-agency working through a number of early intervention panels which was enabling families to access services at an early stage.
- There needs to be strong leadership across **all** partners to deliver the early years/0-5 agenda and in particular health.
- The aspiration for the 0-5s which is clear at a leadership level is not yet being clearly articulated to frontline practitioners and settings.

## 6 Recommendations

From the peer team findings there are some key recommendations for the local authorities and their partners:

- Carry out a mapping exercise around needs, services and expertise across the different locations to support 'place based' working and capacity planning
- Develop a multi-agency early years/0-5 strategy and clarify the governance arrangements to ensure that challenge and formal scrutiny is built into the delivery and it is clear where accountability and responsibility sits.
- Develop an integrated 0-5 outcomes framework which specifically references speech, language and communication with aspirational targets to enable the identification of trends, deficiencies and areas of good practice.
- Review the service specification and delivery model of the community health offer pre-birth to age 5, including the role of the Family Nurse Partnership to ensure that resources are appropriate and directed to the identified areas of need
- Ensure that all practitioners are engaging with the Early Help offer at the earliest opportunity and that the Integrated Review is embedded consistently across both local authority areas to promote positive outcomes in terms of health and wellbeing and learning and development, in order to facilitate appropriate and timely early intervention
- Ensure that the SALT offer is easily accessible for families, particularly for those who are disadvantaged and that where services are not being accessed by parents, checks are made to ensure that the child's needs are being met.
- Afford high priority to the Social Mobility Offer Area in Fenland and East Cambridgeshire to drive innovation in the wider early years system

## 7 Next Steps

The Local Government Association would be happy to discuss how we could help you further through Rachel Litherland, the LGA's Principal Adviser, e-mail [Rachel.litherland@local.gov.uk](mailto:Rachel.litherland@local.gov.uk) Tel: 07795 076834 or Andrew Bunyan, Children's Improvement Adviser, e-mail [Andrew@abdc.co.uk](mailto:Andrew@abdc.co.uk) Tel 07941 571047

Thank-you to everyone involved for their participation. In particular, please pass on thanks from the review team to Helen and other team members for help prior to the review and during the on-site phase.

## **Appendix 2 – Success and Activities for Education**

### Success in 2017/18 Academic year and an overview of Activities for the 2018/19 year

- Over 3,500 Transfer reviews of Education Health Care Plans (EHCPs) completed.
- Development and delivery of Cambridgeshire Steps – training for supporting working with challenging behaviour.
- Development Accelerating Achievement Pack for Vulnerable groups which is due to be shared with schools in the autumn.
- 55 Teaching Assistants in schools qualified in accredited training at Level 4, with another 30 to follow – supporting SEND.
- SENCo Award – since Oct 2017, 28 achieved accredited SENCo status at Level 7 (postgrad); a further 27 about to submit final module
- Children's Disability was seen as an area of strength in our Ofsted Safeguarding Inspection
- Critical Incident and Suicide pathway delivered (alignment with early help and external partners).
- SEN Inclusion Fund for 3 & 4 year olds established.
- New training on SEND for Governors.
- Renegotiating BAIP (Behaviour and Attendance Improvement Partnerships) arrangements. A recent review by the DfE (Department for Education) research team led to the following feedback - "I was very impressed with what you have achieved and think there is a lot that others around the country can learn from the journey that you have all been on."
- Two productive recruitment rounds to the Camclerk Service resulting in 11 strong candidates to be appointed and sharing of good practice with Peterborough Governor Services e.g. Governance Termly Briefings, Governance Conference.
- Engagement in the DfE Pilot for Teacher Recruitment Service and some of the most innovative recruitment and retention work in the country.
- Maximising the pupil premium via Education Welfare Benefits despite the implementation of universal free school meals.
- A month-long consultation seeking feedback and views on plans for the relocation and expansion of the current Histon & Impington Infant School to Buxhall Farm, a site owned by the Council, ahead of the submission of the planning application has recently been concluded. This is a first for Cambridgeshire as the new site is in the Green Belt.

- Virtual School continuing to work hard to ensure Looked After Children have great outcomes and are well supported throughout their life.
- Development and implementation of support for Post LAC pupils, leading this area in the Eastern Region and recognised (courtesy of Cambridgeshire Virtual School) within a newly published book on adoption.
- Two very successful Education safeguarding conferences, one for Post-16 providers and one for Independent Schools.
- 55 schools across Cambs and Peterborough have signed up for My Concern system and 535 signed up for Knowledge Hub for Early Years Safeguarding – who are ranked 35<sup>th</sup> in the top 100 Knowledge hub users nationally!
- Critical Incident Training - following the recent malicious threats, we have continued to work well with schools and the Police and did their utmost to ensure the safety and well-being of the children in their charge. All associated teams have been meeting to refine protocols and practices. Workshops held with schools in July have been very well received and delegates have been pleased at the suggested co-ordinated approach.
- Successful Schools Safer Recruitment and Payroll - 'good assurance' given over the controls for payroll and safer recruitment. Both schools and the work of the Schools Intervention Service on Safer Recruitment was audited and it was found to be good in Cambridgeshire. These findings also reflect Ofsted judgements about safer recruitment as part of safeguarding in the last twelve months.
- On Sunday 22 July, more than 70 young musicians from the County Youth Orchestra and Percussion Ensemble will be performing their gala concert. This is a great opportunity to see and support emerging talent in our region.
- The annual Cambridgeshire Music Live festival brings players from orchestras and bands directly into schools where they give live performances, run workshops, and play alongside pupils. This year's events involved musicians from nine professional ensembles, who together gave 76 concerts across the whole county to a total audience of 11,525, as well as 61 workshops involving almost 3,000 pupils.
- This year's SingFest in partnership with the English Pocket Opera Company involved 17 schools, including one special school, in projects based around the opera Orpheus & Euridyce.
- A collaborative project between the Cambridge Early Years Teaching School Alliance (CEYTS) and the Early Years Team EYS SEND Project - capacity building in non-member settings to develop good inclusive practice in PVI (private, voluntary and independent sector).
- Collaboration with the Early Years team at PCC led to a joint service day that has generated a list of quick wins and some longer term discussion areas.



- Talking Together in Cambridgeshire- Community Literacy Project (CLP), developing our school readiness principles in target areas enabling community groups to support early language. This is running alongside targeted practitioner and teacher training.
- Increased Early Years membership cross schools, PVI and childminders in 17/18, with 137 sign ups in first 3 days of 18/19 launch.
- Maths challenge – over 100 schools entered and we took 31 schools to the final at IWM Duxford. Winners were Melbourn Primary School.
- KS1 and KS2 moderation completed successfully.
- Year 1 project – evidence of impact on pupil outcomes and in the majority of schools that took part phonics results improved despite not being the focus. Accelerated progress of targeted groups – disadvantaged. Evidence of children exceeding targets set e.g. at a primary school, 8/19 pupils made better than expected progress and 18/19 made expected progress.
- Education Business Support Team - constantly managing competing priorities and heavy workloads. The directorate would not work without your efforts.

#### Activities to be undertaken in 2018/19 academic year

- Development of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough SEND Strategy, review of SEND Sufficiency and SEMH Review.
- Cross Service charter on Inclusion
- EHCP guidance and application – consultation launched
- Updated dyslexia guidance
- SEN Support Toolkit for schools (EYs and post 16 being planned)
- Clear and transparent funding system for FE providers
- Ensuring schools familiar with new KCSiE (Keeping Children Safe in Education) and two Safeguarding Conferences, one for Secondary schools and one for Early Years.
- Outdoor education – implement the new partnership with PCC and develop the support to all PB schools, aligning policies and practices between both LAs. Engage with Peterborough and more Cambridgeshire schools to ensure that learning outside can become a regular feature of learning across all schools and key stages.
- PSHE – support schools preparing for statutory status for Relationships and Sex Education (secondary) and Relationships Education (primary) and possibly PSHE, ready for full implementation in September 2019. This will include developing all resources and materials to ensure compatibility and delivering a conference, consultancy support and training.

- PE – lead another level 5/6 subject leadership cohort, provide support for Heads re H&S especially for swimming pools and deliver an NQT support programme.
- DofE - manage the change of licence and make the transition for schools as smooth as possible. Offer new packages of support for schools such as bespoke expedition planning.
- ICT – consolidate the service following the restructure. Migrate 32000 school staff onto Microsoft Office 365.
- Wisbech Adventure Playground - to further develop the Early Help offer of one to one and group support for children and young people referred to the Playground by SEND, Social Care and the District Teams.
- Delivering on school place planning –
  - Amalgamate Eastfield Infant & Nursery and Wesfield Junior School, St Ives to create a 630 place all-through primary school. The new school is planned to open in September 2020 in purpose-built accommodation.
  - Plans are progressing for the new primary school to serve the WING development on land owned by Marshalls
  - Adaptations to the Bargroves Centre and to Ernulf Academy in St Neots to provide for the expansion of Samuel Pepys Special School. Without these changes, we would not have been able to provide sufficient places.
  - Plans are progressing for the education campus at Northstowe comprising a secondary school, special school and leisure facility. The first phase of the secondary school is currently scheduled to open in 2019.
- Rerunning Year 1 project outlined in the successes. We have had a number of schools asking to be included.
- Running a reading project alongside Cambridge University Press – they are providing books and training for schools and we are going to support the training and do follow up visits in schools
- Running a reading group in collaboration with Open University and UKLA (United Kingdom Literacy Association).
- English challenge will be running again in the autumn term for Year 6 pupils
- Development of a 'Leadership Toolkit' - a suite of resources to help policy makers, practitioners and relevant stakeholders analyse their current school leadership, policies and practices.

- The 'Talking Together in Cambridgeshire' (CLP) facebook page will be launched by then so any followers to this community page welcome. We want to spread the word....to help close the word gap!
- Social Mobility Peer Review recommendations. Work to date indicates this will include a focus on cross agency workforce development and clearer partnership with health.
- Analysis of EYFSP to inform whole, cross team and cross authority planning.
- Supporting national research to consider the future of MNS, this links to aspects of sector led, self-sustaining improvement and our partnership with teaching schools.
- Further work with the Opportunity Area and targeted communities (CLP) to narrow the word gap in the early years.



**CONSIDERATION OF EXEMPTION FROM COUNCIL TAX FOR CARE LEAVERS**

**To:** Children and Young People Committee

**Meeting Date:** 11<sup>th</sup> September 2018

**From:** Executive Director People and Communities.

**Electoral division(s):** All.

**Forward Plan ref:** n/a **Key decision:** No

**Purpose:** To provide the Committee with information to enable Members to consider whether adopting a scheme whereby care leavers who are the responsibility of Cambridgeshire County Council are exempted from paying Council Tax would be an effective way of ensuring the Council is providing the best form of support to care leavers while making best use of available resources. The report also provides an update on numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeking young people in Cambridgeshire.

**Recommendation:** The Committee is asked to:

- a) note the content of the report and;
- b) approve the recommendation that adopting a scheme that exempts care leavers from paying Council Tax would not be appropriate in the absence of any national arrangements in this area;
- c) support the Director of Children's Services writing to Central Government to support the development of a properly funded national scheme of Council Tax relief that supports all young people living independently;
- d) support the Director of Children's Services writing to Eastern Region colleagues and Central Government to request assistance in relation to provision of support to Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children and Care Leavers in Cambridgeshire.

<b>Officer contact:</b>		<b>Member contact:</b>	
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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1. Councils have been requested to consider whether care leavers for whom they hold responsibility should be exempted from paying Council Tax in a number of ways.
- 1.2. In August 2016, for example, the Communities and Local Government Select Committee recommended that care leavers be made exempt from council tax to '*at least the age of 21*'.
- 1.3. A number of charitable organisations have also lobbied Councils, asking that consideration be given to exempting care leavers from Council Tax.
- 1.4. Here in Cambridgeshire, this issue was raised through the Voices Matter panel and subsequently discussed by the Corporate Parenting Sub-Committee, which in turn asked the Children and Young People Committee to look at the matter in more detail.
- 1.5. Accordingly, the Children and Young People's Committee requested that a report be presented that summarised the benefits and any disadvantages of taking such a proposal forward.
- 1.6. While a number of authorities have implemented some form of exemption for care leavers, it is clear that there is no commonality of approach. Almost all of those who have agreed to exempt care leavers from payment of Council Tax to date have been unitary authorities, a significant number of which have agreed to only exempt care leavers living within their area from paying Council Tax.
- 1.7. Related to the broader issues around support care leavers as a whole are some specific challenges relating to providing support to the group of care leavers who were formerly unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people. This group is increasing in size, and there are resulting strains on the services in place to support young care leavers as a result, as summarised in the main section below.

## **2. MAIN ISSUES**

### **Care Leavers and Council Tax**

- 2.1. The lack of any nationally coordinated approach to provision of Council Tax relief for care leavers has resulted in a wide variation of approaches being adopted by those councils who are seeking to provide such relief. As noted above, many of those authorities that have adopted some form of Council Tax relief to care leavers have tended only to consider those living in their areas, with the majority being unitary authorities. Unitary authorities are, of course, both responsible for care leavers and for collecting Council Tax.
- 2.2. Approaches that provide relief to specific groups of care leavers immediately results in the risk of potential challenge from other care leavers who could legitimately argue that they are being discriminated against, in this case on the basis of where they happen to be living – a decision that was often not made by them but is the consequence of decisions about where they were placed while in care.

- 2.3. For a County Council, like Cambridgeshire, the position is more complicated still. It is District Councils that have responsibility for collecting Council Tax. The County Council could ask District Councils within Cambridgeshire to exempt Cambridgeshire care leavers from Council Tax. This would, however, open District Councils to the risk of challenge by care leavers who are the responsibility of other local authorities but who are resident in their area, who could argue that they should be treated in the same way as Cambridgeshire care leavers.
- 2.4. Coming to an arrangement with the District Councils within Cambridgeshire also fails to address the difficulties posed in providing equitable Council Tax relief to care leavers living outside of the county.
- 2.5. Even if it were possible to develop a scheme that was practical to operate and addressed the above challenges, there are a number of other considerations that are relevant in deciding whether, all things considered, providing support to care leavers in this way is a sensible approach.
- 2.6. All local authorities have a number of statutory duties to provide support to care leavers. These have recently been further extended by the Children and Social Work Act, 2017. This legislation increased the age up to which care leavers are eligible to receive support from 21 to 25 years of age.
- 2.7. While seeking a fair and workable way of exempting care leavers from paying Council Tax may seem superficially attractive, the harsh reality is that paying bills is part of taking responsibility for oneself as an adult. Providing this relief for a period risks making the actual transition into having to eventually pay Council Tax a more difficult one as the young person concerned will have become used to managing on a budget that does not include having to meet this obligation.
- 2.8. Further, as noted above, care leavers are rightly entitled to a broad range of support, including support with budgeting and the provision of financial support where a young person is in clear financial difficulty. The Council fully accepts our responsibilities to support care leavers in all areas of their lives as they make the transition from young adulthood into independence.
- 2.9. This availability of support is in contrast to the position of other vulnerable young people who do not have the benefit of statutory support as care leavers, but who may frequently be struggling with the pressures of learning to live independently while dealing with often fractured relationships with family. Indeed it is likely that the population of young people struggling to live independently following difficult family backgrounds but who were not previously in care will include some of the very most vulnerable. It is therefore arguable that providing support to all young people living independently through measures such as Council Tax relief is an approach that would have far greater impact than one that only provides exemption to care leavers.
- 2.10. The final question is whether adopting an approach whereby care leavers receive exemption from Council Tax represents the best use of scarce resources.
- 2.11. Based on current projections, the full year cost of providing Council Tax relief to 18-20 year olds would be in the region of £110,000 per annum, based on the assumption that

similar numbers remain in full time education as now [and so are exempted from having to pay Council Tax].

- 2.12. As noted above, recent legislation has extended the upper age limit of eligibility to support for care leavers to 25 years. There is a clear risk that this may open authorities to challenge that any Council Tax eligibility scheme should be in place for all care leavers aged up to 25. It is harder to estimate the costs of exempting care leavers of Council Tax up to this age but they are likely to be in the region of £400,000 per annum and could possibly be higher. Costs would increase not only because of the higher number of eligible care leavers, but because a smaller proportion are likely to be in full time education and so exempt from Council Tax as age increases.
- 2.13. It is worth noting here that the Council has already identified around £390,000 per annum to meet the added responsibilities of providing support to care leavers aged 21-25, as outlined in the Children and Social Work Act, 2017. In developing this legislation, Central Government indicated that additional resources would be provided to Councils to support their new responsibilities in this area. The actual allocation made to Cambridgeshire was £23,500. This means that the Council has already identified an additional £365,000 to fund additional responsibilities under the new legislation.
- 2.14. Given the challenging financial position, any additional funding would need to be identified from elsewhere. In this context, especially given the practical considerations and the need to support young people to develop independence including in the area of being responsible for paying bills, it is unlikely that providing additional funding in this area can reasonably be considered a priority.

### **Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Young People**

- 2.15. On a related but increasingly significant matter, a proportion of care leavers are children and young people who previously arrived in Cambridgeshire as Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children and young people. Over the summer months, spontaneous arrivals have increased significantly with, at the time of writing, 24 unaccompanied young people under the age of 18 arriving in Cambridgeshire between 1st July and 30th August 2018. These arrivals have taken our in care population to around 720, an increase from the fairly stable 700 we have seen for most of the last 12 months.
- 2.16. Most of these young people are aged 16 or 17, meaning that they become care leavers relatively quickly, so rapidly increasing the work of the care leaving service. We are now supporting over 100 former unaccompanied asylum seeking children and have 85 unaccompanied children as part of our looked after population.
- 2.17. Cambridgeshire is part of the Eastern Region transfer scheme, which operates on the basis that spontaneous arrivals are accommodated within the local authority in which they 'land' until the local population of unaccompanied minors reaches 0.07% of the child population, which in Cambridgeshire's case is 92 children and young people. Once this number is reached, then spontaneous arrivals in Cambridgeshire are passed to other local authorities in the region who have lower populations of unaccompanied asylum seeking young people.



- 2.18. The difficulty that we are currently facing is that the recent increase in numbers has resulted in all lower cost accommodation options in or close to the County being filled to capacity. More recently identified placements have been in the £800 per week cost bracket for 16 and 17 year olds; considerably more than the funding that comes from central government to support this age group.
- 2.19. Compounding this difficulty is the fact that local authorities remain responsible for meeting the housing, living and support costs for all young adult asylum seeking young people until the Home Office has made a determination about their immigration status. This process can be lengthy and 25 of our 100 care leavers who were formerly unaccompanied children have been awaiting a decision for between one and three years. A small number have been waiting for longer than three years.
- 2.20. Government provides a grant to contribute to the support costs for this group of young people, but as the population in the county continues to increase, putting pressure on available accommodation options and on our leaving care services, this grant is increasingly inadequate to meet actual costs. This is especially the case when included with the overall funding pressures relating you unaccompanied children we are also looking after as part of the care population.
- 2.21. Looking at unaccompanied children rates in other authorities in the eastern region, only Peterborough and Thurrock are currently above their allocation of 0.07%; Cambridgeshire is now looking after 92% of our limit under the 0.07% threshold. The authority with the next highest percentage is 85% but many authorities are currently looking after only around 50% of their full allocation, with two looking after smaller numbers than this.
- 2.22. In part this is about transit routes used by unaccompanied children; lorry routes from the continent result in more spontaneous arrivals in particular areas, disproportionately affecting some authorities, including Peterborough and Cambridgeshire.
- 2.23. Members are therefore requested to support the Director of Children's Services in writing to colleagues within the eastern region in requesting that consideration is given to reviewing how we can share more equally our responsibilities for supporting vulnerable unaccompanied young people.
- 2.24. Members are also asked to support the Director of Children's Services in requesting that the Home Office tackles current delays in the management of asylum claims being made by young accompanied arrivals. The financial and other costs borne by local authorities is detailed above, but there is also the impact on the young people themselves, who are left living in limbo for increasing periods, unable to work or move on with their lives.

### **3. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

#### **3.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

The following bullet points set out the details of implications identified by officers:

- A strong local economy depends on residents feeling secure in their homes and young people living independently are no exception to this.

### **3.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

The following bullet points set out details of implications identified by officers:

- Supporting vulnerable young people as they make the transition into adulthood helps them to build resilience and establish a secure base for themselves.

### **3.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

The following bullet points set out details of implications identified by officers:

- Making representations to central government to improve the financial support for all vulnerable young people making the transition to adulthood while living independently has the potential to make the process of transition less challenging.

## **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

### **4.1 Resource Implications**

The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- The report sets out the additional costs involved in providing extended support to care leavers aged up to 25 years, following on from the recent legislative change;
- The report also details additional financial pressures arising from the increased number of unaccompanied asylum seeking young people;
- The service is striving to manage resulting pressures within the overall resource envelope, but it would be clearly be helpful if agreement can be reached with neighbouring authorities around developing a more equitable pattern of support and if the Home Office can find ways of speeding up processes in relation to determining immigration status.

### **4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

- No implications

### **4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

The following bullet points set out details of significant implications identified by officers:

- The Council needs to ensure that it continues to discharge its legal duties

towards Care Leavers as defined at 19B Schedule 2 Children Act 1989, S.23 (A) Children Act 1989 & Children & Social Work Act 2017 and in accordance with the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000 & Care Leavers (England) Regulations 2010);

- In complying with its legal responsibilities as above, the Council must have due regard to its Corporate Parenting role in respect of Care Leavers, S.1-3 Children & Social Work Act 2017;
- The Council needs to ensure that the “Local Offer”, S.2 Children & Social Work Act 2017, which must be published by each Council clearly sets out what statutory and discretionary services and assistance will be provided to Care Leavers;
- The Council has a discretion to reduce tax liability for Council Tax in relation to individual cases that it may determine where other discounts may not apply, S.13A Local Government Finance Act 1992 as amended by the Local Government Act 2003.

#### 4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications

*There are no significant implications within this category*

#### 4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

#### 4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

#### 4.7 Public Health Implications

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

Implications	Officer Clearance
<b>Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	Yes Name of Finance Officer: Roger Brett
<b>Have the procurement/contractual/ Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	N/A
<b>Has the impact on statutory, legal and risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?</b>	Yes Name of Legal Officer: Prity Patel
<b>Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Lou Williams

<b>Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?</b>	Yes Christine Birchall
<b>Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	Yes Name of Officer: Lou Williams
<b>Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health</b>	

**SOURCE DOCUMENTS**

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
None	

**CHILDRENS SERVICES BUDGET PRESSURES**

**To:** Children and Young People Committee

**Meeting Date:** 11 September 2018

**From:** Will Patten, Director of Commissioning and Lou Williams,  
Service Director Childrens and Safeguarding

**Electoral division(s):** all

**Forward Plan ref:** n/a                      **Key decision:** No

**Purpose:** To provide an update on current budget pressures within  
Children's Services

**Recommendation:** To note and comment on the report.

<b>Officer contact:</b>		<b>Member contacts:</b>	
Name:	Caroline Townsend	Names:	Councillor Simon Bywater
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Tel:	07976 832188	Tel:	01223 706398 (office)

## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1** The purpose of this report is to set out the cost pressures that Children's Services are facing through demand changes, legislation, inflation and savings delivery, as well as the plans in place to mitigate these in-year and address them in future years.

## **2. MAIN ISSUES**

### **2.1 Key Messages**

#### **Executive Summary**

Numbers of children in care have been increasing nationally over recent years, with a particular increase in the last financial year. In addition, funding has been reducing. In particular, we have seen reductions in the Dedicated Schools Grant, as well as changes to the funding route; that is, via schools rather than the local authority.

There are significant pressures within children's services for the current financial year as a result of higher than anticipated placement costs and non-delivery of savings targets. This position should be seen in the context that £1.2M has been removed from children's budgets through Phase 1 and 2 of the Children's Change Programme. These savings were based on assumptions about demand reductions that were not delivered.

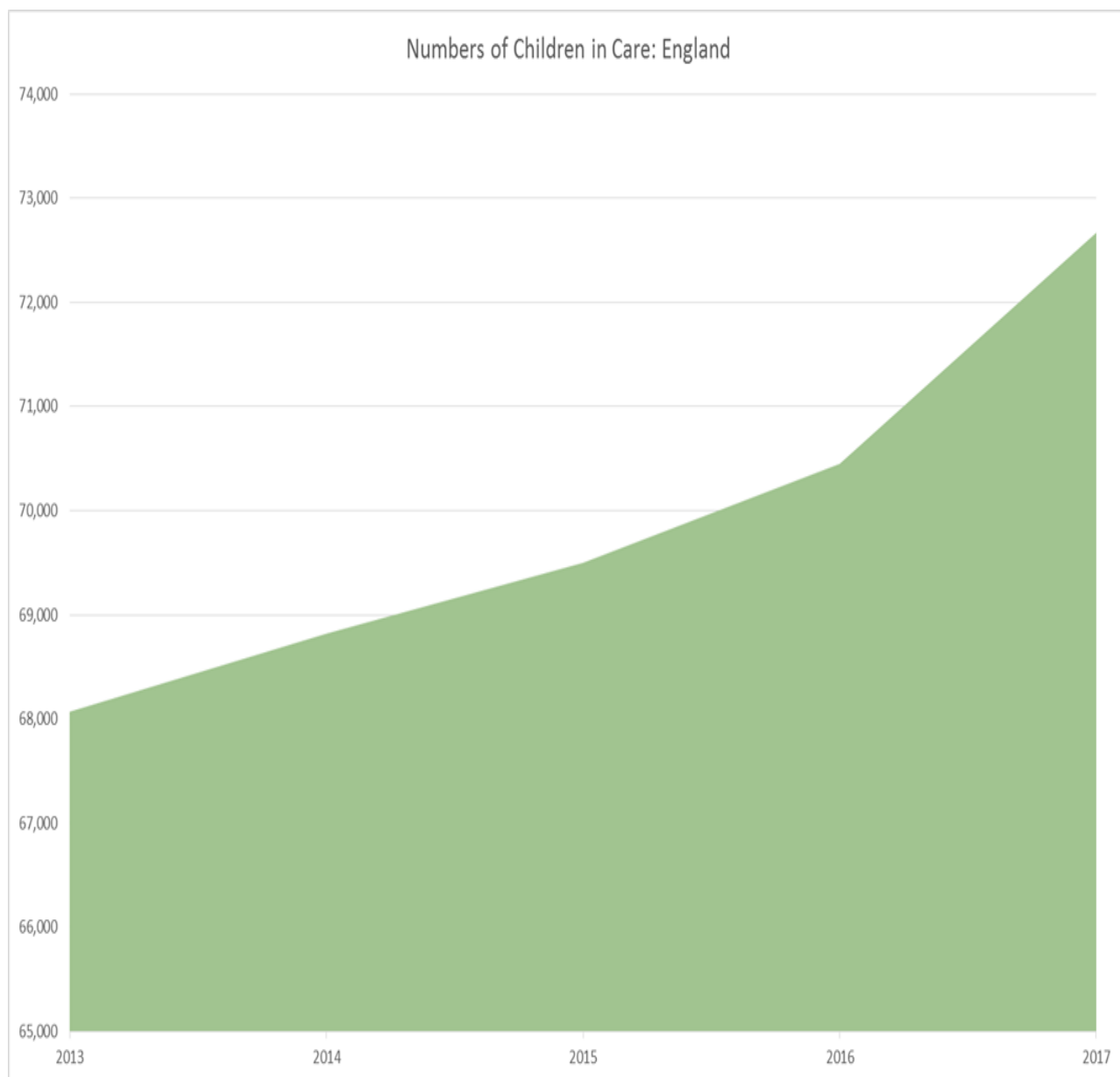
There is a significant pressure of £4.6m for Children's Services in 2018/19, of which the bulk is a result of placement cost pressures. It is anticipated that there will be an overspend of between £2m and £2.75m on direct placement costs in 2018/19. This includes only partial-delivery of a £1.5M savings target for the current financial year. In addition to placement budgets, there are two key areas where overspends are inevitable. Where overall numbers of children in care are higher, costs associated with supervised contact and with transport for children in care also present a financial pressure.

