

# Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Thursday, 23rd July, 2020  
at 5.30 pm

## **PLEASE NOTE TIME OF MEETING**

Conference Room 3 - Civic Centre

This meeting is open to the public

### **Members**

Councillor Taggart (Chair)  
Councillor Mitchell  
Councillor J Baillie  
Councillor Chaloner  
Councillor Guthrie  
Councillor Laurent  
Councillor Mintoff

### **Appointed Members**

Nicola Brown, Primary Parent Governor  
Catherine Hobbs, Roman Catholic Church  
Francis Otieno, Primary Parent Governor  
Claire Rogers, Secondary Parent Governor  
Rob Sanders, Church of England

### **Contacts**

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# **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.

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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

2020	2021
4 June	11 February
23 July	25 March

### 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 CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE**

(Pages 1 - 28)

Report of the Director, Legal and Business Operations, providing an overview of performance across Children and Families Services since May 2020.

### **7 EDUCATION AND EARLY YEARS - COVID 19**

(Pages 29 - 38)

Report of the Director, Legal and Business Operations, recommending that the Panel scrutinise the actions being undertaken to mitigate the impact of Covid-19, and subsequent Government guidance, on educational attainment for children and young people in Southampton.

### **8 MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS**

(Pages 39 - 42)

Report of the Director, Legal and Business Operations, enabling the Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.

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# Agenda Item 6

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES - PERFORMANCE
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	23 JULY 2020
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>Executive Director</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Deputy Chief Executive</b>	
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Mike Harris</b>	<b>Tel: 023 8083 2882</b>
	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Mike.harris@southampton.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Scrutiny Manager</b>	
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Mark Pirnie</b>	<b>Tel: 023 8083 3886</b>
	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk</b>	

## **STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY**

None

## **BRIEF SUMMARY**

Attached as Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 are the key data sets for Children and Families up to the end of June 2020. At the meeting the Cabinet Member and senior managers from Children and Families will be providing the Panel with an overview of performance across the division since May 2020.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

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|  | (i) | That the Panel consider and challenge the performance of Children and Family Services in Southampton |
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## **REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS**

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|----|--|
| 1. | To enable effective scrutiny of children and family services in Southampton. |
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## **ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED**

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|----|-------|
| 2. | None. |
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## **DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)**

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|----|---|
| 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 June 2020 is attached in Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. An explanation of the significant variations in performance will be provided at the meeting.                     |
| 5. | The Cabinet Member for Children and Learning, and representatives from the Children and Families Senior Management Team, have been invited to attend the meeting to provide the performance overview. |

## **RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

**Capital/Revenue/Property/Other**

6.	None
<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u></b>	
7.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<b><u>Other Legal Implications:</u></b>	
8.	None
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS</b>	
9.	None
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>	
10.	Improving the effectiveness of the political scrutiny of children's safeguarding will help contribute to the following priorities within the Council Strategy: Wellbeing - Start well, live well, age well, die well; working with other partners and other services to make sure that customers get the right help at the right time.

<b>KEY DECISION?</b>	No
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<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>	None
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SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

**Appendices**

1.	Children and Families Monthly Dataset – June 2020
2.	Early Help Dataset – June 2020
3.	Children and Families Monthly Analysis – June 2020
4.	Glossary of terms

**Documents In Members' Rooms**

1.	None
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**Equality Impact Assessment**

Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.	<b>No</b>
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**Data Protection Impact Assessment**

Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out.	<b>No</b>
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**Other Background Documents**

