

Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Thursday, 27th September,
2018
at 5.30 pm

PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING

Conference Room 3 - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

Members

Catherine Hobbs
Rob Sanders
Councillor Taggart (Chair)
Councillor J Baillie
Councillor Guthrie
Councillor Keogh
Councillor Laurent
Councillor Mitchell
Councillor Murphy

Contacts

Democratic Support Officer
Emily Goodwin
Tel: 023 8083 2302
Email: emily.goodwin@southampton.gov.uk

Scrutiny Manager
Mark Pirnie
Tel: 023 8083 3886
Email: mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk

PUBLIC INFORMATION

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL

Role of this Scrutiny Panel: To undertake the scrutiny of Children and Families Services in the City, including the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH), Early Help, Specialist & Core Service, looked after children, education and early years and youth offending services, unless they are forward plan items. In such circumstances members of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel will be invited to the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Management Committee meeting where they are discussed.

Terms Of Reference:-

Scrutiny of Children and Families Services in the City to include:

- Monitoring the implementation and challenging the progress of the Council's action plan to address the recommendations made by Ofsted following their inspection of Children's Services in Southampton and review of Southampton Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) in July 2014.
- Regular scrutiny of the performance of multi-agency arrangements for the provision of early help and services to children and their families.
- Scrutiny of early years and education including the implementation of the Vision for Learning 2014 – 2024.
- Scrutiny of the development and implementation of the Youth Justice Strategy developed by the Youth Offending Board.
- Referring issues to the Chair of the LSCB and the Corporate Parenting Committee.

Public Representations

At the discretion of the Chair, members of the public may address the meeting on any report included on the agenda in which they have a relevant interest. Any member of the public wishing to address the meeting should advise the Democratic Support Officer (DSO) whose contact details are on the front sheet of the agenda.

Access – access is available for the disabled. Please contact the Democratic Support Officer who will help to make any necessary arrangements.

Mobile Telephones:- Please switch your mobile telephones to silent whilst in the meeting

Use of Social Media:- The Council supports the video or audio recording of meetings open to the public, for either live or subsequent broadcast. However, if, in the Chair's opinion, a person filming or recording a meeting or taking photographs is interrupting proceedings or causing a disturbance, under the Council's Standing Orders the person can be ordered to stop their activity, or to leave the meeting.

By entering the meeting room you are consenting to being recorded and to the use of those images and recordings for broadcasting and or/training purposes. The meeting may be recorded by the press or members of the public.

Any person or organisation filming, recording or broadcasting any meeting of the Council is responsible for any claims or other liability resulting from them doing so.

Details of the Council's Guidance on the recording of meetings is available on the Council's website.

Business to be Discussed

Only those items listed on the attached agenda may be considered at this meeting.

QUORUM The minimum number of appointed Members required to be in attendance to hold the meeting is 3.

Rules of Procedure

The meeting is governed by the Council Procedure Rules and the Overview and Scrutiny Procedure Rules as set out in Part 4 of the Constitution.

Smoking policy – the Council operates a no-smoking policy in all civic buildings.

Fire Procedure – in the event of a fire or other emergency a continuous alarm will sound and you will be advised by Council officers what action to take

The Southampton City Council Strategy (2016-2020) is a key document and sets out the four key outcomes that make up our vision.

- Southampton has strong and sustainable economic growth
- Children and young people get a good start in life
- People in Southampton live safe, healthy, independent lives
- Southampton is an attractive modern City, where people are proud to live and work

Dates of Meetings: Municipal Year

2018	2019
7 June	24 January
26 July	28 March
27 September	
29 November	

DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS

Members are required to disclose, in accordance with the Members' Code of Conduct, **both** the existence **and** nature of any "Disclosable Pecuniary Interest" or "Other Interest" they may have in relation to matters for consideration on this Agenda.

DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS

A Member must regard himself or herself as having a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter that they or their spouse, partner, a person they are living with as husband or wife, or a person with whom they are living as if they were a civil partner in relation to:

(i) Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

(ii) Sponsorship:

Any payment or provision of any other financial benefit (other than from Southampton City Council) made or provided within the relevant period in respect of any expense incurred by you in carrying out duties as a member, or towards your election expenses. This includes any payment or financial benefit from a trade union within the meaning of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992.

(iii) Any contract which is made between you / your spouse etc (or a body in which the you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest) and Southampton City Council under which goods or services are to be provided or works are to be executed, and which has not been fully discharged.

(iv) Any beneficial interest in land which is within the area of Southampton.

(v) Any license (held alone or jointly with others) to occupy land in the area of Southampton for a month or longer.

(vi) Any tenancy where (to your knowledge) the landlord is Southampton City Council and the tenant is a body in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interests.

(vii) Any beneficial interest in securities of a body where that body (to your knowledge) has a place of business or land in the area of Southampton, and either:

- a) the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body, or
- b) if the share capital of that body is of more than one class, the total nominal value of the shares of any one class in which you / your spouse etc has a beneficial interest that exceeds one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that class.

Other Interests

A Member must regard himself or herself as having an 'Other Interest' in any membership of, or occupation of a position of general control or management in:

Any body to which they have been appointed or nominated by Southampton City Council

Any public authority or body exercising functions of a public nature

Any body directed to charitable purposes

Any body whose principal purpose includes the influence of public opinion or policy

Principles of Decision Making

All decisions of the Council will be made in accordance with the following principles:-

- proportionality (i.e. the action must be proportionate to the desired outcome);
- due consultation and the taking of professional advice from officers;
- respect for human rights;
- a presumption in favour of openness, accountability and transparency;
- setting out what options have been considered;
- setting out reasons for the decision; and
- clarity of aims and desired outcomes.

In exercising discretion, the decision maker must:

- understand the law that regulates the decision making power and gives effect to it. The decision-maker must direct itself properly in law;
- take into account all relevant matters (those matters which the law requires the authority as a matter of legal obligation to take into account);
- leave out of account irrelevant considerations;
- act for a proper purpose, exercising its powers for the public good;
- not reach a decision which no authority acting reasonably could reach, (also known as the "rationality" or "taking leave of your senses" principle);
- comply with the rule that local government finance is to be conducted on an annual basis. Save to the extent authorised by Parliament, 'live now, pay later' and forward funding are unlawful; and
- act with procedural propriety in accordance with the rules of fairness.

AGENDA

1 APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)

To note any changes in membership of the Panel made in accordance with Council Procedure Rule 4.3.

2 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL AND PECUNIARY INTERESTS

In accordance with the Localism Act 2011, and the Council's Code of Conduct, Members to disclose any personal or pecuniary interests in any matter included on the agenda for this meeting.

3 DECLARATIONS OF SCRUTINY INTEREST

Members are invited to declare any prior participation in any decision taken by a Committee, Sub-Committee, or Panel of the Council on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

4 DECLARATION OF PARTY POLITICAL WHIP

Members are invited to declare the application of any party political whip on any matter on the agenda and being scrutinised at this meeting.

5 STATEMENT FROM THE CHAIR

6 MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING) (Pages 1 - 4)

To approve and sign as a correct record the Minutes of the meetings held on 26 July 2018 and to deal with any matters arising, attached.

7 EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC - CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING ITEM

To move that in accordance with the Council's Constitution, specifically the Access to Information Procedure Rules contained within the Constitution, the press and public be excluded from the meeting in respect of any consideration of the confidential appendices to the following Item

Confidential appendices 2, 3 and 5 contain information deemed to be exempt from general publication based on Category 7a of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. It contains information which is subject to an obligation of confidentiality.

8 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN SOUTHAMPTON (Pages 5 - 54)

Report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance requesting that the Panel consider the provisional 2017/18 key stage 4 and 5 exam results in Southampton and the educational attainment of Looked After Children.

9 SEND UPDATE (Pages 55 - 58)

Report of the Service Director - Legal and Governance requesting that the Panel discuss and challenge the SEND review and progress made implementing the SEND action plan.

10 EARLY HELP SERVICES (Pages 59 - 60)

Report of the Service Director - Legal and Governance requesting that the Panel discuss and challenge the performance of the Early Help service.

11 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE (Pages 61 - 80)

Report of the Service Director, Legal and Governance providing an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since June 2018.

Wednesday, 19 September 2018

Director of Legal and Governance

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL
MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 26 JULY 2018

Present: Councillors Taggart (Chair), J Baillie, Keogh, Laurent, Mitchell and Murphy

Apologies: Councillor Guthrie and Appointed Members Catherine Hobbs and Rob Sanders

5. **APOLOGIES AND CHANGES IN PANEL MEMBERSHIP (IF ANY)**

The apologies of Councillor Guthrie and Appointed Member Rob Sanders were noted.

6. **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETING (INCLUDING MATTERS ARISING)**

RESOLVED that the minutes of the meeting held on 7 June 2018 be approved and signed as a correct record.

7. **EXCLUSION OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC - CONFIDENTIAL PAPERS INCLUDED IN THE FOLLOWING ITEM**

RESOLVED the Chair moved that in accordance with the Council's Constitution, specifically the Access to Information Procedure Rules contained within the Constitution, the press and public be excluded from the meeting in respect of any consideration of the confidential appendices to the following item.

Confidential appendices 3 and 4 contain information deemed to be exempt from general publication based on Category 2 of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. It is not in the public interest to disclose this because it is likely to reveal the identity of an individual.

Appendices 1 and 2 contain confidential information under paragraph 10.3 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. Information was given to the Council by a Government Department on terms which forbid its public disclosure or information which cannot be publicly disclosed by Court Order.

8. **PRIMARY OVERVIEW - KEY STAGES 1 AND 2 PERFORMANCE**

The Panel received and noted the report of the Director of Legal and Governance which recommended that the Panel noted the provisional Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 results.

Following discussions with Councillor Paffey, Cabinet Member for Aspirations, Schools and Lifelong Learning, Hilary Brooks, Director of Children and Families and Derek Wiles, Service Lead – Education it was noted that:

- The provisional results were predominantly positive, testament to the quality of schools and teachers in the City, but a number of concerns were raised.
- At Key Stage 1 Southampton performed on par with comparators when considering expected levels of performance but had fallen behind when factoring in 'greater depth' results.
- At Key Stage 2 there were strong improvements in the percentage of Southampton pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined.
- Significant progress had been made with regards to the percentage of Southampton pupils that had achieved the High Standard in Maths at Key Stage 2. The support provided by the Solent Maths Hub and the engagement with Shanghai maths teachers were identified as contributory factors in the improved performance.
- Concerns were raised about the poor performance relating to the percentage of pupils that had achieved the High Standard in Writing at key Stage 2. The Panel were informed that improving performance in this area would be a priority moving forward.
- The Panel commented on the wide variations in Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2 performance outcomes across Southampton schools. Additional support was provided by School Improvement Officers to schools identified as needing extra support. In addition peer to peer support had been utilised whereby high performing teachers in a subject supported a cluster of schools to improve outcomes.

9. **EARLY YEARS PROVISION**

The Panel received and noted the report of the Director of Children and Families which recommended that the Panel noted the overview of Early Years provision in the City.

Following discussions with Councillor Paffey, Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Schools and Lifelong Learning, Hilary Brooks, Director of Children and Families, Derek Wiles, Service Lead – Education and Anne Downie, Team Manager, Early Years and Childcare, it was noted that:

- An increased number of eligible 2 year olds in Southampton had not received the early years offer;
- A number of providers had opted to accept 3 and 4 year olds through the extended offer rather than eligible 2 year olds. This was partly explained by 2 year olds being more expensive because they required a higher ratio of staff to children;
- Difficulties recruiting suitable staff had limited the ability of some providers to expand;
- The take up of childminders was still a concern. For some 2 year olds this was the most appropriate setting and the Council would continue to promote the use of childminders;
- Budget pressures had resulted in the Council reducing the level of available support to early year's settings in Southampton. There were concerns that this would have an impact on Ofsted ratings and Early Years Foundation Stage results moving forward;

- At the Partnership event in May 2018 champions for each cluster hub had been identified. It was envisaged that these hubs would encourage collaboration by providers across a geographical area supporting initiatives such as shared training and shared bank staff;
- Reflecting the financial pressures being experienced by a number of providers, concerns were raised about the long term viability of the sector in Southampton.

10. **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE**

The Panel considered the report of the Director of Legal and Governance that provided an overview of performance across the Children and Families Services since May 2018.

The discussion focussed on the need to reduce the pressure on the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) by:

- Encouraging universal services to utilise their safeguarding processes more effectively;
- Strengthening the Early Help offer to enable the service to act quickly to support children thereby preventing the need to escalate cases to safeguarding services; and
- Recruiting experienced social workers to work within the MASH.

It was noted that analysis would be undertaken to better understand the issues identified above.

The Panel also noted the Performance Summary from the Chair and the response provided by the officers.

RESOLVED that the Panel receive an update on progress made addressing the factors that were creating pressure on the MASH at the next Panel meeting.

This page is intentionally left blank

Agenda Item 8

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN SOUTHAMPTON		
DATE OF DECISION:	27 SEPTEMBER 2018		
REPORT OF:	SERVICE DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
<p>There are three confidential appendices attached to this report. The confidentiality of Appendices 2, 3 and 5 is based on Category 7a of paragraph 10.4 of the Council's Access to Information Procedure Rules. It contains information which is subject to an obligation of confidentiality.</p>			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
<p>At the meeting the Panel will be considering provisional 2017/18 exam results for Key Stages 4 and 5 in Southampton. The Panel will also be focussing on the educational attainment of Looked After Children.</p>			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel note the provisional key stage results and supplementary data, as detailed in Appendices 1 - 8, and discuss educational attainment in Southampton.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To enable a discussion with the Cabinet Member and officers on educational attainment in Southampton.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	Provisional 2017/18 key stage results for Southampton have been published. At the July 2018 meeting the Panel focussed on primary stage performance. The attached appendices provide a breakdown of Key Stage 4 and Key Stage 5 provisional results and outcomes for Looked After Children.		
4.	The Service Lead for Education and Early Help will present an analysis of the results at the meeting and the Virtual School and College Headteacher will be in attendance.		

5.	The Panel are requested to discuss with the Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Schools and Lifelong Learning and the Service Lead for Education and Early Help the information provided.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
6.	None as a result of this report.
<u>Property/Other</u>	
7.	None as a result of this report.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
9.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
10.	Educational attainment has a significant impact on the council achieving its priorities. In particular the following priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and Young People get a good start in life • Southampton has strong and sustainable economic growth.
KEY DECISION	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Provisional KS4 2018 GCSE results briefing note
2.	Confidential - KS4 Southampton GCSE results trends 2011-2018
3.	Confidential - KS4 Southampton Provisional GCSE results 2018
4.	KS5 Provisional Headline results 2017 briefing note
5.	Confidential KS5 Provisional A Level results by College / School 2018
6.	Provisional KS4 2018 CLA GCSE results briefing report
7.	Provisional KS2 2018 CLA outcomes
8.	Virtual Headteacher - Annual Report 2017/18
Documents In Members' Rooms	

1.	None	
Equality Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.		No
Data Protection Impact Assessment		
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out.		No
Other Background Documents		
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:		
Title of Background Paper(s)		Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None	

This page is intentionally left blank

Provisional Headline KS4 GCSE Results 2018 for Southampton Schools

Key Stage 4 GCSE results were released to schools on 23/08/2018. The short briefing note below, based on early provisional data, provides an overview of Southampton's performance. The KS4 accountability of Attainment 8 and Progress 8 was introduced in 2016. In 2017, new, reformed English and Maths GCSEs were first examined and a new grading of 9-1 was introduced, with 9 being the highest grade. In 2018, reformed Ebacc GCSEs and a number of other key subjects were first examined using the 9-1 grading. Remaining unreformed GCSEs were graded A*-G and converted to a scale of 9-1 to ensure compatibility with reformed subjects when calculating Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores. Consequently, any comparisons made between 2018, 2017 and 2016 results for the key headline performance measures must be treated with caution.

National and Local Authority data will be published by the DfE in October 2018. Following this release, a further briefing note will be issued outlining Southampton's performance compared to Statistical Neighbours, Core Cities and National.

In 2018, the focus is on accountability measures outlined by the DfE in the Performance Tables Statement of Intent.