Whilst the Council has worked hard to mitigate these pressures, the transformation changes carried out in 2017 have not delivered reductions in demand, especially where this is of most importance in terms of managing high cost activity. Specifically, the changes in 2017 failed in two key areas:

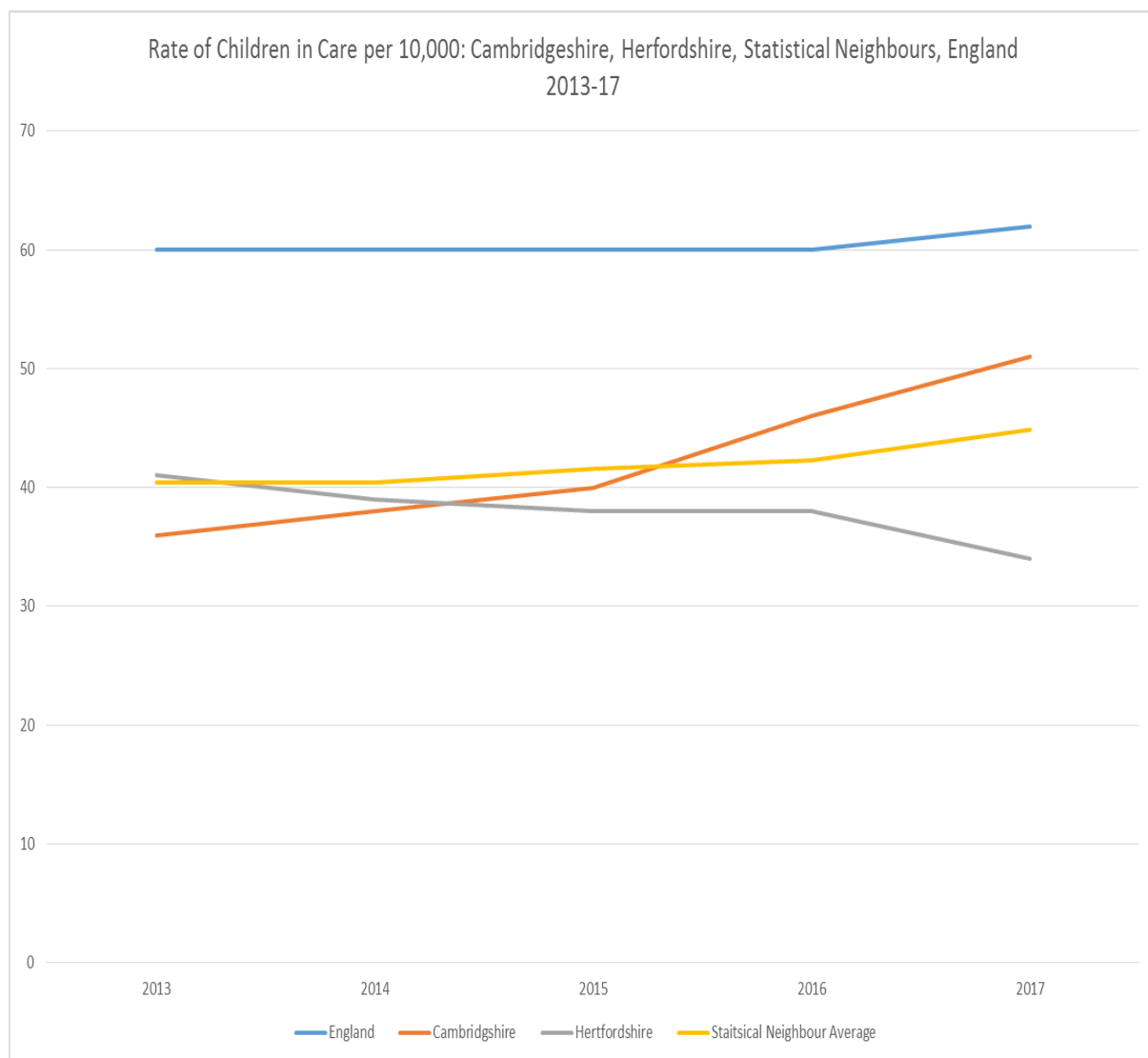
- To reduce numbers of children in care;
- To reduce the amount of work coming into the system through the Integrated Front Door and the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.

#### **Demand**

Numbers of children in care have been increasing nationally over recent years, with a particular increase in the last financial year. In Cambridgeshire, the national increase in rate of care is compounded by both local population expansion and the previous increase in numbers of unaccompanied asylum seekers requiring care.



When compared with our statistical neighbours, Cambridgeshire is **above average** for the rate of children in care. We are now looking after approximately 100 more children than we would be if the rate were at the average for a similar authority.



### Cost of Care

The financial impact of the rising numbers of children in care is compounded by the lack of capacity in both the in-house services and local market to cope with the higher numbers:

- The supply of in-house foster carers to meet the needs of our looked after children, meaning we are reliant on independent providers which are twice as costly
- The overall lack of supply makes it much more difficult to match the right carer or setting to the needs of each child – leading to instances of placement breakdown when carers cannot cope; leading to a more specialist/costly placement being required
- The lack of capacity also has a straightforward unit price effect with independent providers able to charge high premiums to meet the needs of any child who has more complex needs or who comes into care in an emergency

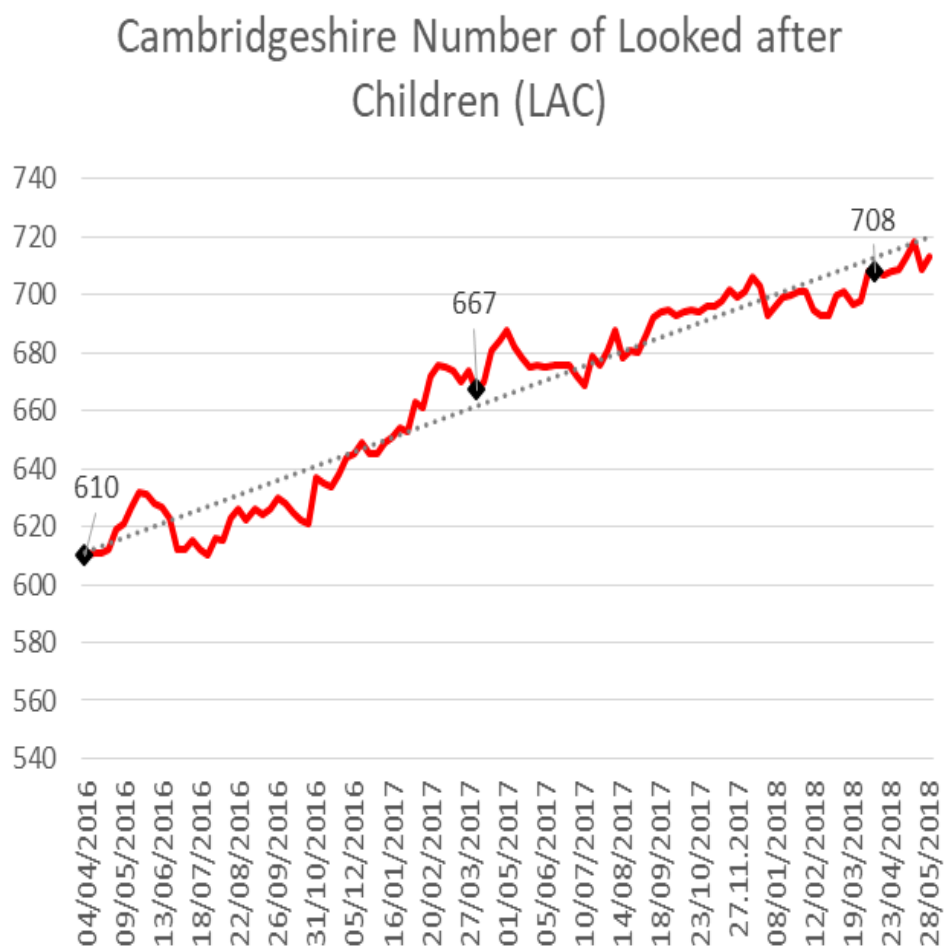


## Overview of Financial Pressures

### Placement Pressures

There are two main contributors to overall placement costs: numbers of children and young people in care and placement mix. The position continued to deteriorate in the latter part of 2017/18:

- Overall numbers of looked after children have only increased since April 2017
- Although demand management activity is starting to have a positive impact on numbers, currently numbers have continued to rise.
- Based on current levels of growth there could be a **pressure of £2.5m+** at the end of the year.
- This will only begin to reduce if numbers in care fall, and when we increase the supply of in-house foster placements

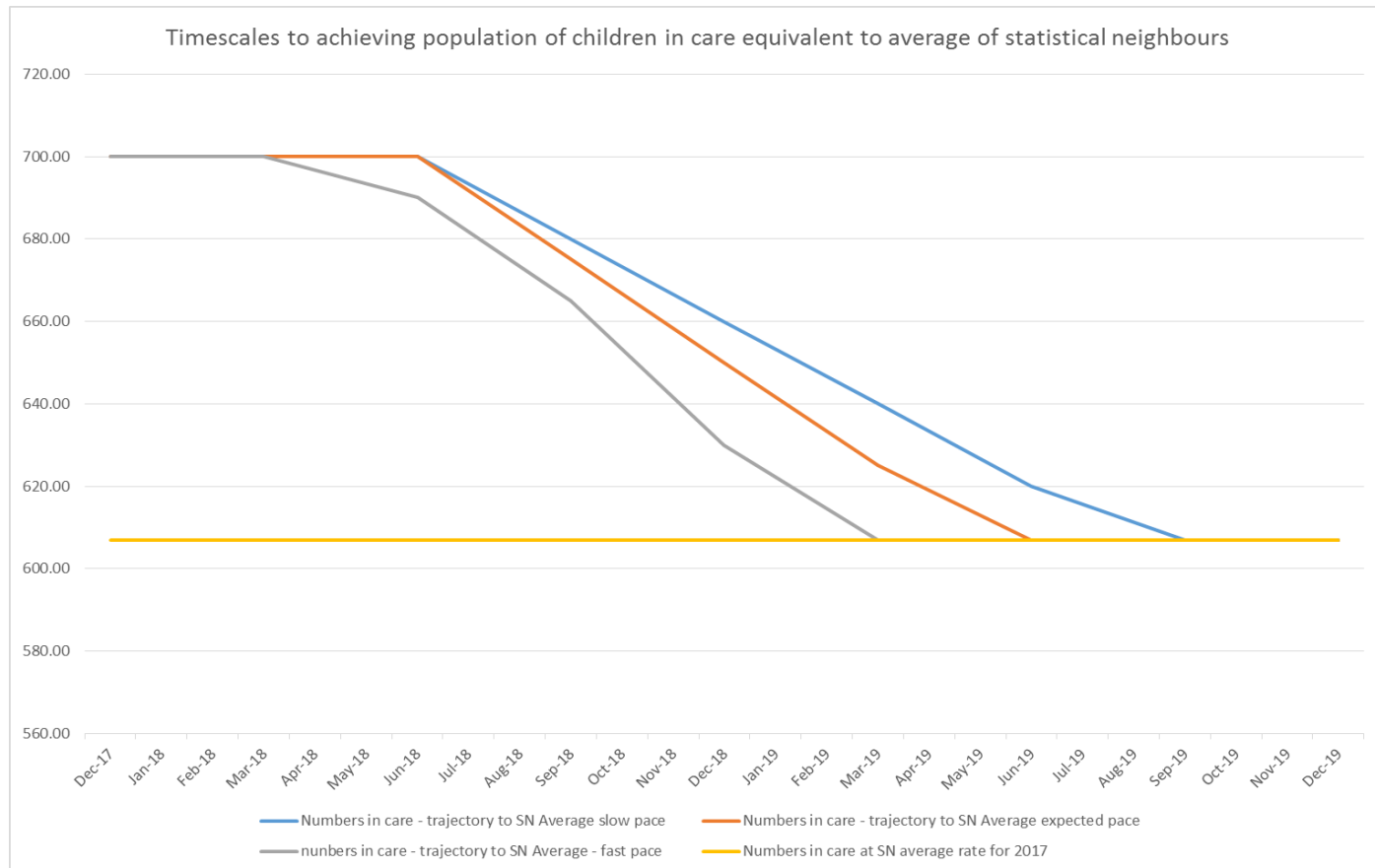


Numbers of children in care remain at around 100 higher than they should be if our performance was in line with the average of our statistical neighbours. These higher than anticipated numbers in care have resulted in continuing overspends in directly related budgets, in particular those associated with placement costs, supervised contact and transport costs.

We have completed a diagnostic review of our care system -to be followed by a major programme of work focussed on

- Reducing number coming into care
- Facilitating prompt reunification work and exits from care
- Major investment in in-house provision, recruitment and retention of foster carers

We anticipate that the numbers in care and financial pressure should be reducible over time  
However in the short term the pressure will remain significant



It is likely that there will be an overspend of between £2M and £2.75M on direct placement costs in 2018/19. Based on current pressures we are forecasting to be at the higher end of the scale, but the Council is working hard to mitigate this pressure. This includes the partial delivery of a £1.5M savings target for the current financial year.

While the changes proposed to the children's services structure will address our higher than expected children in care numbers, these changes will not be implanted until autumn 2018 and so are unlikely to begin to have any impact until 2019/20. This means placement numbers are unlikely to begin to reduce in the current financial year.

There should, however, be some benefits emerging from changing of placement mix as we head towards the end of the current financial year. Innovative recruitment campaigns are about to commence and we expect to see an increase in the numbers of households applying to become

foster carers with Cambridgeshire. This is important, since in-house fostering unit costs are around 50% of the unit cost of Independent fostering agency placements.

Enquiries by prospective carers received now, however, will not convert into new placements for between 4 to 6 months, as all carers have to be, assessed, trained and then approved by panel. This means that the benefits from the new approaches to recruitment will again only begin to take effect during 2019/20.

## **2019/20 and 2020/21**

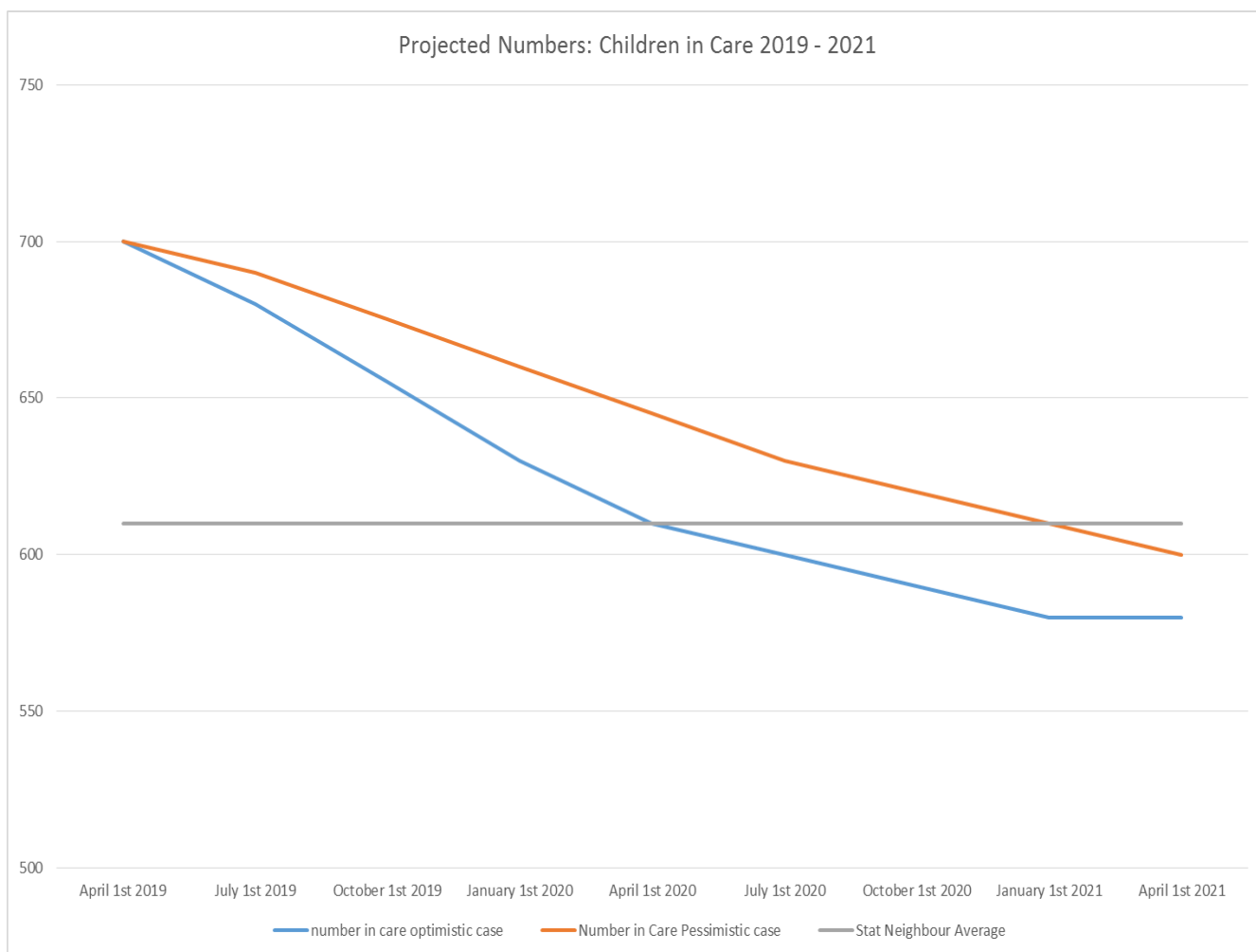
Although there are some important constraints summarised below, by 2019/20 we should be seeing the impact of reducing overall numbers of children in care as well as a changing placement mix.

Predicting the rate of reduction in numbers in care is always a difficult task. In Cambridgeshire's case, this is further complicated by the features of our current care population and the context of an increasing number of children and young people in the general population. There are also some constraints on changing placement mix. In summary, constraints on making positive change include:

- A larger than expected group of children of primary school age among our child in care population;
- The need to ensure that children and young people are not moved from placements where they are settled, unless this is their best longer term interests and is in accordance with their care plans.
- 

In their extensive case sampling, Oxford Brookes identified a history of over-optimism in our work with families facing significant challenges, before action was taken and children removed. This means that we have more children in our care who came into care at primary school age, for whom adoption and other permanent options outside the care system are less likely. Analysis indicates that there are around 40 more children of primary school age in care than there were two years ago, for example, and it is this age group that are most likely to be looked after until they reach adulthood. This will have an impact on our ability to reduce overall numbers in care. As we move closer to statistical neighbour averages of children and young people in care, it is likely that an increasing proportion of those remaining will be in stable and settled placements, which will slow down the rate of change associated with increased use of in-house fostering placements.

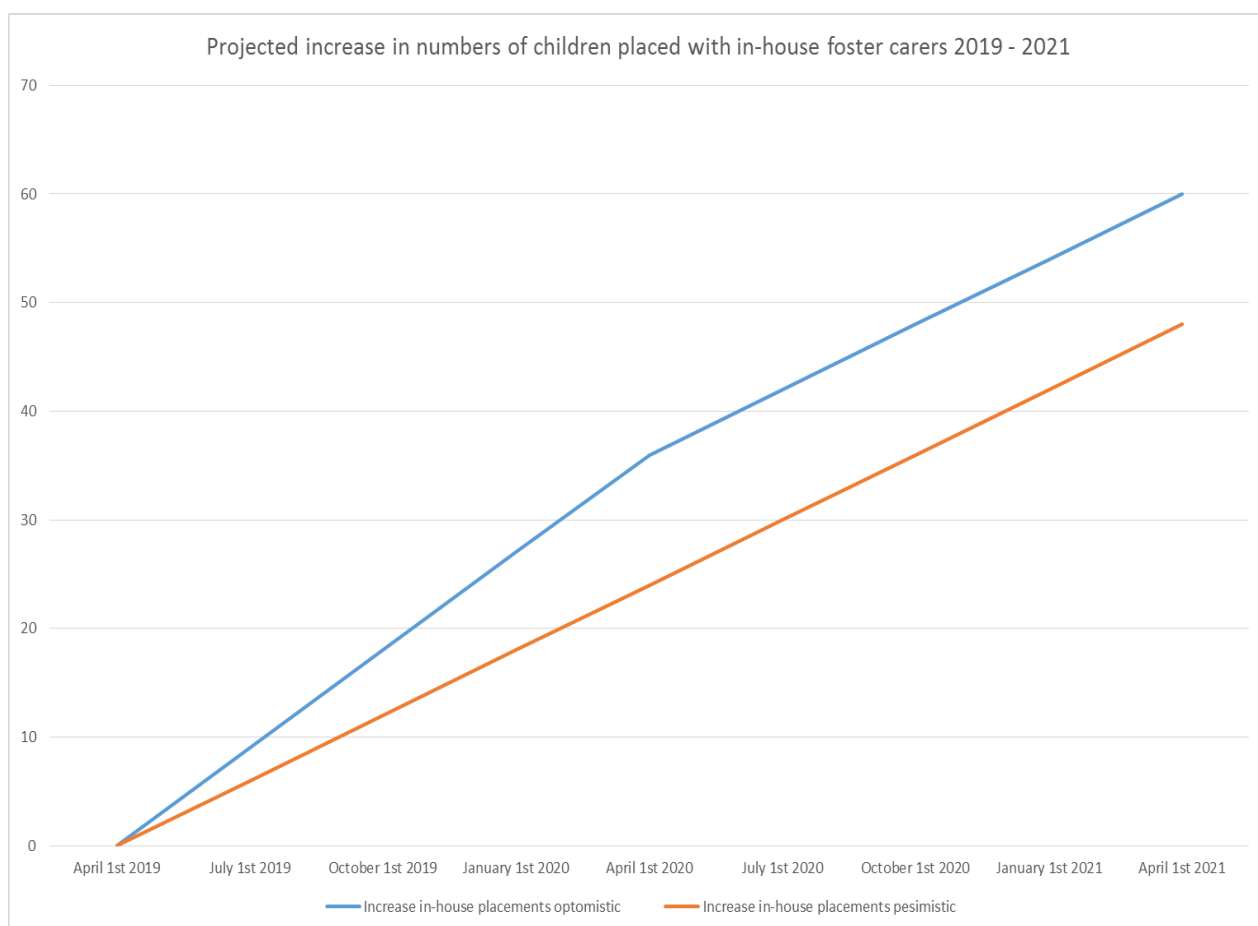
The chart below illustrates the impact of numbers in care based on achieving statistical neighbour average rate during 2019/20 [the optimistic case] and achieving this rate during 2020/21. Given the amount of early help provision in Cambridgeshire we should aspire to an eventual target of a lower number of children in care than statistical neighbours, as indicated below:



## Placement Mix

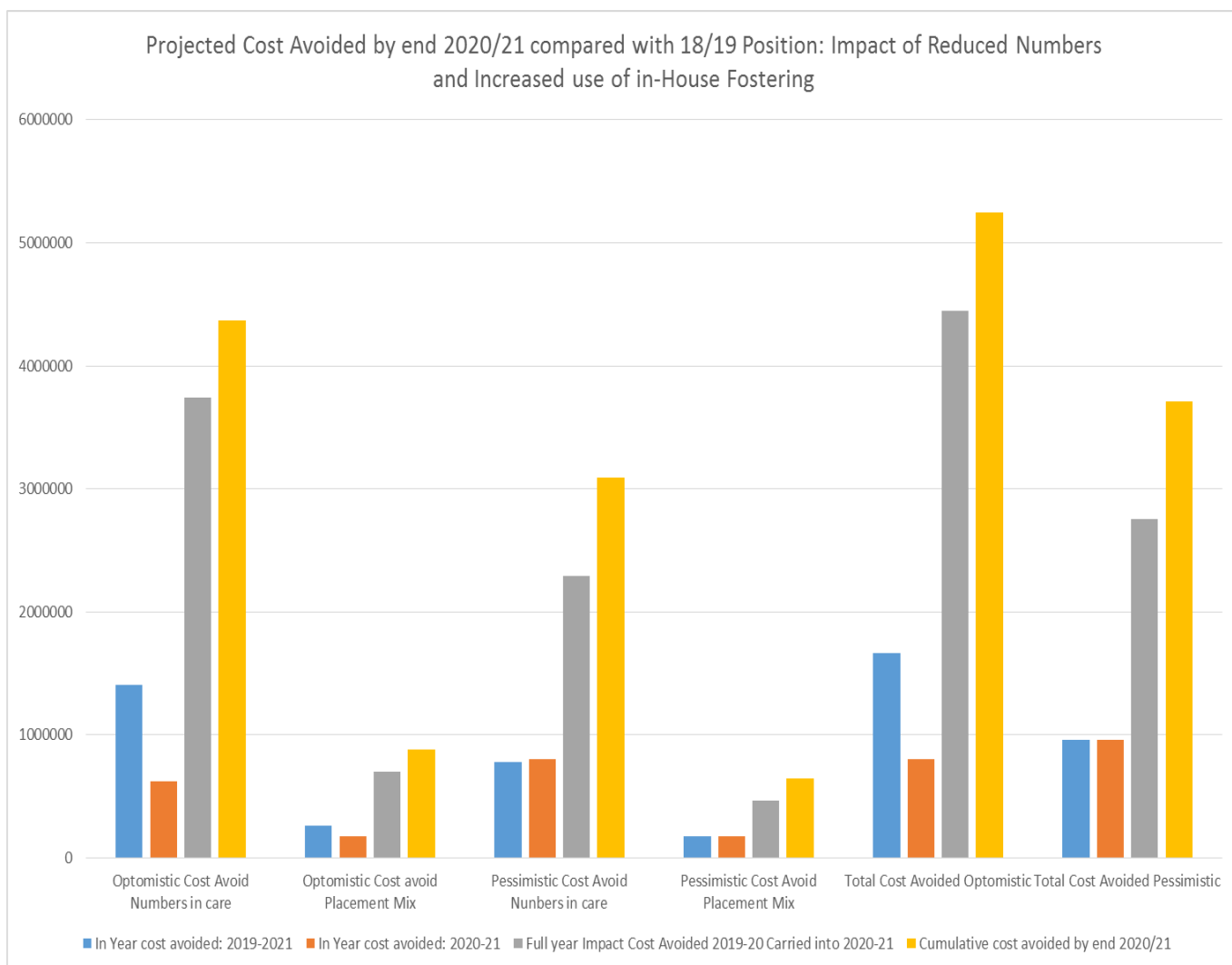
The other variable to have an impact on overall costs is placement mix. The chart below illustrates two rates of increase of in-house foster placements during 2019/20; in the optimistic scenario, we will see an additional 36 children and young people placed with in-house carers by the end of the year than the baseline at the start. The pessimistic scenario sees that increase limited to 24. By 2020-21, the fact that there will be fewer children in care will mean that a greater proportion will be in settled placements. This means that it will be more difficult to achieve increases in numbers in in-house provision and so both scenarios envisage a further increase in numbers in in-house placements of 24 compared with the beginning of the financial year.