**Other Background documents available for inspection at:**

<b>Title of Background Paper(s)</b>	<b>Relevant Paragraph of the Access to Information Procedure Rules / Schedule 12A allowing document to be Exempt/Confidential (if applicable)</b>
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)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from May-20	% change from Jun-19	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	SN	ENG	SE region	Commentary (Jun-20)
M1	Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>There is an effective 'front door' with which anyone with a concern about a child can engage and receive appropriate advice, support and action.</i>	1419	1129	1198	1147	1172	1403	↑ 20%	→ 4%		1273	1535	Local	Local	Local	There has been a 20% increase in Contacts since May which would give an indication that we are reaching those children who are in need of support or safeguarding. However, despite some children returning to school the referral rates remain very low from schools.
M2	Number of new referrals of Children In Need (CiN)	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>Referrals for children in need of help and support are accepted appropriately by the service.</i>	406	318	300	286	270	342	↑ 27%	↓ -30%		360	523	399	357	460	The rate of referrals has increased in line with the rate of Contacts. MASH report the complexity of referrals has increased which would explain the 27% increase. The number of referrals during June is also more in line with statistical neighbours.
M3	Percentage of all contacts that become new referrals of Children In Need (CiN)	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>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.</i>	29%	28%	25%	25%	23%	24%	→ 6%	↓ -32%		28%	35%	Local	Local	Local	The Conversion remains fairly consistent throughout Lockdown period. Decision Making Audits continue to raise no concerns regarding decision making in MASH.
M2-NI	Number of new referrals of Children in Need (CiN) rate per 10,000 (0-17 year olds)	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>Referrals for children in need of help and support are comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.</i>	80	63	59	56	53	67	↑ 26%	↓ -38%		77	122	Local	Local	Local	The increase for June is in line with the increase in Contacts/referrals received into MASH during this period.
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	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>The safety of children is supported by referrals being dealt with in a timely manner.</i>	98%	99%	98%	98%	99%	99%	→ 0%	→ 6%	▲	95%	99%	Local	Local	Local	Despite Navigators in MASH working remotely and on-going issues with the technology they continue to keep high standards and compliant with the 1 working day decision making.
M6-QL (val)	Number of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	tbc	Sarah Ward	<i>The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.</i>	17	12	17	10	25	17	↓ -32%	↓ -47%	▼	16	25	Local	Local	Local	June numbers are in line with the 12m local average. The % is consistently lower than the SN, regional and national indicators.
M6-QL	Percentage of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment	tbc	Sarah Ward	<i>The service is effective in helping children and families address their issues, and where there is a re-referral, the issues are understood.</i>	4%	4%	6%	3%	9%	5%	↓ -44%	↓ -17%	▼	4%	9%	25%	23%	25%	June numbers are in line with the 12m local average. The % is consistently lower than the SN, regional and national indicators.
M4	Number of new referrals of children aged 13+ where child sexual exploitation (CSE) was a factor	tbc	Simon Dennison	<i>The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.</i>	1	1	5	1	3	4	↑ 33%	↓ -56%		3	9	Local	Local	Local	These monthly numbers are almost always <10 with large variation - Feb was one child and March was 5 - we believe that there may be an under-reporting and MASH/BSO were prompted again in March - April/May low/Covid? - probably need to review this performance indicator (include CCE or number high risk/CERAF) and the reporter.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from May-20	% change from Jun-19	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	SN	ENG	SE region	Commentary (Jun-20)
M5	Number of children receiving Early Help services who are stepped up for Children In Need (CiN) assessment	tbc	Sean Holehouse	<i>The needs and safety of children at risk of child sexual exploitation are responded to effectively.</i>	13	22	2	1	10	1	↓ -90%	↓ -80%		7	22	Local	Local	Local	C-19 impact has resulted in increased hidden harm risks such as DV. All L3/UPP cases have been reviewed & RAG rated & MASH referrals made when necessary. The Early Help Hub Rapid Response Team continue to work with new referred high end early help cases preventing escalation into Social Care. The C-19 school 'vulnerable pupil' tracker is also updated regularly to share risk information. The number of CSC 'step up' cases in June was low with just 1 recorded, with 48 initially 'RED' rated UPP cases in EH & P de-escalated to 20 by the end of the month following 'face-to-face' interventions in the home & EH planning progressed.
EH2	Number of Children In Need (CiN) at end of period (all open cases, excluding EHPs, EHAs, CPP and LAC)	tbc	Sarah Ward	<i>Children in need of help and support receive a consistent and effective service.</i>	1337	1379	1334	1292	1311	1313	→ 0%	↓ -26%	▼	1,518	1,948	Local	Local	Local	CIN numbers have shown a reducing trend since July 2019, although there has been a small increase in the last month. The service is monitoring the impact of Covid 19 upon this area.
EH5-QL	Number of children open to the authority who have been missing at any point in the period (count of children)	tbc	Simon Dennison	<i>The needs and safety of children who have been missing are responded to robustly.</i>	68	71	82	50	64	57	↓ -11%	↓ -43%	▼	67	82	Local	Local	Local	June was the third full Covid 19 month followed trend with 20% -40% decrease on numbers in 2019 although some of those going missing are higher frequency than last year. This figure differs significantly from METHub spreadsheet of new missing episodes each month (May = 39) This report includes all records that haven't been closed off (i.e. no return date) and (24) looked after children from other local authorities (OLA) living in Southampton .
EH3	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>Children receive a comprehensive assessment of their needs; with strengths and areas of risk identified to inform evidence-based planning.</i>	407	325	342	259	247	265	→ 7%	↑ 38%		370	549	318	353	447	The number of single assessments completed in June has risen reflecting the number of children in Need referrals coming in through MASH
EH3a%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 10 days	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.</i>	11%	10%	10%	13%	14%	6%	↓ -60%	↓ -60%	▲	9%	14%	19%	15%	17%	'The number of single assessments completed within 10 days remains consistent.
EH3b%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 11-25 days	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.</i>	19%	39%	41%	43%	49%	44%	↓ -10%	↑ 211%	▲	29%	49%	Local	Local	Local	The number of single assessments completed in June in 25 days has dropped slightly. This does not necessarily indicate anything of concern.
EH3c%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 26-35 days	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.</i>	19%	21%	24%	15%	11%	20%	↑ 94%	↑ 78%	▲	15%	24%	Local	Local	Local	'The number of single assessments completed in June in 35 days has risen slightly. This does not necessarily indicate anything of concern.
EH3d%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed within 36-45 days	tbc	Jacqui Schofield	<i>Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.</i>	16%	12%	12%	8%	13%	15%	↑ 17%	↓ -17%	▲	14%	22%	Local	Local	Local	"The number of single assessments completed in June in 36-45 days has risen slightly. This does not necessarily indicate anything of concern.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from May-20	% change from Jun-19	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	SN	ENG	SE region	Commentary (Jun-20)
EH3e%	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed over 45 days	lbc	Jacqui Schofield	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	35%	18%	12%	21%	14%	15%	↑ 10%	↓ -64%	▼	32%	56%	20%	17%	18%	The number of single assessments completed over 45 days has increased by 1%, but remains 27% higher than June 2019 which demonstrates a marked improvement.
EH4 (val)	Number of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	lbc	Jacqui Schofield	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	266	266	300	204	213	225	→ 6%	↑ 103%	▲	240	300	243	285	360	The number of assessments completed within 45 working days has increased, showing the improvement of The work within the Assessment Service continues despite an increase on work coming through from MASH.
EH4-QL	Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days	lbc	Jacqui Schofield	Assessments are completed in a timely manner, to ensure that children receive the help they need without unnecessary delay.	65%	82%	88%	79%	86%	85%	→ -1%	↑ 47%	▲	68%	88%	76%	81%	81%	The percentage of assessments completed within 45 days continues to be higher than statistical neighbours, England and the South East.