- Progress 8 (not available until mid-September)
- Attainment 8
- The percentage of pupils achieving a 5 or above (strong pass) in English and Maths
- Ebacc Average Points Score (new for 2018)
- The percentage of pupils entering the English Baccalaureate
- The percentage of students staying in education or employment after key stage 4 (destinations)

In addition to the headline indicators above, the DfE will also be reporting on the following measures in 2018:

- The proportion of pupils achieving a standard pass in English and Maths – grade 4 or above
- The proportion of pupils achieving a grade 5 or above in all EBacc subject areas (C and above in unreformed qualifications)
- The proportion of pupils achieving a grade 4 or above in all EBacc subject areas (C and above in unreformed qualifications)

The Progress 8 indicator relies on National calculations completed by the DfE and is currently unavailable at either School or Local Authority level. Provisional Progress 8 figures will be first published in mid-September.

Headlines

- **In 2018, Southampton pupils achieved an Attainment 8 score of 44.0 where in 2017, the Southampton Attainment 8 score was 44.2, a decrease of 0.2. The 2017 National average for Attainment 8 was 46.4.**

- In 2018, 37% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-5 in English and Maths GCSE, which was 3% higher than the 34% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-5 in English and Maths GCSE in 2017. The 2017 National average for percentage achieving 9-5 in English and Maths was 43%.
- In 2018, 58% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-4 in English and Maths GCSE, which was in line with the 58% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-4 in English and Maths GCSE in 2017. The 2017 National average for percentage achieving 9-4 in English and Maths was 64%.
- The Ebacc Average Points Score is a new headline indicator in 2018 and Southampton pupils achieved a score of 3.7.
- In 2018, 53% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-5 in English GCSE, which was 1% higher than the 52% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-5 in English GCSE in 2017. The 2017 National average for percentage achieving 9-5 in English was 61%.
- In 2018, 43% of Southampton pupils achieved a 9-5 in Maths GCSE, which was 3% higher than the 40% of Southampton pupils who achieved a 9-5 in Maths GCSE in 2017. The 2017 National average for percentage achieving 9-5 in Maths was 49%.
- In 2018, 13% of Southampton pupils achieved the Ebacc at grades 5/C or above. In 2017, 17% of Southampton pupils achieved the Ebacc at grades 5/C or above while the 2017 National average was 21%. 2018 was the first year in which the reformed Ebacc qualifications were examined.
- In 2018, 21% of Southampton pupils achieved the Ebacc at grades 4/C or above. In 2017, 20% of Southampton pupils achieved the Ebacc at grades 4/C or above while the 2017 National average was 24%. 2018 was the first year in which the reformed Ebacc qualifications were examined.
- In 2018, 34% of Southampton pupils entered the Ebacc which was in line with the proportion of Southampton pupils entering the Ebacc in 2017 (34%). The 2017 National average for pupils entering the Ebacc was 38%.

For further details please contact the Data Team
 Phone: 02380 83 3801 / 02380 83 3219
 E-mail: datateam@southampton.gov.uk

Document is Confidential

This page is intentionally left blank

Document is Confidential

This page is intentionally left blank

2018 Provisional Headline A-Level results for Southampton Local Authority

A-Level results were released to Colleges and students on the 16th August 2018. Southampton Colleges and Sixth Forms have agreed to inform the LA of their results so that citywide performance can be calculated. The short briefing note below summarises National contextual performance before commenting on Southampton performance. Comparative performance for Statistical Neighbours and Core Cities will not be available until the DfE release provisional data, usually available in late October.

Over the period between 2017 and 2020, a phased introduction of reformed A-Level qualifications warrants a cautious approach to year-on-year comparisons. These reforms include more rigorous and challenging qualification content, courses being assessed through final exams at the end of Year 13 and the decoupling of AS-Levels which means that they no longer contribute to A-Level grades.

National Context (England only)

- Nationally, the A*-E pass rate dropped by 0.3% from 97.9% in 2017 to 97.6% in 2018. This is the lowest the A*-E pass rate has been since 2015.
- The A*-B National pass rate (52.7%) is the lowest in the past 3 years.
- A*-A grades achieved a National pass rate of 26.2%, equalling the A*-A pass rate in 2017 of 26.2%.
- The A* pass rate decreased by 0.3% to 8.0% after being 8.3% in 2017. This is the lowest A* pass rate since 2015.

	2018 A-Level grades	2017 A-Level grades	2016 A-Level grades	2015 A-Level grades
Grade A*	8.0%	8.3%	8.1%	8.3%
Grade A*-A	26.2%	26.2%	25.8%	25.9%
Grade A*-B	52.7%	52.9%	52.8%	52.7%
Grade A*-C	76.8%	77.3%	77.5%	77.2%
Grade A*-E	97.6%	97.9%	98.1%	98.1%

The Joint Council for Qualifications (JCQ) has published the 2018 national results for A- levels and AS qualifications and devised the following highlights:

- A steady national picture with outcomes relatively unchanged as reformed qualifications continue to be introduced
- Entry trends in French, German, Spanish continue, Chinese languages buck the trend
- AS entries continue significant decline in England following decoupling from the A-level

Southampton Provisional Results (Additional level 3 qualifications are still to be received by further education providers)

- In 2018, 96.7% of Southampton A-Level entries achieved an A*-E grade at College or Sixth Form. This is 0.9% below National performance that saw 97.6% of A-level results achieve an A*-E grade.
- 62.7% of A-Level entries within Southampton's Colleges and Sixth Forms achieved a grade C or above. The National performance for A*-C was 76.8%, a gap of 14.1% when compared with Southampton LA (62.7%).
- Out of 1623 A-level entries within Southampton, 35.2% achieved an A*-B grade. Nationally a pass rate of 52.7% was achieved resulting in a gap of 17.5% with Southampton (35.2%).
- 11.3% of Southampton entries achieved an A-Level A* or A grade in 2018. A challenge still remains to meet National performance as A-Level A*-A grades was 26.2%, a gap of 14.9% between Southampton and National.

Southampton College and Sixth Form A Level results 2018											
	Number of A Levels completed in 2018	A Level A*-A		A Level A*-B		A Level A*-C		A Level A*-E		Average Points Score per A Level entry	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number of A level entries at the end of Key Stage 5 (16-18 only)	APS
Southampton 2018	1623	184	11.3%	572	35.2%	1018	62.7%	1569	96.7%	1626.5	29.0
National 2018 (England only)	-	-	26.2%	-	52.7%	-	76.8%	-	97.6%	-	-

- When comparing the 2018 Southampton provisional results day A-Level outcomes with the 2017 Southampton provisional results day A-Level outcomes, Southampton has achieved lower in 2018 in the A*-A pass rate by 4.4% (2017 – 15.7%, 2018 – 11.3%), the A*-B pass rate by 4.2% (2017 – 39.4%, 2018 – 35.2%), the A*-C pass rate by 5.1% (2017 – 67.8%, 2018 – 62.7%) and the A-Level Average Points Score by 3.0 (2017 – 32.0, 2018 – 29.0). By contrast, the National trend between 2017 and 2018 has shown stability for the A*-A pass rate (2017 – 26.2%, 2018 – 26.2%), a decrease of 0.2% for the A*-B pass rate (2017 – 52.9%, 2018 – 52.7%), a decrease of 0.5% for the A*-C pass rate (2017 – 77.3%, 2018 – 76.8%) and a decrease of 0.3% for the A*-E pass rate (2017 – 97.9%, 2018 – 97.6%).

	Southampton 2017 (Provisional on Results Day)	Southampton 2018 (Provisional on Results Day)	Southampton Difference between 2017 to 2018	National 2017 (Provisional on Results Day)	National 2018 (Provisional on Results Day)	National Difference between 2017 to 2018	Difference between Southampton and National 2017 to 2018 trend
A*-A	15.7%	11.3%	-4.4%	26.2%	26.2%	0.0%	-4.4%
A*-B	39.4%	35.2%	-4.2%	52.9%	52.7%	-0.2%	-4.0%
A*-C	67.8%	62.7%	-5.1%	77.3%	76.8%	-0.5%	-4.6%
A*-E	96.6%	96.7%	0.1%	97.9%	97.6%	-0.3%	0.4%
Average Points Score	32.0	29.0	-3.0	-	-	-	

All data is provisional and subject to change

Southampton City College do not complete an A level curriculum therefore are not included within the table above. A broader range of results will be reported later in the year reflecting the breadth of achievements within Southampton.

The National average is for England only and is taken from JCQs (Joint Council for Qualifications) results day publication of A-Level and AS-Level Results for Summer 2018

For further details please contact the Data Team on:

Phone: 02380 83 3129 / 02380 83 3801
E-mail: datateam@southampton.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

Document is Confidential

This page is intentionally left blank

Provisional Headline KS4 GCSE results 2018 for CLA pupils looked after continuously for a year as at 31st March 2018 and all year 11 CLA pupils (23/08/2018).

Key Stage 4 GCSE results were released to schools and students on the 23/08/2018. The short briefing note below, based on early provisional data provides an overview of Southampton's performance for CLA pupils looked after continuously for a year as at the 31st March 2018 and all year 11 CLA pupils. National and other Local Authority data will not be published by the DfE for several months and therefore comparisons will be made, where available, against last year's National data for CLA pupils. Following this release, a further briefing note will be issued outlining Southampton's performance compared to Statistical Neighbours and National.

Changes to Key Stage 4 accountability

In 2016, new school accountability was introduced which includes two new headline measures; Progress 8 and Attainment 8. Progress 8 is a value added measure where a pupil's results are compared with the achievements of other pupils with the same prior attainment at the end of Key Stage 2. Attainment 8 measures the achievements of pupils across 8 qualifications including English and Maths (double weighted), three Ebacc subjects and three other GCSE or DfE approved non-GCSE qualifications. Please be aware that no Progress 8 figures are included in this briefing note. The DfE publish Progress 8 outcomes later in the year so reporting is only possible at this point.

In 2017, new, reformed English and Maths GCSEs were first examined and a new grading of 9-1 was introduced, with 9 being the highest grade. All other GCSE subjects were graded A*-G in 2017 and converted to a scale of 9-1 to ensure compatibility with English and Maths when calculating Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores. In 2018, additional English Baccalaureate subjects were given the new grading of 9-1. Consequently, any comparisons made between 2018 and 2017 results for the key headline performance measures must be treated with caution.

The headline English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) indicator has been changed for 2018 and is now focused on an average points score achieved in English, Maths, two Sciences, Humanities (Geography or History) and a Language. The Performance Tables will also still report on the percentage of pupils entering and achieving the Ebacc at both the strong (grade 5+) and standard (grade 4+) pass.

Headlines

In advance of results day, the Data Team and Virtual School had been in contact with all schools where a CLA pupil is educated to agree that as corporate parents, we would receive information about the pupil's achievements. Southampton's provisional KS4 cohort of pupils consisted of 33 CLA pupils and of those, 27 were looked after continuously for 12 months. 6 pupils within the CLA cohort were either recorded as EOTAS (Education Other Than At School) or were educated in a provision that is not included in the DfE methodology and are therefore excluded from the calculations in this briefing note.

- **Southampton's average Attainment 8 outcome for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months was 21.0 (equivalent of a grade E (2.0) across eight subjects). In 2017, Southampton and National CLA pupils achieved an Attainment 8 average of 15.5 and 19.3 respectively.**
- **3 out of Southampton's 27 looked after pupils continuously for at least 12 months (11.1%) achieved a 9-4 in English and Maths. The CLA National average comparator in 2017 was 17.0%.**

Looked After Children - 1 year continuous

The analysis below is focused on those pupils that have been looked after continuously for 12 months as at 31st March 2018. There were 27 pupils within this cohort and therefore each pupil counts for 3.7%.

- 7.4% (2 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 8.0% of Southampton CLA and 16% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English Language or English Literature.
- 18.5% (5 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 12.0% of Southampton CLA and 27% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English Language or English Literature.
- 3.7% (1 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 4.0% of Southampton CLA and 11% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in Maths.
- 25.9% (7 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 12.0% of Southampton CLA and 23% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in Maths.
- 0.0% (0 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 4.0% of Southampton CLA and 7% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English and Maths.
- 11.1% (3 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 4.0% of Southampton CLA and 17% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English and Maths.
- 0% (0 no.) of CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) in 2018. In 2017, 12.0% of Southampton CLA pupils and 9% of National CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate.
- Southampton's average EBacc points score for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months was 1.8 (equivalent of a grade F (1.5) across six subjects).

Looked After Children - All KS4

The analysis below is focused on all CLA pupils in Year 11 as at June 2018. There were 33 pupils within this cohort therefore each pupil counts for 3.0%.

- Southampton's average Attainment 8 outcome for all CLA was 18.7 (equivalent of a grade F (1.5) across eight subjects). In 2017, Southampton and National CLA pupils achieved an Attainment 8 average of 14.1 and 18.1 respectively.
- 6.1% (2 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 5.4% of Southampton CLA and 15% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English Language or English Literature.
- 15.2% (5 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 13.5% of Southampton CLA and 25% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English Language or English Literature.
- 3.0% (1 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 2.7% of Southampton CLA and 10% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in Maths.
- 24.2% (8 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 13.5% of Southampton CLA and 22% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in Maths.
- 0.0% (0 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 2.7% of Southampton CLA and 7% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English and Maths.
- 9.1% (3 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 8.1% of Southampton CLA and 16% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English and Maths.
- 0% (0 no.) of CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) in 2018. In 2017, 10.8% of Southampton CLA pupils and 8% of National CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate.
- Southampton's average EBacc points score for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months was 1.6 (equivalent of a grade F (1.5) across six subjects).

For further details please contact the Data Team on

Telephone: 023 8083 3801 / 023 8083 3129 / 023 8083 3352

E-mail: datateam@southampton.gov.uk

This page is intentionally left blank

LAC Attainment 2018 – Provisional KS2 Outcomes (Year 6, 11 years old)

This report summarises the KS2 attainment of Looked After Children (LAC) who were Southampton's corporate parenting responsibility. The data contained within this report is provisional and may be subject to revision. The analysis below focuses on two pupil cohorts consisting of all pupils that were looked after for at least a year continuously between the 01/04/2017 - 31/03/2018 and all pupils looked after as at the 26/06/2018.

Please be aware that the following analysis is based on small numbers of pupils, and therefore percentage calculations should be treated with caution. Pupil counts have been provided within each section of analysis.

2016 Accountability Changes

A new accountability framework was introduced for KS2 in 2016. Pupils are no longer assessed against National curriculum levels. Reading, Maths and Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling (GPS) have been assessed using tests where raw marks are converted to scaled scores between 80 and 120 with a score of 100 or more indicating that the pupil had reached the expected standard. Writing is assessed through teacher assessments with pupils identified as Working at greater depth within the Expected Standard, Working at the Expected Standard or a range of judgements to identify a child working below the expected Standard. It is therefore only possible to compare 2016 - 2018 outcomes and not previous years.