Increases of this magnitude are not unrealistic given the current placement mix in Cambridgeshire and the significantly lower proportion of children placed with in-house carers than national and regional averages. Continued increases in in-house foster placements will need to be reassessed at the beginning of 2021:



The following chart illustrates the costs avoided based on the above scenarios, compared with the projected position at the end of the current financial year: <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assumes reductions in overall care costs of £800 per week – the average IFA placement cost with in-year savings based gradual reduction; Placement mix cost avoided assumes in-house placements cost £375 per week less than IFA placement costs, which allows for some additional staff costs.



### Summary position 2019/20

In-year cost avoidance savings resulting from reductions in overall numbers of children and young people in care combined with changes in placement mix are projected to range from £950K to £1.6M compared with the current financial year.

### Summary position 2020/21

The position in 2020/21 improves dramatically as the full year cost benefits of the impact of changes taken place during 2019/20 are felt.

This means that the cumulative cost avoidance savings are projected to range between £2.7M and £4.4M. The range is wide because of the full year impact of the range of predicted numbers of children in care, based on a full year cost of a child in an IFA placement of £42,000. The difference in cost per child in an in-house placement compared with an IFA placement is around £20,000.

### 2021/22

Cumulative savings compared with 2018/19 should be around £6M per annum in either scenario. This is because the difference in the optimistic and pessimistic scenarios is about the pace of change as opposed to overall end-point, and both scenarios set an eventual target of 580 children and young people in care.

The position in this financial year may, however, begin to be impacted by a growing child population, and so will require review during 2020/21.

In addition to placement budgets, there are two key areas where overspends are inevitable where overall numbers of children in care are higher; costs associated with supervised contact and with transport for children in care.

#### Transport Costs for Children in Care

This budget was £575K overspent at the end of 2017/18 and given that overall numbers in care are unlikely to change, a similar pressure in 2018/19 must be considered likely.

By 2019/20, pressures on this budget are likely to reduce to a projected pressure of £350K is assumed.

#### Supervised Contact

In 2017/18, the budget for supervised contact was £275K overspent. Similarly to the position with transport costs above, it is unlikely that the overall numbers of children in care are likely to change, implying a similar pressure in 2018/19.

#### Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker Children

We are more recently seeing a potential pressure in relation to the rising numbers of unaccompanied asylum seeker children within Cambridgeshire. The Council is taking steps to mitigate this pressure, but if increases continue, then the level of national funding received by the Council to support these children, will not be sufficient to address local demand.

#### Savings

£669K was removed from children's services budgets in 17/18, with phase 2 of the Children's Change Programme expected to deliver a further £594K of savings in the current year, of which £504K has been delivered. These reductions have been removed from children's budgets based on assumptions of reduced activity that has not been achieved. There is also a savings target associated with business support of £245K, again based on assumptions around reduced demand.

In the current year, £504K of savings allocated to Phase 2 of the Children's Change programme have been achieved, on top of the £669K savings in Phase 1 in 2017/18.

Further savings that cannot be delivered this year include:

- The remaining £90K of savings associated with Phase 2 of the Children's Change Programme;
- The offsetting of the loss of expected grant from the DFE of £295K.

In addition, there are further pressures to be met that are unlikely to be possible to meet within existing budgets, the most notable of which is the revenue implications of not implementing Mosaic in children's services. £504K of capital that is not recoverable from this project must now be absorbed as revenue.

As noted elsewhere, there is a further pressure associated with new leaving care burdens.

## **CSC Strategy and Action Plan to Mitigate Pressures**

We have completed a full analysis of the underlying reasons for the increased volumes of children in the system and will launch a formal consultation on July 9<sup>th</sup> 2018. This, among other things, will:

- Remodel the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and Integrated Front Door;
- Create dedicated specialist teams including for children and young people in care;
- Overall business support arrangements that have not been reviewed for around 12 years;
- Deliver some savings in the event that we decide to close the residential children's home, based in Wisbech.

Taken together, these changes will reduce demand in the system and will deliver sustainable savings, most notably by reducing costs associated with inflated numbers of children in care in the system.

While the changes proposed to the children's services structure will address our higher than expected children in care numbers, these changes will not be implanted until autumn 2018 and so are unlikely to begin to have any impact until 2019/20. This means placement numbers are unlikely to begin to reduce in the current financial year.

There should, however, be some benefits emerging from changing of placement mix as we head towards the end of the current financial year. Innovative recruitment campaigns are about to commence and we expect to see an increase in the numbers of households applying to become foster carers with Cambridgeshire. This is important, since in-house fostering unit costs are around 50% of the unit cost of Independent fostering agency placements. Enquiries by prospective carers received now, however, will not convert into new placements for between 4 to 6 months, as all carers have to be, assessed, trained and then approved by panel. This means that the benefits from the new approaches to recruitment will again only begin to take effect during 2019/20.

The proposed staffing structure aims to deliver caseloads for case holding staff of up to 20. In order to achieve this, we need to establish one team for children and young people in care that is over the long term establishment. This is to manage the 100 children and young people over and above the average of our statistical neighbours. This additional team would be needed for up to 24 months, from September 2018. As numbers in care reduce, the additional capacity will be absorbed into vacancies elsewhere in the structure.

The additional team is needed as caseloads for qualified social workers in the current 14-25 service are 30 and more; caseloads at this level will not allow workers to drive care plans forward, and will therefore frustrate the ambition to reduce the number of children in care.

Good business support is essential to any children's service. As part of the current re-structure of children's services, we will propose a re-design of business support job description 'families' and a move to increase efficiency in management costs across children's social care and early help services. A review of this type has not been undertaken for around 10 year.

Family Group Conferencing was removed from the budget as part of phase 1 the Children's Change Programme in 2017. The plan was that social workers and clinicians within the units would ensure that appropriate family group meetings would take place in line with the systemic model of practice that is embedded in Cambridgeshire and that this approach would compensate for the loss of a standalone Family Group Conferencing Service. It is, however, clear that these



intended family meetings are not taking place. This is important because where family meetings are run effectively, extended families can become involved in ensuring that there is a family plan that safeguards the child after a period when they have been subject to a child protection plan. Contingency arrangements including whether there are relatives who could offer a permanent home to the child concerned can also be addressed, and family members ruled in or out of the process. This can avoid care proceedings altogether and does avoid late presentation at court of potential extended family members who have not been assessed prior to proceedings. Family Group Conferences take time to set up and can require some careful handling where relationships between the local authority and family are strained. Where social worker workloads are manageable they may have the time to contact family members, explain the purpose and persuade them to attend, but this is less likely in busy teams except where organising a family meeting more straight-forward – where relationships have not become strained and the extended family is already engaged, for example. In more complex scenarios, families will often respond to contact by a service or individual who is less connected to the direct work with the family. Dedicated staff, meanwhile, are better able to make repeated contact with family members and persuade them of the value of participation.

The changes to the Integrated Front Door and MASH will result in significant changes for the Contact Centre at St Ives, to where much of the screening currently undertaken within the MASH will transfer.

### **3. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

Report authors should evaluate the proposal(s) in light of their alignment with the following three Corporate Priorities.

#### **3.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

None.

#### **3.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

Managing the provision of services to support people to access the right care in the right place, including enhancing prevention and early intervention services to support people to remain independent for as long as possible.

#### **3.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

None.

### **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

#### **4.1 Resource Implications**

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

#### **4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

**4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

**4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications**

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

**4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications**

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

**4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

**4.7 Public Health Implications**

*There are no significant implications within this category.*

**SOURCE DOCUMENTS GUIDANCE**

Source Documents	Location
Office of National Statistics Population Data	<b>Data sources</b>  <a href="https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesScotlandandnorthernireland">https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/populationestimatesforukenglandandwalesScotlandandnorthernireland</a> <a href="https://www.cqc.org.uk/content/how-get-and-re-use-cqc-information-and-data#directory">https://www.cqc.org.uk/content/how-get-and-re-use-cqc-information-and-data#directory</a>

**PEOPLE & COMMUNITIES RISK REGISTER**

*To:* **Children and Young People Committee**

*Meeting Date:* **11 September 2018**

*From:* **Executive Director, People & Communities: Wendi Ogle-Welbourn**

*Electoral division(s):* **All**

*Forward Plan ref:* **N/A** *Key decision:* **No**

*Purpose:* **To provide an annual update of the current People and Communities Risk Register**

*Recommendation:* **The Committee is asked to note and comment on the people and communities risk register**

<b><i>Officer contact:</i></b>		<b><i>Member contacts:</i></b>	
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Tel:	01223 699692	Tel:	01223 706398 (office)

## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 Cambridgeshire County Council have a corporate risk register and this is reported to the Audit and Accounts Committee as part of Performance report and reviewed annually at the General Purposes Committee.
- 1.2 In addition to the Corporate Risk Register, People and Communities have their own risk register which highlights the key strategic risks across People and Communities and links to the corporate risk register.

## **2. MAIN ISSUES**

- 2.1 The People and Communities Risk Register contains the main strategic risks from across the whole Directorate which include Children and Young People and these are reported to the CYP Committee on an annual basis and can be seen in Appendix 1. The main focus for CYP Committee would be the following risk areas:
  - 1. Safeguarding
  - 2. School Places
  - 3. Recruitment and retention of the social care workforce
  - 4. Early Help Services
  - 5. Looked After Children placements
  - 6. Market capacity
  - 7. Education Attainment
- 2.2 Overall, the strategic risks have remained similar to that of last year, but with more emphasis on recruitment and retention of social care workforce across both Adults and Childrens. In addition to a greater focus on market capacity to meet need, mainly within Adult services.
- 2.2 The People and Communities Risk Register is reviewed by Senior Officers on a monthly basis and there is also a mechanism which captures and monitors more operational risks across People and Communities.

## **3. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

### **3.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

There are no significant implications for this priority.

### **3.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

There are no significant implications for this priority.

### **3.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

There are no significant implications for this priority.

## **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

#### 4.1 **Resource Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category.

#### 4.2 **Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category.

#### 4.3 **Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category.

#### 4.4 **Equality and Diversity Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category.

#### 4.5 **Engagement and Communications Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category.

#### 4.6 **Localism and Local Member Involvement**

There are no significant implications within this category.

#### 4.7 **Public Health Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category.

### **SOURCE DOCUMENTS**

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
Cambridgeshire County Council Corporate Risk Register	<a href="mailto:tom.barden@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">tom.barden@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

## Appendix 1 – People & Communities Risk Register:

### People & Communities Risk Summary

Entity: CCC People and Communities (including children), Risk Register open, Current Risk version, Risk is open, Residual Risk Level is at or greater than 1, Residual Risk Level is at or less than 25

Likelihood	5		89			
	4		413		10	
	3		15	235711		112
	2		1617	14		
	1		6			
		1	2	3	4	5
Consequence						

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
1	Failure of the Council's arrangements for safeguarding vulnerable children and adults	<p>Children's Social Care:</p> <p>1. Children's social care caseloads reach unsustainable levels as indicated by the unit case load tool</p> <p>2. More than 25% of children whose referral to social care occurred within 12 months of a previous referral</p> <p>3. Serious case review is triggered</p> <p>Adult Social Care (Inc. OPMH)</p> <p>1. Care homes, supported living or home care agency suspended due to a SOVA (safeguarding of vulnerable adults) investigation</p> <p>2. Serious case review is triggered</p> <p>3. Outcomes of reported safeguarding concerns reveals negative practice</p>	15	10	<p>1. Multi-agency Safeguarding Boards and Executive Boards provides multi agency focus on safeguarding priorities and provides systematic review of safeguarding activity</p> <p>2. Skilled and experienced safeguarding leads and their managers.</p> <p>3. Comprehensive and robust safeguarding training, ongoing development policies and opportunities for staff, and regular supervisions monitor and instil safeguarding procedures and practice.</p> <p>4. Continuous process of updating practice and procedures, linking to local and national trends, including learning from local and national reviews such as Serious Case Reviews.</p> <p>5. Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) for both Adults and Children supports timely, effective and comprehensive communication and decisions on how best to approach specific safeguarding situation between partners.</p> <p>6. Robust process of internal Quality Assurance (QA framework) including case auditing and monitoring of performance</p> <p>7. Whistleblowing policy, robust Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) arrangements and complaints process inform practice</p> <p>8. Regular monitoring of social care providers and information sharing meetings with other local organisations, including the Care Quality Commission</p> <p>9. Joint protocols, practice standards and QA ensure appropriate joint management and case transfer between Children's Social Care and Enhanced and Preventative Services</p> <p>10. Coordinated work between multi-agency partners for both Adults and Childrens. In particular Police, County Council and other agencies to identify child sexual exploitation, including supporting children and young people transitions to adulthood, with the oversight of the LSCB.</p>

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
					11. Audits, reviews and training provided to school staff, governors and settings. All schools must have child protection training every 3 years. Education CP Service supports schools and settings with safeguarding responsibilities
2	Failure to provide our legal requirement for every child of statutory school age to access a place and within a 'reasonable' distance from their home (less than 2 miles for 4 to 8 year olds and up to 3 miles for 9 to 16 year olds) / Cut in Government funding for school places	1.Demand on places outstrips sufficiency	12	12	<p>1) The School Organisation plan and demographic forecasts are presently being updated for review and publication by Council. The School Organisation Plan provides details, by area, of the Council's response to the demographic changes affecting the county.</p> <p>2) Sufficient resources identified in MTFP to support known requirements in the next 3 years if forecasts remain accurate</p> <p>3) Quality of relationship with schools means schools have over-admitted to support the Council with bulge years</p> <p>4) On-going review of the Council's five year rolling programme of capital investment. Priority continues to be given to the identified basic need requirement for additional school places</p> <p>5) Annual School Capacity Review to the Department for Education (DfE) completed in a way which aims to maximise the Council's basic need funding allocation.</p>
3	Insufficient capacity to manage organisational change	1. Staffing restructures result in loss of project and support staff	12	9	<p>1. Resource focussed appropriately where needed to deliver savings.</p> <p>2. P&amp;C Management Team review business plans and check that capacity is aligned correctly.</p> <p>3. Programme and project boards provide governance arrangements and escalation processes for any issues</p> <p>4. Commissioning work plans regularly reviewed by Management Team.</p> <p>5. P&amp;C Management Team monitors achievement of savings on a monthly basis - including ensuring capacity is provided</p>



Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
4	Failure to attract or retain a sufficient social care workforce	1. Spend on agency staff within social care workforce is above target as identified by Strategic Recruitment and Workforce Development Board 2. High turnover of social care staff as identified by Strategic Recruitment and Workforce Development Board 3. High vacancy rates of identified key social care roles as identified by Strategic Recruitment and Workforce Development Board	12	12	1. Extensive range of qualifications and training available to staff to enhance capability and aid retention 2. Increased use of statistical data to shape activity relating to recruitment and retention 3. ASYE programme ensures new social workers continue to develop their skills, knowledge and confidence. 4. Frontline managers support their own professional development through planning regular visits with frontline services 5. Cross directorate Social Care Strategic Recruitment and Workforce Development Board and Social Work Recruitment and Retention Task and Finish Group proactively address the issue of social care recruitment and retention. 6. Improved benefits and recognition schemes in place
5	Insufficient capacity of Early Help Services to support children, young people and families	1. The number of children and families on the 'prioritisation list' increases	12	9	1. Children's Centres services are available locally to families at Children Centres, clinics, pre-school settings and community facilities including libraries 2. Targeted parenting programmes and specialist activity groups (such as for those with anxiety or confidence difficulties) 3. Think family principles embedded in all services working with children, adults and families 4. Advice and coordination team at the MASH (early help hub) increases responsiveness 5. Ensure eligible families take up the offer of free education for 2 year olds and wider support and intervention with families is planned in an integrated way across early childhood sector

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
6	Insufficient availability of supported housing schemes due to the impact of Government funding changes	1. Closure of supported housing schemes 2. Proportion of adults with learning disabilities in their own home or with family below target (P&C Performance board) 3. Housing associations /providers suspend building of new schemes due to viability concerns	3	3	Following public consultation, the Government has published its findings which confirm no fundamental changes to the way that supported housing costs are to be funded. This means that there is greater confidence in the market, and that any negative financial implications for the council are unlikely to materialise.
7	Insufficient availability of affordable Looked After Children (LAC) placements	1. The number of children who are looked after is above the number identified in the LAC strategy action plan 2. % LAC placed out of county and more than 20 miles from home as identified in P&C performance dashboard 3. The unit cost of placements for children in care is above targets identified in the LAC strategy action plan	12	12	1. Regular monitoring of numbers, placements and length of time in placement by P&C management team and services to inform service priorities and planning 2. Maintain an effective range of preventative services across all age groups and service user groups 3. Looked After Children Strategy provides agreed outcomes and describes how CCC will support families to stay together and provide cost effective care when children cannot live safely with their families. 4. Community resilience strategy details CCC vision for resilient communities 5. P&C management team assess impacts and risks associated with managing down costs 6. Edge of care services work with families in crisis to enable children and young people to remain in their family unit

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
8	Insufficient availability of care services at affordable rates	1. Average number of ASC attributable bed-day delays per month is above national average (aged 18+) as identified by P&C performance dashboard 2. Delayed transfers of care from hospital attributable to adult social care as identified by P&C performance dashboard 3. Home care pending list	15	15	1. Data regularly updated and monitored to inform service priorities and planning 2. Maintain an effective range of preventative services across all age groups and service user groups including adults and OP 3. Community resilience strategy details CCC vision for resilient communities 4. Directorate and P&C Performance Board monitors performance of service provision 5. Coordinate procurement with the CCG to better control costs and ensure sufficient capacity in market 6. Take flexible approach to managing costs of care 7. Market shaping activity, including building and maintaining good relationships with providers, so we can support them if necessary 8. Capacity Overview Dashboard in place to capture market position 9. Residential and Nursing Care Project has been established as part of the wider Older People's Accommodation Programme looking to increase the number of affordable care homes beds at scale and pace. 10. Development of a Home Care Action Plan
9	Vulnerable aspects of the care market are fragile and therefore lack of market capacity to meet need	1. Provider organisation report not having capacity to deliver services when we need them 2. Length of time services users wait for appropriate services 3. Care home providers reduce the numbers of nursing beds (due to difficulty recruiting qualified nurses)	15	12	1. Support Home Care providers to develop recruitment and retention strategies 2. Workforce offer to the provider organisations based on the Skills for Care Learning and Development matrix. This includes Care Certificate, vocational qualifications (Level 2 - 5) and Social Care Commitment. 3. Assess impacts and risks to recruitment associated with managing down costs 4. Regular monitoring of provider staff members and vacancy levels of LD and LAC placements by Access to Resources Team

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
					5. Home Care Development Manager in post who works with Homecare providers to develop workforce. 6. Access to Resources Team consider and challenge staff pay in tendering process 7. Regular engage with commissioners and providers to put action plans in place to resolve workforce issues 11. Robust Controlling and monitoring procedures 12. Effective use of PQQs (pre-qualifier questionnaires) 13. Active involvement by commissioners in articulating strategic needs to the market 14. Risk-based approach to in-contract financial monitoring 15. New specifications for Voluntary and Community Sector (VCS) infrastructure support contract focuses on business development activity, consortia working, commissioning and procurement activity. 16. Closer working between compliance agencies, & CCC (E.G. Env Health, H & S, Police, Fire service, CQC, Safeguarding etc.) 17. Provide support to failing care homes to improve standards 18. Robust performance management and processes to manager providers 19. Managing Provider Failure Process in place to ensure care and support needs of those receiving services continue to be met if an provider fails 20. Early Warning Dashboard in place, to alert to likelihood of provider failure
10	Partnership agreements with NHS are not agreed between partners	1. S75 with CPFT for mental health Social Workers is not signed off 2. S75 with CCG for pooled budget for LDP has not been agreed	16	16	1. Options and alternatives are being explored by Head of Mental Health and Assistant Director Commissioning

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
11	Children and young people do not reach their potential (educational attainment)	<p>1. The attainment gap between vulnerable groups of CYP and their peers of school age are below targets identified in P&amp;C performance dashboard</p> <p>2. End of key stage 2 and 4 attainment targets are below those identified in the P&amp;C performance dashboard</p> <p>3. Percentage of 16-19 years old who are NEET increases as identified in P&amp;C performance board)</p>	12	12	<p>1. Good governance of Accelerating Achievement and School Improvement strategies and action plans, checking progress and challenging performance, involving executive and service management</p> <p>2. Cambridgeshire School Improvement Board focused on securing improvements in educational outcomes in schools by ensuring all parts of the school system working together</p> <p>3. Effective monitoring, challenge, intervention and support of school and setting</p> <p>4. Develop all children's services to include educational achievement as a key outcome</p> <p>5. 18-25 team supports care leavers to remain in education or helps them find employment or training</p> <p>6. A joint approach to support and promote good mental health for CYP has been developed with and for schools and a programme is in place which is supported by Learning, Public Health and voluntary partners</p> <p>7. Provides support and guidance to schools to support the stability of educational placements and transition to post 16 for LAC</p> <p>8. Cambridgeshire School Improvement Board improves educational outcomes in schools by all parts of the school improvement system working together.</p> <p>9. Residual Information, Advice and Guidance function overseen by the local authority focuses on the most vulnerable</p>

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
12	Failure of information and data systems, particularly with the implementation of MOSAIC	<p>1. Amount of time P&amp;C Business Systems (Social Care, LEA, Case Management) are working and available (uptime) is below Service Level Agreement (SLA) levels</p> <p>2 System availability due to infrastructure issues (network, end-user devices, SAN etc.) is below SLA levels.</p> <p>3 Amount of time data-sharing with partners is impossible as a result of system failure.</p>	15	15	<p>1. Individual Services Business Continuity Plans.</p> <p>2. LGSS IT Disaster Recovery Plan</p> <p>3. LGSS IT service resilience measures (backup data centre, network re-routing).</p> <p>4. Version upgrades to incorporate latest product functionality</p> <p>5. Training for P&amp;C Business systems prior to use</p> <p>6. Information sharing agreement</p> <p>7. Backup systems for mobile working</p> <p>8. Backup systems for P&amp;C Business Systems</p> <p>9. Corporate (Information Governance Team) monitor data handling and security position and improvements</p> <p>10. Robust MOSAIC programme has been established and a clear plan for implementation is in place</p>
13	Failure of key partnerships	<p>1. Section 75 agreements not adhered to</p> <p>2. Joint commissioning arrangements break down</p> <p>3. Break down of key partnership groups (e.g. LSCB or Public Services Board)</p>	12	12	<p>1. Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB) and Adult Safeguarding Board have oversight of multi-agency safeguarding arrangements</p> <p>2. Data sharing protocol agreed through Public Service Board</p> <p>3. Cambridgeshire Executive Partnership Board oversees joint working between adults social care and health and monitors Better Care Fund</p> <p>4. Joint commissioning unit monitors and oversees joint commissioning of child health service</p> <p>5. School Improvement Board improves educational outcomes in schools by all parts of the school improvement system working together.</p> <p>6. MASH brings together children's social care, the Police, Probation, the Fire Service, NHS organisations, key voluntary sector organisations, Peterborough City Council and adult social care providing multi agency focus on safeguarding priorities and provides systematic review of safeguarding activity</p>

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
					7. Clear communication strategies in place 8. Monitoring and performance management of contracts 9. Effective governance and monitoring of Section 75 agreements and joint commissioning arrangements through Monitoring and Governance Groups and Committees. 10. Newly developed Communities and Partnerships Committee aims to enhance the development of working across partnerships
14	Failure to work within regulation and/or regulatory frameworks	1. Poor inspection and/or ombudsman results 2. Higher number of successful legal challenges to our actions/decisions 3. Low assurance from internal audit	8	8	1. LGSS legal team robust and up to date with appropriate legislation. 2. Service managers share information on changes in legislation by the Monitoring Officer, Government departments and professional bodies through Performance Boards 3. Inspection information and advice handbook available which is continually updated 4. Code of Corporate Governance 5. Community impact assessments required for key decisions 6. Programme Boards for legislative change (e.g. Care Act Programme Board) 7. Training for frontline staff on new legislation 8. Involvement in regional and national networks in children's and adults services to ensure consistent practice where appropriate 9. P&C have made arrangements for preparing within Inspections 10. Next Steps Board oversees preparation for Ofsted inspections of services for children in need of help and protection

Risk	Risk	Triggers	Residual Risk Level	Risk Appetite	Control
15	Failure of the council to prevent and delay demand for statutory interventions	<p>Increased cost pressures in both adult social care and children's services, and resultant increases in packages and interventions.</p> <p>Reduction in positive outcomes for residents.</p>	9	9	<p>1. Formal demand management approach led by the Communities and Safety Service Directorate, and overseen by the Communities and Partnerships Committee.</p> <p>2. Development and agreement of the Think Communities strategy – a public sector system wide approach to designing and delivering services with and for communities, and developing community based alternatives to statutory interventions.</p> <p>3. Continued investment in, and monitoring of, VCS activity to ensure it is aligned to our overall demand management objectives.</p> <p>4. Regular monitoring of preventative demand management activity, to ensure it remains relevant and is meeting need.</p>
16	Increased prevalence of adolescent young people entering the criminal justice system.	<p>Existing preventative activity does not meet the needs and behaviours of young people.</p> <p>High demand for some crime types resulting in reduced levels of intervention from some of our partners.</p>	6	6	<p>1. Continued development of the shared services Youth Offending Service with Peterborough, ensuring best practice is shared and resources are flexed where they are most needed.</p> <p>2. Development of the statutory youth justice board to ensure a system wide approach is taken to supporting adolescent young people.</p> <p>3. Continued development of positive interventions, including National Citizen Service, to engage proactively with young people.</p>
17	Increased demand for domestic abuse and sexual violence services.	Increased prevalence of DASV incidents being reported to the council and the police.	6	6	<p>1. System wide governance of DASV services by a multiagency partnership group.</p> <p>2. Review existing service provision to ensure it meets current and forecast demand.</p> <p>3. Strengthen the relationships between social care and DASV services to ensure a seamless pathway is in place.</p>



**CAMBRIDGESHIRE & PETERBOROUGH SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT 2017-18**

*To:* **Children and Young People's Committee**

*Meeting Date:* **11<sup>th</sup> September 2018**

*From:* **Russell Wate QPM – Chair of Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board**

*Electoral division(s):* **All divisions**

*Forward Plan ref:* **N/A** *Key decision:* **No**

*Purpose:* **To provide the Committee with a copy of the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2017/18. The report was published in July 2018.**

*Recommendation:* **The Committee is asked to note the content of the report**

<b><i>Officer contact:</i></b>		<b><i>Member contacts:</i></b>	
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## **1. BACKGROUND**

- 1.1 The report is submitted to the Children and Young People's Committee following sign off and publication of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 17/18 in July 2018 (Appendix 1).