CP1	Number of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started	lbc	Jacqui Schofield	Where there are concerns about a child's safety, there is a robust assessment of risk.	93	118	125	104	112	138	↑ 23%	↓ -12%		121	182	121	110	148	This figure shows number of section 47 enquiries commenced in all service areas. It has increased by 23% from last month. This is likely to be as a result of the increase in complexity being referred to MASH.
CP1-NI	Rate of Section 47 (S47) enquiries started per 10,000 children aged 0-17	lbc	Jacqui Schofield	Safeguarding investigations undertaken by the service are at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	18	23	25	20	22	27	↑ 23%	↓ -13%		24	36	19	14	14	'The rate is higher than May 2020. Threshold decisions within MASH are audited regularly and have raised no concerns. The statistics for section 47 enquiries accounts for all section 47's completed throughout Children's Services and not just new cases coming into MASH and Assessment.
CP6B	Number of children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) at the end of the month, excluding temporary registrations	lbc	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.	468	441	417	399	418	407	→ -3%	↑ 11%		440	490	388	439	527	There has been a small reduction in the number and rate of CPP. This has been caused by an unusually low number of ICPCs in the final week of June. Typically, we are seeing a higher number of ICPCs and this is expected to continue to have an impact on CPP numbers overall. To address this, service managers and Heads of Service across CSC and Integrated and Specialist Services are meeting regularly. There is senior management oversight of ICPC and RCPC activity, supported by the CP advisors report. An EDPR has been submitted to request additional Independent Chair support.
CP6B-NI	Rate of children with Child Protection Plan (CPP) per 10,000 (0-17 year olds) at end of period	lbc	Stuart Webb	The number of children who require Child Protection Plans is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	92	87	82	78	82	80	→ -2%	↑ 10%		87	96	48	44	41	There has been a small reduction in the number and rate of CPP. This has been caused by an unusually low number of ICPCs in the final week of June. Typically, we are seeing a higher number of ICPCs and this is expected to continue to have an impact on CPP numbers overall. To address this, service managers and Heads of Service across CSC and Integrated and Specialist Services are meeting regularly. There is senior management oversight of ICPC and RCPC activity, supported by the CP advisors report. An EDPR has been submitted to request additional Independent Chair support.
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.	17	23	47	27	52	36	↓ -31%	↓ -49%		44	81	38	42	51	There has been a reduction in the number and rate of ICPC this month, with low numbers in the last week of the month impacting. The CP advisor continues to report high numbers overall. We are also looking ahead to September, when schools fully restart - and the potential for 'hidden harm' issues to be identified by schools. This may further increase ICPC activity.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from May-20	% change from Jun-19	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	SN	ENG	SE region	Commentary (Jun-20)
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.	3	5	9	5	11	7	↓ -35%	↓ -50%		9	16	6	5	5	There has been a reduction in the number and rate of ICPC this month, with low numbers in the last week of the month impacting. The CP advisor continues to report high numbers overall. We are also looking ahead to September, when schools fully restart - and the potential for 'hidden harm' issues to be identified by schools. This may further increase ICPC activity.
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.	15	18	43	25	50	35	↓ -30%	↓ -35%		38	66	32	36	44	The number and % conversion from ICPC to plan continues to be high in comparison to our own 12m average and SN, regional and national averages. It is likely to be due to Covid 19 and social distancing impacting upon professional decision making. Service managers are working together to respond to the trends, informed by the CP advisor's weekly reports.
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.	88%	78%	91%	93%	96%	97%	→ 1%	↑ 28%	▲	87%	97%	86%	86%	84%	The number and % conversion from ICPC to plan continues to be high in comparison to our own 12m average and SN, regional and national averages. It is likely to be due to Covid 19 and social distancing impacting upon professional decision making. Service managers are working together to respond to the trends, informed by the CP advisor's weekly reports.
CP2b	Number of transfer-ins	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	0	1	0	0	3	0	↓ -100%	- n/a		2	5	Local	Local	Local	There were no transfers in this month. When there are, the QA Unit Manager checks compliance with locally agreed processes.
CP2b %	Percentage of transfer-ins where child became subject to a CP Plan during period	Phil Bullingham	Stuart Webb	Children moving into Southampton receive a good standard of service and protection.	-	100%	-	-	100%	-	- n/a	- n/a		63%	100%	Local	Local	Local	There were no transfers in this month. When there are, the QA Unit Manager checks compliance with locally agreed processes.
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.	4	14	28	18	47	34	↓ -28%	→ 6%	▲	27	53	33	33	40	Timeliness of ICPC has improved consistently for 4 months. Conferences are currently being undertaken virtually and there may be learning for the service, looking ahead post-Covid, to see if a combination of virtual and face to face conferences can support families and professionals to continue to engage in a timely manner.
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.	24%	61%	60%	67%	90%	94%	→ 4%	↑ 110%	▲	60%	94%	84%	79%	77%	Timeliness of ICPC has improved consistently for 4 months. Conferences are currently being undertaken virtually and there may be learning for the service, looking ahead post-Covid, to see if a combination of virtual and face to face conferences can support families and professionals to continue to engage in a timely manner.
CP8-QL	Percentage of children subject to a Child Protection Plan seen in the last 15 working days.	Phil Bullingham	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.	68%	81%	64%	40%	72%	75%	→ 4%	↑ 15%	▲	70%	81%	Local	Local	Local	The % has increased since June 2020; supported by the HoS giving a directive that direct contact should resume.
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.	0	4	13	4	13	5	↓ -62%	↓ -55%	▼	9	20	7	8	9	Five children (three families) had previously being subject to a plan. Previous plans finished between 2013 and 2017. The prevalent features were emotional abuse and neglect.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from May-20	% change from Jun-19	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	SN	ENG	SE region	Commentary (Jun-20)
CPS-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.	0%	22%	28%	16%	24%	14%	↓ -41%	↓ -28%	▼	21%	33%	22%	21%	21%	Five children (three families) had previously being subject to a plan. Previous plans finished between 2013 and 2017. The prevalent features were emotional abuse and neglect.
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.	110	107	133	71	72	135	↑ 88%	↑ 75%	▼	108	136	Local	Local	Local	The number of review conferences has increased due to a 'peak' in reviews for the larger number of cases that were registered towards the end of 2019. A new chair has started in the team, which goes some way to help with capacity. But, review child protection conference activity remains high, particularly given that we expect chairs to audit cases and undertake checks pre-conference. This has contributed to the 48 children stepping down from plans in June 2020.
CP7	Number of ceasing Child Protection Plans (CPP), excluding temporary registrations	tbc	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.	42	41	63	25	34	48	↑ 41%	↑ 140%	▲	38	63	34	37	47	The number of review conferences has increased due to a 'peak' in reviews for the larger number of cases that were registered towards the end of 2019. A new chair has started in the team, which goes some way to help with capacity. But, review child protection conference activity remains high, particularly given that we expect chairs to audit cases and undertake checks pre-conference. This has contributed to the 48 children stepping down from plans in June 2020.
LAC1	Number of Looked after Children at end of period	tbc	Mary Hardy	Where it is assessed that there is no safe alternative, the local authority will take children into its care for their welfare and protection.	494	485	490	487	488	488	→ 0%	→ -2%	▼	499	516	496	514	541	
LAC1-NI	Looked after Children rate per 10,000	tbc	Mary Hardy	The level of children in care is at a level that is comparable with other local authorities like Southampton.	97	95	96	96	96	96	→ 0%	→ -3%	▼	98	102	86	65	53	
LAC2	Number of new Looked after Children (episodes)	tbc	Mary Hardy	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.	9	10	17	7	7	10	↑ 43%	↓ -23%	▼	12	19	16	17	19	
LAC3	Number of ceasing Looked after Children (episodes)	tbc	Mary Hardy	Children will leave care in a planned way with clear networks of support around them.	6	21	9	6	6	9	↑ 50%	↓ -36%	▲	12	23	15	16	18	
LAC6 (va1)	Number of adoptions (E11, E12)	tbc	Martin Smith	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	3	4	2	0	0	2	- n/a	↑ 100%	▲	2	4	2	2	3	The number of orders granted has returned to the 12 month average. The courts are now beginning to hear adoption order applications.