Pupils looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018

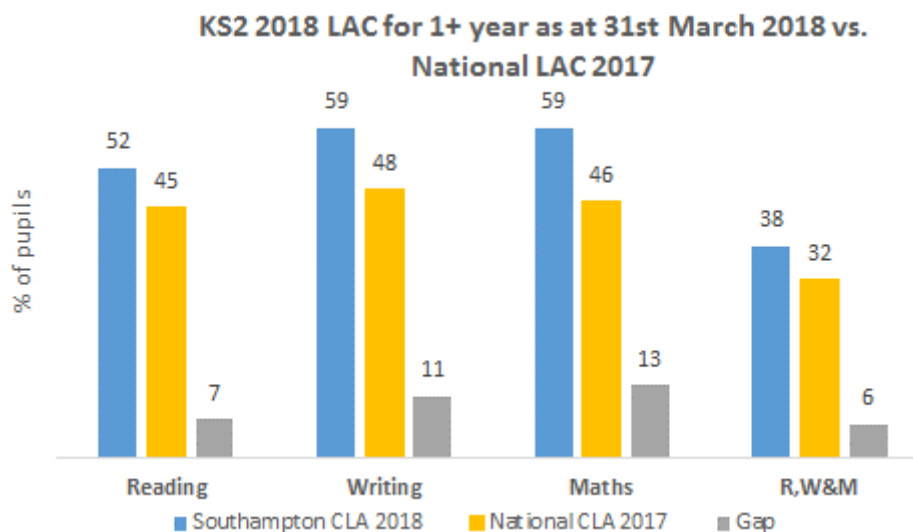
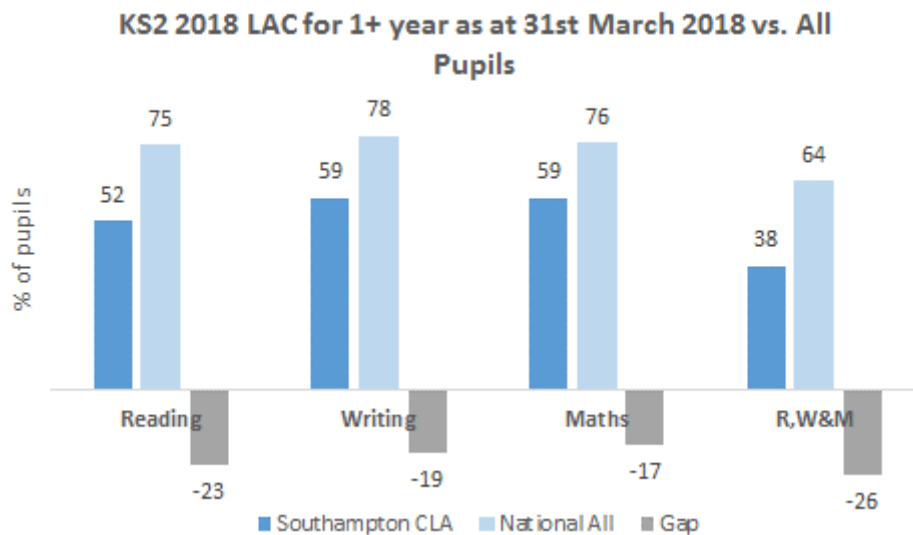
There were 30 pupils that have been looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018. 1 pupil could not be matched to an end of Key Stage result therefore the cohort considered in the analysis below is 29 pupils with each pupil counting for 3.4%.

52% (15 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading**. This is 23% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (75%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 6 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 44% and 41% of Southampton pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Reading in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Southampton's performance has increased by 11% between 2017 and 2018. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2017 was 45%.

59% (17 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Writing**. This is 19% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (78%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 5 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 40% and 65% of Southampton pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Writing in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Southampton's performance has decreased by 6% between 2017 and 2018. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2017 was 48%.

59% (17 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Maths**. This is 17% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (76%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 5 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 44% and 65% of Southampton pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Maths in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Southampton's performance has decreased by 6% between 2016 and 2017. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2017 was 46%.

38% (11 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading, Writing & Maths Combined**. This is 26% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (64%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 7 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 24% and 35% of Southampton CLA pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths in 2016 and 2017. Southampton's performance has increased by 3% between 2017 and 2018. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2018 was 32%.



Pupils looked after as at the 26th June 2018

There were 36 pupils that were looked after as at the 26th June 2018. 3 pupils could not be matched to an end of Key Stage result therefore the cohort considered in the analysis below is 33 pupils with each pupil counting for 3.0%.

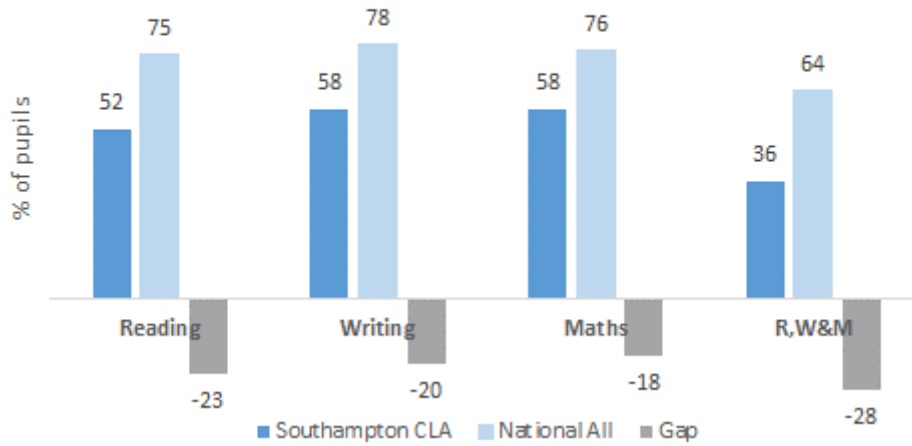
52% (17 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading**. This is 23% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (75%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 7 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 46%. Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (52%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (46%) by 6%.

58% (19 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Writing**. This is 20% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (78%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 6 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 48%. Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (58%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (48%) by 10%.

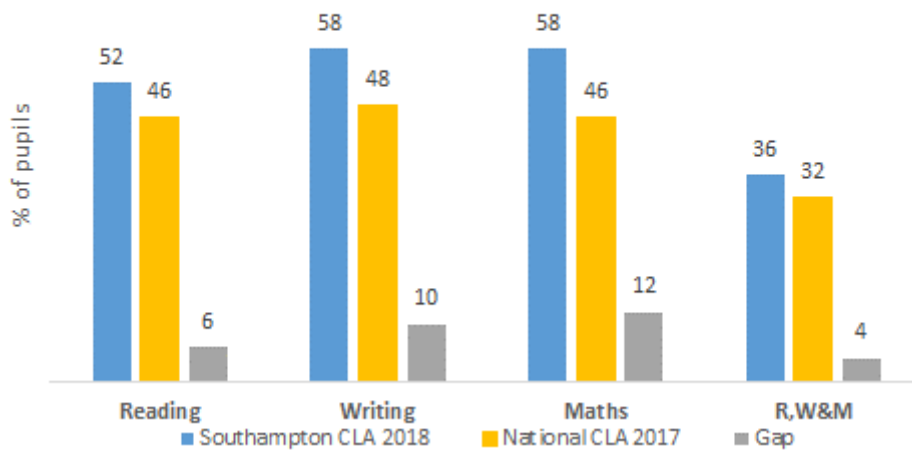
58% (19 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Maths**. This is 18% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (76%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 6 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 46%. Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (58%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (46%) by 12%.

36% (12 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading, Writing & Maths Combined**. This is 28% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (64%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 9 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 32%. Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (36%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (32%) by 4%.

KS2 2018 LAC as at 26th June 2018 vs. All Pupils



KS2 2018 LAC as at 26th June 2018 vs. National LAC 2017



For further details please contact the Data Team on

Phone: 023 8083 3801 / 023 8083 3129

E-mail: datateam@southampton.gov.uk



The Virtual School

Headteacher Report

August 2018

Contents

	Page	
1		Introduction
2		Staffing structure
2.1		• The Virtual Headteacher
2.2		• The Virtual School Deputy Headteacher
2.3		• Child Looked After Officers
2.4		• Specialist Educational Psychologist
2.5		• LetterBox co-ordinator
3		Remit of the Virtual School
4		The Virtual School Values
5		The Virtual School Roll
5.5		• Where do our children go to school?
5.6		• What type of schools do our pupils attend?
5.7		What is the quality of schools that our pupils attend?
6		Safeguarding
7		Admissions
8		Exclusions
9		Attendance
9.6		• Persistent Absence for the end of the summer term 2017
9.7		Persistent Absence for children Looked After for a year or more
10		• CLA event
11		Attainment
11.1		• EYFS and phonics
11.2		• 2017/2018 – Key Stage 2
11.3		• Reading
11.4		• Writing
11.5		• Maths
11.6		• Expected Standard

11.7	2017/2018– Key Stage 4	20
12	Pupil Premium Plus	24
13	Personal Education Plans	25
14	Designated Teachers	26
15	School Governors	26
16	Foster carers	27
17	Training	27
18	Letterbox Club	27
		28

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The Virtual School has been operating since June 2013, although arrangements to support and monitor the achievements of looked after children had been in place for some time before that. Although the school does not exist as a physical entity it maintains a roll of all the children and young people of school age who are in the care of Southampton City Council, whether they continue to live within Southampton or reside elsewhere.
- 1.2 The school is responsible for supporting and promoting the educational achievement of all the children and young people, from the time they first enter education until they reach statutory school leaving age. The school is focussed on raising the aspirations of the young people and all the professionals involved with them so they can reach their full potential, progressing into further and higher education and moving into fulfilling and gainful employment.
- 1.3 The Virtual School plays a key role in developing collaborative working with colleagues locally as well as Virtual Schools and local authorities across the country, to ensure swift communication and prompt action to support our young people.

Page 32

Staffing structure

The Virtual school for the academic year 2017-2018 was:

- 2.1 **The Virtual School Headteacher (VSH)** took up the full time post in January 2016. The VSH is a statutory role and all local authorities must have a person named in this role, as outlined in statutory guidance:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/promoting-the-education-of-looked-after-children>
The VSH is the lead responsible officer for ensuring that arrangements are in place to improve the educational experiences and outcomes of Southampton City Council looked after children, including those placed out of authority. The VSH must ensure that there are effective arrangements in place to work with the broad range of professionals who have a role to play in supporting the education of looked after children.
- 2.2

- 2.3 **The Virtual School Deputy Headteacher (VSDH)** is a full time post and the officer plays a crucial role in negotiating, sustaining and maintaining complex school places. The VSDHT also supports and deputises for the VSH in order for the VSH to fulfil all statutory responsibilities.
- 2.4 **Child Looked After Officers x 3**, term time only, their remits are to monitor attendance, exclusions, completion and quality assurance of personal education plans (PEP) and to support with all training needs for all stakeholders involved in the education and care of children looked after.
- 2.5 **Specialist Educational Psychologist** to support staff with psychological advice, training for schools and direct intervention, mainly offering assessments for pupils where they have complex needs. This has been a key role in developing and delivering training.
- 2.6 **LetterBox worker** – sessional worker, term time only (see section 18).
- 2.7 The team was subject to Transformation Phase 3. This was completed October 2017. All job descriptions have been updated to reflect these changes and all team members have robust targets set through the appraisal system.
- 2.8 The work of the team relies heavily on strong and supportive working relationships with staff who also have responsibilities for CLA, or who play a role in services young people need. These include social workers, admissions teams, the placement team, SEN, the Psychology Service, IROs, BRS and many others both in and outside Southampton and, crucially, the Designated Teachers and staff in schools.

All the posts in the Virtual School, except that of the VSH, are funded through the retained element of the pupil premium plus grant, as allowed under the Conditions of Grant. As a statutory role the VSH post is funded by the local authority.

3. Remit of the Virtual School

3.1 The remit of the Virtual School is subject to a range of guidance, most recently the revised statutory guidance published February 2018

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/683556/Promoting_the_education_of_looked-after_children_and_previously_looked-after_children.pdf

The guidance extends the remit of virtual schools to include post looked after children

3.2 The revised statutory duties include:

- Working to close the attainment and progress gap between looked after children and their peers, creating a culture of high expectations.
- Ensuring that children have access to a suitable range of high quality education placement options.
- Monitoring educational progress.
- Promoting good attendance and behaviour to prevent exclusion.
- Maintenance of an up to date roll of all CLA who are in school, both within and outside of the city, or in college placements.
- Keeping schools informed about children on their rolls who are looked after.
- Ensuring the full range of professionals understand their roles and responsibilities in initiating, developing, reviewing and updating Personal Education Plans.
- Provide information, advice and guidance to stakeholders involved with the care of post looked after children (children who have been adopted, or have a special guardianship order or an child arrangement order)

3.3 **ACTION:** A child looked after officer is in post from September to support with this remit

By working closely with colleagues in social care, schools and staff in local authorities, the Virtual School supports our young people by:

- Attending PEP meetings which has significantly increased.
- **ACTION:** As an ongoing action all CLA will have at least 1 PEP meeting each year attended by the Southampton Virtual School to ensure target setting is aspirational and the use of pupil

premium funding to support interventions is appropriate. Priority will be given to those CLA with complex concerns.

- Training and liaising with designated teachers, social workers, independent reviewing officers and any other relevant stakeholders.
- Offering support and advice.
- Signposting to other services and programmes of work.
- Teaching on a 1:1 basis through the use of external agencies and supporting transitions between schools for targeted pupils.
- Delivering training and support to social workers and foster carers on issues relating to education.
- Liaising closely with social workers and admission teams to promote the allocation of school places and speedy admission.
- Attending LAC Reviews at the request of IROs.
- Attending disruption meetings (school or care placement) as requested by social workers or Designated Teachers.

The Virtual School values

Vision: Believe and Achieve.

4.2 **Mission:** To work to raise standards for children and young people who are looked after and to ensure that no child is unfairly disadvantaged as a consequence of their care background.

4.3 **Aim:** To ensure that placements and support services for young people are appropriate, effective and timely. We review where progress is not being made and intervene to support learning.

5. The Virtual School Roll

5.1 Under the Children Act 1989, a child is looked after by a local authority if he or she is in their care, or is provided with accommodation for more than 24 hours by the authority. Those children and young people of statutory school age make up the roll of the Virtual School whilst remaining, where possible, on the roll of their physical school. As the number of looked after children fluctuates over the year, so does the Virtual School roll.

5.2 Pupil Numbers as at July 2018 were as follows:

Year Group	No of children on roll	No in year group with EHCP	% in year group with EHCP
Not school age	34	0	0
R	21	1	5%
1	22	2	9%
2	27	1	4%
3	28	8	29%
4	28	6	21%
5	34	2	6%
6	37	7	19%
7	30	10	33%
8	35	8	23%
9	44	13	30%
10	34	6	18%
11	36	9	25%
Total YR R-11	376	73	19%
12	33	7	21%
13	6	1	16%
Total post 16	39	8	21%
Total	449	81	18%

5.3 Pupil numbers on the roll of the Virtual School fluctuate considerably during the year. At the time of writing this report the roll stood at 379, pupils, aged between 4 and 16. This is an increase of 3.3% from the previous year.

5.4 While children of pre-school age are offered education, not all carers choose to take this up, although they are strongly encouraged to do so by social workers and the Early Years team. In addition the free childcare offer has been extended to foster carers with effect from September, subject to conditions. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/free-childcare-to-be-extended-to-foster-carers-for-the-first-time>

ACTION: More emphasis will be placed upon this take up in 2018/2019.

5.5 **Where do our children go to school?**

Wherever possible Southampton seeks care places within the city and children continue to attend their pre-care schools but, for many pupils, a move of school is inevitable and currently **51.4%** of our pupils are in education **outside** the city boundary, (a reduction of 3.6% from last academic year). In addition to schools in Southampton, our children and young people attend schools in **27** other local authorities, (a reduction of 4 from last academic year. This includes 1 pupil who has been decelerated to -1).

5.6 **What type of schools do our pupils attend?**

Pupils on the roll of the Virtual School attend a range of provisions from mainstream Primary and Secondary schools, Independent schools through to Academies and Special schools.

Pupils are placed in the type of provision that best meets their needs.

5.7 What is the quality of schools that our pupils attend?

In accordance with the 2014 guidance the Virtual School is committed to placing and maintaining its pupils in schools that are at least good. Some of our pupils attend schools that fall below that standard, but agreement to place, or maintain, in a school that falls below that standard is subject to a great deal of discussion, including a review of the progress made by the school at the follow up Ofsted visits.

Academic Year	Percentage of pupils attending Good or better schools		
2014/2015		71%	
2015/2016		82%	
2016/2017	Out of City	85%	
	Within the city	65%	
2017/2018	All Schools	81% (National 86%)	
	Within the city	85%	

Page 38

6. Safeguarding

- 6.1 Every child looked after has a named Social Worker, responsible for writing and delivering an appropriate care plan.
- 6.2 Every child looked after has an Independent Reviewing Officer who has oversight of their care plan and is empowered to act on behalf of the child, challenging the local authority to ensure care plans are appropriate.
- 6.3 The Virtual School quality assure and review all Personal Education Plans (PEPs), including any safeguarding issues added to the action plan, ensuring they are followed up.
- 6.4 Children looked after are always placed in schools\settings that are recognised and registered by the DfE and inspected by Ofsted or equivalent.