There is a statutory requirement under Working Together 2015 that Safeguarding Children's Boards publish an annual report detailing the work of the Board.

The purpose of the report being brought to the Children and Young People Committee is to ensure members are fully aware of the work and progress of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board.

The report covers the period from April 2017- March 2018 and was published in July 2018.

## **2. MAIN ISSUES**

- 2.1 The annual report includes information on the work that has been undertaken by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board in the period April 2017- March 2018.

Partner agencies, including Cambridgeshire County Council, contributed to the information contained within the annual report.

The annual report highlights the significant events during the last year, summarises both the work of the Safeguarding Children Board and the work of the sub committees. It highlights areas of good practice and presents statistical information about safeguarding performance.

The annual report was approved by the Safeguarding Children Board in July 2018 and was subsequently published on the Boards website ([www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk](http://www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk)) and shared on social media.

## **3. ALIGNMENT WITH CORPORATE PRIORITIES**

Report authors should evaluate the proposal(s) in light of their alignment with the following three Corporate Priorities.

### **3.1 Developing the local economy for the benefit of all**

There are no significant implications for this priority.

### **3.2 Helping people live healthy and independent lives**

The extent to which Safeguarding is delivered effectively will have an impact on:

- The capacity of families to meet their own needs independently
- The long term health of children and young people

### **3.3 Supporting and protecting vulnerable people**

The report covers the safeguarding of children and young people. It contributes to establishing how far the Council

- Meets its statutory responsibilities towards safeguarding children
- Is part of a purposeful and effective partnership in meeting the needs of children and young people

#### **4. SIGNIFICANT IMPLICATIONS**

##### **4.1 Resource Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category.

##### **4.2 Procurement/Contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category

##### **4.3 Statutory, Legal and Risk Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category

##### **4.4 Equality and Diversity Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category

##### **4.5 Engagement and Communications Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category

##### **4.6 Localism and Local Member Involvement**

There are no significant implications within this category

##### **4.7 Public Health Implications**

There are no significant implications within this category

<b>Implications</b>	<b>Officer Clearance</b>
<b>Have the resource implications been cleared by Finance?</b>	N/a as non CCC report
<b>Have the procurement/contractual/Council Contract Procedure Rules implications been cleared by the LGSS Head of Procurement?</b>	N/a as non CCC report
<b>Has the impact on statutory, legal and</b>	N/a as non CCC report

<b>risk implications been cleared by LGSS Law?</b>	
<b>Have the equality and diversity implications been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	N/a as non CCC report
<b>Have any engagement and communication implications been cleared by Communications?</b>	N/a as non CCC report
<b>Have any localism and Local Member involvement issues been cleared by your Service Contact?</b>	N/a as non CCC report
<b>Have any Public Health implications been cleared by Public Health</b>	N/a as non-public health or CCC report:

### **SOURCE DOCUMENTS**

<b>Source Documents</b>	<b>Location</b>
<b>NONE</b>	



Cambridgeshire  
and Peterborough  
Safeguarding  
Children Board  
Annual Report 2017/18

# Foreword

BY DR RUSSELL WATE QPM, INDEPENDENT CHAIR PETERBOROUGH SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD



It gives me great pleasure to present to you the combined Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's Safeguarding Children Board annual report for the period April 2017 – March 2018. The report outlines both the activity and the contribution of the Board and its partners that has taken place during the last year. The year has been a very challenging one for all agencies. There have been numerous changes and restructures in all of our key agencies including both local authorities, the police and aspects of health agencies. It is a real testimony to the high regard that agencies have for safeguarding that this is always at the forefront of their changes, the want to continue to protect our children and young people. I would like to thank all of the Board members (in particular the Lay Members) and their organisations, especially the front line staff, for the hard work they have carried out to keep children and young people safe from harm in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

The overarching objectives through Working Together 2015 are to:

1. Co-ordinate what is being done by each person or body represented on the board to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough
2. Ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes.

You will see in the report that we have worked well through our priorities for the year. Some of these priorities we share with our partner boards, for example we have and continue to work very closely with the Countywide Community Safety Partnership. This ensures no duplication and that we support each other's work going forward.

Within the time period covered by this report we have not published any Serious Case Reviews (SCR) however we have been working on a number during the year that will be published in the next reporting period. We have already in some of these cases embedded the learning that has arisen from the review.

The Children and Social Work Act 2017 has meant that we have had to think how we do things differently when Safeguarding boards, in about 18 months' time, change to be called multi-agency partnerships. I am pleased to say that the board and its partners have already put in place plans for these changes. We have already combined the safeguarding children boards for both areas.

In the last year a lot of activity has taken place on implementing a partnership neglect strategy. Our challenge now is to make sure these are embedded further in our front line practitioners' daily work.

We, as a Board, feel the next year is an exciting one for us with lots of opportunities for the partnership to continue our work and to move to be a very good, if not outstanding, Safeguarding Board.

Finally I would like to thank Jo Procter and all of her team for their unstinting commitment to the work of the Board and keeping children in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough safe.

A small, square, handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'RW'.

Dr Russell Wate QPM

## Table of Contents

<b>FOREWORD.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SAFEGUARDING IN PETERBOROUGH .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>SAFEGUARDING IN PETERBOROUGH 2017/18 SNAPSHOT</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>LOCAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>EARLY HELP</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>CHILD PROTECTION PLANS</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CHILDREN MISSING FROM HOME AND CARE</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>PRIVATE FOSTERING</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>ALLEGATIONS MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>THE USE OF RESTRAINT IN SECURE SETTINGS</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>SAFEGUARDING IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>SAFEGUARDING IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE 2017/18 SNAPSHOT</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>LOCAL CONTEXT</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>EARLY HELP</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>CHILD PROTECTION PLANS</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>CHILDREN MISSING FROM HOME AND CARE</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>PRIVATE FOSTERING</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>ALLEGATIONS MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>ABOUT THE BOARD .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>THE BOARD</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>KEY ROLES AND RELATIONSHIPS</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER BOARDS</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>BOARD MEMBERSHIP &amp; ATTENDANCE</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>PROGRESS AGAINST THE BOARD'S PRIORITIES.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>EARLY HELP AND PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ARE EFFECTIVE</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>EVERYONE MAKES A SIGNIFICANT AND MEANINGFUL CONTRIBUTION TO SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>UNDERSTAND THE NEEDS OF ALL SECTORS OF OUR COMMUNITY</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>CHILDREN ARE FULLY PROTECTED FROM THE EFFECTS OF NEGLECT</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>CHILDREN ARE FULLY PROTECTED FROM CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>LEARNING AND IMPROVEMENT.....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>CHILD DEATH OVERVIEW PANEL (CDOP)</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>THE SERIOUS CASE REVIEW GROUP</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS GROUP</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>SCRUTINY AND CHALLENGE</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>APPENDIX 1 GLOSSARY OF TERMS.....</b>	<b>47</b>

# Safeguarding in Peterborough



## Safeguarding in Peterborough 2017/18 Snapshot



Approximately **53000** children live in the city

**27%** of the total population of the City

**153** languages are spoken in schools

**18.7%** of children are living in poverty

**1284** Total number of Violent or sexual offences against under 18s

**9998** Total number of contacts to Children's Social Care for April 2016 - March 2017

**1995** contacts to Children's Social Care with the reason of domestic abuse/DV

**1381** Total number of Domestic Abuse incidents where children were present

**53** Total number of Repeat Domestic Abuse incidents where children were present

**579** Cases / **209** repeat cases discussed at MARAC

**1797** contacts and **38** referrals to Children's Social Care with an outcome of Early Help

**1801** Total number of Early Help Assessments completed during the year

**2998** Total Number of single assessments completed

**1098** Number of open Children in Need cases (as of March 2017)

**230** Number of children on a CP Plan (as of March 2017)

**353** Number of looked after children (as of March 2017)

**398** Children reported missing from Home or Care

**98** Children and young people missing from Home or Care for two days or more

**17** Children identified as being at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation

**222** Allegations against staff who work or volunteer with Children and young people

**4** Children Privately Fostered

## Local Context

Peterborough is noted in the 2018 Centre for Cities report 'Cities Outlook 2018' to be the fourth-fastest growing city in the UK, behind only Exeter, Coventry and Cambridge City<sup>1</sup>.

Population density is highest in Peterborough among the urban, relatively deprived areas towards the centre of the Local Authority, although Peterborough also has some rural areas towards its outer boundaries, which tend to be more sparsely populated and less deprived.

Approximately 53,000 children and young people under the age of 19 live in Peterborough, which is 27% of the total population in the area.

Peterborough has an increasingly diverse population where 153 languages are spoken in Peterborough schools. There is a growing number of children and families moving to the city from Central and Eastern Europe.

School children and young people from minority ethnic groups account for 47.6% of all children living in the area, compared with 31% in the country as a whole. The largest minority ethnic group of pupils is still Asian Pakistani, reflecting earlier patterns of migration. However, this group as a proportion of the school population is now relatively stable, whilst the population of Polish and Lithuanian children in Peterborough schools increased by 19% and 13% respectively between October 2013 and October 2014.

32% of children and young people in Peterborough schools do not have English as their first language compared to the national average of 14%.

In 2011, 64% of Peterborough schools were classed as Segregated. By 2016, this rose to 75%

### The child population in this area

	Local	Region	England
Live births (2016)	3,076	72,250	663,157
Children aged 0 to 4 years (2016)	16,300 8.3%	379,000 6.2%	3,429,000 6.2%
Children aged 0 to 19 years (2016)	53,100 27.0%	1,450,900 23.7%	13,107,000 23.7%
Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2026 (projected)	58,000 27.2%	1,582,200 23.8%	14,065,900 23.8%
School children from minority ethnic groups (2017)	15,114 47.6%	189,781 24.4%	2,132,802 31.0%
School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (2017)	662 1.8%	19,881 2.2%	186,793 2.3%
Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2015)	18.7%	13.9%	16.8%
Life expectancy at birth (2014-2016)	Boys 78.6 Girls 82.2	80.4 83.7	79.5 83.1

Source: Public Health England Child Profiles 2018

### Child and Family Poverty in Peterborough

Peterborough remains a local authority with relatively high levels of deprivation, as measured by the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI), which forms part of the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Among Peterborough's CIPFA (Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy) comparator group of 15 socio-economic neighbours, Peterborough has moved from being the fifth-most deprived local authority to the fourth-most deprived.

Levels of deprivation are particularly high in areas near the centre of Peterborough and there is a higher concentration of relatively deprived areas towards the south of the geographical area that comprises Peterborough. Deprivation, as measured by the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index, is markedly less prevalent in Peterborough's more affluent, rural wards.

The health and wellbeing of children in Peterborough is generally worse than the England average.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.centreforcities.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Cities-Outlook-2017-Web.pdf>

## Early Help

Early Help delivery in Peterborough is based on a commissioning model. The Early Help service supports practitioners and professionals in the field to take on the role of Lead Professional, complete Early Help Assessments and co-ordinate services around the family. Interventions and services to support families are, in the main, commissioned and delivered by external partners, many of whom are third sector organisations.

Partners are encouraged to open an Early Help Assessment if there is more than one unmet need requiring a multi-agency response, on an electronic case management system known as the Early Help Module. Training is provided for all professionals who might need to complete an Early Help Assessment with a family or contribute to one that another professional has started. The Liquid Logic Early Help Module shares the same database of families as the Children's Social Care system on Liquid Logic which supports the step-up and step-down process.

### Accessing Targeted Support within Early Help

Greater support and access to targeted resources where needed can be accessed via a range of Early Help panels in Peterborough including three locality based Multi-agency Support Group (MASG) panels; Primary Behaviour Panel; and 0-5 Early Support Pathway.

### Partner engagement with Early Help

Between April 2017 and March 2018 there has been 1761 individual child/young person assessments opened contributing to 1135 grouped episodes (or whole family assessments) representing 241.8 children/young people per 10,000 population age 0-17. This demonstrated continued engagement and commitment from partners to supporting children and young people with Early Help support. The focus in Peterborough is to ensure that Early Help Assessments are opened on those most in need of support, building resilience in families to be

able to access support from communities and family members where appropriate

Performance reporting indicates the greatest number of Early Help Assessments being completed by schools, with good engagement from health and early years settings. Very few assessments are initiated by adult services and we continue to seek out opportunities to increase engagement with this sector.

Of all Early Help Assessments opened between April 2017 and March 2018:

- 63% of individuals are male (compared to 64% the previous year)
- 37% of individuals are female (compared to 36% the previous year)
- 63.3% are recorded as White British (compared to 68.2% the previous year)
- 8.6% are recorded as White European (compared to 6.5% the previous year)
- 6.8% are recorded as Pakistani (compared to 8.4% the previous year)
- Approximately 46% of individuals are in the 5-11 age range
- Approximately 28% of individuals are in the 0-4 age range
- Approximately 26% of individuals are in the 12-18 age range
- The largest percentage of individual assessments was opened on children age 3, with the number opened on the 0-4 age group generally increasing.

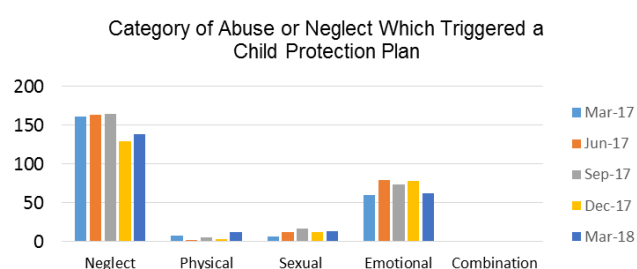
## Child Protection Plans

All children at risk of significant harm or abuse will be the subject of a Child Protection Plan. A child protection plan is a working tool that should enable the family and professionals to understand what is expected of them and what they can expect of others. The aims of the plan are:

- To keep the child safe
- To promote their welfare
- To support their wider family to care for them, if it can be done safely.

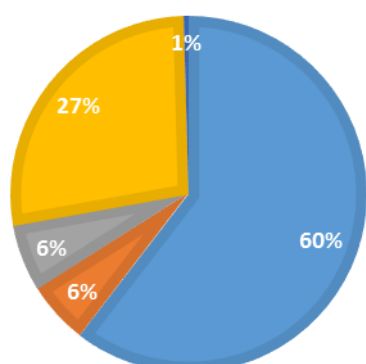
The table and charts show the number of Peterborough children on a Child Protection Plan.

	Child Protection
Apr-17	236
Jun-17	259
Sep-17	262
Dec-17	233
Mar-18	230

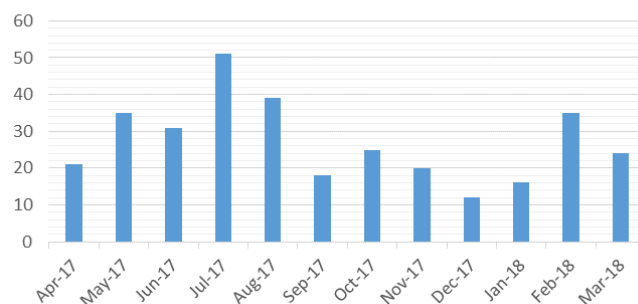


The majority of children and young people who are the subject of Child Protection Plans in Peterborough are registered under the category of Neglect (60%). The Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board has recognised this and accordingly, Neglect will remain as a business priority for the Board in 2018/19 and further work around the issue of Neglect will take place.

■ Neglect ■ Physical ■ Sexual ■ Emotional ■ Combination



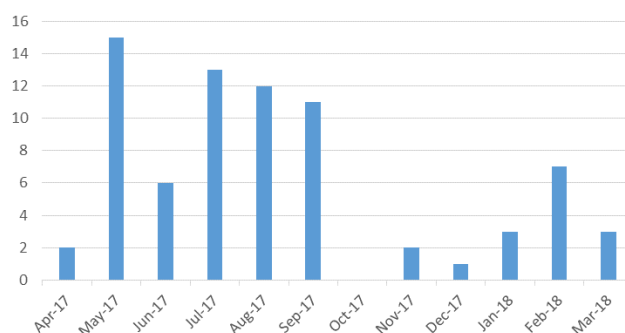
Number of Children becoming Subject to a Child Protection Plan



There were 327 children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan during 2017/18. This equates to a rate per 10,000 of 68.5

**The number who became subject to a CP plan for second or subsequent time:**

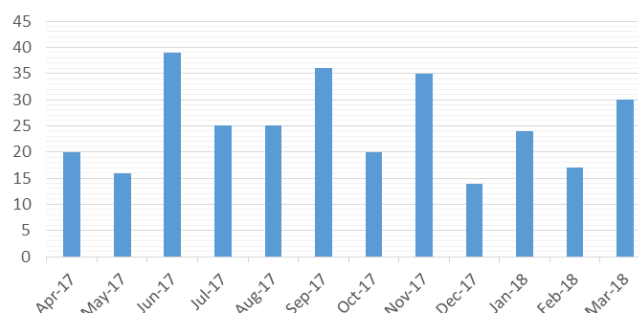
Re-registration of Child Protection Plans



Of the 327 children who became subject to a Child Protection Plan during 2017/18, 76 (22.9%) of them had previously had a Child Protection Plan in Peterborough.

**The number of discontinuations of a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 of the local population under 18:**

Number of Discontinuations of a Child Protection Plan



There were 301 children who ceased to be subject to a Child Protection Plan during 2017/18. This equates to a rate per 10,000 of 63.1

Of the 301 children who ceased to be subject to a Child Protection Plan during 2017/2018, 5 of them had been subject to a Child Protection Plan for more than two years.

## Looked After Children

Looked after children in Peterborough are accommodated through the use of two legal orders s.31 and s.20. The numbers of children needing to be looked after has increased steadily in line with national figures and comparative neighbours.

During 2017-18 Peterborough's internal panels have continued to govern the decision making process for children who are looked after such as Peterborough Access to Support Panel (which reviews all initial placements) after the Assistant Director has made the decision to accommodate.

The majority of children accommodated are placed with 'in-house' foster carers, in the geographical area of Peterborough. The use of independent fostering agencies occurs when there are no internal placements available.

Matching is undertaken by the social worker and ART (Access to Resources Team) working closely together to ensure the placement is the right one for a child.

Some children do need residential placements and these along with the use of independent fostering agencies are monitored closely and robustly through a multi-agency panel (placement and care planning) which monitors the commissioning arrangement, with a strong emphasis on outcomes of the commissioning arrangement.

There is a strong Corporate Parenting Committee which scrutinise the work of the council and its partners to ensure children who are looked after receive high quality looked after provision right

through their period of being accommodated and as care leavers. Young people regularly attend and joint chair the committee meetings at agreed times in the year.

## 2017-18 Events and Developments

1. Summer activities organised by the participation worker promoting practical based independent skill development.
2. Mind of My own (MOMO) was relaunched with significant success. Peterborough was awarded the highest user award for 2017-18.
3. Children in Care Awards was held in February and was successful and well attended by young people.
4. The children in care forum and the Care leavers Forum both meet monthly during the year and their views, ideas, comments are linked back to the corporate parenting committee and listened too.
5. The Children in Care Council has developed a pocket size 'Z card' explaining what it's like to be in care.
6. All children in care and care leavers receive a Vivacity card which enables them to access leisure activities/ sports centres across the city for free as part of the council's commitment to their overall wellbeing.

## Children Missing from Home and Care

Between April 2017 and March 2018 there were 511 (previous year 613) Missing from Home Episodes relating to 398 (previous year 417) Peterborough children. Of the 398 children who were reported missing 175 were female and 223 were male.

In terms of ethnicity, it is clear to see that the majority of children going missing are from a white British background (51%), with White European 12% and children from an Asian representing 10%.



The age split shows that 53% of individuals who went missing were from the 10-15 year group with 41% from the 16-17 age group.

During the year out of 511 missing incidents, 72% (370) were reported missing and found on the same day, 43 (8%) were found within 1 day, 31 (6%) were found within 2 days and 67(13%) were missing for 3 or more days.

## Private Fostering

A Private Fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of the local authority), for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled), by someone other than a parent or close relative, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.

1st April 2017 to 1st April 2018 – There are 4 active private fostering arrangements.

TACT Permanency Service Peterborough has promoted private fostering awareness workshops with Peterborough Children Services Teams from November 2017 until March 2018.

TACT Permanency Service Peterborough has also updated a private fostering leaflet which will be delivered to partner agencies and the public, meeting the duty to promote public awareness of the requirement to notify the local authority of private fostering arrangements and therefore to reduce the number of 'unknown' private fostering arrangements, responding to notifications and assessing private fostering arrangements, meeting the duty to support private fostering arrangements.

## Allegations Management

The Designated Officer (commonly known as the LADO) has the responsibility to have oversight of all allegations against a professional working with children.

As most local agencies working with children are familiar and continue to use the term 'LADO' this term has been kept within Peterborough.

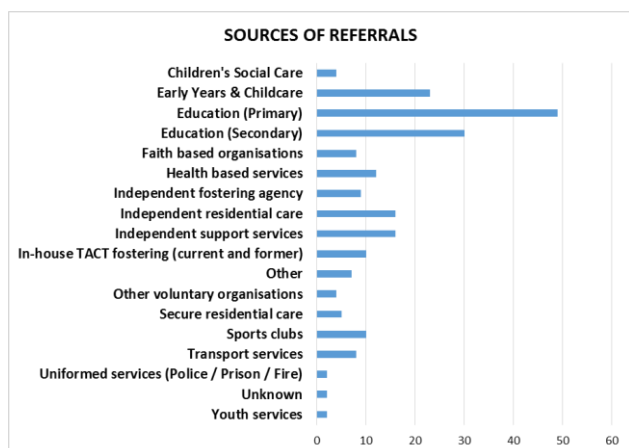
The LADO is responsible for:-

- Providing information, advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations regarding allegations management and concerns relating to paid and unpaid workers.
- Managing and overseeing individual cases from all partner agencies.
- Ensuring the child's view is heard and they/other children are safeguarded.
- Ensuring there is a consistent and thorough process for all adults working with children against whom an allegation is made.
- Monitoring the progress of cases to ensure they are dealt with as quickly as possible.
- Arranging and chairing Allegations Management Meetings (AMM) where the allegation meets the 'tier three' threshold

The LADO role within Peterborough continues to be undertaken by an experienced Independent Chair who is also a registered Social Worker. This year, we have amended the terminology slightly from Complex Strategy Meetings (CSMs) to Allegation Management Meetings (AMMs). This is to avoid confusion with complex strategy meeting process used in CSE or other complex S47 cases and is also in line with the terminology that the Cambridgeshire LADOs use.