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from May-20	% change from Jun-19	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	SN	ENG	SE region	Commentary (Jun-20)
LAC6 (%)	Percentage of adoptions (E11, E12)	tbc	Martin Smith	Children who are being adopted will receive timely and effective support.	50%	19%	22%	0%	0%	22%	- n/a	↑ 211%		16%	50%	15%	12%	18%	22% of children leaving care this month was as a result of adoption orders being granted. This is similar to the 12 month average, prior to the impact of the pandemic. The 12 month average has reduced significantly as a reduced of low number over the last three months. Noted impact of the pandemic.
LAC12 (val)	Number of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	tbc	Martin Smith	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	1	3	2	0	0	1	- n/a	↓ -67%		1	3	Local	Local	Local	One order has been granted this month, marking the recovery from the impact of the pandemic on the hearing of applications.
LAC12 (%)	Percentage of Special Guardianship Orders (SGOs) (E43, E44)	tbc	Martin Smith	Children subject to Special Guardianship Orders will receive timely and effective support.	17%	14%	22%	0%	0%	11%	- n/a	↓ -48%		10%	23%	33%	13%	12%	This figure is relatively low and reflects that only one order was granted last month. The 12 month average has reduced significantly as a reduced of low number over the last three months. Noted impact of the pandemic.
LAC7-QL	Percentage of Looked after Children visited within timescales	tbc	Mary Hardy	The service is in regular contact with Looked after Children to ensure that there is ongoing assessment of risk and opportunities to intervene effectively.	73%	74%	66%	50%	39%	78%	↑ 100%	→ 2%	▲	72%	83%	Local	Local	Local	Please note: April and May 2020 figures do not currently include virtual visits, which we have been conducting during the COVID-19 outbreak. June 2020 has been reviewed and is now correct at 77.9%.
LAC10 (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA plan	tbc	Mary Hardy	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	94%	94%	93%	95%	96%	96%	→ 0%	→ 3%	▲	94%	96%	Local	Local	Local	
LAC10-QL	Number of Looked after Children with an authorised CLA Plan	tbc	Mary Hardy	Children have good quality care plans, to which they have contributed, and which meet their needs.	463	454	457	461	469	467	→ 0%	→ 1%	▲	470	487	Local	Local	Local	
LAC13	Number of <b>current</b> Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC) looked after at end of period	tbc	Mary Hardy	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	14	15	15	13	12	12	→ 0%	↓ -25%		14	15	31	33	51	
LAC14	Number of <b>new</b> unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children (UASC)	tbc	Mary Hardy	Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children are identified and supported by the local authority.	2	1	0	0	0	0	- n/a	- n/a		0	2	Local	Local	Local	
LAC11-QL	Number of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	tbc	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	157	158	157	161	166	171	→ 3%	→ 2%	▲	163	171	Local	Local	Local	
LAC11-QL (%)	Percentage of Looked after Children aged 16+ or open Care Leavers with an authorised Pathway Plan	tbc	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers have a good quality Pathway Plans, to which they have contributed, and which meets their needs.	93%	93%	92%	95%	96%	96%	→ 0%	→ -3%	▲	95%	98%	Local	Local	Local	