- 6.5 Children looked after are placed in schools with an appropriate Ofsted safeguarding rating.
- 6.6 Virtual School staff immediately follow up any issues regarding safeguarding in schools, raised by Ofsted.
- 6.7 Safeguarding is a standing agenda item at termly meetings, ensuring staff are aware of the need to safeguard children and their responsibilities in identifying and reporting possible cases of abuse, also maintaining their knowledge of key issues.
- 6.8 Virtual School staff have all undergone safeguarding training and have up to date DBS checks.
- 6.9 The Virtual Headteacher is safer recruitment trained.
- 6.10 Schools that our CLA attend are required to have the following statutory safeguarding policies in place:
- Child Protection & Safeguarding.
 - SEN.
 - Allegations of abuse against staff.
 - Supporting pupils with medical conditions.
 - Behaviour.
 - Accessibility Plan.
 - Sex Education.
 - Health & Safety.
 - Single Central Register.
 - EYPS policies and procedures on a range of issues covering safeguarding and welfare.
- 6.11 Every child looked after has a medical healthcare plan and is seen by a CLA Nurse on an annual basis. A Virtual School team member requests that schools complete a 'strengths and difficulties questionnaire' which is returned to the CLA Nurse and informs the CLA medical.
- 6.12 Police at risk reports (from within city and out of area) are passed to the named social worker for review and action, as appropriate.

7. Admissions

- 7.1 Whenever possible it is the joint policy of the Virtual School and the social care placement team that a child or young person coming into care, or changing their care placement, should maintain the school place they have, in line with statutory guidance and current research around the importance of a stable educational base.
http://reescentre.education.ox.ac.uk/wordpress/wpcontent/uploads/2015/11/EducationalProgressLookedAfterChildrenOverviewReport_Nov2015.pdf
- 7.2 Changing a school place for a CLA should always involve a conversation with and the agreement of the Virtual School.
- 7.3 Organising a school place out of city involves a discussion between social care and Virtual School and liaison with external admission teams and Virtual Schools.
- 7.4 During the year **147** pupils moved schools, which is an increase on the number of school moves from last year. In the majority of cases this is because the children and young people have moved care placement which has necessitated a school move. The Virtual school has worked with the data team and we now produce a weekly report which indicates how many school moves a pupil has needed. This information also captures changes in care placement, social worker and Independent Reviewing Officer.
- 7.5 **90%** of pupils needing school moves were admitted within 20 working days. The remaining **10%** of children who do not move school within 20 days are SEN or unaccompanied asylum seekers or children in the adoption process.

Page 40

Number of Pupils with SEN (Statement or EHCP)

Percentage of Southampton CLA with an EHCP or statement	Percentage for national average with an EHCP or statement	
18% (3% down from previous year)	14.6%	

7.6 A School Transfer Notification Form is completed by the social worker for school moves, at the same time that an application form is submitted. The Southampton City Council School Admissions Team then passes this form to the school at which a place is offered to support the child's integration. This process is followed whether the new school with within or outside of the city.

8. **Exclusions**

8.1 For the year 2017/2018:

No pupils were permanently excluded.

9.4% of children on the school roll were subject to a fixed term exclusion.

This is a percentage reduction of 2.6% on the previous year.

8.2 **ACTION:** We will continue to prioritise reintegration meetings for all CLA to ensure swift and appropriate support is in place. A disproportionate number of out fixed term exclusions affect children placed outside of the city. Use of Welfarecall within the city will facilitate this.

Page 41

Number of pupils receiving fixed term exclusions	Incidents	Number of days	
In area pupils 18	41	55	
Out of area pupils 24	59	121.5	
Total 42	100	176.5	

9. **Attendance**

9.1 Attendance is a key issue in working to close the attainment gap. Pupils need to be in good schools but also attending regularly. Out of city data is collected by Welfarecall and the ONE system collects the data from city schools.

ACTION: From September Welfarecall will collect data from in city schools.

9.2 Attendance is checked weekly to ensure it is correctly coded. Abnormal recording or absence is followed up by the Virtual School with the social worker, carer and IRO.

9.3 The attendance figures are analysed monthly, supported by the Senior Education Welfare Officer. Patterns of absence are followed up directly through phone calls and emails with carers, social workers, schools and IRO's.

9.4 The Virtual School collects absence data from wherever our pupils are placed including independent schools. This is regarded as a safeguarding issue.

9.5 The data reported here was produced by the data team.

Page 42

Persistent Absence(PA) Current CLA for the end of the summer term 2018			
Phase	2016	2017	2018
Primary	9.7 %	5.6%	5.7%
Secondary	21.9%	20.0%	23.8%*
All pupils	15.3 %	12.0%	15.0%

9.7

Persistent Absence for children Looked After for a year or more			
Phase	2016	2017	2018
Primary	6.9%	2.2%	2.3%
Secondary	18.3%	21.7% *	5.9%
All pupils	12.9%	12.0%	8.1%

10 **CLA Event**

This event was held in July 2018, to celebrate the achievements of children looked after placed within and outside of the city, was supported by Councillor Les Harris, Mayor of Southampton, whose regalia proved to be very popular with the children. This event was also attended by Councillors Paffey, Jordan, Hammond, Lewsey. H Brooks, R Crouch, D Wiles, A Mc Court T Marks and J Watkins represented the local authority, alongside all virtual school staff. A total of 55 awards were presented to children ranging in age from 5 years to 16 years old. The event was attended by a total of 190 people. As well as our award winners, this total included a mix of Foster Carers, Parents, Social workers and IROs. This year, we were also given help by Sallie White and children from the CICC.

The event was held at St Mary's stadium. A child focused buffet was provided as well as entertainment from a magician, face painters were available and the room was decorated with helium balloons.

Each award winner received a personalised certificate, a trophy, a £10 gift voucher as well as a Saints themed goody bag.

Page 43

11. **Attainment (Key Stage 2 & Key Stage 4 performance data is also included as Appendices 6 & 7)**

11.1 **EYFS and Phonics – this data is still being collated.**

11.2 **2017-2018 – Key Stage 2 LAC Attainment 2018 – Provisional KS2 Outcomes (Year 6, 11 years old)**

This report summarises the KS2 attainment of Looked After Children (LAC) who were Southampton's corporate parenting responsibility. The data contained within this report is provisional and may be subject to revision. The analysis below focuses on two pupil cohorts consisting of all pupils that were looked after for at least a year continuously between the 01/04/2017 - 31/03/2018 and all pupils looked after as at the 26/06/2018.

Please be aware that the following analysis is based on small numbers of pupils, and therefore percentage calculations should be treated with caution. Pupil counts have been provided within each section of analysis.

2016 Accountability Changes

- 11.3 A new accountability framework was introduced for KS2 in 2016. Pupils are no longer assessed against National curriculum levels. Reading, Maths and Grammar, Punctuation & Spelling (GPS) have been assessed using tests where raw marks are converted to scaled scores between 80 and 120 with a score of 100 or more indicating that the pupil had reached the expected standard. Writing is assessed through teacher assessments with pupils identified as Working at greater depth within the Expected Standard, Working at the Expected Standard or a range of judgements to identify a child working below the expected Standard. It is therefore only possible to compare 2016 - 2018 outcomes and not previous years.

Pupils looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018

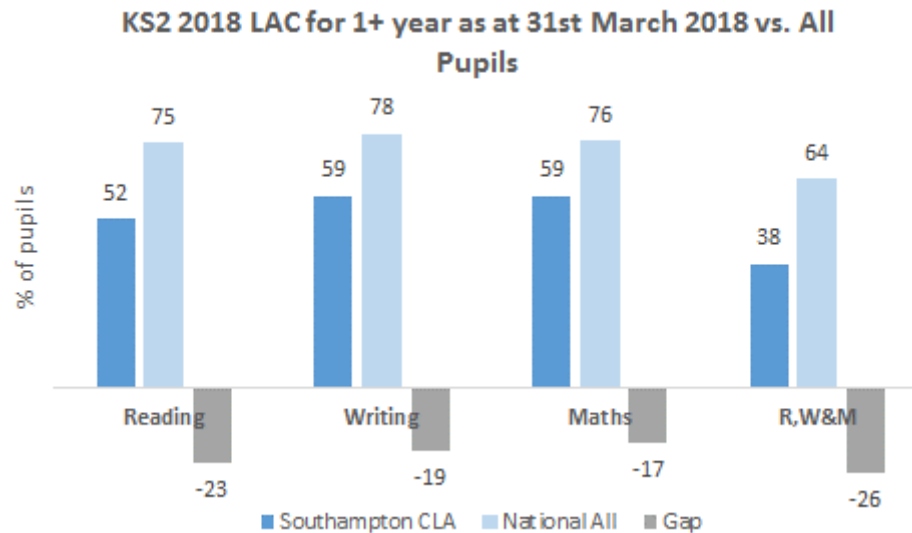
- 11.4 There were 30 pupils that have been looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018. 1 pupil could not be matched to an end of Key Stage result therefore the cohort considered in the analysis below is 29 pupils with each pupil counting for 3.4%.

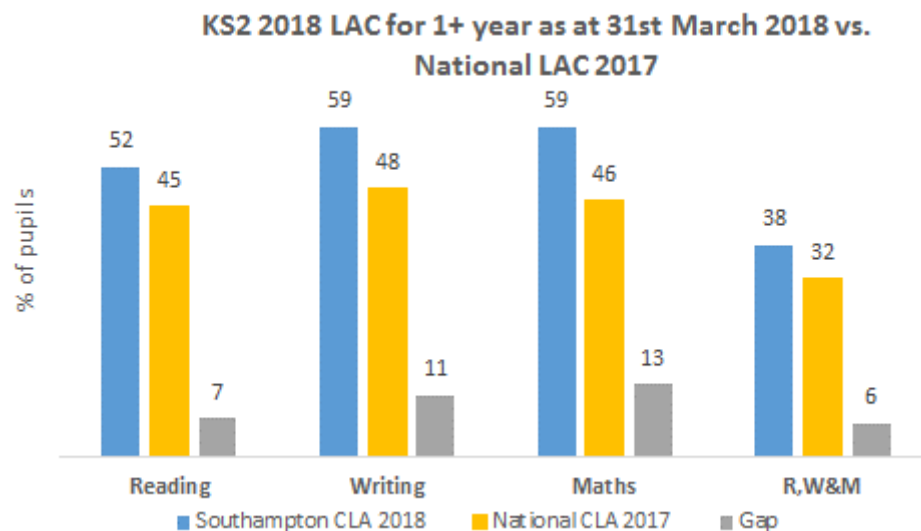
Page 44

- 11.5 52% (15 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading**. This is 23% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (75%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 6 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 44% and 41% of Southampton pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Reading in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Southampton's performance has increased by 11% between 2017 and 2018. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2017 was 45%.
- 11.6 59% (17 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Writing**. This is 19% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (78%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 5 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 40% and 65% of Southampton pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Writing in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Southampton's performance has decreased by 6% between 2017 and 2018. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2017 was 48%.

11.7 59% (17 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Maths**. This is 17% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (76%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 5 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 44% and 65% of Southampton pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Maths in 2016 and 2017 respectively. Southampton's performance has decreased by 6% between 2016 and 2017. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2017 was 46%.

38% (11 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year as at the 31st March 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading, Writing & Maths Combined**. This is 26% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (64%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 7 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. 24% and 35% of Southampton CLA pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths in 2016 and 2017. Southampton's performance has increased by 3% between 2017 and 2018. The National average for LAC who were looked after continuously for at least a year in 2018 was 32%.





Pupils looked after as at the 26th June 2018

There were 36 pupils that were looked after as at the 26th June 2018. 3 pupils could not be matched to an end of Key Stage result therefore the cohort considered in the analysis below is 33 pupils with each pupil counting for 3.0%.

52% (17 no.) of Southamton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading**. This is 23% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (75%). For Southamton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 7 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 46%. Southamton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (52%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (46%) by 6%.

58% (19 no.) of Southamton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Writing**. This is 20% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (78%). For Southamton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 6 pupils needed to

achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 48%. Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (58%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (48%) by 10%.

58% (19 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Maths**. This is 18% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (76%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 6 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 46%. Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (58%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (46%) by 12%.

36% (12 no.) of Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 achieved the Expected Standard in **Reading, Writing & Maths Combined**. This is 28% below the achievement of all pupils nationally (64%). For Southampton's CLA performance to be in line with all pupils nationally an additional 9 pupils needed to achieve the Expected Standard. The National average for LAC in 2017 was 32%. Southampton LAC who were looked after as at the 26th June 2018 (36%) exceeded National LAC performance in 2017 (32%) by 4%.

2017/18 – Key Stage 4

Key Stage 4 GCSE results were released to schools and students on the 23/08/2018. The data below, based on early provisional data provides an overview of Southampton's performance for CLA pupils looked after continuously for a year as at the 31st March 2018 and all year 11 CLA pupils. National and other Local Authority data will not be published by the DfE for several months and therefore comparisons will be made, where available, against last year's National data for CLA pupils.

Changes to Key Stage 4 accountability

In 2016, new school accountability was introduced which includes two new headline measures; Progress 8 and Attainment 8. Progress 8 is a value added measure where a pupil's results are compared with the achievements of other pupils with the same prior attainment at the end of Key Stage 2. Attainment 8 measures the achievements of pupils across 8 qualifications including English and Maths (double weighted), three Ebacc subjects and three other GCSE or DfE approved non-

GCSE qualifications. Please be aware that no Progress 8 figures are included in this briefing note. The DfE publish Progress 8 outcomes later in the year so reporting is only possible at this point.

In 2017, new, reformed English and Maths GCSEs were first examined and a new grading of 9-1 was introduced, with 9 being the highest grade. All other GCSE subjects were graded A*-G in 2017 and converted to a scale of 9-1 to ensure compatibility with English and Maths when calculating Attainment 8 and Progress 8 scores. In 2018, additional English Baccalaureate subjects were given the new grading of 9-1. Consequently, any comparisons made between 2018 and 2017 results for the key headline performance measures must be treated with caution.

The headline English Baccalaureate (Ebacc) indicator has been changed for 2018 and is now focused on an average points score achieved in English, Maths, two Sciences, Humanities (Geography or History) and a Language. The Performance Tables will also still report on the percentage of pupils entering and achieving the Ebacc at both the strong (grade 5+) and standard (grade 4+) pass.

Headlines

In advance of results day, the Data Team and Virtual School had been in contact with all schools where a CLA pupil is educated to agree that as corporate parents, we would receive information about the pupil's achievements. Southampton's provisional KS4 cohort of pupils consisted of 33 CLA pupils and of those, 27 were looked after continuously for 12 months. 6 pupils within the CLA cohort were either recorded as EOTAS (Education Other Than At School) or were educated in a provision that is not included in the DfE methodology and are therefore excluded from the calculations.

Southampton's average Attainment 8 outcome for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months was 21.0 (equivalent of a grade E (2.0) across eight subjects). In 2017, Southampton and National CLA pupils achieved an Attainment 8 average of 15.5 and 19.3 respectively. **This represents an increase of 6.3 from 2016/2017 for Southampton CLA**

3 out of Southampton's 27 looked after pupils continuously for at least 12 months (11.1%) achieved a 9-4 in English and Maths. The CLA National average comparator in 2017 was 17.0%.

Further News

Looked After Children - 1 year continuous

11.10 The analysis below is focused on those pupils that have been looked after continuously for 12 months as at 31st March 2018. There were 27 pupils within this cohort and therefore each pupil counts for 3.7%.

7.4% (2 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 8.0% of Southampton CLA and 16% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English Language or English Literature.

18.5% (5 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 12.0% of Southampton CLA and 27% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English Language or English Literature. **This represents a 6.5% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA.**

3.7% (1 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 4.0% of Southampton CLA and 11% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in Maths.

25.9% (7 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 12.0% of Southampton CLA and 23% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in Maths. **This represents a 12.9% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA and 2.9% above national CLA.**

0.0% (0 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 4.0% of Southampton CLA and 7% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English and Maths.

11.1% (3 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 4.0% of Southampton CLA and 17% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English and Maths. **This represents a 7.1% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA.**

0% (0 no.) of CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) in 2018. In 2017, 12.0% of Southampton CLA pupils and 9% of National CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate.

Southampton's average EBacc points score for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months was 1.8 (equivalent of a grade F (1.5) across six subjects).

Looked After Children - All KS4

- 11.11 The analysis below is focused on all CLA pupils in Year 11 as at June 2018. There were 33 pupils within this cohort therefore each pupil counts for 3.0%.