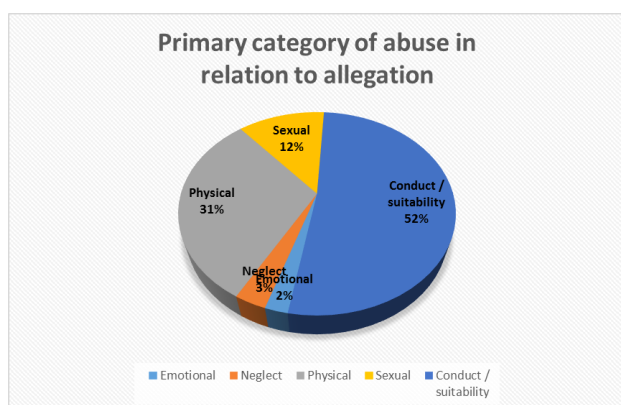
The level of referrals has continued to rise during this year with a 7% increase compared to the previous year. However, the number of referrals that met the tier two or tier one threshold intervention has declined with 18% being managed through the Allegations Management multi-agency meeting process.

Table one profiles the sources of referrals:

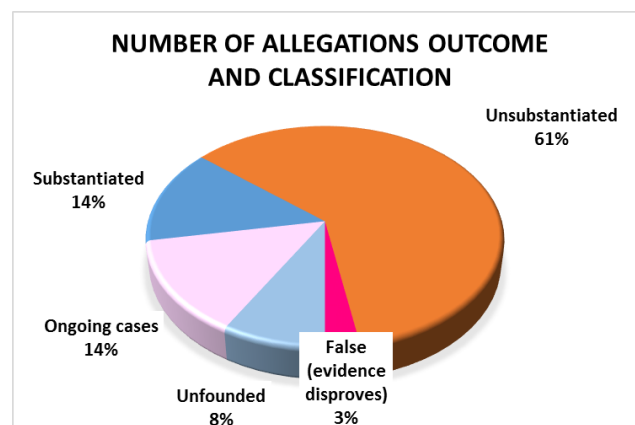


The chart below shows the primary category of abuse in relation to allegations received.

Where an allegation has been made that a person who works or volunteers with children has harmed their own child, or been involved in an offence outside of the workplace and this may affect their suitability to work with children, this has been recorded as a conduct or suitability issue.



The chart below shows the outcome classification for those allegations that met tier three threshold and were subject to multi-agency allegations management meetings:



The number of allegations that could be substantiated has remained broadly consistent with the year 16/17, but significantly lower than previous years. There are no definitive reasons apparent for this, it is highly dependent upon the level and quality of evidence available. All disclosures by children are taken very seriously by the LADO and Police and must be thoroughly investigated. When an allegation cannot be substantiated, the employer then has to carry out an internal investigation. During this year there were no 'deliberately invented or malicious' allegations.

During 2017/18 processes have been established to record if online abuse or abuse using electronic devices is a feature of a referral. Of the 222 consultations and referrals, 14 concerned allegations that the main source of abuse or concern was via online applications such as social media, email and text and indecent images or inappropriate content online.

## The use of restraint in Secure Settings

Clare Lodge is a 16 bed all female, all welfare unit. Since 01 October 2017 there have been 17 admissions and 16 discharges in the past six months. This was almost double the turnover on the previous six months. Most of these young people were from different local authorities.

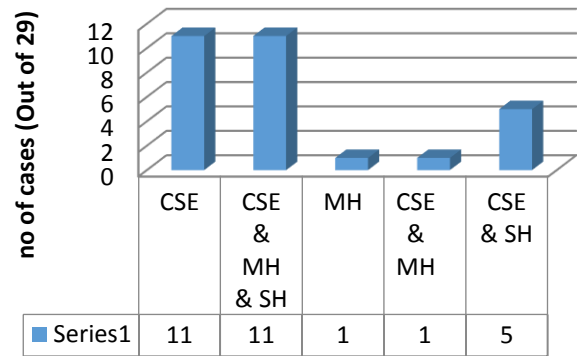
The increase in emotional needs has continued. Many have had numerous placements, have

been in exploitative situations, drug / alcohol misuse and have many missing from home episodes.

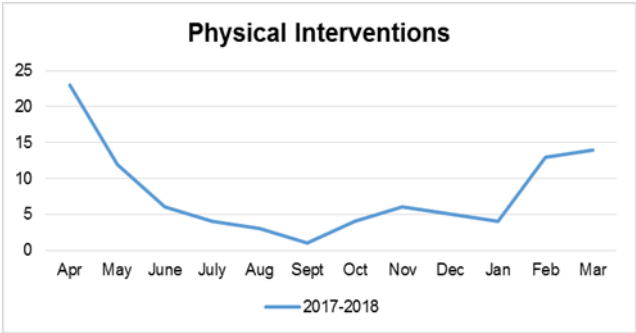
Around 50% of the group are prescribed psychoactive medications by the inreach psychiatrist. 100 % of the group have been subjected to CSE.

Of those discharged the average length of stay was 183 days this was a decrease on the previous six months which was 260 days. Average age has remained at 16 over the past 12 months. See graphs for presenting issues, we have seen an increase in complex presentations of girls with CSE, mental health and self-harm issues.

### Presenting issues on admission and discharge



Physical interventions dipped to their lowest ever from the middle of last year till January this year as we had reduced occupancy and had a stable group. We had a high turnover of discharges, admissions and shorter length of stay earlier in the year beginning 2018 causing a peak of emotionally unstable young people along with a new cohort of less experienced staff.



All new staff have now been trained in “Calm theory” the theory for understanding aggression and how this can be diffused and managed. They have also all been trained in “ARC”. This framework was developed mainly because of the awareness of the complexity of highly trauma-affected youth and their unique differences in managing and coming through such trauma. When having this understanding it helps staff to maintain their resilience levels when coping with high levels of emotions.



# Safeguarding in Cambridgeshire



## Safeguarding in Cambridgeshire 2017/18 Snapshot



Approximately **150,900** children live in the county

**23.1%** of the total population of the County

**149** languages are spoken in schools

**11.3%** of children are living in poverty

**2364** Total number of Violent or sexual offences against under 18s

**4435** Total number of contacts to Children's Social Care for April 2017 - March 2018

**2100** contacts to Children's Social Care with the reason of domestic abuse/DV

**1381** Total number of Domestic Abuse incidents where children were present

**53** Total number of Repeat Domestic Abuse incidents where children were present

**1020** Cases / **414** repeat cases discussed at MARAC

**3691** contacts and referrals to Children's Social Care with an outcome of Early Help

**3894** Total number of Early Help Assessments completed during the year

**4717** Total Number of single assessments completed

**3428** Number of open Children in Need cases (as of March 2018)

**477** Number of children on a CP Plan (as of March 2018)

**698** Number of looked after children (as of March 2018)

**418** Children reported missing from Home or Care

**145** Children and young people missing from Home or Care for two days or more

**127** Children identified as being at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation (as of March 2018)

**411** Allegations against staff who work or volunteer with Children and young people

**25** Children Privately Fostered

## Local Context

Cambridgeshire, as part of the East of England, has a high rate of population growth that averages above England as a whole<sup>2</sup>. Using figures from the last census the Cambridgeshire research group has estimated that the total population has risen from 624,180 in 2011 to 652,100 in 2016. This equates to a rise of nearly 5%.

The latest forecasts compiled by the Cambridgeshire research group show continuous population growth through until 2036. The population is expected to grow to 803,200, a rise of 23%<sup>3</sup>.

According to the Cambridgeshire research group's population forecasts, Children and young people (0-24 years) make up 29.1% of the total population with around 194,300 people under the age of 25.<sup>4</sup> This ratio is predicted to remain relatively stable but there is a predicted increase of around 5,000 more 0-4 year olds between 2016 and 2026. This could increase pressure on services in Cambridgeshire.<sup>5</sup>

The distribution of Cambridgeshire residents between urban and rural settlements is relatively even. Approximately 344,260 or 54% of Cambridgeshire's population reside in an urban city or town environment. This compares with approximately 201,820 (31%) living in a rural town and fringe development and 102,230 (15%)

residents who are more dispersed or living in a rural village.<sup>6</sup>

The level of urbanisation within the Cambridgeshire population naturally differs across the five districts. The most extreme case is within Cambridge City as every single resident (100%) is living within an urban city or town. With the obvious exception there are still significant differences between other districts as well. For example, in East Cambridgeshire 28% (24,680) of the population reside in an urban or town compared with Fenland where 76% (75,700) reside in an urban or town setting.

Huntingdonshire has the largest total population of the five districts with 176,050 and East Cambridgeshire the smallest population with 86,300.

### Ethnicity

The following figures are all obtained from the 2011 census and so figures can only be regarded as an indication as figures may have fluctuated significantly since then.

Cambridgeshire's ethnic composition is primarily White British. 84.5% (524,617) have identified as White British with a further 0.8% (4,908) identifying as White – Irish and 7.1% (43,954) White Other. This totals 92.6% of the population who are classed as White.

The next largest ethnicity group is Indian with 1.2% (7,430) followed by Chinese with 1.1% (6,723) and Other Asian also with 1.1% (6,550).

<sup>2</sup>

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections/bulletins/subnationalpopulationprojectionsforengland/2014basedprojections#where-can-i-find-more-information>

<sup>3</sup>

<http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/populationanddemographics>

<sup>4</sup>

<http://opendata.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/dataset/>

2015-based-population-and-dwelling-stock-forecasts-cambridgeshire-and-peterborough/resource

<sup>5</sup>

<http://opendata.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/dataset/2015-based-population-and-dwelling-stock-forecasts-cambridgeshire-and-peterborough/resource>

<sup>6</sup> According to Cambridgeshire Research Group's estimates

Black African 3,426 (0.6%), Black Caribbean 1,647 (0.3%) and Other Black 937 (0.2%) total 6010 (1.1%).

The ethnic composition is more diverse in certain districts than others in Cambridgeshire. For example Cambridge City is much more ethnically diverse than Fenland. Within Cambridge City 66% of residents identified as White British compared to 90.4% of Fenland residents, a difference of 24%.

91.7 % of Cambridgeshire identify English as being the main language in their household.

Deprivation

Deprivation is measured by the department of Communities and Local government. It releases the English indices of deprivation (ID 2015) which are combined into the composite index of multiple deprivation (IMD 2015).

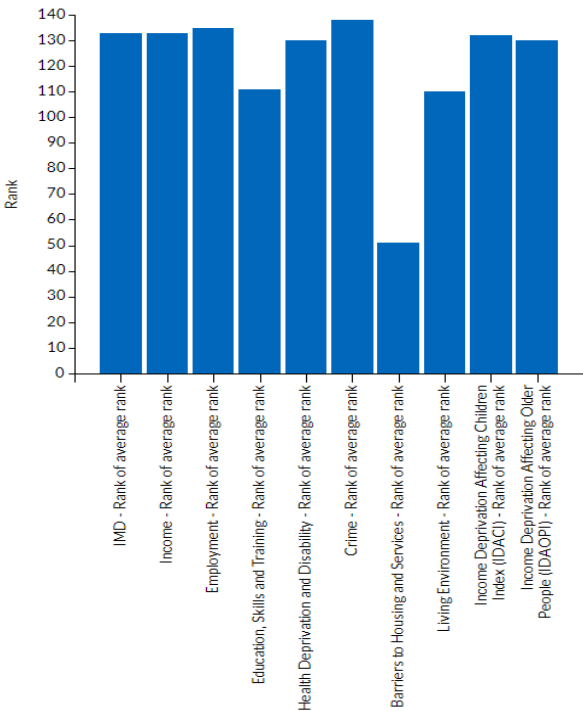
The IMD measures relative deprivation across small areas of England called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). There are different indices of deprivation that range from income and employment to living environment and crime.

Cambridgeshire as a whole performs relatively well in terms of deprivation as it ranks 133<sup>rd</sup> of 152 upper tier local authorities in England with 1 being the most deprived.

Cambridgeshire has low recorded levels of deprivation, according to the IMD, in all areas apart from access to housing and services where it ranks as the 51<sup>st</sup> most deprived of 152 authorities. Cambridgeshire does however have some areas that are very deprived. 16 LSOAs are in the most 20% deprived nationally and 4 of these LSOAs (lower super output areas) fall into the 10% most deprived decile in England. These pockets of deprivation are located in several areas of Cambridgeshire, most commonly in

urban areas. Cambridge City has 2 LSOAs where deprivation falls into the 20% most deprived areas of the UK. Fenland accounts for 8 of the top 10 most deprived LSOAs in Cambridgeshire (around March and Wisbech) and has 12 in total of the 16 in the 20% most deprived nationally.

Figure 1: Chart of Cambridgeshire national IMD rank compared to other authorities



Source: DCLG, 2015

Child Deprivation

In terms of child poverty Cambridgeshire ranks reasonably low with an IDACI (Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index) score of 12.7 compared with the national average of 14.5.<sup>7</sup>

At the last count there were 12,350 children living in low income families in Cambridgeshire which equates to around 11.3%. This compares with the

7  
<https://lginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=4563&mod-period=1&mod-area=E100000003&mod->

group=AllCountiesInCountry\_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup

national average of 16.8% and the region average of 13.9%.<sup>8</sup>

## Early Help

### Early Help Assessments

The Early Help Assessment is single assessment that is created with the family. It should reflect their views, wishes and feelings and what they want to change. It is shared when appropriate [and where there is consent] with other professionals who are working in a co-ordinated way to support the family.

### Early Help Assessment completion 2017-18

The following graphs show the number of Early Help Assessments (recorded as tracking involvements on the system) from when the Early Help Hub went live in April 2017 (Fig 1). The number of Early Help Assessments has continued to rise year on year with the same peaks and troughs appearing which in the main are affected by the school academic year. There has been a marked escalation in the numbers of Early Help Assessments completed since the Early Help Hub was launched, this is due to a number of reasons. There appears to have been a number of Early Help Assessments completed historically that were never logged, there has also been an increase in the number of services that request an Early Help Assessment to access their service. As a service we need to be aware and alert to the unavailability of partner agencies during these periods in the year and consider alternative methods of support where this cannot wait until the start of the new term

NB: these figures also include families that have been part of case transfer process, with the lead agency changed from Children's Social Care to District Early Help. These can be identified as the source in fig2.

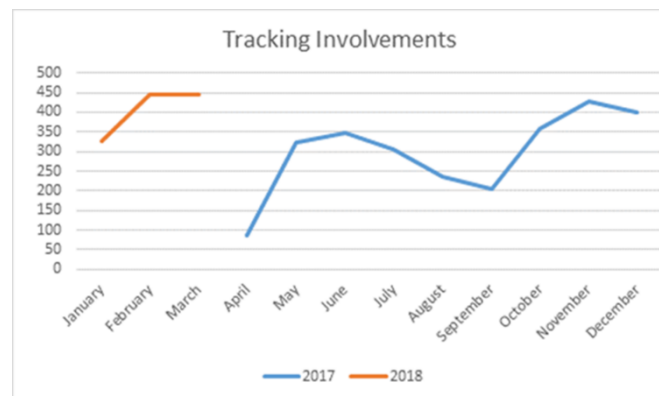
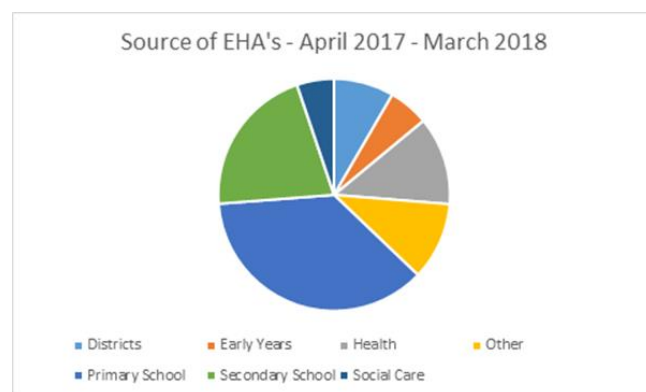


Fig1

### Source of Early Help Assessments

Fig 2



The primary initiator of Early Help Assessments has remained education with primary schools completing the majority of assessments

### Contacts into Children's Social Care with recommended outcome of Early Help

From April 2017 to March 2018 there were 14612 contacts into MASH, 3691 of which had an outcome of 'Pass to Early Help Hub' (25% of the total contacts). This is an increase in the numbers on previous years. The majority of these contacts are dealt with by the Early Help Hub through provision of information and advice to families and professionals (50%), 20% of contacts have been passed to Early Help District Teams to offer 1:1 support and complete an Early Help Assessment.

<sup>8</sup> <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/child-health/profile/child-health->



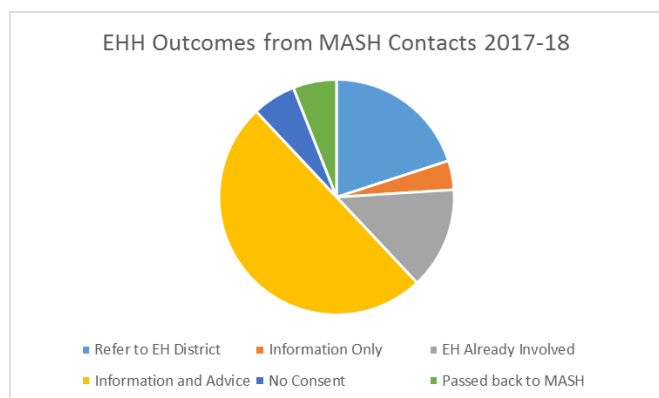


fig3

### Progress of Early Help during 2017/18

Over the last 12 months the way Early Help services are delivered across Cambridgeshire has undergone significant change.

In April 2017 the Early Help Hub (EHH) was launched, creating a single place for Early Help Assessments to be submitted for consideration, replacing the previous model of assessments being sent directly to a series of geographically based locality teams across the County. Our aim in developing the EHH was to provide greater consistency around thresholds for targeted Early Help interventions and grow our knowledge of wider support services and the voluntary sector, thus providing a better response for children, young people & their families.

During the summer of 2017 there was a movement to a district based model.

The development of the District based model and integration between social care and Early Help has been a success; our data tells us that we received 758 new step downs and made 318 step ups. We received new requests to co-work with 795 children alongside safeguarding units and at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 were working with a total of 3460 children across Early Help LA services. A total of 1224 children were allocated directly to Early Help District Teams by the EHH. 90% of the Sustained and Significant Progress PBR claims through the national troubled families' programme where the family only received Early Help have been closed

for at least 12 months and have continued to be sustained.

There were 3279 children worked with and closed to Early Help between the 6 month period August 2016 and January 2017. At 31 January 18, therefore at least 12 months later, **70%** of these had not subsequently opened to children's social care. An additional 4% were originally stepped down from children's social care, received an intervention from Early Help and then subsequently did not re-open to social care.

### The Cambridgeshire model

In Cambridgeshire Local Authority Early Help services are delivered by our Early Help District Teams which consist of Child & Family Centres, Family Workers, Young People Workers, Education Welfare Officers, Education Inclusion Officers, Senior Transitions Advisors and Transition Advisors. These staff groups complement Early Help and universal services that are delivered by partners from across the voluntary sector and health.

CCC Early Help District Teams provide:

- One to one support to targeted children, young people & their families.
- Operational management and delivery of all Evidenced-Based Parenting Programmes across Cambridgeshire, including training and development.
- Receive work, via a step down process, from social care at the end of their involvement and co-work alongside social care units to provide support to professional parenting support and interventions with young people as part of the social work plan.
- Act as the Lead Professional for families where applicable.
- The National Troubled Families agenda in Cambridgeshire is overseen by the Partnerships & Quality Assurance team with much of the service delivery provided by District Early Help Teams.

- Monitoring of performance and outcomes, and quality assurance.

### Involvement and role of Early Help in the neurodevelopmental pathway & delivery of parenting programmes

Across Cambridgeshire staff from the Early Help District teams deliver a range of evidenced based parenting programmes (EBPP). This offer supports the neurodevelopment pathway for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough which requires parents to attend a programme before specialist assessment takes place for ASD/ADHD.

### Child Protection Plans

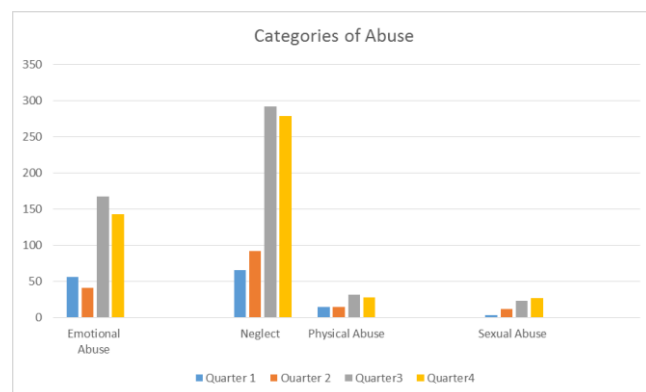
All children at risk of significant harm or abuse will be the subject of a Child Protection Plan. A child protection plan is a working tool that should enable the family and professionals to understand what is expected of them and what they can expect of others. The aims of the plan are:

- To keep the child safe
- To promote their welfare
- To support their wider family to care for them, if it can be done safely.

The table below shows the number of Cambridgeshire children subject to a Child Protection Plan at the end of the month between April 2017 and March 2018.

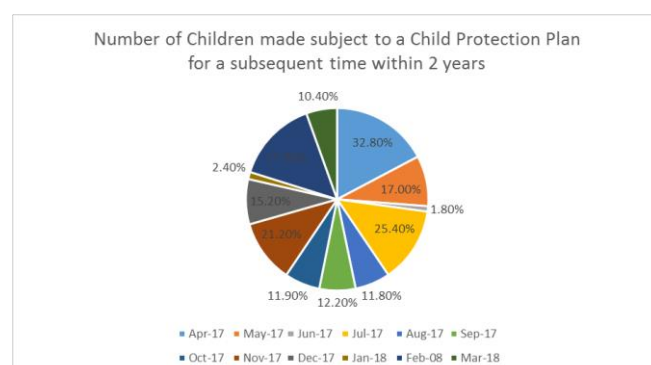
	Child Protection
Apr-17	581
Jun-17	566
Sep-17	547
Dec-17	513
Mar-18	477

The graph below shows the Category of Abuse for each quarter.



The Sexual Abuse category continues to be low. It is hoped that learning from the Sexual Abuse Strategy will assist with this.

The chart below shows the number of Cambridgeshire children who were made subject to a Child Protection Plan for a subsequent time within 2 years.



All CP Chairs raise an alert with the relevant Social Work Unit for cases whereby children have been subject to a Child Protection Plan for a subsequent time within 2 years. This allows for close scrutiny in relation to these cases to ensure appropriate plans are in place.

### Looked After Children

The looked after children population in Cambridgeshire has risen in 2017-2018 from 675 to 698. This is a 3.4% increase. The increase in the previous year, 2016 to 2017 was 9%. The biggest age group within this population is the 10 and 15 year olds, which represents 40.3% of the total number of looked after children.

During the last year between April 2017 and March 2018, the following arrangements, amongst others, have continued to ensure the

identification and protection of children at risk of significant harm:

1. The Threshold and Resources Panel (TaRP) has continued to oversee the decisions for children to come into care, which are made at Assistant Director or Head of Service level. This Panel also reviews all care packages regularly, especially for those children placed out of area or in independent placements.
2. Children entering care are placed with in-house foster carers. Independent Fostering Agencies are used where in-house local provision is full. Decisions to place children at a distance is determined through the matching process. The Access to Resources Team (ART) use rigorous quality assurance processes in the procurement and monitoring of independent sector placements.
3. Complaints are taken seriously and are investigated quickly and sensitively. Themes from complaints are reported on and reviewed quarterly at meetings chaired by the Assistant Director, to support learning and inform any need for changes in practice or guidance.
4. Children and young people are able to access a high quality, independent advocacy service at all stages of their experience with children's services. Looked After Reviews happen in spaces where children feel most comfortable and attendance at these meetings is led by children's wishes.
5. Independent Visitors are promoted to children via social work staff and Independent Reviewing Officers. Currently, 31 children have an Independent Visitor and a number of these matches are for children placed out of County.

#### **Developments in 2017-18**

1. The annual Fun Day for Looked After Child and the Awards Ceremony were once again hugely successful events.

2. Just Us groups have continued run during 2017 and are expected to continue with the appointment of 2 new Participation Workers.
3. The Arts Awards, which help children discover the arts around them, find out about artists and their work was another success in 2017.
4. The Care Leaver's Forum continues to run each month with a stable group of approximately 10 young people. They presented at a planned event to providers of supported accommodation to give their feedback on their experiences: the aim being to generate positive changes on the support and standards of accommodation available to care leavers. The event was well attended and providers engaged positively in the process.
5. The Mind of My Own (MOMO) application has been launched, to support new ways for children to share their views.

#### **Children Missing from Home and Care**

Last financial year there were 1212 Missing from Home Episodes relating to 418 Cambridgeshire children. There were more missing episodes reported for males (701) than for females (511). Of the 418 Cambridgeshire children who were reported missing 212 were female and 206 were male.

In terms of ethnicity, it is clear to see that the majority of children going missing are from a white British background (63%).

The age split shows that 51% of individuals who went missing were from the 10-15 year group with 33% from the 16-17 age group.

During the year out of 1212 missing incidents, 74% (896) were reported missing and found on the same day, 171 (14%) were found within 1 day, 59 (5%) were found within 2 days and 86 (7%) were missing for 3 or more days.



## Private Fostering

A Private Fostering arrangement is one that is made privately (that is to say without the involvement of the local authority), for the care of a child under the age of 16 (under 18, if disabled), by someone other than a parent or close relative, with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more.

Between 1st April 2017 and 31st March 2018 there were 62 new private fostering arrangements started and 64 arrangements ended. By 31<sup>st</sup> March 2018 there were 25 children currently being privately fostered.

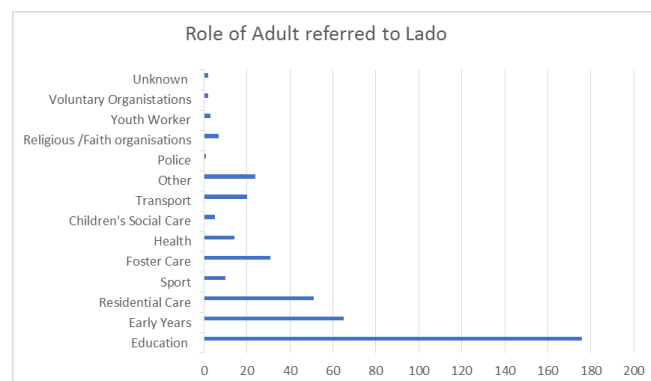
- 18 children were language schools students placed with host families.
- 2 children from abroad had been placed by an agent and are in longer term education with planned return date during the summer holidays
- 2 children from abroad are placed with a cousin in a longer term arrangement and attending mainstream school
- 3 children are placed with the direct arrangement of their parents who are Cambridgeshire based.