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from May-20	% change from Jun-19	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	SN	ENG	SE region	Commentary (Jun-20)
NI147	Percentage of Care Leavers in contact and in suitable accommodation	tbc	Mary Hardy	Care Leavers are in accommodation that is safe and secure.	79%	83%	84%	81%	83%	86%	→ 4%	→ 2%	▲	82%	86%	81%	85%	84%	
LAC9 (val)	Number of Looked after Children (LAC) placed with IFAs at end of period	tbc	Martin Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	147	146	146	144	143	139	→ -3%	→ -5%	▼	149	157	Local	Local	Local	The use of independent fostering agencies (IFA) continues to show a decline. This is likely to be associated with the decline in the number of LAC. The total number continues to be high - reflecting the need to identify external placements due to availability of in house placements (both with regards to numbers and skills/specialism).
LAC9	Percentage of IFA placements (of all looked after children)	tbc	Martin Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	30%	30%	30%	30%	29%	28%	→ -3%	→ -2%	▼	30%	31%	Local	Local	Local	As above LAC9. Research undertaken by The South East Sector Led Improvement Programme (SESLIP) identified that this percentage is consistent with other local authorities across the South East - our use of in house fosters carers is at 60% and IFA 40% of foster placement.
LAC16	Number of in-house foster carers at the end of period	tbc	Martin Smith	Our Looked after Children will benefit from high quality fostering provision, with our own carers wherever possible.	172	168	168	166	165	164	→ -1%	→ -2%	▲	167	172	Local	Local	Local	In addition to this SCC has a further 44 carers whom are caring for specific children as 'connected' carers. The number of in house mainstream foster carers has remained stable over the year to date. The recruitment strategy for 2020-23 has been drafted and endorsed by CLT.

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

Benchmarking		
(Updated Mar-19, using 17-18 data)		

Ref.	Indicator	Owner	Reporter	Outcome (what impact will monitoring these measures have on the experiences of our children)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	% change from prev. period	% change from same period prev. yr	DoT	12-mnth avg	12-mnth max.	%?	SN	ENG	SE region	Target 17-18	Target 18-19	Target 19-20	Commentary (Jun-20):
EH1a	Number of Early Help Assessment (EHA) started in the month		Sean Holehouse	Children and families benefit from an early help offer that is rooted in a good understanding of their needs.	205	122	113	79	79	96	↑ 22%	↓ -33%		112	205	--	-	-	-				C-19 has reduced the number of new Early Help Referrals (especially from schools), although CSC step downs & Hub referrals generated by the MASH have continued at a similar rate. This month saw an increase in referrals with DV, welfare & child behaviour needs. Referrals are still a third lower than the same period last year (NB. the EH Hub commenced in mid June 2019). An Early Help Dashboard is being developed to track the Early Help Pathway so that referral rate, hub decision and service/team destination for EHA's started within the current receiving x3 locality EH, EH Hub Rapid Response, Family Partnership & Inclusion & Diversions teams. Dashboard is now scheduled to go live from July due to delays caused by COVID-19.
EH1c	Number of Early Help Assessment (EHA) completed in the month INCLUDING adults aged 21+		Sean Holehouse	Assessments are completed for adult family members where a need for support is identified.	175	224	280	182	182	258	↑ 42%	→ 9%		222	322	--	-	-	-	288	336	TBC	Early Help Assessments are completed by Early Help Hub Rapid Response, Locality Early Help & Inclusion, Family Partnership & Diversion Teams on the 'whole family' and adhere to the Families Matter principle of a Family Lead Professional co-producing an assessment (& plan) & co-ordinating a TAF approach with the family to meet identified needs, prevent escalation and promote family self-help. This month saw an increase in completions of pre C-19 referrals.
EH1b	Number of Early Help Plans (EHPs) opened in the month (includes EHPs completed, and those still open at end of period)		Sean Holehouse	Children and families benefit from early help plans that meet their presenting needs.	153	184	205	219	219	233	→ 6%	→ 4%		206	288	--	-	-	-				Early Help Plans are completed by Early Help Hub Rapid Response, Locality Early Help & Inclusion, Family Partnership & Diversion Teams on the 'whole family' and adhere to the Families Matter principle of a Family Lead Professional co-producing a plan & co-ordinating a TAF approach with the family to meet identified needs, prevent escalation and promote family self-help. The number of open plans completed remains constant.
Page 11 EH14	Number of Early Help Assessment (EHA) completed, EXCLUDING adults aged 21+		Sean Holehouse	Assessments are completed for a children where a need for early help support is identified..	153	166	190	122	122	192	↑ 57%	↑ 16%		158	229	--	-	-	-				Early Help Assessments are undertaken holistically with a child 'lived experience' focus and within the Locality EH teams are mandated to use the Outcome Star tool with individual children (age appropriate) to support engagement and strength based practice.
FM011	Families attached per quarter		Sean Holehouse	Families benefit from a robust local Troubled Families offer. (Families Matter)						tbc	- n/a	- n/a	▲	90	90	--	-	-	-				The targets for 2020/21 have been revised to account for the Coronavirus Public Health Emergency. Our attachment target is 223 families to be worked with (discreet target for 2020/21). 52 additional families were attached during the last month reflecting the reduction in new EH Hub referrals during the initial months of C-19. The revised attachment target can be achieved through existing attachments over and above the previous target (2775 above 2230).
FM012	Payment per result (PBR) claims attached per quarter		Sean Holehouse	Family engagement in the Families Matter programme translates into PBR, for further investment into the programme.						tbc	- n/a	- n/a	▲	153	153	--	-	-	-				36 successfully worked with families (PBR certified claims) for QTR 1. This is a reduction on last year's quarterly average of ~100 with evidence of C-19 impacted regression on families FM outcomes (DV, worklessness, school attendance). The targets for 2020/21 have been revised to account for the Coronavirus Public Health Emergency & a proposal on school attendance made for QTR 2. The targets for 2020/21 have been revised to account for the Coronavirus Public Health Emergency. Staff continue to work with any family requiring support.  The revised attachment target can be achieved through existing attachments over and above the previous target (2775 above 2230).  The new target of 371 PBR, assuming a 40% conversion rate, would require an attached cohort of around 928 families. We are currently tracking 769 families, which means a further minimum attachment of 159 attachments is required - 20 per month (or around 5 per week) between now and December 2020, to allow tracking of outcomes and claims to be submitted by March 2021.  Additional attachments can be made by reintroducing wider Children's Services activity back into the cohort (coding issues to be addressed), introducing ECHO activity, and improving the quality of recording of cases on PARIS to meet the required standard for attachment.