Southampton's average Attainment 8 outcome for all CLA was 18.7 (equivalent of a grade F (1.5) across eight subjects). In 2017, Southampton and National CLA pupils achieved an Attainment 8 average of 14.1 and 18.1 respectively. This represents a 4.6 point increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA and 0.6 point increase above national CLA.

6.1% (2 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 5.4% of Southampton CLA and 15% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English Language or English Literature. This represents a 0.7% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA.

15.2% (5 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English Language or English Literature in 2018. In 2017, 13.5% of Southampton CLA and 25% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English Language or English Literature. This represents a 1.7% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA.

3.0% (1 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 2.7% of Southampton CLA and 10% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in Maths. This represents a 0.3% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA.

24.2% (8 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in Maths in 2018. In 2017, 13.5% of Southampton CLA and 22% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in Maths. This

represents a 10.7% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA and a 2.2% increase above national CLA

0.0% (0 no.) of pupils achieved 9-5 (Strong Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 2.7% of Southampton CLA and 7% of National CLA achieved a 9-5 (Strong Pass) in English and Maths.

9.1% (3 no.) of pupils achieved 9-4 (Standard Pass) GCSE in English and Maths in 2018. In 2017, 8.1% of Southampton CLA and 16% of National CLA achieved a 9-4 (Standard Pass) in English and Maths. This represents a 1.0% increase from 2016-2017 for Southampton CLA.

0% (0 no.) of CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate (EBacc) in 2018. In 2017, 10.8% of Southampton CLA pupils and 8% of National CLA pupils were entered for the English Baccalaureate.

Southampton's average EBacc points score for children who have been looked after continuously for at least twelve months was 1.6 (equivalent of a grade F (1.5) across six subjects).

Pupil Premium Plus

The VHT has responsibility and accountability for making sure that there are effective arrangements in place for allocating Pupil Premium Plus funding to benefit children looked after by the Authority. The funding has increased from £1900 to £2300, of which the Virtual School top slices £800. It is paid termly, in arrears to schools.

The grant must be managed by the Virtual School and used to improve outcomes and “narrow the gap” as identified in the Personal Education Plan (PEP) in consultation with the Designated Teacher for the school. How funding is to be spent is discussed during the child's Personal Education Planning meeting and must be used efficiently and effectively.

13 **Personal Education Plans (PEPs)**

PEPs are the core means by which schools in the person of the designated teacher, social workers, carers, the young person and the Virtual School work together to ensure that they develop a PEP that reviews a pupil's progress, identifies ongoing needs, develops targets to meet those needs and identifies

the support that will be needed. Electronic PEPs were introduced in September 2017 and full training continues to be provided through the virtual school training menu of opportunity. Any school requesting additional support will have a bespoke offer tailored to their needs.

PEPs are mandatory and must be completed termly and recorded on PARIS. During academic year 2017/2018 PEPs were completed as follows:

Term	% Completion
Autumn 2017	86%
Spring 2018	99.5%
Summer 2018	99.5%
Total	95%

This represents an increase of 9% from the previous academic year.

Training sessions have been held for DTs at the start of each term on using and completing ePEPs. This includes general advice regarding the PEP process. These will continue termly.

Training sessions have also been offered to Social workers, Team Standards Co-ordinators and Family Engagement Workers.

From Autumn Term 2018, half termly drop in sessions will also be offered to the Social care teams.

ACTION: Virtual School continues to quality assure PEPs to ensure an increasing percentage are completed to a high standard.

14 Designated Teachers

Each school has a designated teacher with specific responsibilities for looked after children. A list of names and contact numbers is maintained by the school.

Designated Teachers and the Virtual School meet termly. Meetings last year focussed on improving the quality of PEPs, targeted interventions and supporting young people, alongside operational requirements of the ePEP system. The specialist Educational Psychologist delivered a range of training

for both secondary and primary designated teachers, focussing on attachment friendly interventions – this will remain an ongoing priority in line with the Virtual School 2018/2019 action and the revised statutory guidance published February 2018

Upon placing a pupil in a school the Designated Teacher is made aware of the care arrangements relating to the child, including the levels of authority delegated to the carer by Southampton City Council. The Designated Safeguarding Lead will also be provided with:

- Details of the child's social worker.
- The name of the Virtual School contact.
- Details of the Independent Reviewing Officer.

15 **School Governors**

All schools should have a designated Governor for CLA. Training was delivered to designated teachers on reporting to governors.

ACTION: Further Governor training will be considered by the virtual school in the academic year 2018/2019

16 **Foster Carers**

All new foster carers go through statutory induction training at levels 1+2. This training is supported by the Virtual School.

Twice annually the team deliver 'Education matters'. The course runs for three days and continues to be delivered by the Virtual School team. Adapted training will be delivered to encompass the extending remit of the virtual school for previously looked after children.

ACTION: A child looked after officer is in post from September to support with this remit
Virtual school training calendar for academic year 2018/2019

17 Training

The team have a key role in providing training for our partners who also support children and young people on the school roll.

This year has seen training delivered to:

Social workers- PEP completion, target setting, ePEP

Designated teachers – PEPs, paired reading, target setting, attachment awareness, reporting to governors, ePEP

ACTION: Multi-borough Virtual School conference has been arranged for March 2019 to showcase good practice and promote collegiate support.

The Attachment Awareness training included the role of the key adult, solution focussed conversations, attachment and executive functioning, paired thinking and precision teaching and motivational interviewing.

The Attachment Aware Schools program will continue to run academic year 2018-2019. A robust action plan is in place from the attached EP to further underpin the quality of support and interventions that stakeholders can provide to CLA.

18 LetterBox Club

The letterbox club continues to deliver books and games to our children and young people. The feedback from carers and young people is very positive in that they all enjoy receiving and using the materials. The children also enjoy the experience of receiving something through the post that is addressed to them and is theirs to keep.

The initial reading level of children involved with this project is measured and then re-assessed on completion.

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	SEND UPDATE		
DATE OF DECISION:	27 SEPTEMBER 2018		
REPORT OF:	SERVICE DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
None	
BRIEF SUMMARY	
At the meeting the Panel will be provided with an update on developments with regards to the review of Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) and the progress in response to the joint Ofsted and Care Quality Commission SEND inspection in 2017.	
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
(i)	That the Panel consider the information presented and discuss and challenge the SEND review and progress made implementing the SEND action plan.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS	
1.	To enable a discussion with the Cabinet Member and officers on SEND provision in Southampton.
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED	
2.	None
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
	Background
3.	From 6 February to 10 February 2017, Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission (CQC) conducted a joint inspection to judge how effective Southampton is in implementing the disability and special educational needs reforms as set out in the Children and Families Act 2014. The key findings and the action plan developed in response to the findings were discussed at the May 2017 and September 2017 meetings of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel.
4.	Southampton City Council has subsequently undertaken a strategic review of provision for children and young people in Southampton with special educational needs and disability.

5.	At the meeting officers will present an overview of developments relating to the SEND review and the inspection action plan.
6.	The Panel are requested to discuss with the Cabinet Member for Aspiration, Schools and Lifelong Learning, and officers the information presented to the Panel.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
7.	None as a result of this report.
<u>Property/Other</u>	
8.	None as a result of this report.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
9.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
10.	None as a result of this report.
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
11.	None as a result of this report.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
12.	School standards in Southampton have a significant impact on the council achieving its priorities. In particular the following outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people in Southampton get a good start in life. • Southampton is a city with strong and sustainable economic growth
KEY DECISION?	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	None
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?	No
Data Protection Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No

Other Background documents available for inspection at:

Title of Background Paper	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

This page is intentionally left blank

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	EARLY HELP SERVICES		
DATE OF DECISION:	27 SEPTEMBER 2018		
REPORT OF:	SERVICE DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY	
None	
BRIEF SUMMARY	
At the meeting the Panel will be provided with an overview of the Council’s 0-19 Early Help service.	
RECOMMENDATIONS:	
(i)	That the Panel consider the information presented and discuss and challenge the performance of the Early Help service.
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS	
1.	To enable a discussion with the Cabinet Member and officers on Early Help services in Southampton.
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED	
2.	None
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)	
3.	Reflecting the aspiration to develop the Panel’s understanding of the wide range of services provided by the Council’s Children and Families Services, the Chair has requested that the Panel are provided with an overview of the Early Help (0-19) service at the September 2018 meeting.
4.	The Service Lead for Safeguarding, Improvement, Governance and Quality Assurance will present the requested overview and will summarise the key challenges, outcomes and proposed developments relating to the Early Help service.
5.	The Panel are requested to discuss with the Cabinet Member for Children and Families and the Service Lead the information presented to the Panel.
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>	
6.	None as a result of this report.

<u>Property/Other</u>	
7.	None as a result of this report.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
9.	None as a result of this report.
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
10.	None as a result of this report.
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
11.	<p>Early Help services have a significant impact on the council achieving its priorities. In particular the following outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people in Southampton get a good start in life. • People in Southampton live safe, healthy, independent lives
KEY DECISION?	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	All
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	None
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out?	No
Data Protection Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No
Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
Title of Background Paper	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

DECISION-MAKER:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL		
SUBJECT:	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE		
DATE OF DECISION:	27 SEPTEMBER 2018		
REPORT OF:	SERVICE DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE		
<u>CONTACT DETAILS</u>			
AUTHOR:	Name:	Mark Pirnie	Tel: 023 8083 3886
	E-mail:	Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk	
Director	Name:	Richard Ivory	Tel: 023 8083 2794
	E-mail:	Richard.ivory@southampton.gov.uk	
STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY			
None			
BRIEF SUMMARY			
Attached as Appendix 1 is the key data set for Children and Families up to the end of August 2018. At the meeting senior managers from Children and Families will be providing the Panel with an overview of performance across the division since May 2018.			
RECOMMENDATIONS:			
	(i)	That the Panel consider and challenge the performance of Children and Family Services in Southampton.	
REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS			
1.	To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton.		
ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED			
2.	None.		
DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)			
3.	To enable the Panel to undertake their role effectively members will be provided with appropriate performance information on a monthly basis and an explanation of the measures.		
4.	Performance information up to 30 August 2018 is attached as Appendix 1. An explanation of the significant variations in performance will be provided at the meeting.		
5.	Representatives from the Senior Management Team, Children and Families have been invited to attend the meeting and provide the performance overview.		
RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS			
<u>Capital/Revenue</u>			
6.	None.		
<u>Property/Other</u>			

7.	None.
LEGAL IMPLICATIONS	
<u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u>	
8.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<u>Other Legal Implications:</u>	
9.	None
RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS	
10.	None
POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS	
11.	Improving the effectiveness of the political scrutiny of children's safeguarding will help contribute to the following priorities within the Council Strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people get a good start in life
KEY DECISION	No
WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:	None directly as a result of this report
<u>SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION</u>	
Appendices	
1.	Children and Families Monthly Dataset – August 2018
2.	Glossary of terms
Documents In Members' Rooms	
1.	None
Equality Impact Assessment	
Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessments (ESIA) to be carried out.	No
Data Protection Impact Assessment	
Data Protection Impact Assessment Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out?	No
Other Background Documents	
Equality Impact Assessment and Other Background documents available for inspection at:	
Title of Background Paper(s)	Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)
1.	None

Qualitative measures:			Key to direction of travel:					
Positive	Similar	Negative	Increase 10% or more	↑	Similar	⇒	Decrease 10% or more	↓

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Key to direction of travel:												% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Benchmarking			Commentary (Aug-18):				
					Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18							Aug-18	Stat. Neighbour	England		SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20
M1	Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	There is an effective 'front door' with which anyone with a concern about a child can engage and receive appropriate advice, support and action.	1259	1358	1378	1215	997	1421	1309	1376	1649	1554	1433	1494	1754	↑ 17%	↑ 39%		1412	1754	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been an unprecedented number of contacts this month, indeed this is the high number received for the year. We continue to monitor this area and use multi-agency auditing and will be implementing a Front Door Performance meeting to quality assure the front door activity. Whilst the number of contacts has grown, the number of referrals has seen a decrease overall, this indicates that the front door changes are having an impact. However - it needs to be considered whether there is an over-reliance by multi-agency partners on the front door and MASH. Partners may not be fully understanding or utilising the 'continuum of needs', to inform their professional view, when they could identify a resolution to issues via universal and targeted services.
M2	Number of new referrals of Children In Need (CiN)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Referrals for children in need of help and support are accepted appropriately by the service.	246	281	309	257	194	302	229	270	245	270	215	255	262	⇒ 3%	⇒ 7%		257	309	-	340	354	470				Referrals per month is a fluctuating figure due to the risks and issues being presented for children. The number is typically under 300 per month, which indicates that the front door changes are having an impact - however, a notable issue is the number of high risk / urgent matters continuing to come through the front door and the requirement for an immediate, reactive response, with Section 47s being needed to ensure immediate safety. In light of above comments regarding Multi-Agency partners, this raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and interventions as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity.
M3	Percentage of all contacts that become new referrals of Children In Need (CiN)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Children and families receive the help they need at the right time, and from the best possible resource - in line with the established continuum of need.	19.5%	20.7%	22.4%	21.2%	19.5%	21.3%	17.5%	19.6%	14.9%	17.4%	15.0%	17.1%	14.9%	↓ -12%	↓ -24%		18.4%	22.4%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a slight decrease in the conversion rate from the previous month, this though remains a reduced number overall. The multi-agency auditing that we undertook provided some useful information about how our partners are using the front door, and whether it is always appropriate. Instead of and in addition to the front door, partners could be utilising their own safeguarding leads to determine issues and risks for children and decide how to best to address them, including using universal and targeted EH services. An annual auditing programme is in place and will routinely report findings to the service and the LSCB. The percentage reduction indicates that the front door changes are having an impact - however, a notable issue is the number of high risk / urgent matters continuing to come through the front door and the requirement for an immediate, reactive response with Section 47 Enquiries being needed to ensure immediate safety. In light of above comments regarding Multi-Agency partners, this raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and interventions as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity.
M2-NI	Number of new referrals of Children in Need (CiN) rate per 10,000 (0-17 year olds)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Referrals for children in need of help and support are comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	49	56	62	52	39	61	46	54	49	54	43	51	52	⇒ 2%	⇒ 6%		52	62	-	55	46	46				There has been a slight decrease in the number of referrals this month. It is a fluctuating figure due to the risks and issues being presented for children.
M8-QL	Percentage of referrals dealt with by MASH where time from referral received / recorded to completion by MASH was 24 hours / 1 working day or less	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	The safety of children is supported by referrals being dealt with in a timely manner.	79.0%	66.0%	57.0%	77.0%	77.0%	75.0%	76.0%	62.0%	67.0%	63.0%	61.0%	46.0%	56.0%	↑ 22%	↓ 29%		65.3%	77.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a reduction in referrals dealt with within 24 hours over the last four months. Staffing continues to create challenges. Despite us advertising for experienced Social Workers and Assistant Team Managers, there have been no applicants. The posts are being re-advertised but we remain reliant of agency staff, which creates its own challenges due to turnover. Keeping the front door fully staffed is complicated, which has a direct impact on 24 hour timescale. We continue to progress the implementation of Phase 3 reorganisation, and an improvement should be seen in the coming few weeks. The work is now well underway to move CIN opening cases to the Protection and Court Teams, however, the impact related to the above comments is a feature here. It needs to be noted that the number of referrals and HRDA referrals (not reported on for this scorecard) will also have an impact on 24-hour timeliness.