## Allegations Management

The role of the LADO has been discussed previously within this report.

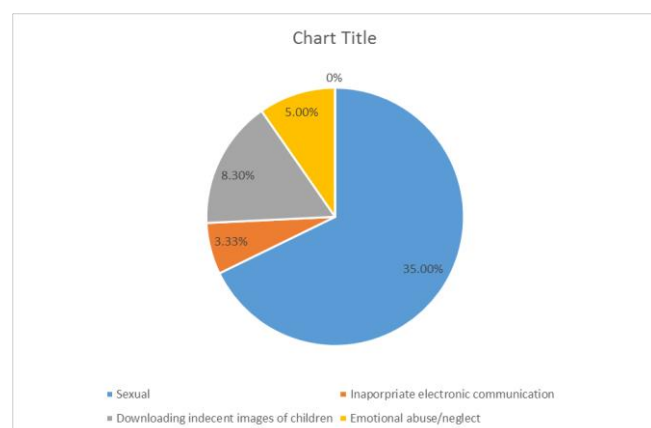
The level of referrals for the period 2017/18 is consistent with the level of referrals for the period 2016/17. A total of 411 referrals were received into Cambridgeshire LADO during 2017/18. This is a slight decrease in the number of referrals received during 2016/17 when there were 419 referrals. The fact that there has been a difference of only 8 referrals made to Cambridgeshire LADO over the last 2 years shows that thresholds are being applied consistently.

The chart below shows the role of adults in a position of trust referred to Cambridgeshire LADO.



There have been two high profile cases in the last year which have received local and national media interest. There is one high profile case which is still within the court arena. Cambridgeshire LADO make sure that information in relation to high profile cases is always shared with the PQA Head of Service.

The chart below shows the categories of abuse relation to allegations received in the period of this report.

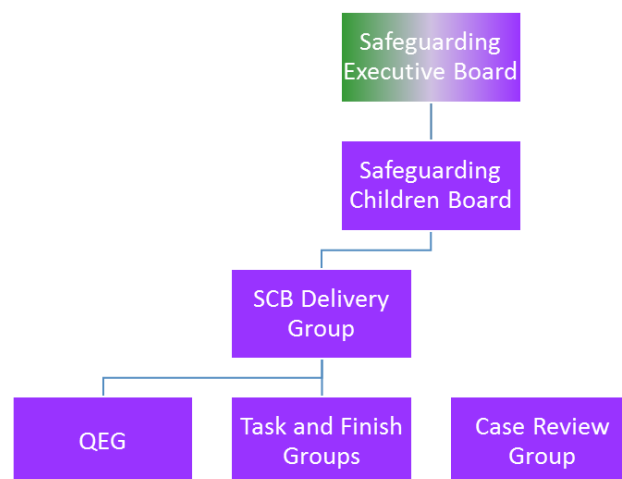
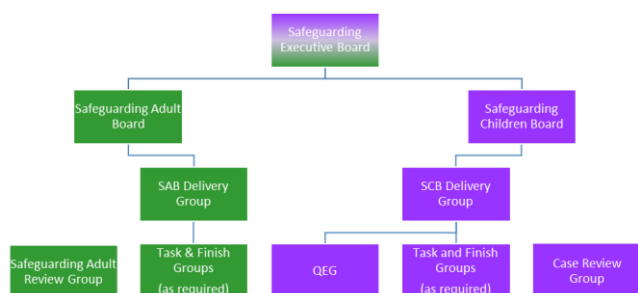


# About the Board

## The Board

Changes to Local Safeguarding Children Boards arising from the Children and Social Work Act 2017, changing structures and working arrangements in partner agencies including increased joint working between both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local authorities, the ongoing demands on resources, have made it essential to look at the current Safeguarding Board Governance arrangements across the County.

It was agreed by the statutory partners (Cambridgeshire County Council, Peterborough City Council, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group), that new structures should streamline existing processes and ensure that, where possible, there was a countywide approach. This has resulted in the creation of a Joint Safeguarding Executive Board and a single, countywide Safeguarding Adult Board, a single countywide Safeguarding Children Board and single countywide Delivery Groups to support them.



Governed by the statutory guidance **Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015**<sup>9</sup> and the **Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) Regulations 2006**<sup>10</sup>, the CPSCB is composed of senior representatives nominated by each of its member agencies and professional groups. It has two basic objectives defined within the Children Act 2004;

- to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the board to safeguard and promote the welfare of children
- to ensure the effectiveness of what is done for those purposes.

The **Joint Safeguarding Executive Board** is the overarching countywide governance board for both the Safeguarding Children Board and Safeguarding Adults Board and considers issues around both the adults and children's safeguarding agendas. This is a high level strategic board which primarily focuses on safeguarding systems, performance and resourcing and has the statutory accountability for safeguarding in both local authority areas.

The **Safeguarding Children Board** is responsible for progressing the Board's business priorities through its business plan. It authorises policy, process, strategy and guidance required to support Board priorities and effective

<sup>9</sup> **Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015)**  
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/working-together-to-safeguard-children--2>

<sup>10</sup> **Local Safeguarding Children Board Regulations 2006**  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2006/90/regulation/5/made>

safeguarding. It scrutinises, challenges and maintains an overview of the state of children's safeguarding in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This is undertaken through quality assurance activity, learning and development programmes and commissioning and overseeing SCR's / learning reviews

The **Children Board Delivery group** implements the business plan, manages the preparation of detailed proposals and documents for LSCB approval, coordinate the dataset, audits and other sources of information about safeguarding in the local authority areas and ensures that learning is used to inform and improve practice, including through the SCB training programme.

All existing sub groups, with the exception of the **Case Review, Quality and Effectiveness**, **Child Exploitation, Child Protection Information Network** and **Online Safeguarding** subgroups, have been replaced with time limited task and finish groups.

## Key Roles and Relationships

Dr Russell Wate QPM is the Independent Chair of the CPSCB and is tasked with leading the Board and ensuring it fulfils its statutory objectives and functions.

The Chair is accountable to the **Chief Executive of Peterborough City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council** and they met frequently during 2017/18. **The Corporate Director of People and Communities** for both Local Authorities also continued to work closely with the Chair on related safeguarding challenges.

**The Lead Member for Children's Services** in Peterborough and the **Chairman of Children & Young People Committee** in Cambridgeshire are "participating observers" of the CPSCB; engaging in discussions but not part of the decision making process which provides the independence to challenge the Local Authority when necessary.

## Designated Professionals

The Designated Doctor and Nurse take a strategic and professional lead on all aspects of the health service contribution to safeguarding children. Designated professionals are a vital source of professional advice. Across the range of CPSCB activities, these designated roles have continued to demonstrate their value during 2017/18.

## The CPSCB Business Unit

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Board Business Unit supports both the Adult and Children's Safeguarding Boards and is made up of the following members of staff;

- Head of Service
- Service Manager
- Safeguarding Board Officer – Children's Lead
- Safeguarding Board Officer – Adult's Lead
- Communication and Online Safeguarding Officer
- Exploitation Strategy Coordinator
- Practice Improvement and Development Lead x2
- Safeguarding Adults Board Trainer
- Business Support Officer - Full-time x2
- Business Support Officer - Part-time x2

## Relationship with other Boards

For the Board to be influential in coordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements, it is important that it has strong links with other groups and boards who impact on child services. The Safeguarding Boards work very closely with the Health and Wellbeing boards in both local authority areas, the Countywide Community Safety Partnership, the Local Family Justice Board, and the MAPPA Strategic Management Board. These relationships have been strengthened by the implementation of an Inter Board protocol and a comprehensive mapping of themes. This ensures that all aspects of safeguarding are taken into account by the other statutory boards and there is a co-ordinated and consistent approach.



















The Chair of the Safeguarding Board is also a member of other strategic and statutory partnerships within Cambridgeshire and Peterborough which include the Health and Wellbeing Board, the Community Safety Partnerships and the Strategic MAPP Board. He also Chairs the MASH Governance Board. In addition, the Head of Service is a member of the Domestic Abuse Governance Board and the Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board.

These links mean that safeguarding children remains on the agenda of these groups and is a continuing consideration for all members, widening the influence of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board across all services and activities in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.

## Board Membership & Attendance

Between April 2017 and September 2017 the Cambridgeshire LSCB and Peterborough LSCB held three separate meetings with good attendance from both statutory and non-statutory members. Between October and December 2017 the membership was reviewed and the new joint Board was established with the first meeting being held in January 2018.

Each member of the Board is responsible for ensuring a two-way communication between their own agency and the Board by disseminating information. They are also responsible for identifying any appropriate actions and highlight any issues with partners that have been identified by their agency which will lead to challenge by the Board.

	Attendance	Number of seats per organisation
Independent Chair	100%	
Joint Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council	100%	
Peterborough City Council	100%	
Cambridgeshire County Council (including District Councils)	100%	
Public Heath	40%	
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	100%	
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group (including Designated Doctor and Designated Nurse)	100%	
East of England Ambulance Service	80%	
Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire and Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company	100%	
National Probation Service	100%	
CAFCASS	60%	
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue	60%	
Healthwatch	60%	
Voluntary Sector	100%	
Primary School Representative	100%	
Secondary School Representative	100%	
Further Education	100%	
Lay Member	100%	

THE ABOVE TABLE SHOWS THE ATTENDANCE AT LSCB BOARD MEETINGS DURING THE YEAR FROM EACH AGENCY BASED ON THE REVISED MEMBERSHIP BEGINNING JANUARY 2018. THESE INCLUDE 3X CAMBRIDGESHIRE LSCB MEETINGS, 3X PETERBOROUGH LSCB MEETINGS AND 2X JOINT MEETINGS)

## Financial Arrangements

Historically, there have been two Safeguarding Children Boards across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Each Board had a different funding formula and business unit structure to support and drive forward the work of the Boards, and safeguarding in the two local authority areas.

During 2017, the two LSCB's were amalgamated to form a single countywide LSCB and the two Local Safeguarding Adults Boards were also amalgamated to form a single countywide SAB. As part of the changes the existing business units for all of these boards were merged into a single Adults and Children's business unit

Below is a breakdown of the partner contributions towards the LSCBs budget for 2017/18

	Local Safeguarding Children Board	
	Cambridgeshire	Peterborough
<b>Cambridgeshire County Council</b>	£111,519.55	-
<b>Peterborough City Council*</b>	-	£37,992.00
<b>NHS England</b>	£16,297.49	£11,355.35
<b>CCG</b>	£16,297.49	£11,355.35
<b>Addenbrookes</b>	£10,864.99	-
<b>CPFT</b>	£5,432.50	£11,355.35
<b>Hinchingbrooke</b>	£3,621.67	-
<b>Papworth</b>	£1,810.83	-
<b>NWAFT</b>	-	£11,355.35
<b>CCS</b>	£10,864.99	-
<b>Police (via the Office of Police and Crime Commissioner)</b>	£48,468.00	£35,884.00
<b>NPS</b>	£1,212.92	£1,212.92
<b>CAFCASS</b>	£522.50	£522.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>£226,912.93</b>	<b>£121,032.82</b>

\* Peterborough City Council contributes additional £36,919 to Serco PLC

# Progress against the Board's Priorities





Partner agencies were in agreement that the business priorities from 2016/17 remained relevant and, as they were based upon the views of agencies and children and young people, it was decided that they remain the same for 2017/8. These were:

1. Early help and preventative measures are effective.
2. Children at risk of significant harm are effectively identified and protected.
3. Everyone makes a significant and meaningful contribution to safeguarding children.
4. Workforce has the right skills/knowledge and capacity to safeguard children.
5. Understand the needs of all sectors of our community.
6. Children are fully protected from the effects of domestic abuse (domestic violence) and neglect.
7. Children are fully protected from child sexual exploitation.

It is the aim of the Safeguarding Children Board that these priorities will primarily be achieved and monitored by undertaking the following:

- Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of safeguarding activities by partner agencies individually and collectively and advising and supporting them to make improvements.
- Undertaking reviews of serious cases and disseminating identified learning to partner agencies.
- Collecting and analysing information about all child deaths across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to increase the learning opportunities.
- Developing and updating policies and procedures to ensure consistency and transparency between partner agencies.
- Communicating the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children amongst professionals, parents and carers and children and young people, raising awareness of how this can best be done and encouraging it to happen.

- Publishing an Annual Report on the effectiveness of safeguarding arrangements for services for children in Peterborough.

### **The Voice of Children, Young People and Families**

The Board and their partners are very aware of the need to engage with families, children and young people in a meaningful way to understand and act on their views and concerns.

In 2017 the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board created a Children and Young Persons version of the Annual Report 2016/17, this is a more interactive report which is available online. The Young persons report is available at

[www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk/children-board/about/annual-reports/](http://www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk/children-board/about/annual-reports/)

The Board have undertaken a number of surveys and focus groups throughout 2017/18 with children, young people and their families. The main subject area has been child sexual abuse. We gathered children, young peoples and families views and perceptions of child sexual abuse. This included their views on who was likely to be a victim of sexual abuse, who was likely to abuse, how to report concerns, what constituted sexual abuse. The outcomes of the surveys evidenced that further work needed to be undertaken to ensure people had a better understanding of sexual abuse. The outcomes of these surveys and focus groups have been used to inform strategies, practice, resources and training. Children and young people have been involved in the development and delivery of the Safeguarding Children Boards training and development programme.

### **Early help and preventative measures are effective**

Peterborough recognises the need for good quality Early Help Assessments and have put measures in place to support practitioners to improve quality by the use of the Local Authority Gateway process. In July 2017 the LA Early Help



Service undertook a review of its functions and as a result implemented a slight restructure to enable greater focussing on the LA Gateway check and the tracking and monitoring of progress. At the Gateway, the Local Authority read the assessment and check that there are no safeguarding concerns, check there is evidence of appropriate consent, check all needs are recorded according to the narrative in the assessment and check the quality of the assessment. Assessments only pass through the Gateway when all above criteria are met. Early Help Assessments are improved by contact with the Lead Professional asking for additional information, and where needed direct 1:1 support mentoring and coaching the Lead Professional as well as encouraging professionals to engage in appropriate training. Each of the three geographical localities in Peterborough has a dedicated Early Help Support Officer that partners can access for any advice and support.

Within Cambridgeshire requests for support from Early Help services are made using the Early Help Assessment and submitted to the Early Help Hub which is situated alongside the MASH at Chord Park in Godmanchester for consideration.

The Early Help Hub provides:

- Strategic direction and oversight of the Early Help network across Cambridgeshire.
- Direct support to professionals working with families in the arena of Early Help, including advice to professionals to complete good quality Early Help Assessments.
- Consideration of services and a decision following the receipt of all EHA's and requests for support directed to the EHH from the MASH.
- Outcome of either signposting to another service, provision of information & advice or the allocation of an Early Help District Team service.

In 2017 the LSCB dataset was strengthened to include additional performance management

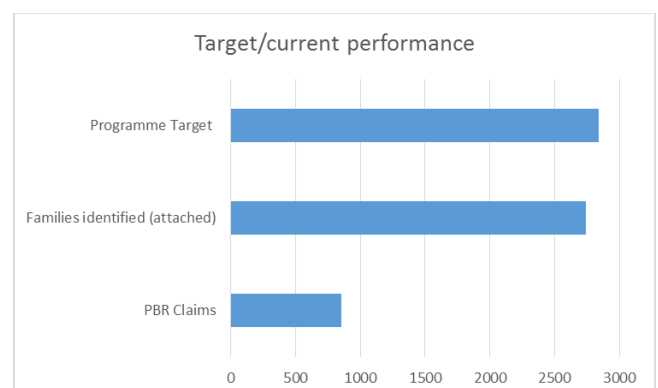
information on Early Help. This has provided an opportunity for partners to further scrutinise Early Help arrangements.

**An LSCB audit on the quality of Early Help Assessments** was conducted in November 2017. This audit was completed to assure the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Boards about the quality of the Early Help referrals/assessment that are being completed. Cases were selected from a mix of agencies and age ranges.

#### **Actions as a result of the LSCB audit:**

- A working group has been established to review resources on the 'lived in experiences of the child' and relaunch a range of material to assist practitioners
- A request to set up a joint task and finish group to look at the production of a suite of Good Practice guides to address points raised as part of the audit
- Peterborough LA Early Help Service to review its analysis of Early Help Assessments at the LA Gateway to identify trends or service areas that would benefit more targeted training and support.

#### **Troubled Families Progress (Cambridgeshire)**



The national Troubled Families Programme in Cambridgeshire is overseen by the Partnerships and Quality Assurance service. The total number of families for whom a Payment by Results claim has been made (as at end of March 2018) was 855 – 30.11% of the 5 year target of 2840.

The programme has been used locally to drive service transformation towards a 'whole family approach' and our recent self-assessment identifies our position in relation to this as 'maturing'. The concept of 'Think Family' is now widely understood, good progress is being made and an action plan to improve whole family working has been developed.

### **Troubled Families Programme - Connecting Families (Peterborough)**

Phase 2 of the National Troubled Families agenda, known locally in Peterborough as Connecting Families is driven through Early Help in Peterborough. Every case opened to Early Help is supported, tracked and monitored through our Early Help tracking process - even if the family do not meet the criteria of the programme. This does not exclude them from accessing support.

### **Tracking progress**

A variety of tools are utilised to measure progress and these are built into our Troubled Families Outcome Plan, which has been developed with partners to articulate our targets for Early Help and success measures. Clear processes are in place to track progress and work closely with audit to ensure that evidence and the way in which it is recorded is scrutinised and provides an insight into potential future service needs and demands. In August 2017 there was a review of tracking and monitoring processes and implementation of a new more rigorous process introducing one month, and six month checks on progress with Lead Professionals to ensure that progress is kept on track.

### **Case Study**

Example of evidence collected to demonstrate needs identified, support put in place in a timely manner and positive impact made:

- **Brief summary of case - why was the Early Help Assessment opened? What were the needs?** Parents requesting support with 'A's challenging behaviour. Mum felt that 'A' may

need a neurological assessment due to challenging behaviours.

- **Evidence of holistic assessment** Early Help Assessment (EHA) completed which involved, Mum, Dad and Step Dad. Voice of the child demonstrated within the assessment. Evidence of views from school and both homes where 'A' resides. Covered all aspects of the child's life.
- **Evidence of multi-agency working** Case referred to the Multi Agency Support Group (MASG) to request Sleep Solutions, Family Support Worker and Evidenced Based Parenting Programme. Family were supported by a Family Support Worker from their local Children's Centre through a 5-11 commissioned service. Referral to Sleep Solutions. Mum shared with school but not in the assessment concerns over partners controlling behaviour and therefore mum agreed to a referral to an Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) and Freedom Programme to empower her. Regular Team Around the Child Meetings (TAC) meetings held and evidenced in the MASG Updates.
- **Evidence of SMART action planning and co-ordinated support** MASG Smart Actions evidenced on Liquid Logic Early Help Module. Regular TAC's with plan of action evidenced in updates at MASG.
- **Details of support provided** Family Support Worker from Children's Centre who supported both sets of parents in the home. Sleep Solutions referral and engagement. Mum allocated and being supported by an IDVA currently. Shortly be starting an evidenced parenting course which mum and dad are going to attend to ensure consistent parenting in different households. My Star completed with 'A' and an improvement has been seen in relationships with 'A' and Step-Dad as reported by Aiden to school.

- **Evidence of impact** Verbal update from School - Mum is no longer seeking a neurodevelopmental assessment and both parents have reported to school they have seen an improvement in 'A's behaviours since implementing consistent parenting. Both parents have still agreed to attend the Evidenced Based Parenting. 'A' is appearing more settled and happy. Mum is engaging in support from an IDVA and plans to end the relationship with their support. Sleep routine is more settled.
- **Feedback / comments from child/young person, parent/carer. Professionals** School - They report they have seen a change in 'A's emotional wellbeing and he is less confused about different expectations in different home environments. 'A' reports better relationships with parents. Dad's partner has also recently come on board with the support and is going to attend the Evidenced Based Parenting Programme too. 'A' completed my star and was able to effectively voice his wishes and feelings. Parents now feel a neurodevelopmental assessment is not needed.

### **Payment by Results.**

Peterborough is able to demonstrate significant and sustained progress for families in Early Help through the Troubled Families Payment by Results scheme. On the 9th March 2018 the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government analysed the Payment by Results returns from every Local Authority in the programme as part of the Troubled Families Annual Report. Of 141 LA's (the whole of Greater Manchester is classed as one LA) Peterborough's performance as a percentage against the target number of families set for the Local Authority positioned Peterborough 31 out of 141 indicating that as a snapshot of performance on that date, Peterborough is performing within the top 22% of LA's in respect of claiming Payment by Results for the Troubled Families Programme. In the Eastern

Region, our performance places us 2nd out of 11 LA's, and against our statistical neighbours, we are placed 3rd out of 11.

Demonstrating significant and sustained progress with the Troubled Families Programme generates income that can then be used to support children and families in Peterborough. Delivery of this programme in Peterborough is overseen by the Safer Peterborough Partnership, and leadership is provided from the Connecting Families Strategic Leads Group chaired by the executive Director of People and Communities for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. A Payment by Results trajectory has been profiled to ensure Peterborough is able to support as many children and families as the programme will allow within the constraints and time frame of the programme.

### **Everyone makes a significant and meaningful contribution to safeguarding children**

In March 2018 the Safeguarding Board held a safeguarding awareness month. Many agencies were involved in a wide range of events or activities, including:

- Using social media to spread key messages
- Holding drop in events
- Including reflection on safeguarding in supervision
- Weekly emails with safeguarding themes to all staff
- Awareness events with stalls and information
- Training events and conferences

The Children's Board promoted safeguarding via the community and faith network, and delivered CSA focus groups with primary school children. The Business Unit also put on Communication messages and supported partners with some of their events.

### **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Online Safeguarding Group**

Throughout 2017/18 the Online Safeguarding

Group, formerly E-safety, reviewed a number of Serious Case Reviews published by other LSCBs that had concerns around online activity.

The group have revised its Online Safeguarding Strategy and Guidance for professionals. It has also reviewed the Section 11 audit returns and began a self-review using the South West Grid for Learning's LSCB Self-Review tool.

### **Child Protection Information Network (CPIN)**

This is an education focussed sub group. Sessions continue to be well attended by colleagues from primary, secondary and further education. The LA Early Years safeguarding lead also attends to support consistency of messages and information for pre-school settings.

2017-18 has seen a number of local and national guidance documents and toolkits around issues such as sexual violence and harassment, and criminal exploitation. All have been shared, and the support and prevention role of schools and settings discussed.

There have been presentations on a number of safeguarding issues including; county lines, sexual abuse, Family Safeguarding project, Young carers, and GDPR.

Learning from case reviews, both local and national have been discussed and recommendations from the S11 audit have been unpicked to determine how school practices can be further improved.

### **Cambridgeshire County Council – Fostering**

Cambridgeshire County Council have been running ongoing fostering campaigns throughout the year, including, an ongoing social media campaign and a recent campaign to promote fostering via school newsletters and Parent Mail. There has also been some targeted work around Supported Lodgings and campaigns timed for key periods such as Foster Care Fortnight in May.

### **Youth Offending Services**

#### Governance and Leadership

During the last 12 months both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Authorities have embedded a Joint Strategic Leadership Team and a new Joint Head of Service has been appointed across both Youth Justice Services. The joint Youth Justice Management Board has now been functioning for 12 months and Assistant Chief Constable, Dan Vajzovic, Cambridgeshire Constabulary has been appointed as an independent Chair. This will provide an external and independent position of challenge for the local authority (YOT hosts) and the wider Youth Justice Partnership.

During the last 12 months we have seen a period of change for local authorities and the wider partnership and it is essential that we review how agencies are collaborating and working together to meet the needs consistently of young people at risk of entering the young justice system, those re-offending and presenting risk of harm to the public. We are committed to better understanding our cohort and the needs and challenges facing young people so we can support them with interventions that allow them to progress to adulthood and achieve the best possible personal outcomes.

Both Youth Offending Services, local authorities and the wider partnership will be ensuring we are doing what we can in the next 12 months to deliver quality services to young people, families and victims that meet the expectations of our new HMIP framework and standards.

#### Cohort

During the last 12 months Cambridgeshire have seen an increase in caseloads with 459 cases in 2016/17 and 518 in 2017/18, a 11% increase. The most common disposal is Out of Court disposal which make up 64% of the caseload. Peterborough have seen a decrease in caseload during the last 12 months with 290 cases in 2016/17 and 172 in 2017/18, a 31% decrease. The most common disposal is Tier 1 Referral Orders, which make up 33% of the caseload. Both services are seeing an increase in



complexity of cases in respect of both re-offending, risk of harm to others and safety and wellbeing. This is evidenced through the high number of cases managed at the intensive and enhanced scaled approach levels. Process are in place to robustly manage these high risk cases through Risk/Safety and Wellbeing meetings and multi-agency systems to track and manage Child Sexual and Criminal Exploitation young people.

### Recidivism

After a period for both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Youth Offending Services of experiencing low re-offending rates, both in respect of binary and frequency rates, we have seen a deterioration in re-offending against the National Outcome Measure during the last 4 years. Whilst Peterborough have seen a slight decrease in their binary re-offending rate their frequency remains high and would indicate a smaller cohort of complex young people. Cambridgeshire have continued to see an increase in re-offending and are not performing as well as their regional and national comparators. It is to be noted that this measure tracks an old Cohort and does not provide a live analysis of re-offending. The Management Board and both services have now launched the Live Tracker Toolkit to ensure that we better understand our current cohort of re-offenders and further understand how to strategically and operationally respond to reduce re-offending. Early indication from this tool shows that reoffending rates with our live cohort is much lower and that we are performing well.