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### Children and Families Monthly Analysis – June 2020

This report focuses primarily on indicators where there has been a significant change, either from the previous month, or the same month in the previous year.

The monthly dataset includes both qualitative and quantitative indicators. Those that measure performance levels (e.g. timeliness of assessments, proportions of children with appropriate plans) are shown on here with coloured arrows (▲, ▼, ▽, △) to indicate direction of travel, whilst quantitative performance indicators are shown with blank arrows (△, ▽).

Measures where there are known to be regular changes in values are not included in this analysis, unless the variation is exceptional when compared to previous months.

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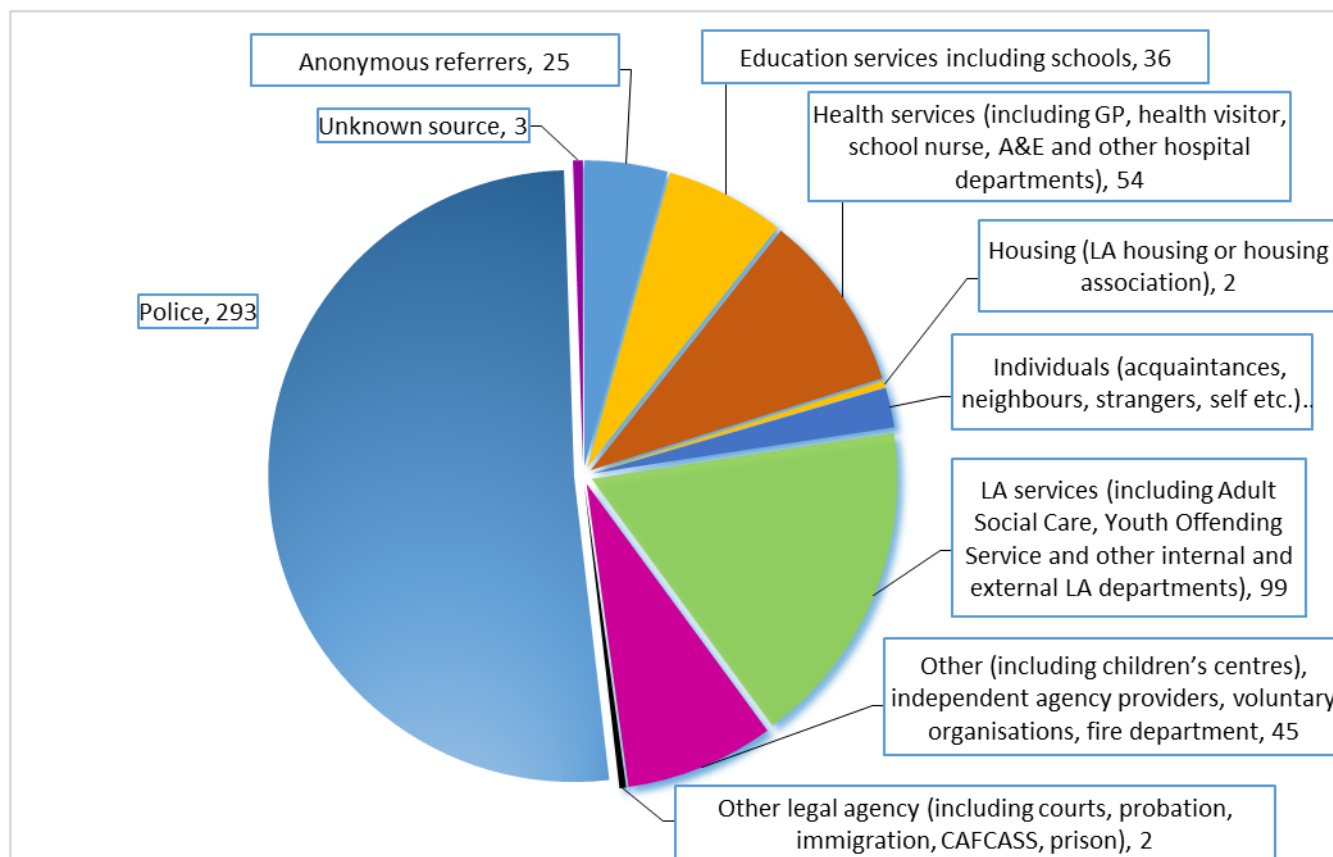
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## Contacts and referrals

### △ M1 Number of contacts received (includes contacts that become referrals)

After a period of lower numbers of contacts, there was an increase to 1,403 in June. Looking at the sources of referrals to MASH, a vast majority of them (293, 51%) came from the Police, followed by Local Authority Services (99), Health Services (54) and other organisations (e.g. independent and voluntary), 45.



As could be expected, we have in the last three months received fewer referrals from schools and other education services. In normal circumstances, they make a sizeable proportion of referrals during term times.