Page 63

Agenda Item 11

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-18):
M6-QL (val)	Number of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	33	52	41	49	32	47	36	42	41	34	25	21	34	↑ 62%	⇒ 3%	▼	38	52	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been a reduction this month, which would be expected as the overall number of referrals is smaller this month. We continue to monitor our re-referral rates closely, and use our audit activity to test out the quality of the work. Particular areas of interest when dealing with re-referrals include consideration of previous service and work undertaken by Universal and Targeted EH services. We continue to focus on strengthening our work with children on CiN plans, and want to ensure that our multi-agency partners approach this area of work with the same vigour as they do with children and families subject to Child Protection Planning. When repeat referrals are being made, the prior interventions multi-agency partners have delivered to families and the impact they are making should also be considered when cases are closed to our Social Work Services.
M6-QL	Percentage of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.	13.0%	19.0%	13.0%	19.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	16.0%	17.0%	13.0%	12.0%	8.0%	13.0%	↑ 63%	⇒ 0%	▼	14.8%	19.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a reduction this month, which would be expected as the overall number of referrals is smaller this month. We continue to monitor our re-referral rates closely, and use our audit activity to test out the quality of the work. Particular areas of interest when dealing with re-referrals include consideration of previous service and work undertaken by Universal and Targeted EH services. We continue to focus on strengthening our work with children on CiN plans, and want to ensure that our multi-agency partners approach this area of work with the same vigour as they do with children and families subject to Child Protection Planning. When repeat referrals are being made, the prior interventions multi-agency partners have delivered to families and the impact they are making should also be considered when cases are closed to our Social Work Services.
M4	Number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation (CSE) was a factor	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.	2	3	4	3	1	0	2	3	6	4	1	1	2	↑ 100%	⇒ 0%		3	6	-	Local	Local	Local				-This measure shows children who have CSE recorded in their referral as one of the factors, meaning CSE may not be the reason for the referral. Where a CSE is a factor it is an area of significant concern and we monitor these cases very closely. Note that this measure only shows the number of new referrals - it does not include existing cases where CSE is a factor, and so is not a reflection of the number of young people we are working with where CSE is a risk for them, only the new cases referred to us in that month.
EH1a	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) started in the month	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holehouse	Children and families benefit from an assessment of their needs at the earliest opportunity.	35	18	33	23	24	19	20	37	21	37	19	42	18	↓ -57%	↓ -49%		26	42	-	Local	Local	Local				As expected August saw a reduction in new referrals.
EH1c	Number of Universal Help Assessments (UHAs) completed in the month	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holehouse	Children and families will have their needs assessed against the local integrated Early Help offer.	33	11	33	12	19	7	1	13	9	14	19	12	12	⇒ 0%	↓ -64%		14	33	-	Local	Local	Local	288	336	TBC	Completed numbers in line with service standards & volume.
EH1b	Number of Universal Help Plans (UHPs) opened in the month (includes UHPs completed, and those still open at end of period)	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holehouse	Children and families will be supported to engage with the local Early Help offer, to address their issues without the need for statutory intervention.	149	116	119	89	70	72	66	79	80	104	80	69	63	⇒ -9%	↓ -58%		84	119	-	Local	Local	Local				Numbers expected to rise next month as July's new assessments become plans.
M5	Number of children receiving Universal Help services who are stepped up for Children In Need (CiN) assessment	Phil Bullingham	Sean Holehouse	Where additional needs are identified by Universal Help Services, cases are stepped up to enable the appropriate level of intervention.	2	17	2	1	3	3	2	0	1	13	2	5	1	↓ -80%	↓ -50%		4	17	-	Local	Local	Local				
EH2	Number of Children In Need (CiN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding UHPs, UHAs, CPP and LAC)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Children in need of help and support receive a consistent and effective service.	1030	1075	1106	1074	1050	1017	1061	1082	1158	1040	1058	1022	984	⇒ -4%	⇒ -4%		1061	1158	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been a slight increase this month, and the figure is again lower than the 12-month average. Caseloads remain a challenge due to continued staff turnover and agency movement, but we are monitoring allocations closely. These cases consist of complex work, which impacts on social workers and management, and takes time to complete. As above, despite an ongoing focus on recruitment, thus far we have not been successful at recruiting experienced Social Workers.
EH5-QL	Number of children open to the authority who have been missing at any point in the period (count of children)	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	The needs and safety of children who have been missing are responded to robustly.	32	34	42	42	33	41	46	34	32	46	41	38	45	↑ 18%	↑ 41%	▼	40	46	-	Local	Local	Local				This number saw a decrease in June. Work was previously undertaken to look at case recording, which then resulted in amendments to PARIS, meaning we are recording more accurately. The MET Hub which offers and undertakes return interviews is also becoming more embedded.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-18):
EH3	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Children receive a comprehensive assessment of their needs; with strengths and areas of risk identified to inform evidence-based planning.	193	178	152	204	175	123	115	148	128	221	159	184	198	➔ 8%	➔ 3%		165	221	-	306	333	433				The number of Single Assessments completed has seen a significant decrease compared to the previous month. This measure needs to be viewed alongside EH2 (Number of Children In Need (CIN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding UHPs, UHAs, CPP and LAC)). Staffing continues to create challenges. Despite us advertising for experienced Social Workers and Assistant Team Managers, there have been no applicants. The posts are being re-advertised but we remain reliant of agency staff, which creates its own challenges due to turnover. Keeping the front door fully staffed is complicated, which has a direct impact on 24 hour timescale. We continue to progress the implementation of Phase 3 reorganisation, and an improvement should be seen in the coming four weeks. The work is now well underway to move CIN Planning cases to the Protection and Court Teams, however, the impact related to the above comments is a feature here.
EH3a%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 10 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	2.6%	7.3%	8.6%	7.4%	10.9%	10.6%	6.1%	8.1%	4.7%	12.7%	13.8%	9.2%	10.1%	➔ 9%	➔ 290%	▲	9.1%	13.8%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been an increase in completion of Single Assessments within this timeframe; where Single Assessments take time to complete it indicates a level of complexity of issues that have to be considered as part of the assessments.
EH3b%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 11-25 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	19.7%	26.4%	36.2%	22.1%	24.0%	30.1%	23.5%	19.6%	24.2%	22.6%	15.7%	26.1%	15.7%	➔ -40%	➔ -20%	▲	23.8%	36.2%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a slight decrease in the completion of Single Assessments within this timeframe; this continues to indicate that the assessments needed are due to more complex issues.
EH3c%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 26-35 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	7.3%	6.2%	15.1%	10.3%	17.7%	14.6%	27.0%	18.2%	8.6%	8.6%	8.8%	11.4%	14.6%	➔ 28%	➔ 102%	▲	13.4%	27.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				The number of Single Assessments completed within this timeframe from the previous month has remained static. It is a positive development that we are able to complete assessments quickly, but if more time is needed to thoroughly understand the risks and issues then we will take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes.
EH3d%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 36-45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	45.1%	51.1%	27.0%	34.3%	26.3%	23.6%	19.1%	28.4%	27.3%	23.1%	10.1%	7.6%	22.7%	➔ 199%	➔ -50%	▲	25.1%	51.1%	P	Local	Local	Local				There has been a significant reduction in the completion of Single Assessments within the longer timeframes, whilst the percentage completed within 11-25 days has increased. It is a positive development that we are able to complete assessments quickly, but if more time is needed to thoroughly understand the risks and issues then we will take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes. This percentage does tend to fluctuate and we know that the length of time required can indeed reflect the complexity of cases.
EH3e%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed over 45 days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	25.4%	9.0%	13.2%	26.0%	21.1%	21.1%	24.3%	25.7%	35.2%	33.0%	51.6%	45.7%	36.9%	➔ -19%	➔ 45%	▼	28.6%	51.6%	P	21.1%	17.1%	7.1%				There has been an increase in the completion of Single Assessments outside of the statutory timeframe. Where more time is needed to thoroughly understand the risks and issues then we must take that time to ensure children are supported with a plan that ensures their safety and good outcomes. Caseloads remain a challenge due to continued staff turnover and agency movement, but we are monitoring allocations closely. We can see the impact of the focus on closure work and step-down to Early Help where it is appropriate - however, these cases consist of complex work, which impacts on social workers and management, and takes time to complete. Alongside this, there has been a focus on recruitment and several new social workers will continue to be appointed over the coming months. The implementation of Phase 3 reorganisation is underway and an improvement should be seen in the coming 4-6 weeks, when the CIN Planning cases move to Protection and Court teams, which is expected to create capacity across MASH and Assessment teams for this work.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-18):
EH4 (val)	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	144	162	132	151	138	97	87	110	83	148	77	100	125	↑ 25%	↓ -13%	▲	118	162	-	278	267	502				There has been a significant decrease in the number of Single Assessments completed within 45 days this month. The proactive reporting being used by managers and workers has previously resulted in improved timescales. However, the staffing issues, caseloads and high risk work requiring immediate action and LAC and court proceedings in frontline teams that have affected the proportion of assessments that could be completed within the timeframe. Strategies implemented to address this have had limited success and unfilled manager and social worker vacancies and turnover of staff within MASH and Assessment have continued to impact.
EH4-QL	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	75.0%	91.0%	87.0%	74.0%	79.0%	79.0%	76.0%	74.0%	65.0%	67.0%	48.0%	54.0%	63.0%	↑ 17%	↓ -16%	▲	71.4%	91.0%	P	77.0%	80.1%	90.2%				There has been a significant decrease (48%) in Single Assessments completed within 45 days this month. The proactive reporting being used by managers and workers has resulted in improved timescales. However, the staffing issues, caseloads and high risk work requiring immediate actions and LAC and court proceedings in frontline teams that have affected the proportion of assessments that could be completed within the timeframe. Strategies implemented to address this have had limited success and unfilled manager and social worker vacancies and turnover of staff within MASH and Assessment have continued to impact. As stated above we are carrying some Social Worker vacancies as well as undertaking the Phase 3 changes which are underway. Social Workers and managers have had to have a focus on this to ensure work can be moved to Protection and Court teams. There is also an impact from the urgent new referrals being received (please refer to above commentary on contacts and referrals and caseloads remain a challenge). There have also been performance issues for individual Social Workers in meeting timescales routinely, which is being addressed by their line managers. It is anticipated that once the reorganisation work is completed there will be an improvement overall in this area.
CP1	Number of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Where there are concerns about a child's safety, there is a robust assessment of risk.	94	107	77	124	73	120	82	103	96	102	83	94	71	↓ -24%	↓ -24%		94	124	-	102	102	135				There has been a slight decrease in the number of Section 47 Enquiries started this month, this would be expected as the number of referral overall is lower this month. We remain lower our Statistical Neighbours average. A notable issue is the number of high risk matters coming through the front door and MASH where the risks are too high for them to stay in their parents' care and they must be taken into care either voluntarily or via a court order. We are also seeing an increased complexity of issues within Child Protection, and Child in Need Assessment activity. It raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and interventions as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity.
CP1-NI	Rate of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started per 10,000 children aged 0-17	Jane White	Catherine Parkin	Safeguarding investigations undertaken by the service are at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	19	21	15	25	15	24	16	21	19	20	17	19	14	↓ -26%	↓ -26%		19	25	-	17	13	13				There has been a slight decrease in the number of Section 47 Enquiries started this month, this would be expected as the number of referral overall is lower this month. We remain lower our Statistical Neighbours average. A notable issue is the number of high risk matters coming through the front door and MASH where the risks are too high for them to stay in their parents' care and they must be taken into care either voluntarily or via a court order. We are also seeing an increased complexity of issues within Child Protection, and Child in Need Assessment activity. It raises a question regarding the quality and impact of universal and targeted services and interventions as we continue to have high numbers of children needing to come into care at point of entry, increased court activity, increased complexity of issues within Child Protection and all the Child in Need Assessment activity.
CP6B	Number of children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) at the end of the month, excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Child Protection Plans are in place for children where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep them safe.	294	290	296	305	312	329	327	326	325	343	332	308	310	⇒ 1%	⇒ 5%		317	343	-	236	230	294				Numbers of children subject to CP planning has increased slightly in August. Live data is more favourable (296 children subject to CPP on 10/09/18). The Working with Families Project is gathering traction; with over 100 staff receiving Restorative Practice Awareness training over the summer. The work is expected to benefit from Partners in Practice activity with Ealing LA.
CP6B-NI	Rate of children with Child Protection Plan (CPP) per 10,000 (0-17 year olds) at end of period	Jane White	Stuart Webb	The number of children who require Child Protection Plans is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	59	58	59	61	63	66	66	65	65	69	67	61	62	⇒ 2%	⇒ 5%		64	69	-	54	43	42				There has been a slight increase in rate, aligned with CP planning numbers. See above CP6B re: Working with Families and Partners in Practice activity.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-18):
CP2	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs), excluding transfer-ins and temporary registrations	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Where it has been assessed that multi-agency intervention is required to keep a child safe, the case is progressed to Initial Child Protection Conference.	36	44	46	62	39	57	28	26	36	49	35	26	29	↑ 12%	↓ -19%		40	62	-	40	42	50				Numbers remain lower than SN, regional and national averages. The CP advisor continues to review all cases coming through to planning.
CP2-NI	Rate per 10,000 Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The rate of Initial Child Protection Conferences is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	8	9	10	13	8	11	6	5	7	10	7	5	6	↑ 12%	↓ -28%		8	13	-	6	5	5				There has been a slight increase in rate; but it is assessed to be in line with our statistical neighbours.
CP4 (val)	Number of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	35	42	42	50	35	44	24	24	22	39	29	22	28	↑ 27%	↓ -20%	▲	33.42	50.00	-	34	35	43				A much higher number of cases referred to conference progressed to plan in comparison to our SN and regional / national averages. The CP advisor continues to scrutinise all initial CP conference (ICPC) outcomes with a weekly report to the Quality Assurance Unit manager and relevant service managers.
CP4	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) resulting in a Child Protection Plan (CPP) (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Decisions made at Child Protection Conferences will result in appropriate, evidence-based plans for children that respond to, and meet their level of risk and need.	97.2%	95.5%	91.3%	80.6%	89.7%	77.2%	85.7%	92.3%	61.1%	79.6%	82.9%	84.6%	96.6%	↑ 14%	⇒ -1%	▲	84.8%	96.6%	P	87.1%	86.7%	85.6%				A much higher number of cases referred to conference progressed to plan in comparison to our SN and regional / national averages. The CP advisor continues to scrutinise all initial CP conference (ICPC) outcomes with a weekly report to the Quality Assurance Unit manager and relevant service managers.
CP2b	Number of transfer-ins	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	4	2	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	- n/a	↓ -100%		1	4	-	Local	Local	Local				No children were transferred in during the past month. When there is a transfer, the QA Unit manager checks on progress with the CPC team.
CP2b %	Percentage of transfer-ins where child became subject to a CP Plan during period	Jane White	Sarah Ward	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	-	-	-	-	100.0%	100.0%	-	-	- n/a	- n/a		87.5%	100.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				There have been no requests for transfer-in conferences, that I am aware of.
CP3-QL (val)	Number of children subject to Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) which were held within timescales (excludes transfer-ins)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	26	44	38	43	34	37	13	10	21	41	26	25	21	↓ -16%	↓ -19%	▲	29	44	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been a decrease in performance and the percentage of conferences held within timescales is 3.6% lower than our SN. A number of factors can contribute at this time of year - including the availability of some partners to attend conferences; this can result in delay. The CP advisor continues to review each new initial conference (ICPC) with an update to the QA Unit Manager and relevant service managers.
CP3-QL	Percentage of Initial Child Protection Conferences (ICPCs) held within timescales (based on count of children)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Child Protection planning is timely, ensuring that the risks to children are discussed and responded to expediently.	72.2%	100.0%	82.6%	69.4%	87.2%	64.9%	46.4%	38.5%	58.3%	83.7%	74.3%	96.2%	72.4%	↓ -25%	⇒ 0%	▲	72.8%	100.0%	P	76.0%	76.7%	72.2%				There has been a decrease in performance and the percentage of conferences held within timescales is 3.6% lower than our SN. A number of factors can contribute at this time of year - including the availability of some partners to attend conferences; this can result in delay. The CP advisor continues to review each new initial conference (ICPC) with an update to the QA Unit Manager and relevant service managers.
CP8-QL	Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 15 working days.	Jane White	Sarah Ward	The service is in regular contact with children subject to Child Protection planning to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	86.0%	78.0%	85.0%	85.0%	88.0%	91.0%	83.0%	82.0%	87.0%	80.0%	77.0%	84.0%	83.0%	⇒ -1%	⇒ -3%	▲	83.6%	91.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				The number of children seen within timescales is impacted by families being away on holiday abroad, in some cases for weeks at a time when they are visiting family abroad. It would perhaps be useful to have a box to tick on Paris to represent these numbers. It is school holidays and this figure increases at this time. The figures are also impacted by older children not being in for visits or not engaging with the plan/visits. Recording within timescales can still be an issue due to high caseloads
CP5-QL (val)	Number of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	11	3	21	12	10	12	1	5	2	11	11	4	9	↑ 125%	↓ -18%	▼	8	21	-	7	7	10				The re-referral rate is around 10% higher than SN, regional, national averages. Registration categories and length of time since previous period of registration is checked for each re-referral and the case details continue to be sent to the Edge of Care Team.
CP5-QL	Percentage of new Child Protection Plans (CPP) where child had previously been subject of a CPP at any time (repeat)	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	The service is effective in managing the risks experienced by children and within families and where there is re-referral the issues are understood.	28.2%	7.1%	47.7%	24.0%	27.8%	25.5%	4.2%	19.2%	8.7%	26.8%	36.7%	18.2%	32.1%	↑ 77%	↑ 14%	▼	23.2%	47.7%	P	22.5%	18.7%	22.2%				The re-referral rate is around 10% higher than SN, regional, national averages. Registration categories and length of time since previous period of registration is checked for each re-referral and the case details continue to be sent to the Edge of Care Team.
CP9	Number of children subject to Review Child Protection Conferences (RCPCs) in the month	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Where children are subject to Child Protection planning, their cases are reviewed regularly to identify progress and any barriers.	30	101	85	86	69	86	60	91	65	67	79	87	60	↓ -31%	↑ 100%		78	101	-	Local	Local	Local				There has been a reduction in review conferences this month due to the holiday period. This figure is expected to increase again, with a resultant impact upon case closures.
CP7	Number of ceasing Child Protection Plans (CPP), excluding temporary registrations	Jane White	Stuart Webb	Where it is assessed that risks to a child have reduced there is a review of risk and the case is stepped down effectively.	11	48	39	43	25	26	26	23	28	22	41	53	29	↓ -45%	↑ 164%	▲	34	53	-	34	36	43				See above (CP9). The CP advisor has recently undertaken analysis of children subject to planning for more than 12 months with results fed back to the relevant service manager.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	% change from previous month	% change from same month prev. yr	DoT	12 month average	12-mnth max value	Percentage?	Stat. Neighbour	England	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Aug-18):
LAC1	Number of Looked after Children at end of period	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Where it is assessed that there is no safe alternative, the local authority will take children into its care for their welfare and protection.	514	523	517	528	519	517	518	522	521	524	534	526	514	⇒ -2%	⇒ 0%	▼	522	534	-	462	478	517	515	460	390	There has been a further reduction in the number of Looked After Children this month to 514. This is positive and is linked to both strong activity in terms of children and young people exiting care, but also holding a clear line on new planned admissions to care, ensuring that all has been done that can be prior to any legal action. This does mean that there are some children who are likely to enter care when their circumstances are reviewed in September and October. However, it also shows that the service can and does work with children and families at a very high level at risk to give children every opportunity to remain at home. I would note also that there are more children who have come out of the PLO than have entered care in a planned manner over the last 10 weeks and this is a credit to the work undertaken in PACT.
LAC1-NI	Looked after Children rate per 10,000	Jane White	Julian Watkins	The level of children in care is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	103	105	104	106	104	104	104	105	104	105	107	105	102	⇒ -3%	⇒ -1%	▼	105	107	-	69	62	41				-As above, this metric has reduced in line with the activity noted above.
LAC2	Number of new Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Where children meet the threshold and there are no alternatives, they will be safe and have their welfare needs addressed through accommodation by the local authority.	11	18	11	18	14	14	19	14	10	18	21	7	4	↓ -43%	↓ -64%	▼	14	21	-	17	18	20				-As explained above the number of children being worked with at a very high level of risk to offer the an alternative to care is high, and this has led to a reduction of the number of children entering care. However this also means that if families can not manage to create change at this level of working that there will be some of these children who enter care over the next couple of months.
LAC3	Number of ceasing Looked after Children (episodes)	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Children will leave care in a planned way with clear networks of support around them.	14	9	16	7	28	16	19	12	11	18	17	16	15	⇒ -6%	⇒ -7%	▲	15	28	-	17	17	20				-The number of children leaving care in August has remained reasonably consistent over the last few months which is positive.
LAC6 (val)	Number of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	8	3	2	1	5	6	3	4	2	5	1	5	3	↓ -40%	↓ -63%		3	6	-	3	2	3	50			
LAC6 (%)	Percentage of adoptions (E11, E12)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	57.1%	33.3%	12.5%	14.3%	17.9%	37.5%	15.8%	33.3%	18.2%	27.8%	5.9%	31.3%	20.0%	↓ -36%	↓ -65%		22.3%	37.5%	P	19.2%	14.0%	13.0%				
LAC12 (val)	Number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	1	1	7	1	9	1	1	1	0	7	0	3	2	↓ -33%	↑ 100%		3	9	-	2	2	2				
LAC12 (%)	Percentage of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	7.1%	11.1%	43.8%	14.3%	32.1%	6.3%	5.3%	8.3%	0.0%	38.9%	0.0%	18.8%	13.3%	↓ -29%	↑ 87%	▲	16.0%	43.8%	P	10.9%	12.0%	10.0%				
LAC7-QL	Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales	Jane White	Julian Watkins	The service is in regular contact with Looked after Children to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	85.0%	76.0%	82.0%	83.0%	79.0%	78.0%	86.0%	79.0%	81.0%	82.0%	84.0%	79.0%	83.0%	⇒ 5%	⇒ -2%	▲	81.0%	86.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				As previously reported, there are children with differing visiting patterns which do not show in this metric.
LAC10 (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA plan	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	97.3%	95.8%	98.1%	97.0%	94.6%	95.2%	94.2%	95.0%	97.3%	97.1%	94.0%	93.7%	94.9%	⇒ 1%	⇒ -2%	▲	95.6%	98.1%	P	Local	Local	Local				There continues to be a consistent and relatively strong number of CIC with an authorised care plan.
LAC10-QL	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA Plan	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	500	501	507	512	491	492	488	496	507	509	502	493	488	⇒ -1%	⇒ -2%	▲	499	512	-	Local	Local	Local				-As above
LAC13	Number of current Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) looked after at end of period	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	12	13	12	12	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	15	12	↓ -20%	⇒ 0%		13	15	-	76	60	52				-The number of UASCs that we are supporting remains generally consistent
LAC14	Number of new unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	Jane White	Julian Watkins	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	↓ -100%	↓ -100%		0	2	-	Local	Local	Local				-There have been no further admissions from UASCs this month
LAC11-QL	Number of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	157	163	164	160	154	157	157	158	158	161	159	164	164	⇒ 0%	⇒ 4%	▲	160	164	-	Local	Local	Local				-The number of care leavers open to CSC has not changed since last month
LAC11-QL (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	95.0%	97.0%	97.0%	99.0%	99.0%	98.0%	96.0%	98.0%	97.0%	99.0%	98.0%	97.0%	98.0%	⇒ 1%	⇒ 3%	▲	97.8%	99.0%	P	Local	Local	Local				We continue to have an exceptionally high number of young people with an authorised Pathway Plan
NI147	Percentage of Care Leavers in contact and in suitable accommodation	Jane White	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers are in accommodation that is safe and secure.	83.1%	86.0%	83.8%	87.5%	87.7%	88.1%	88.1%	86.8%	90.4%	92.1%	91.3%	88.1%	91.0%	⇒ 3%	⇒ 9%	▲	88.4%	92.1%	P	Local	Local	Local	92.0%	93.0%	94.0%	We continue to have a very strong percentage of care leavers who are in contact with us and in suitable accommodation.
LAC9 (val)	Number of Looked after Children (LAC) placed with IFAs at end of period	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	138	139	139	140	143	140	140	141	138	133	131	132	138	⇒ 5%	⇒ 0%	▼	138	143	-	Local	Local	Local	112	TBC	TBC	
LAC9	Percentage of IFA placements (of all looked after children)	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	26.8%	26.6%	26.9%	26.5%	27.6%	27.1%	27.0%	27.0%	26.5%	25.4%	24.5%	25.1%	26.8%	⇒ 7%	⇒ 0%	▼	26.4%	27.6%	P	Local	Local	Local				
LAC16	Number of in-house foster carers at the end of period	Jane White	Dorenda Chapman	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	174	170	169	169	172	173	173	172	171	170	168	170	171	⇒ 1%	⇒ -2%		171	173	--	-	-	-	190	TBC	TBC	