### Custody

Cambridgeshire have historical low custody rates and strong performance in respect of the National and Regional average. This has continued through the last annual period with robust high intensity community packages offered to the Courts. Peterborough have experienced an increase in custody numbers during the last 2 years, after a decreasing trend during previous years. Peterborough are also implementing a

new High Risk and ISS Worker post and interventions within their TYSS structure to provide appropriate alternative interventions to custody. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough will be working together to ensure that they provide robust interventions across the county for their current complex cohort to continue to maintain low custody rates in the future.

Whilst remands to custody remain low for both areas the decreasing YJB Remand grant in Peterborough may create a risk for the Local Authorities if remands peak in the future. In addition Cambridgeshire have also experienced a number of high cost remands early in the new financial period which may create a risk if this pattern continues.

### First Time Entrants

Cambridgeshire have seen a decrease in First Time Entrants in the last 12 months, however this rate is still higher than the national and regional average. Peterborough have also seen an increase and have a higher rate than the regional and national average. Both YOTs are working with Cambridgeshire constabulary to expand the use of Youth Restorative Disposals to reduce the rate of first time entrants in the future. In addition both service have changed the structure for the management of prevention cases which is hoped to see an impact on the reduction of First Time Entrants. The implementation of the TYSS in Peterborough should also see a reduction in First Time Entrants and will be one of the key indicators and expected outcomes for the service.

### Risks for Youth Justice Services

As with most local authorities and the whole of the public sector the largest risk to future delivery remains the financial challenges they face. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Youth Offending Services are also aware of other risk such as:

- Performance against the new HMI Probation Inspection Framework
- Retention and recruitment of a skilled

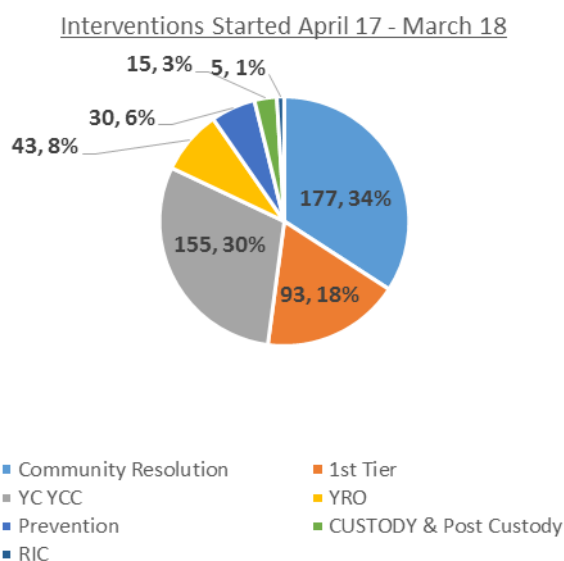
workforce

- The changing nature and complexity of the young people who offend
- The changing structure and landscape for partner agencies and the need to sustain joint working relationships

The Joint Youth Justice Management Board and both Local Authorities will continue to focus on how they can consider and mitigate against these risks. One of the key actions is to understand and respond to the complex cohort in respect of criminal exploitation and county lines and fully implement the new Safeguarding Board Criminal Exploitation Strategy and Action Plan across the partnership.

## Practice and Performance

### Cambridgeshire



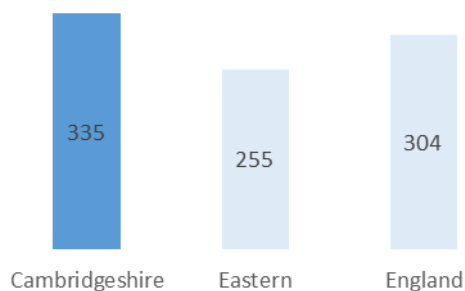
In 17/18 there were 518 disposals for a total of 443 young people. The most frequent was Community Resolution (34%) followed by YC YCC (Youth Caution & Youth Conditional Caution) 30%



Young people assessed using Asset plus (i.e. all except community and custodial post court

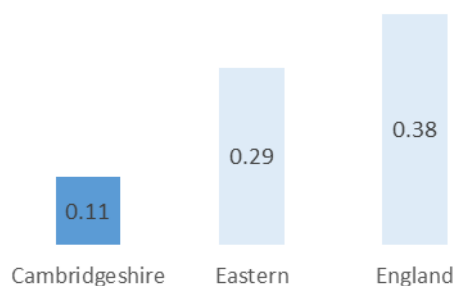
disposals, youth conditional caution and youth caution with conditions and prevention disposals) the most frequent level was enhanced.

### First Time Entrants

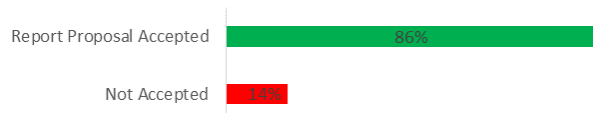


The latest PNC derived first-time entrant rate period is October 16 - September 17. Cambridgeshire had a rate of 335 per 100k population compared to 257/100k for the Eastern Region and 304/100k for England.

### Use of Custody

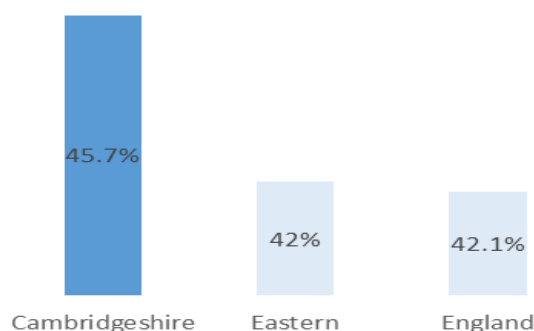


The custody rate for Cambridgeshire in 2017 (Jan-Dec) was 0.11/1k population compared to 0.29/1k for the Eastern region and 0.38/1k for England. Custodial sentences accounted for 2.3% of all court disposals

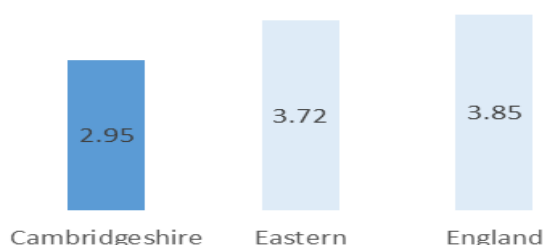


Courts accepted report proposals 86% of the time during 2017/18.

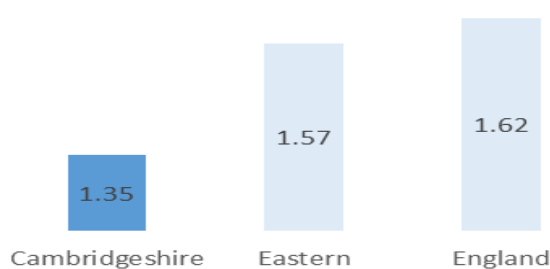
### Reoffending Rate



### Reoffenders Frequency Rate



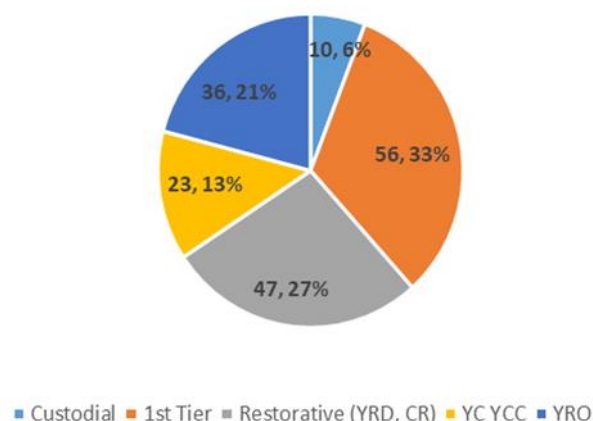
### Whole Cohort Frequency Rate



The latest reoffending rate period is Jan - Mar 16. Cambridgeshire had a binary rate of 45.7% compared to 42.3% for the Eastern Region and 42.1% for England. Frequency rate 1 (re-offenders only) for Cambridgeshire was 2.95 compared to 3.72 for the Eastern Region and 3.85 for England. The whole cohort frequency rate (rate 2) was 1.35 for Cambridgeshire compared to 1.57 for the Eastern Region and 1.62 for England.

### Peterborough

#### Interventions Started April 17 - March 18



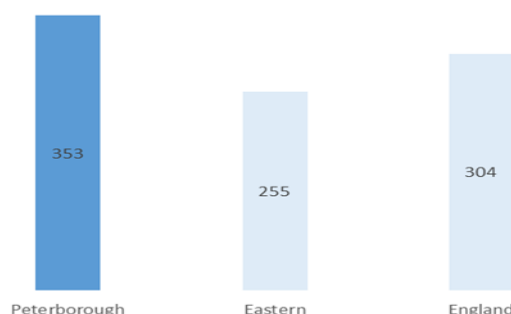
In 17/18 there were 172 disposals. The most frequent outcome type was 1<sup>st</sup> tier (32.6%) followed by Youth Restorative Disposals / Community Resolutions (27.3%) and Youth Restorative Orders (20.9%).

#### Scaled Approach

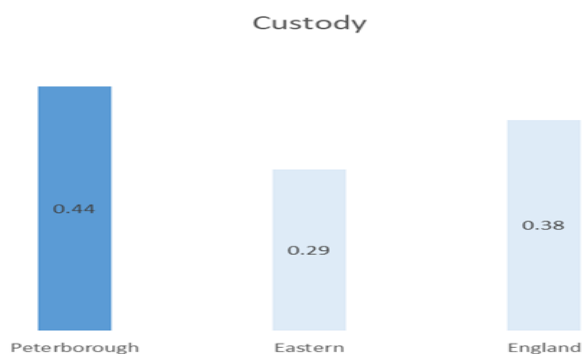


The most frequent intervention levels for young people assessed using AssetPlus between July 2017 and June 2016 were 'Intensive' and 'Enhanced', reflecting an early focus of AssetPlus assessments on the most complex cases.

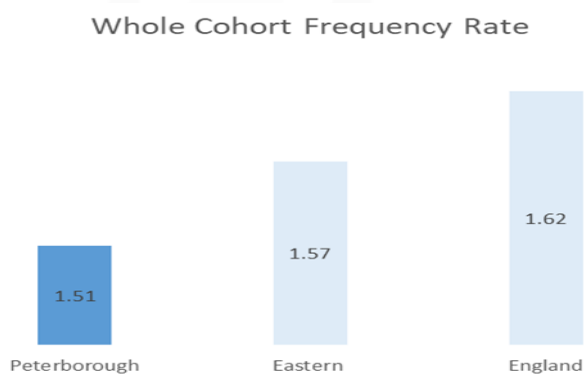
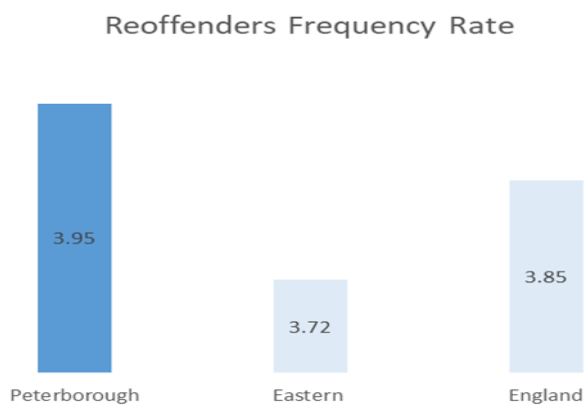
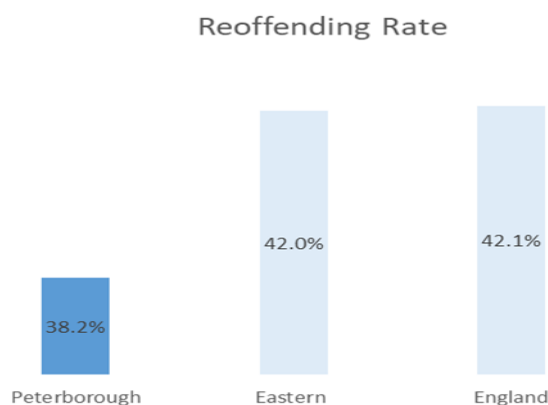
#### First Time Entrants Rate



The latest PNC derived first-time entrant rate period is October 16 - September 17. Peterborough had a rate of 353 per 100k population compared to 255/100k for the Eastern region and 304/100k for England.



The custody rate for Peterborough in 2017 (Jan-Dec) was 0.44/1k population compared to 0.29/1k for the Eastern Region and 0.38/1k for England. Custodial sentences accounted for 8.7 % of all court disposals



The latest reoffending rate period is Jan - Mar 16. Peterborough had a binary rate of 38.2 % compared to 42.3% for the Eastern Region and 42.1% for England. Frequency rate 1 (re-offenders only) for Peterborough was 3.95 compared to 3.72 for the Eastern Region and 3.85 for England. The whole cohort frequency rate (rate 2) was 1.51 for Cambridgeshire compared to 1.57 for the Eastern Region and 1.62 for England

## Understand the needs of all sectors of our community

*It is very important that the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board understands the cultural and religious beliefs of all sectors of its communities and how they may impact on safeguarding issues.*

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Children Safeguarding Board has continued to work in partnership with Local Authority Community Cohesion Teams to further develop community/faith safeguarding programme.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board delivered a series of Train the trainer safeguarding programme which was delivered to the community in conjunction with the Education Safeguarding Lead.

Through this Safeguarding programme, 38 attendees from Community and Faith groups were empowered to deliver an Introduction to Safeguarding Children and Young People safeguarding course to employees, members and volunteers. Since the training attendees those individuals who hold "designated/ lead safeguarding roles" have been asked if they would like to access "Designated Lead" training.

In Cambridgeshire the CPSCB worked closely with the Rosmini centre to develop the safeguarding programme.



It is anticipated that this programme will continue to run throughout 2018/19.

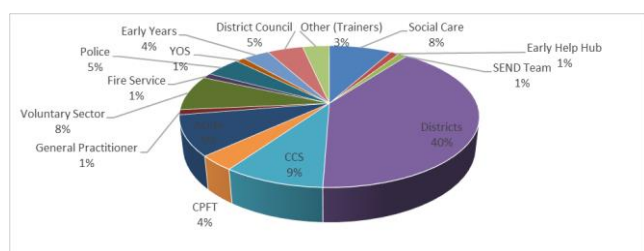
It was recognised that there was a need for the information available on the Safeguarding Board website to be in a range of languages. The CPSCB website now has a “Translate” button enabling all the pages (except attachments) to be translated into 104 languages. This has received a very positive response from various communities.

## Children are fully protected from the effects of neglect

Following the Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) themed audit on ‘child neglect’ both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough safeguarding boards provided learning and development opportunities for practitioners:-

### Cambridgeshire

Cambridgeshire Children Safeguarding Board facilitated a ‘Neglect Roadshow’ between June and July 2017 with five workshops lead by ‘child neglect leads (champions)’ from partner agencies. 87 practitioners attended overall with a large attendance from local authority districts and health.



Pie chart to show Agency breakdown of those people who attended the Neglect Roadshow

The **Graded Care Profile** (GCP) is the child neglect assessment tool utilised by partners across Cambridgeshire. For this year 4 workshops have been offered.

In Cambridgeshire following attending training the Board received comments back on the use of the Graded Care Profile.

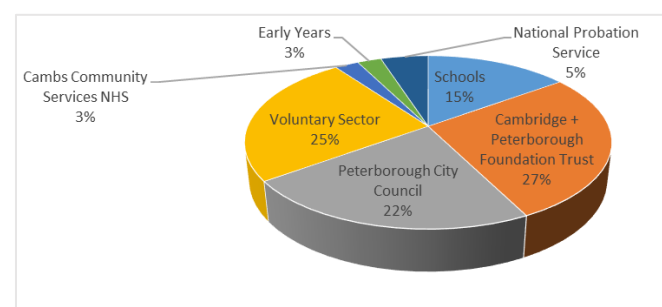
A delegate said -“I will be able to the Graded Care Profile with most families I work with. It will work as a good way of getting an overall picture of the family life.”

The **Graded Care Profile** is available on the LSCB website here

[www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk/children-board/professionals/child-neglect/graded-care-profile/](http://www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk/children-board/professionals/child-neglect/graded-care-profile/)

### Peterborough

Peterborough Safeguarding Children board has strengthened the amount of neglect training available to practitioners and now offers 3 levels of training. Neglect Levels 1 and 2 and Quality of Care tool training. A total of 20 sessions on neglect have been offered throughout the year.



Pie chart to show Agency breakdown of those people who attended the Neglect Level 1 and 2 Training

The **Quality of Care tool** is the child neglect assessment utilised by partners across Peterborough.

In Peterborough following attending training the Board has received comments back on the use of the Quality of Care Tool.

A Social Worker said -“Yesterday, I attended a Transfer Out Conference in Lincolnshire. I sent a completed Quality of Care tool to accompany the Social Workers report presented at Conference. There was a lot of positive feedbacks sent.”

A Social Worker said - *"I am now using Quality of Care tool for all my cases. Today I printed out enough copies so that at each Core Group we will complete one. In one of my families I used the Quality of Care tool to evidence legal planning and with my second family, I have used the tool to recommend for the case to be de-escalated from Child Protection to Child In Need and used the Quality of Care tool as evidence."*

Following the Training a Children Centre worker was worried about a family and it was suggested that the Tool was completed and submitted with the Referral - "My referral was accepted and CSC have been out to complete assessment with Mum – awaiting for feedback on what is to happen."

The **Quality of Care Tool** is available on the LSCB website here

<http://www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk/children-board/professionals/child-neglect/quality-of-care-tool-2>

There is also Neglect, Graded Care Profile and Quality of Care training available throughout the year here –

<http://www.safeguardingpeterborough.org.uk/availabletraining/>

Within the period covered by this report the Safeguarding Board have undertaken a staff survey to evidence how well the neglect strategy has been embedded into practice.

## **Children are fully protected from Child Sexual Exploitation**

The key objective this year was to carry out a gap analysis of services and meetings across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough to ensure we are best meeting the needs of children and young people deemed to be at some level of risk of sexual exploitation.

Work has continued to realign how we structure services to meet the needs of the children and young people at risk. There is now an enhanced multi-agency response to CSE driven by the

formation of the Missing, Exploited and Trafficked (MET) hub sitting within the Integrated Front Door and a complete overhaul of the risk management tool with a clear pathway attached to each level of risk.

Work continues to align processes across both authority areas

Our structure is as follows:

### **MET Hub**

The MET Hub was established in April 2017 as part of the Cambridgeshire Children's Change Programme and sits within the Integrated Front Door. This was as a result of a review of the service delivered to children and young people who went missing or who were vulnerable to or at risk of various forms of exploitation.

Prior to its formation there was a limited understanding of the key themes, patterns or trends in respect of missing and/or exploited children within the county and a need to provide up to date meaningful data highlighting themes and trends was identified.

The themes and trends document could then be used by the Missing and Sexually Exploited Group (MASE) to manage all those children deemed to be at "significant" risk and to provide a clearer understanding of exploitation within the county.

The MET Hub is managed by a full time Consultant Social Worker who provides supervision to 4 staff to ensure that all return home interviews(RHIs) are carried out within the 72 hours deadline for all Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC) Young People and CCC Looked after Children (LAC) placed out of county ..

One of the key roles for the MET Hub is to support the identification of safeguarding issues in respect of children who go missing from home or care, who are at risk and vulnerable to child sexual exploitation, gangs, being trafficked and/or exploited. It provides oversight of the

management tracking tools in respect of these children and provides weekly and monthly reports to senior managers in respect of “significant” risk young people and identifies patterns, themes and trends

### **Op Makesafe**

This is a police led meeting. The purpose of the meeting is to review all recent intelligence concerning victims, perpetrators and locations with a view to carrying out tactical activity to disrupt.

The meeting is chaired by the CSE Detective Inspector and membership includes a representative from each of the current policing districts and the Consultant Social Worker from the Missing, Exploited and Trafficked Hub (MET)

### **Cambridgeshire MASE meeting**

The Cambridgeshire meeting is structured around the CSE Operating Protocol which clearly outlines the terms of reference for this group and is driven by the “themes and Trends” document produced by the MET hub Consultant Social Worker. The meeting also projects the most current “Tracker” spreadsheet highlighting all children believed to be at risk

### **CSE Strategic Group**

The meeting centres on the LSCB joint CSE strategy and a CSE action plan that feeds into a Regional/National plan.

The meeting is held quarterly and membership includes strategic leads from all statutory partners.

The meeting is the most suitable place to discuss the joint strategy.

### **Actions undertaken by LSCB and partners**

Work has continued to deliver training to schools across Cambridgeshire, specifically in areas

identified through task and finish groups through the MASE meetings.

Partners have set up quarterly meetings with Care Homes within the county to allow information sharing and problem solving

Mapping meetings have been conducted in key risk areas of the county to allow partners to fully understand the scale of the issue and from these meetings actions have been generated to reduce the level of harm experienced.

### **Future Developments**

2018 will see the adoption of wider child exploitation at all meetings with clear pathways for those at risk of exploitation through gangs or county lines.

The LSCB are working to align practices across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough so both authority areas work to the same threshold document

# Learning and Improvement



## Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP) is chaired by the Independent Chair of the LSCB and enables the LSCB to carry out its statutory function relating to child deaths.

It does this through two inter related multi-agency processes; a paper based review of all deaths of children under the age of 18 years by the CDOP and a rapid response service, led jointly by health and police personnel, which looks in greater detail at the deaths of all children who die unexpectedly.

The full CDOP Annual Report 2017/18 can be found [here](#).

### CDOP Facts and figures

- Over the last year, the deaths of 55 children were reported to the CDOP, 33 in Cambridgeshire and 22 in Peterborough. This is a decrease from 59 during 2016/17.
- There were 15 unexpected deaths reported this year, 10 in Cambridgeshire and 5 in Peterborough.
- A total of 56 deaths were reviewed in 2017/18; 34 Cambridgeshire children and 22 Peterborough children which is an increase from 48 during 2016/17.
- During 2017/18, the CDOP identified modifiable factors in 4 of the deaths reviewed in this year.

## The Serious Case Review Group

The overall purpose of the group is to consider cases and determine whether a Serious Case Review should be undertaken and ensure that key learning is effectively disseminated. Serious Case Reviews are undertaken where:

- a) abuse or neglect of a child is known or suspected; and
- b) either –
  - i. the child has died; or
  - ii. the child has been seriously harmed

and there is cause for concern to the way in which the authority, their Board partners or relevant persons have worked together to safeguard the child.

In line with Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015), all reviews of cases meeting the SCR criteria should result in a report which is published and readily accessible on the LSCB's website for a minimum of 12 months. Thereafter, the report should be made available on request. This is important to support national sharing of lessons learnt and good practice in writing and publishing SCRs.

There were no Serious Case Reviews published during the year however Serious Case Reviews have been commissioned which will be published in 2018. When reports are published and where referrals did not meet the criteria for a Serious Case Review we will implement learning through training and workshops in 2018.

## Training Sub-Group

Until December 2017 the Strategic Workforce Development subgroups met individually and bi-annually as a joint membership. Within the new Safeguarding Children Board Structure; training and development is currently situated, as a standing agenda item, within the Quality Effectiveness Group. This forms part of 'embedding the learning' from the auditing activities co-ordinated within QEG into CPSCB multi-agency safeguarding training. Training is also considered within the various time limited task and finish groups.

## Quality and Effectiveness Group

The aim of the Quality and Effectiveness Group (QEG) is to monitor the individual and collective effectiveness of the Safeguarding Children Board members as they carry out their duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in Peterborough. The group also advises and supports the Safeguarding Children Board in achieving the highest standards in safeguarding



and promoting the welfare of children in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire by evaluation and continuous improvement. Five meetings of the group were held in the timeframe covered by this report.

The CPSCB has a strong quality assurance function and regularly undertakes quality assurance activity. This includes a range of activity including audits, focus groups and surveys.

The Safeguarding Children Board has developed and implemented an annual themed audit programme which includes both single and multi-agency audits. All multi-agency audits are linked to the Peterborough and Cambridgeshire Safeguarding Children Board Business Priorities.

During the 12 months covered by this report, the Safeguarding Children Board has undertaken 7 multi-agency audits/ dip samples. These focussed on a range of subjects. Areas of practice that have been reviewed include Thresholds, Neglect, Early Help and CSE. All of the audits have resulted in action plans and learning for practice.

In addition to the audits the QEG had developed a multi-agency performance data set. This is based on the LSCB priorities and provides the Board with a further process to scrutinise practice. In the last 12 months the Board has continued to work closely with public health to strengthen the LSCB dataset to include information about neglect (including low birth weight, immunisations, obesity, and repeat accidental injuries).

### **Section 11 Audit**

For the first time, a section 11 audit (Children's Act 2004) was carried out across both Peterborough and Cambridgeshire to; ascertain if agencies are safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and young people. Agencies were asked to complete and submit a self-assessment section 11 audit tool and alongside this, practitioners of those agencies, were invited to complete an

anonymous survey to gather their views and thoughts about some of those questions contained within the audit.

81 % of agency self-audit tools were returned and overall 1042 people responded to the practitioner's survey. Both the completed audits and the survey results were then examined in greater detail during a 'Section 11 Challenge Day', which took place in November 2017; allowing agencies to share good areas of practice and to effectively challenge each other on those areas which need improving upon. Practice areas identified included; professional curiosity, escalation of child protection concerns and finding out about the lived experience of the child

## **Scrutiny and Challenge**

Section 14 of the Children Act 2004 sets out the objectives of LSCBs, which are:

- a) to coordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area; and
- b) to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for those purposes.

### **Scrutiny**

In the period covered by this report, the Board has provided scrutiny to agencies through reports and discussion at the bi-monthly Board meetings on the following issues:

- LADO Annual Report
- Parental Consultation around the Child Protection Conference Process Feedback Report
- Analysis of Multi-agency Attendance at Child Protection Conferences Report
- Children in Need Update
- Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children
- Safeguarding Children Quarterly Reports
- Police Problem Profile
- Elective Home Education
- Clare Lodge Performance Quarterly Performance Report

- Annual Report 2016-17 (CDOP)

### **Challenge**

As well as evaluating and analysing operational issue within Board meetings, the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board has also been active in the last year, challenging practice through individual case escalation. This can result in the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board facilitating meetings around practice or speaking directly to senior managers about the issue.