### △ M2 Number of new referrals of Children In Need (CiN)

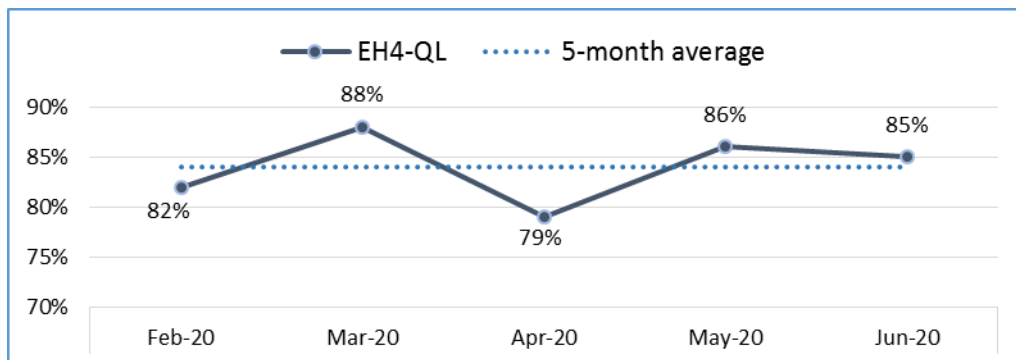
Consequently, with the numbers of contacts having increased, there was also a 27% increase in referrals to Children in Need. The number is still less than the five month average (440) of the peak time in June – October 2019.

### ▼ M6-QL (val) Number of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment and M6-QL Percentage of referrals which are re-referrals within one year of a closure assessment

There was a drop in both the number and percentage of re-referrals from the previous month.

## Single Assessments (SA)

Stable performance continues in Single Assessment completion timeliness, with 85% of them completed in 45 days. In the last five months, the performance level has fallen below 80% once, but the average remains at 84%.



EH4-QL Percentage of Single Assessments (SA) completed in 45 working days

## Child Protection (CP)

There were no significant differences in the child protection performance area when compared to the previous month, apart from the number of review conferences held in June (CP9), and number of ceasing CP plans (CP7)

The number of review conferences held in June was 135, an 88% increase from the previous month. The commentary for the indicator gives more information on the reason for the change. The value was the second largest in the last 13 months (we had 136 in November 2019). The number of ceasing CP plans increased 41% from 34 in May to 48% in June.

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## 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/>

<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	EDUCATION AND EARLY YEARS – COVID 19
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	23 JULY 2020
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
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<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>
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None
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<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>
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At the 4 June 2020 meeting, requests for information in relation to closing the education attainment gap exacerbated by Covid-19, and preparations for the 202/21 academic year, were made by the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel. Attached as Appendix 1 is a brief response to questions raised by the Panel, via the Chair.

The Panel are recommended to use the information contained within the appendix to explore the issues raised, and wider concerns relating to education and early years and Covid-19, with the Cabinet Member for Children and Learning, and the Head of Education and Learning.

<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>
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- |  |     |   |
|--|-----|---|
|  | (i) | That the Panel consider the information contained within the appendix and scrutinise the actions being undertaken to mitigate the impact of Covid-19, and subsequent Government guidance, on educational attainment for children and young people in Southampton. |
|--|-----|---|

<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
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- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 1. | To enable the Panel to scrutinise developments across Southampton's education and early years settings during the Coronavirus lockdown. |
|----|---|

<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>
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- |    |       |
|----|-------|
| 2. | None. |
|----|-------|

<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>
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- |    |   |
|----|---|
| 3. | At the 4 June 2020 meeting of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel the Panel considered the developments across Southampton's schools and early years settings, following the Coronavirus lockdown. |
|----|---|

4.	The Panel, at the 4 June meeting, requested additional information on the following issues for consideration at a future meeting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The steps being planned across the school system to begin to close the anticipated widening education attainment gap in Southampton.</li> <li>b) The preparations being made, in conjunction with schools, for the 2020/21 academic year, to support the education of Southampton's children and young people.</li> </ul>
5.	In a subsequent email to the Head of Education and Learning the Chair requested information on the monitoring of progression of GCSE students.
6.	Attached as Appendix 1 is a brief response to questions raised. Attached as Appendix 2 and Appendix 3 is the most up to date school attendance data for Southampton. Cllr Paffey, Cabinet Member for Children and Learning, and Derek Wiles, Head of Education and Learning, have been invited to attend the meeting to develop the response provided and to answer questions from the Panel relating to education, early years and Covid-19 in Southampton.

**RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

**Capital/Revenue/Property/Other**

7. None

**LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

**Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:**

8. The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.

**Other Legal Implications:**

9. None

**RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

10. None

**POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS**

11. None

**KEY DECISION?** No

**WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:** None

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

**Appendices**

1.	Response to questions raised relating to Education and Early Years (Covid-19) at the 4 June 2020 meeting of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel
2.	School attendance data – Southampton
3.	School attendance data by school year - Southampton

**Documents In Members' Rooms**

1. None

**Equality Impact Assessment**

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

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## Report to Scrutiny Panel on Questions Raised Education Service

### Question 1

#### **Steps being taken to close the attainment gap in Southampton.**

- a) Schools in all phases are aware of the need to address the attainment gap resulting from the prolonged lockdown, and have consequently initiated a number of strategies to ameliorate the issue. These include summer schools targeting specific students, planned catch up sessions later in the academic year using funding allocated by the government and focussed in school interventions.
- b) The LA has been working with schools to provide a co-ordinated response to this issue. Actions include the ordering and distribution of over a million pounds worth of IT equipment, most of which went to vulnerable children, regular training sessions for primary schools, and guidance from the LA on the 'recovery curriculum' for schools. As well as these LA officers contact all schools every two weeks to monitor progress and planning, along with providing practical and moral support to Headteachers. In the new academic year the SIO team (School Improvement) will be working with schools to provide support and challenge and monitor the implementation of government guidance.
- c) The LA and secondary schools are still waiting for clarity from exam boards on what the likely format for GCSE and A level exams will be. This will help inform decisions on whether the breadth of the curriculum will be narrowed or maintained.