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES GLOSSARY

<i>Abuse</i>	3
<i>Advocacy</i>	3
<i>Agency Decision Maker</i>	3
<i>Assessment</i>	3
<i>CAFCASS</i>	4
<i>Care Order</i>	4
<i>Categories of Abuse or Neglect</i>	4
<i>Child in Need and Child in Need Plan</i>	4
<i>Child Protection</i>	4
<i>Child Protection Conference</i>	5
<i>Children's Centres</i>	5
<i>Child Sexual Exploitation</i>	5
<i>Corporate Parenting</i>	5
<i>Criteria for Child Protection Plans</i>	5
<i>Director of Children's Services (DCS)</i>	5
<i>Designated Teacher</i>	5
<i>Discretionary Leave to Remain</i>	5
<i>Duty of Care</i>	6
<i>Early Help</i>	6
<i>Every Child Matters</i>	6
<i>Health Assessment</i>	6
<i>Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)</i>	6
<i>Independent Reviewing Officer</i>	6
<i>Independent Domestic Violence Advisor</i>	7
<i>Initial Child Protection Conference</i>	7
<i>Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)</i>	7
<i>Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)</i>	7
<i>Looked After Child</i>	7
<i>Neglect</i>	8
<i>Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement</i>	8
<i>Parental Responsibility</i>	8

<i>Pathway Plan</i>	8
<i>Permanence Plan</i>	9
<i>Personal Education Plan</i>	9
<i>Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)</i>	9
<i>Placement at a Distance</i>	9
<i>Principal Social Worker - Children and Families</i>	9
<i>Private Fostering</i>	10
<i>Public Law Outline</i>	10
<i>Referral</i>	10
<i>Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible</i>	10
<i>Review Child Protection Conference</i>	11
<i>Section 20</i>	11
<i>Section 47 Enquiry</i>	11
<i>Separated Children</i>	11
<i>Special Guardianship Order</i>	11
<i>Strategy Discussion</i>	12
<i>Statement of Special Education Needs (SEN)</i>	12
<i>Staying Put</i>	12
<i>Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker</i>	12
<i>Virtual School Head</i>	12
<i>Working Together to Safeguard Children</i>	12
<i>Young Offender Institution (YOI)</i>	12
<i>Youth Offending Service or Team</i>	13
<i>Sources</i>	13

Abuse

Abuse is the act of violation of an individual's human or civil rights. Any or all types of abuse may be perpetrated as the result of deliberate intent, negligence or ignorance. Different types of abuse include: Physical abuse, Neglect/acts of omission, Financial/material abuse, Psychological abuse, Sexual abuse, Institutional abuse, Discriminatory abuse, or any combination of these.

Advocacy

Advocacy helps to safeguard children and young people, and protect them from harm and neglect. It is about speaking up for children and young people and ensuring their views and wishes are heard and acted upon by decision-makers. LAs have a duty under The Children Act to ensure that advocacy services are provided for children, young people and care leavers making or intending to make a complaint. It should also cover representations which are not complaints. Independent Reviewing Officers (IRO) should also provide a child/young person with information about advocacy services and offer help in obtaining an advocate.

Agency Decision Maker

The Agency Decision Maker (ADM) is the person within a fostering service and an adoption agency who makes decisions on the basis of recommendations made by the Fostering Panel (in relation to a fostering service) and the Adoption Panel (in relation to an adoption agency). The Agency Decision Maker will take account of the Panel's recommendation before proceeding to make a decision. The Agency Decision Maker can choose to make a different decision.

The National Minimum Standards for Fostering 2011 provide that the Agency Decision Maker for a fostering service should be a senior person within the fostering service, who is a social worker with at least 3 years post-qualifying experience in childcare social work and has knowledge of childcare law and practice (Standard 23).

The National Minimum Standards for Adoption 2011 provide that the Agency Decision Maker for an adoption agency should be a senior person within the adoption agency, who is a social worker with at least 3 years post-qualifying experience in childcare social work and has knowledge of permanency planning for children, adoption and childcare law and practice. Where the adoption agency provides an inter country adoption service, the Agency Decision Maker should also have specialist knowledge of this area of law and practice. When determining the disclosure of Protected Information about adults, the Agency Decision Maker should also understand the legislation surrounding access to and disclosure of information and the impact of reunion on all parties (Standard 23).

Assessment

Assessments are undertaken to determine the needs of individual children; what services to provide and action to take. They may be carried out:

- To gather important information about a child and family;
- To analyse their needs and/or the nature and level of any risk and harm being suffered by the child;
- To decide whether the child is a Child in Need (Section 17) and/or is suffering or likely to suffer Significant Harm (Section 47); and
- To provide support to address those needs to improve the child's outcomes to make them safe.

With effect from 15 April 2013, Working Together 2013 removes the requirement for separate **Initial Assessments** and **Core Assessments**. One Assessment – often called Single Assessment - may be undertaken instead.

CAFCASS

Children and Family Court Advisory and Support Service (CAFCASS) is the Government agency responsible for Reporting Officers, Children's Guardians and other Court officers appointed by the Court in Court Proceedings involving children. Also appoints an officer to witness when a parent wishes to consent to a child's placement for adoption.

Care Order

A Care Order can be made in Care Proceedings brought under section 31 of the Children Act if the Threshold Criteria are met. The Order grants Parental Responsibility for the child to the local authority specified in the Order, to be shared with the parents.

A **Care Order** lasts until the child is 18 unless discharged earlier. An **Adoption Order** automatically discharges the Care Order. A **Placement Order** automatically suspends the Care Order, but it will be reinstated if the Placement Order is subsequently revoked.

All children who are the subject of a Care Order come within the definition of Looked After and have to have a Care Plan. When making a Care Order, the Court must be satisfied that the Care Plan is suitable.

Categories of Abuse or Neglect

Where a decision is made that a child requires a Child Protection Plan, the category of abuse or neglect must be specified by the Child Protection Conference Chair.

Child in Need and Child in Need Plan

Under Section 17 (10) of the Children Act 1989, a child is a Child in Need (CiN) if:

- He/she is unlikely to achieve or maintain, or have the opportunity of achieving or maintaining, a reasonable standard of health or development without the provision for him/her of services by a local authority;
- His/her health or development is likely to be significantly impaired, or further impaired, without the provision for him/her of such services; or
- He/she is disabled.

A **Child in Need Plan** should be drawn up for children who are not Looked After but are identified as Children in Need who requiring services to meet their needs. It should be completed following an Assessment where services are identified as necessary.

Under the Integrated Children's System, if a Child is subject to a Child Protection Plan, it is recorded as part of the Child in Need Plan.

The Child in Need Plan may also be used with children receiving short break care in conjunction with Part One of the Care Plan.

Child Protection

The following definition is taken from Working Together to Safeguard Children 2010, paragraph 1.23.:

Child protection is a part of Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of Children. This refers to the activity that is undertaken to protect specific children who are suffering, or are likely to suffer, Significant Harm.

Child Protection Conference

Child Protection Conferences (Initial – **ICPC** and review – **RCPC**) are convened where children are considered to be at risk of Significant Harm.

Children's Centres

The government is establishing a network of children's centres, providing good quality childcare integrated with early learning, family support, health services, and support for parents wanting to return to work or training.

Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator. The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur through the use of technology.

Corporate Parenting

In broad terms, as the corporate parent of looked after children, a local authority has a legal and moral duty to provide the kind of loyal support that any good parent would provide for their own children.

Criteria for Child Protection Plans

Where a decision is made that a child requires a Child Protection Plan, the Conference Chair must ensure that the criteria for the decision are met, i.e. that the child is at continuing risk of Significant Harm.

Director of Children's Services (DCS)

Every top tier local authority in England must appoint a Director of Children's Services under section 18 of the Children Act 2004. Directors are responsible for discharging local authority functions that relate to children in respect of education, social services and children leaving care. They are also responsible for discharging functions delegated to the local authority by any NHS body that relate to children, as well as some new functions conferred on authorities by the Act, such as the duty to safeguard and protect children, the Children and Young People's Plan, and the duty to co-operate to promote well-being.