### **Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI)**

#### **Peterborough May 2017 -**

Between 26 and 30 June 2017, Ofsted, the Care Quality Commission (CQC), HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) and HM Inspectorate of Probation (HMI Probation) undertook a joint targeted area inspection (JTAI) of the multi-agency response to abuse and neglect in Peterborough City Council.

Peterborough was subject to JTAI the full report can be found here

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/637095/Joint\\_targeted\\_area\\_inspection\\_of\\_the\\_multi-agency\\_response\\_to\\_abuse\\_and\\_neglect\\_in\\_Peterborough.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/637095/Joint_targeted_area_inspection_of_the_multi-agency_response_to_abuse_and_neglect_in_Peterborough.pdf)

The Partnership has developed a Multi-agency Action Plan arising from the findings of the Action Plan. The Plan is regularly scrutinised for progress at LSCB meetings.

#### **Ofsted Inspection Cambridgeshire-**

An Ofsted inspection took place in Cambridgeshire in March 2018 due to the publication of this report after March 2018 details will be within next years report

# Training and Development





## Workforce has the right skills / knowledge and capacity to safeguard children

*'Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) should use data and, as a minimum monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of training, including multi-agency training to safeguard and promote the welfare of children'. Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015*

There is a strong focus and commitment to the training and development of the children's workforce as part of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's Safeguarding Children Board's Learning and Improvement Framework.

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children's Board continues to provide a comprehensive and highly regarded multiagency safeguarding children training programme. The training calendar runs from January to December and offers a number of training opportunities, including: training courses, specialist workshops and an annual conference.

Additional resources including: leaflets, briefings, e learning links, Apps and training packages are available on the CPSCB website for professionals, parents and children.

Across the region, from April 2017 until March 2018 the CPSCB training and development programme provided:

- **90 Training Courses** took place with 1304 practitioners in attendance
- **10 Specialist Workshops** with 196 practitioners attending them. 6 of those workshops were joint Peterborough and Cambridgeshire, for all practitioners across the region (i.e. Female Genital Mutilation / Gangs)
- **5 Local Practice Groups** with 79 practitioners attending (Cambridgeshire only)

Qualitatively the CPSCB training is scored highly, by attendees and managers, with positive comments including:

- *Excellent training / I found the course hugely informative. The opportunity to spend time with and learn from young people who had experienced the services was priceless*
- *Very interactive training with knowledge and engaging trainers/ good to use real case studies*

The majority of practitioners find the training helpful for their job role and for improving their practice when working with children and families:

- *I have considered the way we were engaging /approaching our parents and felt this needed to change to increase engagement with our families. Since doing the training we are now trying different approaches and have already seen an improvement*

### Bespoke Training

For identified 'hard to reach groups' the CPSCB provides bespoke safeguarding children training.

General Practitioner training is provided four times each year with 112 GPs and Senior Practitioners in attendance. Qualitatively the training is well received with excellent feedback:

- *Having only done level 3 online previously there was so much more information given and all relevant to this [safeguarding children] area*
- *Case reviews were particularly educational /Excellent thorough and interesting course*

### Single Agency Training

CPSCB has a duty to ensure that single agency safeguarding children training is; robust, up to date with the latest research and lessons learned and is fit for purpose, to ensure that the children's workforce is well equipped, informed and trained to deal with safeguarding issues for children and young people.

During the year 4 courses from 3 different agencies (3 from health / 1 from Education Child Protection Service) have been validated successfully. This is an increase of 25 % on the year (12 months) previously

### **Lived Experience –The Voice of the Child**

Children can tell us so much about their experiences which effectively informs our assessments and the appropriate support for them. To focus on this area for 2018 – 2019 a task and finish group has been set up in order to develop a training package and practitioner guidance on; what is meant by the 'lived experience of the child' and how 'to engage and observe' the children and young people that we work with to inform practice.

### **Involving Children and young people within the LSCB**

The **LSCB training** strives to continue to invite the voice of the child within its training events in order to give a 'real lived life experience' of children and young people and to support how best for professionals to work and support them. Several courses have included young people and parents (Substance misuse and Voice of the child) interacting with the trainers and facilitating the training. Surveys, pre - recorded video clips, case studies and young people's thoughts and views are included within all of the LSCB training. The courses with parents and children participating are those which score the highest in terms of; delivery of the training and aims and outcomes, with many saying how 'excellent' the training was.

- 'Thank you so much for the young people for their articulate, intelligent contribution. They are wonderful' (health)
- 'Never had training with young people before' (Voluntary)

Across Cambridgeshire, primary school children were given a **survey**, as part of a lesson plan, by designated safeguarding leads within the schools, to find out what they knew about and how to 'keep/feel safe'. 18 schools were chosen and 86

classes of children were involved not only in the survey but also in developing a **poster campaign** to raise awareness on 'feeling safe'. The winners were awarded vouchers and their posters displayed across schools and partner agencies offices.

A survey on Child Sexual Abuse took place from 23rd January 2018, together with work with focus groups within Primary Schools, Jo Procter Head of Service Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Boards, Gaynor Mansell Education Safeguarding Lead, Claire Jimson – School Nurses. 148 secondary school students and 48 primary school students participated. The findings from this activity was used to shape the CPSCB Sexual Abuse Strategy.

Following the success of the Peterborough Children Film Awards 2016, the LSCB sponsored a category on Children's Mental Health, "Looking after my emotions, the winner was "Stay Strong "by Nene Valley Primary School

# Appendix 1

## Glossary of Terms

## Glossary of Terms

<b>ABH</b>	Actual Bodily Harm	<b>DAISU</b>	Domestic Abuse Investigating Safeguarding Unit
<b>AUP</b>	Acceptable User Policy	<b>DV / DA</b>	Domestic Violence / Domestic Abuse
<b>BeNCH CRC</b>	Bedford, Northampton, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire Community Rehabilitation Company	<b>DVRIM</b>	Domestic Violence Risk Identification Matrix
<b>BME</b>	Black Minority Ethnic	<b>EHA</b>	Early Help Assessment
<b>CAFCASS</b>	Children & Family Court Advisory & Support Service	<b>EHCP</b>	Education Health Care Plan
<b>CAMHS</b>	Child and Adult Mental Health Service	<b>EHE</b>	Elective Home Education
<b>CBDG</b>	Children Board Delivery Group	<b>EHH</b>	Early Help Hub
<b>CCC</b>	Cambridgeshire County Council	<b>FGM</b>	Female Genital Mutilation
<b>CCG</b>	Clinical Commissioning Group	<b>FMU</b>	Forced Marriage Unit
<b>CCS</b>	Cambridgeshire Community Services NHS Trust	<b>FRT</b>	First Response Team
<b>CDOP</b>	Child Death Overview Panel	<b>GCP</b>	Graded Care Profile
<b>CEOP</b>	Child Exploitation Online Protection	<b>GP</b>	General Practitioner
<b>CFAS</b>	Children Families and Adults Services	<b>HBV</b>	Honour Based Violence
<b>CIN</b>	Child in Need	<b>HWB</b>	Health and Wellbeing Board
<b>CME</b>	Children Missing from Education	<b>ICPC</b>	Initial Child Protection Conference
<b>CP</b>	Child Protection	<b>IDVA</b>	Independent Domestic Violence Advisor
<b>CPFT</b>	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Foundation Trust	<b>IFD</b>	Integrated Front Door
<b>CPIN</b>	Child Protection Information Network (Education)	<b>ILACS</b>	Inspection of Local Authority Children's Services
<b>CQC</b>	Care Quality Commission	<b>IMR</b>	Individual Management Report
<b>CSA</b>	Child Sexual Abuse	<b>IRO</b>	Independent Reviewing Officer
<b>CSC</b>	Children Social Care	<b>ISVA</b>	Independent Domestic sexual Advisor
<b>CSE</b>	Child Sexual Exploitation	<b>LAC</b>	Looked After Child
<b>CSM</b>	Complex Strategy Meeting	<b>LADO</b>	Local Authority Designated Officer
<b>DfE</b>	Department for Education	<b>LSCB</b>	Local Safeguarding Children Board
		<b>LAC</b>	Looked After Child
		<b>MAPPa</b>	Multi- Agency Public Protection Arrangements

MAR	Multi-Agency Review	TARP	Threshold and Resources Panel (Cambs CSC)
MARAC	Multi- Agency Risk Assessment Conference	TF	Think Family
MASE	Multi-agency Sexual Exploitation	UASC	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children
MASH	Multi- Agency Safeguarding Hub	VAWG	Violence Against Women and Girls
MET	Missing Exploited and Trafficked	WT	Working Together
MOMO	Mind Of My Own	YOS	Youth Offending Service
NEET	Not in Employment Education or Training		
NHS	National Health Service		
NICE	National Institute for Health and Care Excellence		
NPS	National Probation Service		
NSPCC	National Society for the Prevention of cruelty to children		
OFSTED	Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills		
PCC	Peterborough City Council		
PSHE	Personal, Social and Health Education		
QEG	Quality Effectiveness Group		
RAG	Red, Amber, Green		
RCPC	Review Child Protection Conference		
SAB	Safeguarding Adults Board		
SARC	Sexual Abuse Referral Centre		
SCR	Serious Case Review		
SILP	Significant Incident Learning Process		
SPA	Single Point of Access (Health)		
TAC	Team Around the Child		
TACT	The Adolescent and Children's Trust		
TAF	Team Around the Family		



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# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE POLICY AND SERVICE COMMITTEE AGENDA PLAN

Published 3 September 2018

**Agenda Item No: 14**

## **Notes**

Committee dates shown in bold are confirmed.

Committee dates shown in brackets and italics are reserve dates.

The definition of a key decision is set out in the Council's Constitution in Part 2, Article 12.

\* indicates items expected to be recommended for determination by full Council.

+ indicates items expected to be confidential, which would exclude the press and public.

Draft reports are due with the Democratic Services Officer by 10.00am seven clear working days before the meeting.

The agenda dispatch date is a minimum of five clear working days before the meeting.

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
<b>11/09/18</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	30/08/18	03/09/18
	Free School Proposals ( <i>standing item</i> )	H Belchamber	Not applicable		
	Amalgamation of Eastfield Infant and Westfield Junior Schools, St Ives	C Buckingham	2018/049		
	Recommissioning of Young Carers Support Services	H Andrews	2018/064		
	Update on Education Strategy and Plan	J Lewis	Not applicable		
	Business Planning	W Ogle-Welbourn/ T Kelly	Not applicable		
	Local Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report	J Proctor	Not applicable		

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
	Care Leavers and Council Tax	L Williams	Not applicable		
	Risk Register	T Barden	Not applicable		
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable		
	Agenda Plan, Appointments and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable		
<b>09/10/18</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	27/09/18	01/10/18
	Free School Proposals ( <i>standing item</i> )	H Belchamber	Not applicable		
	Exemption and Delegation to Award for Looked After Children and Independent Special Educational Needs (SEN)	M Cullen/ H Carr	2018/073		
	The Bellbird Primary School, Sawston - Proposed Expansion	A Fitz	Not applicable		
	Progress for review of children's services (update from May)	L Williams	Not applicable		
	School Admissions and Transport Outcome Focused Review: Phase 2 Update	A Askham/ P Tadd	tbc for final decision		
	Placement Sufficiency for Looked After Children: Six Month Update Report	L Williams	Not applicable		
	Annual Complaints and Customer Care Report 2017/18	S-J Smedmor/ J Shickell	Not applicable		
	Business Planning - Capital	T Kelly			



Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable		
	Agenda Plan, Appointments and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable		
<b>13/11/18</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	01/11/18	05/11/18
	Future Capacity of Cambridge City Primary Schools	H Belchamber/ R Pinion	2018/004		
	Consultants Framework	H Belchamber/ R Holliday	2018/072		
	Free School Proposals ( <i>standing item</i> )	H Belchamber	Not applicable		
	Delivering the Extended Entitlement to an Additional 15 Hours Free Childcare for Eligible 3-4 Year Olds: Update	C Buckingham	Not applicable		
	Implementation of child and family centres	L Williams/ H Freeman	Not applicable		
	Annual Corporate Parenting report	S-J Smedmor	Not applicable		
	Cambridge University Science and Policy Exchange (CUSPE) research projects 2018	J Lewis	Not applicable		
	East Cambs Secondary School Review – Phase 1	I Trafford	tbc		
	Admission Arrangements for Community and Voluntary Controlled Primary Schools	S Surtees	Not applicable		
	Review of development of shared services in Children's Services to date: The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and QA and possible areas for future development	L Williams	tbc		

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
	Business Planning	T Kelly	Not applicable		
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable		
	Agenda Plan, Appointments and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable		
<b>04/12/18</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	22/11/18	26/11/18
	Estimating Demand for Education Provision (multipliers)	H Belchamber	Key Decision		
	Free School Proposals ( <i>standing item</i> )	H Belchamber	Not applicable		
	Children and young people at risk as a result of being missing, including Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and County Lines	L Williams	Not applicable		
	Business Planning	T Kelly	Not applicable		
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable		
	Agenda Plan, Appointments and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable		
<b>15/01/19</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	03/01/19	07/01/19
	Free School Proposals ( <i>standing item</i> )	H Belchamber	Not applicable		
	Schools Funding Formula Approval	J Lee	Not applicable		

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
	Cambourne – review of current proposals for primary school provision	I Trafford	tbc		
	Determination of Admission Arrangements for Community and Voluntary Controlled Primary Schools	S Surtees	Not applicable		
	Developing Family Safeguarding in Cambridgeshire	L Williams	TBC		
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable		
	Agenda Plan, Appointments to Outside Bodies and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable		
<i>[12/02/19] Provisional Meeting</i>					
<b>12/03/19</b>	Minutes and Action Log	Democratic Services	Not applicable	28/02/19	04/03/19
	Free School Proposals ( <i>standing item</i> )	H Belchamber	Not applicable		
	Review of Children's Centres Changes	L Williams	Not applicable		
	Corporate Parenting Sub-Committee Annual Report	S-J Smedmor	Not applicable		
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable		
	Agenda Plan, Appointments and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable		
<i>[16/04/19] Provisional Meeting</i>					

Committee date	Agenda item	Lead officer	Reference if key decision	Deadline for draft reports	Agenda despatch date
21/05/19	Notification of the Appointment of the Chairman/ Chairwoman and Vice Chairman/ Chairwoman	Democratic Services	Not applicable	09/05/19	13/05/19
	Free School Proposals ( <i>standing item</i> )	H Belchamber	Not applicable		
	Finance and Performance Report	C Malyon/ M Wade	Not applicable		
	Agenda Plan, Appointments and Training Plan	Democratic Services	Not applicable		

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTEE  
APPOINTMENTS TO INTERNAL ADVISORY GROUPS AND PANELS**

Vacancies are shown in red.

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Accelerating the Achievement of Vulnerable Groups Steering Group</b> The Group steers the development and implementation of the Accelerating Achievement Action Plan, which aims to rapidly improve the educational achievement of vulnerable groups.	6	2	1. Councillor A Costello (Con) 2. Councillor L Joseph (Con)	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Cambridgeshire Culture Steering Group</b> The role of the group is to give direction to the implementation of Cambridgeshire Culture, agree the use of the Cambridgeshire Culture Fund, ensure the maintenance and development of the County Art Collection and oversee the loan scheme to schools and the work of the three Cambridgeshire Culture Area Groups. Appointments are cross party.	4	3	1. Councillor N Kavanagh (Lab) 2. Cllr L Joseph (Con) 3. <b>Vacancy</b>	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Cambridgeshire Schools Forum</b>  The Cambridgeshire Schools Forum exists to facilitate the involvement of schools and settings in the distribution of relevant funding within the local authority area	6	3	1. Councillor S Bywater (Con) 2. Councillor P Downes (LD) 3. Councillor J Whitehead (Lab)	Richenda Greenhill Democratic Services Officer  01223 699171  <a href="mailto:Richenda.greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Richenda.greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Corporate Parenting Sub-Committee</b>  The Sub-Committee has delegated authority to exercise all the Council's functions relating to the delivery, by or on behalf of, the County Council, of Corporate Parenting functions with the exception of policy decisions which will remain with the Children and Young People's Committee. The Chairman/Chairwoman and Vice-Chairman/Chairwoman of the Sub-Committee shall be selected and appointed by the Children and Young People Committee.	6	-	1. Councillor L Every: Chairman 2. Councillor A Hay: Vice Chairman	Richenda Greenhill Democratic Services Officer  01223 699171  <a href="mailto:Richenda.greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Richenda.greenhill@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Educational Achievement Board</b>  For Members and senior officers to hold People and Communities to account to ensure the best educational outcomes for all children in Cambridgeshire.	3	5	3. Councillor S Bywater (Con) (Chairman) 4. Cllr S Hoy (Con) 5. Cllr J Whitehead (Lab) 6. Cllr S Taylor (Ind) 7. Cllr P Downes (Lib Dem)	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Fostering Panel</b>  Recommends approval and review of foster carers and long term / permanent matches between specific children, looked after children and foster carers. It is no longer a statutory requirement to have an elected member on the Panel.	2 all-day panel meetings a month	1	1. Councillor S King (Con) 2. Cllr P Topping (Con)	Fiona van den Hout Interim Head of Service Looked After children  01223 518739  <a href="mailto:Fiona.VanDenHout@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Fiona.VanDenHout@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Outcome Focused Reviews</b>	As required	4	1. Councillor Bywater – Outdoor Education 2. Councillor S Hoy – School Admissions and Education Transport 3. Councillor L Every – The Learning Directorate 4. Councillor J Gowing – Education ICT	Owen Garling Transformation Manager  01223 699235 <a href="mailto:Owen.Garling@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Owen.Garling@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Outcome Focused Review of Cambridgeshire Music: Member Reference Group</b>  Council decided on 12 December 2017 to establish a Cambridgeshire Music Members' Reference Group comprising members of CYP and C&I. This is politically proportionate and will consist of four Conservative Members, one Liberal Democrat Member and one Labour Member.	As required	3	1. Councillor S Bywater (Con) 2. Councillor L Every (Con) 3. Councillor J Whitehead (Lab)	Geoff Hinkins Transformation Manager Tel: 01223 699679 <a href="mailto:Geoff.Hinkins@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Geoff.Hinkins@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education (SACRE)</b>  To advise on matters relating to collective worship in community schools and on religious education.  In addition to the three formal meetings per year there is some project work which requires members to form smaller sub-committees.	3 per year (usually one per term) 1.30-3.30pm	3	1. Councillor C Richards (Lab) 2. Councillor S Hoy (Con) 3. <b>Vacancy</b>	Amanda Fitton SACRE Adviser  <a href="mailto:Amanda.Fitton@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Amanda.Fitton@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Virtual School Management Board</b>  The Virtual School Management Board will act as “governing body” to the Head of Virtual School, which will allow the Member representative to link directly to the Corporate Parenting Partnership Board.	Termly	1	Councillor A Costello (Con)	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>  Edwina Erskine Business Support Officer – Administration Services Team Cambridgeshire’s Virtual School for Looked After Children (ESLAC Team)  01223 699883 <a href="mailto:edwina.erskine@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">edwina.erskine@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>



**CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL  
CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE COMMITTEE  
APPOINTMENTS TO OUTSIDE BODIES, PARTNERSHIP LIAISON AND ADVISORY GROUPS**

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Cambridgeshire Music Hub</b>  A partnership of school music providers, led by the County Council, to deliver the government's National Plan for School Music.	3	2	1. Councillor L Every 2. Councillor S Taylor	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>  Matthew Gunn Head of Cambridgeshire Music  01480 373500/ 01480 373830 <a href="mailto:Matthew.Gunn@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Matthew.Gunn@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Cambridgeshire School Improvement Board</b>  To improve educational outcomes in all schools by ensuring that all part of the school improvement system work together.	6	2	1. Councillor S Bywater (Con) 2. Councillor C Richards (Lab)	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Centre 33</b>  Centre 33 is a longstanding charity supporting young people in Cambridgeshire up to the age of 25 through a range of free and confidential services.	4	1	Councillor E Meschini (Lab)	Melanie Monaghan Chief Executive  01223 314763  <a href="mailto:help@centre33.org.uk">help@centre33.org.uk</a>

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>College of West Anglia Governing Body</b>  One of up to sixteen members who appear to the Corporation to have the necessary skills to ensure that the Corporation carries out its functions under article 3 of the Articles of Government.  The appointment is subject to the nominee completing the College's own selection process.	5	1	Councillor L Nethsingha	Rochelle Woodcock Clerk to the Corporation College of West Anglia  01553 815288. Ext 2288 <a href="mailto:Rochelle.Woodcock@cwa.ac.uk">Rochelle.Woodcock@cwa.ac.uk</a>
<b>F40 Group</b>  F40 ( <a href="http://www.f40.org.uk">http://www.f40.org.uk</a> ) represents a group of the poorest funded education authorities in England where government-set cash allocations for primary and secondary pupils are the lowest in the country.	As required	1 +substitute	Councillor P Downes (LD).  Substitute: Cllr S Hoy (Con)	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Huntingdonshire Area Partnership</b>  Meetings are chaired by Daniel Beckett, (daniel.beckett@godmanchesterbaptist.org) also attends them.  Cambridgeshire County Council's Children and Young People's Area Partnerships' Manager is Gill Hanby ( <a href="mailto:gill.hanby@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">gill.hanby@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a> ).	3-4	1	Councillor A Costello (Con)	Dawn Shepherd Business Support Officer St Ives Locality/Hunts SEND SS/ PA for Sarah Tabbitt Unit 7 The Meadow, Meadow Lane St Ives PE27 4LG <a href="mailto:dawn.shepherd@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">dawn.shepherd@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a> 01480 699173

NAME OF BODY	MEETINGS PER ANNUM	REPS APPOINTED	REPRESENTATIVE(S)	CONTACT DETAILS
<b>Joint Consultative Committee (Teachers)</b>  The Joint Committee provides an opportunity for trade unions to discuss matters of mutual interest in relation to educational policy for Cambridgeshire with elected members.	2	6	1. Vacancy 2. Vacancy 3. Vacancy 4. Vacancy 5. Vacancy 6. Vacancy  <i>(appointments postponed pending submission of proposals on future arrangements)</i>	Jonathan Lewis Service Director: Education  01223 727994 <a href="mailto:Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">Jonathan.Lewis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>
<b>Local Safeguarding Children's Board</b>  LSCBs have been established by the government to ensure that organisations work together to safeguard children and promote their welfare. In Cambridgeshire this includes Social Care Services, Education, Health, the Police, Probation, Sports and Leisure Services, the Voluntary Sector, Youth Offending Team and Early Years Services.	tbc	1	Councillor S Bywater (Con)	Andy Jarvis, LSCB Business Manager  07827 084135 <a href="mailto:andy.jarvis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk">andy.jarvis@cambridgeshire.gov.uk</a>



**Children and Young People (CYP) Committee Training Plan 2017/18**

Below is an outline of dates and topics for potential training committee sessions and visits. At the Committee meeting on 12 June 2017 Members asked that training sessions start between 4.00-4.30pm where possible:

	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Desired Learning Outcome/ Success Measures</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Nature of Training</b>	<b>Audience</b>	<b>CYP Attendance by:</b>	<b>% of the Committee Attending</b>
1.	Committee Induction Training	<p>1. Provide an introduction to the work of the Children Families and Adults Directorate in relation to children and young people;</p> <p>2. Provide an overview of the committee system which operates in Cambridgeshire County Council;</p> <p>3. Look at the roles and responsibilities of committee members;</p> <p>4. Consider the Committee's training needs.</p>	High	12.06.17  Room 128	<i>Wendi Ogle-Welbourn/ Richenda Greenhill</i>	Presentation and discussion	CYP Members & Subs	Cllr Bywater Cllr Costello Cllr Downes Cllr Every Cllr Hay Cllr Hoy Cllr Nethsingha Cllr Wisson Cllr Batchelor Cllr Connor Cllr Cuffley Cllr Joseph Cllr Richards Cllr Sanderson Cllr Gowing Cllr Bradnam A Read	75%

2.	Schools Funding	<p>1.To brief Members on changes to the National Funding Formula and High Needs Funding and the impact of this in Cambridgeshire;</p> <p>2.To examine the roles of CYP Committee and Cambridgeshire Schools Forum in relation to schools funding.</p>	High	31.10.17	<i>Jon Lee/ Richenda Greenhill</i>	Presentation and discussion	CYP Members & Subs	<p>Cllr Batchelor Cllr Bywater Cllr Downes Cllr Every Cllr Hay Cllr Hoy Cllr A Taylor Cllr S Taylor Cllr Whitehead</p>	58%
3.	Place planning and multipliers	To brief Members on place planning methodology when estimating demand for school places arising from new housing developments	High	28.11.17	<i>Clare Buckingham/ Mike Soper</i>	Presentation and discussion	<p>CYP Members and Subs</p> <p>E&amp;E Members and Subs</p>	<p>Cllr Bradnam Cllr Downes Cllr S Taylor</p>	25%
4.	Safeguarding	To provide refresher training on safeguarding and visit the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub.	Medium	10.04.18	<i>Lou Williams/ Jenny Goodes</i>	Presentation, discussion, tour of the site and meet staff	All CYP Members and Subs	<p>Cllr Bywater Cllr Hoy Cllr Bradnam Cllr Downes Cllr Every Cllr Hay Cllr S Taylor Cllr Whitehead Cllr Cuffley</p>	75%

5.	Education Services and Children's Services and Safeguarding	To discuss current position and future initiatives.	Medium	10.04.18	<i>Jon Lewis &amp; Lou Williams</i>	Workshop	All CYP Members and Subs	Not recorded	
6.	Data Training		Medium	19.07.18	<i>Jon Lewis</i>	Presentation	All Members	Not recorded	

Areas for consideration:

- Commissioning Services – what services are commissioned and how services are commissioned across People and Communities
- Special Educational Needs - strategy, role and operational delivery/ understanding the pressures
- Place Planning 0-19; commissioning new schools, admissions and Transport (Hazel Belchamber)