Designated Teacher

Schools should all appoint a Designated Teacher. This person's role is to co-ordinate policies, procedures and roles in relation to Child Protection and in relation to Looked After Children.

Discretionary Leave to Remain

This is a limited permission granted to an Asylum Seeker, to stay in the UK for 3 years - it can then be extended or permission can then be sought to settle permanently.

Duty of Care

In relation to workers in the social care sector, their duty of care is defined by the Social Care Institute for Excellence (SCIE) as a legal obligation to:

- Always act in the best interest of individuals and others;

- Not act or fail to act in a way that results in harm;
- Act within your competence and not take on anything you do not believe you can safely do.

Early Help

Early help means providing support as soon as a problem emerges, at any point in a child's life, from the foundation years through to the teenage years.

Effective early help relies upon local agencies working together to:

- Identify children and families who would benefit from early help;
- Undertake an assessment of the need for early help;
- Provide targeted early help services to address the assessed needs of a child and their family which focuses on activity to significantly improve the outcomes for the child.

Local authorities, under section 10 of the Children Act 2004, have a responsibility to promote inter-agency cooperation to improve the welfare of children.

Every Child Matters

Every Child Matters is the approach to the well-being of children and young people from birth to age 19, which is incorporated into the Children Act 2004. The aim is for every child, whatever their background or their circumstances, to have the support they need to:

- Be healthy;
- Stay safe;
- Enjoy and achieve;
- Make a positive contribution and;
- Achieve economic well-being.

This means that the organisations involved with providing services to children are teaming up, sharing information and working together, to protect children and young people from harm and help them achieve what they want in life.

Health Assessment

Every Looked After Child (LAC or CLA) must have a Health Assessment soon after becoming Looked After, then at specified intervals, depending on the child's age.

Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR)

When an Asylum Seeker is granted ILR, they have permission to settle in the UK permanently and can access mainstream services and benefits.

Independent Reviewing Officer

If a Local Authority is looking after a child (whether or not the child is in their care), it must appoint an Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO) for that child's case.

From 1 April 2011, the role of the IRO is extended, and there are two separate aspects: chairing a child's Looked After Review, and monitoring a child's case on an ongoing basis. As part of the monitoring function, the IRO also has a duty to identify any areas of poor practice, including general concerns around service delivery (not just around individual children).

IROs must be qualified social workers and, whilst they can be employees of the local authority, they must not have line management responsibility for the child's case. Independent Reviewing Officers who chair Adoption Reviews must have relevant experience of adoption work.

Independent Domestic Violence Advisor

Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVA) are specialist caseworkers who focus on working predominantly with high risk victims (usually but not exclusively with female victims). They generally are involved from the point of crisis and offer intensive short to medium term support. They work in partnership with statutory and voluntary agencies and mobilise multiple resources on behalf of victims by coordinating the response of a wide range of agencies, including those working with perpetrators or children. There may be differences about how the IDVA service is delivered in local areas.

Initial Child Protection Conference

An Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) is normally convened at the end of a Section 47 Enquiry when the child is assessed as either having suffered Significant Harm or to be at risk of suffering ongoing significant harm.

The Initial Child Protection Conference must be held within 15 working days of the Strategy Discussion, or the last strategy discussion if more than one has been held.

Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

A designated officer (or sometimes a team of officers), who is involved in the management and oversight of allegations against people that work with children.

Their role is to give advice and guidance to employers and voluntary organisations; liaise with the Police and other agencies, and monitor the progress of cases to ensure that they are dealt with as quickly as possible consistent with a thorough and fair process. The Police should also identify an officer to fill a similar role.

Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB)

LSCBs have to be established by every local authority as detailed in Section 13 of The Children Act 2004. They are made up of representatives from a range of public agencies with a common interest and with duties and responsibilities to children in their area. LSCBs have a responsibility for ensuring effective inter-agency working together to safeguard and protect children in the area. The Boards have to ensure that clear local procedures are in place to inform and assist anyone interested or as part of their professional role where they have concerns about a child.

The functions of the LSCB are set out in chapter 3 of Working Together to Safeguard Children.

See <http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/> for Southampton LSCB.

Looked After Child

A Looked After Child is a child who is accommodated by the local authority, a child who is the subject to an Interim Care Order, full Care Order or Emergency Protection Order; or a child who is remanded by a court into local authority accommodation or Youth Detention Accommodation.

In addition where a child is placed for Adoption or the local authority is authorised to place a child for adoption - either through the making of a Placement Order or the giving of Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement - the child is a Looked After child.

Looked After Children may be placed with family members, foster carers (including relatives and friends), in Children's Homes, in Secure Accommodation or with prospective adopters.

With effect from 3 December 2012, the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 amended the Local Authority Social Services Act 1970 to bring children who are remanded by a court to local authority accommodation or youth detention accommodation into the definition of a Looked After Child for the purposes of the Children Act 1989.

Neglect

Neglect is a form of Significant Harm which involves the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development. Neglect can occur during pregnancy, or once a child is born.

Parental Consent to Adoptive Placement

Parental consent to a child's placement for adoption under section 19 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 must be given before a child can be placed for adoption by an adoption agency, unless a Placement Order has been made or unless the child is a baby less than 6 weeks old and the parents have signed a written agreement with the local authority. Section 19 requires that the consent must be witnessed by a CAFCASS Officer. Where a baby of less than 6 weeks old is placed on the basis of a written agreement with the parents, steps must be taken to request CAFCASS to witness parental consent as soon as the child is 6 weeks old. At the same time as consent to an adoptive placement is given, a parent may also consent in advance to the child's adoption under section 20 of the Adoption and Children Act 2002 either with any approved prospective adopters or with specific adopters identified in the Consent Form.

When giving advanced consent to adoption, the parents can also state that they do not wish to be informed when an adoption application is made in relation to the child.

Parental Responsibility

Parental Responsibility means all the duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which a parent has by law in relation to a child. Parental Responsibility diminishes as the child acquires sufficient understanding to make his or her own decisions.

A child's mother always holds Parental Responsibility, as does the father if married to the mother.

Unmarried fathers who are registered on the child's birth certificate as the child's father on or after 1 December 2003 also automatically acquire Parental Responsibility. Otherwise, they can acquire Parental Responsibility through a formal agreement with the child's mother or through obtaining a Parental Responsibility Order under Section 4 of the Children Act 1989.

Pathway Plan

The Pathway Plan sets out the route to the future for young people leaving the Looked After service and will state how their needs will be met in their path to independence. The plan will continue to be implemented and reviewed after they leave the looked after service at least until they are 21; and up to 25 if in education.

Permanence Plan

Permanence for a Looked After child means achieving, within a timescale which meets the child's needs, a permanent outcome which provides security and stability to the child throughout his or her childhood. It is, therefore, the best preparation for adulthood.

Wherever possible, permanence will be achieved through a return to the parents' care or a placement within the wider family but where this cannot be achieved within a time-scale appropriate to the child's needs, plans may be made for a permanent alternative family placement, which may include Adoption or by way of a Special Guardianship Order.

By the time of the second Looked After Review, the Care Plan for each Looked After Child must contain a plan for achieving permanence for the child within a timescale that is realistic, achievable and meets the child's needs.

Personal Education Plan

All Looked After Children must have a Personal Education Plan (PEP) which summarises the child's developmental and educational needs, short term targets, long term plans and aspirations and which contains or refers to the child's record of achievement. The child's social worker is responsible for coordinating and compiling the PEP, which should be incorporated into the child's Care Plan.

Person Posing a Risk to Children (PPRC)

This term replaced the term of 'Schedule One Offender', previously used to describe a person who had been convicted of an offence against a child listed in Schedule One of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933.

'Person Posing a Risk to Children' takes a wider view. Home Office Circular 16/2005 included a consolidated list of offences which agencies can use to identify those who may present a risk to children. The list includes both current and repealed offences, is for guidance only and is not exhaustive - subsequent legislation will also need to be taken into account when forming an assessment of whether a person poses a risk to children. The list of offences should operate as a trigger to further assessment/review to determine if an offender should be regarded as presenting a continued risk of harm to children. There will also be cases where individuals without a conviction or caution for one of these offences may pose a risk to children.

Placement at a Distance

Placement of a Looked After child outside the area of the responsible authority looking after the child and not within the area of any adjoining local authority.

This term was introduced with effect from 27 January 2014 by the Children's Homes and Looked after Children (Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) Regulations 2013.

Principal Social Worker - Children and Families

This role was borne out of Professor Munro's recommendations from the Munro Review of Child Protection (2011) to ensure that a senior manager in each local authority is directly involved in frontline services, advocate higher practice standards and develop organisational learning cultures, and to bridge the divide between management and the front line. It is typically held by a senior manager who also carries caseloads to ensure the authentic voice of practice is heard at decision-making tables.

Private Fostering

A privately fostered child is a child under 16 (or 18 if disabled) who is cared for by an adult who is not a parent or close relative where the child is to be cared for in that home for 28 days or more. Close relative is defined as "a grandparent, brother, sister, uncle or aunt (whether of the full blood or half blood or by marriage or civil partnership) or step-parent". A child who is Looked After by a local authority or placed in a children's home, hospital or school is excluded from the definition. In a private

fostering arrangement, the parent still holds Parental Responsibility and agrees the arrangement with the private foster carer.

A child in relation to whom the local authority receives notification from the prospective adopters that they intend to apply to the Court to adopt may have the status of a privately fostered child. The requirement to notify the local authority relates only to children who have not been placed for adoption by an adoption agency. On receiving the notification, the local authority for the area where the prospective adopters live becomes responsible for supervising the child's welfare pending the adoption and providing the Court with a report.

Public Law Outline

The Public Law Outline: Guide to Case Management in Public Law Proceedings came into force on the 6th April 2010. An updated Public Law Outline (PLO) came into effect on 22nd April 2014, alongside the statutory 26-week time-limit for completion of care and supervision proceedings under the Children and Families Act 2014.

The Public Law Outline sets out streamlined case management procedures for dealing with public law children's cases. The aim is to identify and focus on the key issues for the child, with the aim of making the best decisions for the child within the timetable set by the Court, and avoiding the need for unnecessary evidence or hearings.

Referral

The referring of concerns to local authority children's social care services, where the referrer believes or suspects that a child may be a Child in Need, including that he or she may be suffering, or is likely to suffer, Significant Harm. The referral should be made in accordance with the agreed LSCB procedures.

Relevant Young People, Former Relevant, and Eligible

- **Relevant Young People** are those aged 16 or 17 who are no longer Looked After, having previously been in the category of Eligible Young People when Looked After. However, if after leaving the Looked After service, a young person returns home for a period of 6 months or more to be cared for by a parent and the return home has been formally agreed as successful, he or she will no longer be a Relevant Young Person. A young person is also Relevant if, having been looked after for three months or more, he or she is then detained after their 16th birthday either in hospital, remand centre, young offenders' institution or secure training centre. There is a duty to support relevant young people up to the age of 18, wherever they are living.
- **Former Relevant Young People** are aged 18 or above and have left care having been previously either Eligible, Relevant or both. There is a duty to consider the need to support these young people wherever they are living.
- **Eligible Young People** are young people aged 16 or 17 who have been Looked After for a period or periods totaling at least 13 weeks starting after their 14th birthday and ending at least one day after their 16th birthday, and are still Looked After. (This total does not include a series of short-term placements of up to four weeks where the child has returned to the parent.) There is a duty to support these young people up to the age of 18.

Review Child Protection Conference

Child Protection Review Conferences (RCPC) are convened in relation to children who are already subject to a Child Protection Plan. The purpose of the Review Conference is to review the safety, health and development of the child in view of the Child Protection Plan, to ensure that the child continues to

be adequately safeguarded and to consider whether the Child Protection Plan should continue or change or whether it can be discontinued.

Section 20

Under Section 20 of the Children Act 1989, children may be accommodated by the local authority if they have no parent or are lost or abandoned or where their parents are not able to provide them with suitable accommodation and agree to the child being accommodated. A child who is accommodated under Section 20 becomes a Looked After Child.

Section 47 Enquiry

Under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989, if a child is taken into Police Protection, or is the subject of an Emergency Protection Order, or there are reasonable grounds to suspect that a child is suffering or is likely to suffer Significant Harm, a Section 47 Enquiry is initiated. This enables the local authority to decide whether they need to take any further action to safeguard and promote the child's welfare. This normally occurs after a Strategy Discussion.

Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse and Neglect are all categories of Significant Harm.

Section 47 Enquiries are usually conducted by a social worker, jointly with the Police, and must be completed within 15 days of a Strategy Discussion. Where concerns are substantiated and the child is judged to be at continued risk of Significant Harm, a Child Protection Conference should be convened.

Separated Children

Separated Children are children and young people aged under 18 who are outside their country of origin and separated from both parents, or their previous legal/customary primary caregiver. Some will be totally alone (**unaccompanied**), while others may be accompanied into the UK e.g. by an escort; or will present as staying with a person who may identify themselves as a stranger, a member of the family or a friend of the family.

Special Guardianship Order

Special Guardianship Order (SGO) is an order set out in the Children Act 1989, available from 30 December 2005. Special Guardianship offers a further option for children needing permanent care outside their birth family. It can offer greater security without absolute severance from the birth family as in adoption.

Special Guardianship will also provide an alternative for achieving permanence in families where adoption, for cultural or religious reasons, is not an option. Special Guardians will have Parental Responsibility for the child. A Special Guardianship Order made in relation to a Looked After Child will replace the Care Order and the Local Authority will no longer have Parental Responsibility.

Strategy Discussion

A Strategy Discussion is normally held following an Assessment which indicates that a child has suffered or is likely to suffer Significant Harm. The purpose of a Strategy Meeting is to determine whether there are grounds for a Section 47 Enquiry.

Statement of Special Educational Needs (SEN)

From 1 September 2014, Statements of Special Educational Needs were replaced by Education, Health and Care Plans. (The legal test of when a child or young person requires an Education, Health and Care Plan remains the same as that for a Statement under the Education Act 1996).

Staying Put

A Staying Put arrangement is where a Former Relevant child, after ceasing to be Looked After, remains in the former foster home where they were placed immediately before they ceased to be Looked After, beyond the age of 18. The young person's first Looked After Review following his or her 16th birthday should consider whether a Staying Put arrangement should be an option.

It is the duty of the local authority to monitor the Staying Put arrangement and provide advice, assistance and support to the Former Relevant child and the former foster parent with a view to maintaining the Staying Put arrangement (this must include financial support), until the child reaches the age of 21 (unless the local authority consider that the Staying Put arrangement is not consistent with the child's welfare).

Unaccompanied Asylum Seeker

A child or young person under the age of 18 who has been forced or compelled to leave their home country as a result of major conflict resulting in social breakdown or to escape human rights abuse. They will have no adult in the UK exercising Parental Responsibility.

Virtual School Head

Section 99 of the Children and Families Act 2014 imposes upon local authorities a requirement to appoint an officer to promote the educational achievement of Looked After children - sometimes referred to as a 'Virtual School Head'.

Working Together to Safeguard Children

Working Together to Safeguard Children is a Government publication which sets out detailed guidance about the role, function and composition of Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs), the roles and responsibilities of their member agencies in safeguarding children within their areas and the actions that should be taken where there are concerns that children have suffered or are at risk of suffering Significant Harm.

Young Offender Institution (YOI)

The Youth Justice Board (YJB) is responsible for the commissioning and purchasing of all secure accommodation for under 18-year-olds ('juveniles'), whether sentenced or on remand. Young offender institutions (YOIs) are run by the Prison Service (except where contracted out) and cater for 15-20 year-olds, but within YOIs the Youth Justice Board has purchased discrete accommodation for juveniles where the regimes are specially designed to meet their needs. Juvenile units in YOIs are for 15-17 year-old boys and 17-year-old girls.

Youth Offending Service or Team

Youth Offending Service or Team (YOS or YOT) is the service which brings together staff from Children's Social care, the Police, Probation, Education and Health Authorities to work together to keep young people aged 10 to 17 out of custody. They are monitored and co-ordinated nationally by the Youth Justice Board (YJB).

Sources

Tri.x live online glossary: <http://trixresources.proceduresonline.com/> - a free resource, available to all which provides up to date keyword definitions and details about national agencies and organisations.

Southampton Local Safeguarding Board <http://southamptonlscb.co.uk/>