### Question 2

#### **The monitoring of progression of GCSE students.**

Transition this year has been more closely monitored. All school advisers have been in contact with year 11s to ensure they still intend to reach college etc in September.

Schools have identified Risk of NEET for us (250) this identifies vulnerable groups, and they have all had contact:

- Email offer of STEP support
- E-mailed Princes Trust transition course flyer

Schools have been referring some of the high risk of NEET (HRON - 204 total) direct to STEP and we have encouraged them to refer all HRON – which I'm monitoring. An actual referral enables STEP to contact direct by phone. Over half have now been referred, we are having to stagger.

Those working with STEP are referred accordingly to the post 16 partnership, the key players with new transition programmes are Saints, Enham and Princes trust. But the wider partners continue to offer their usual personal development programmes virtually – so lots of choice.

All medium & low risk have been referred to Youth Options who are making direct contact to support through transition.

Compass have signed up to No Limits for support for their year 11 cohort (paid for by the transition support fund) & we have monitored the 60 on the Sun transition project and they have had a virtual resilience film & activity shared (you tube film). Our adviser is also supporting the webchat support run by SUN (Southern Universities Network).

We also have the successful Flying start webpage for supporting transition to college <https://www.sunoutreach.org/resource-category/flying-start-southampton/> and Solent Apprenticeship Hub have offered webinars to support applications for apprenticeship opportunities.

Updates are on <http://access-southampton.co.uk/> and tweeted out.

Vulnerable groups:

All opportunities shared with Virtual school, pathways, YOS and EWO teams.  
Training to use the resilience tool on flying start has been made available to all.

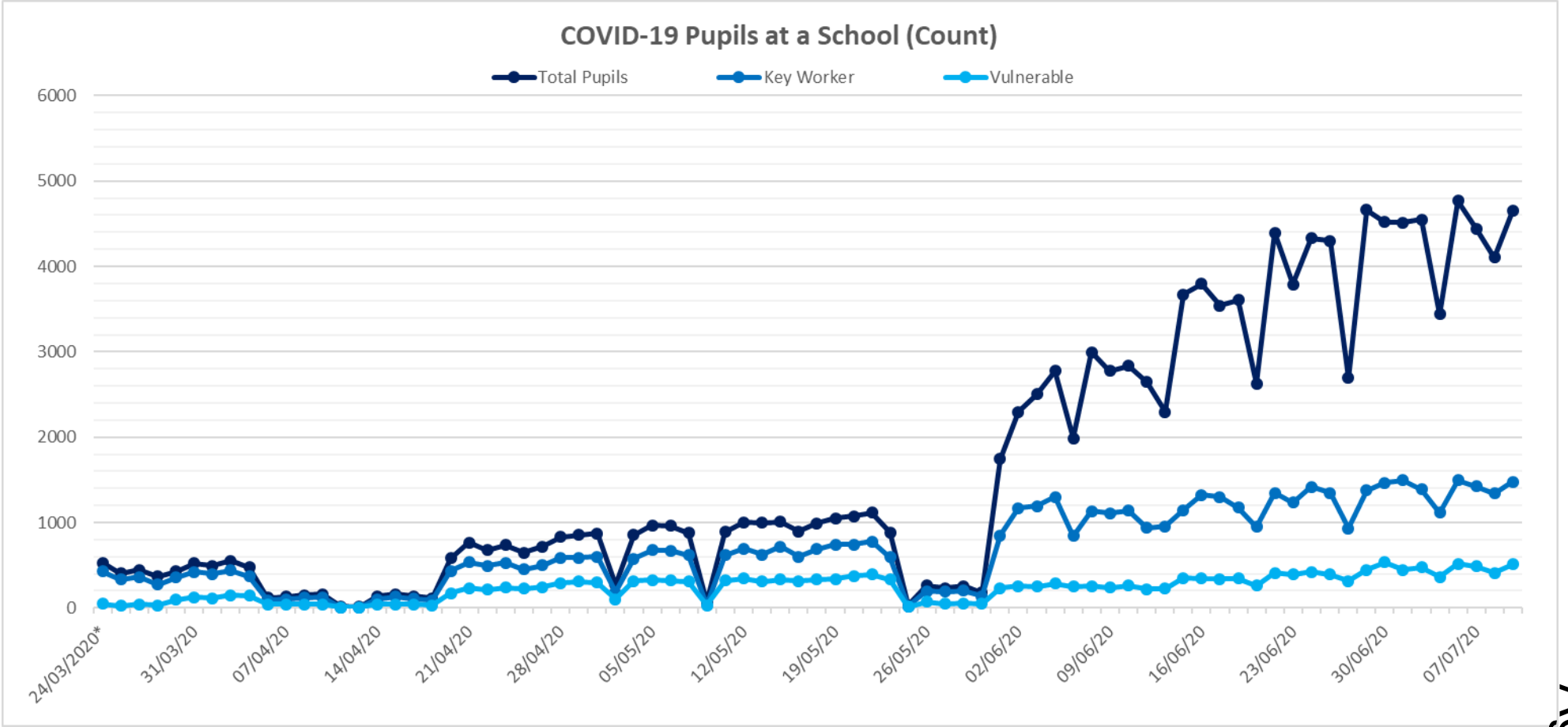
We have done all we can to reach out to all of Year 11, of course there will be those who will elude us and pop up again in the Autumn, hopefully at that point there will be the agreed funded youth hub from DWP which we have put in a bid for.

The 'Intended Destination' data for Year 11 is as follows;

Cohort on CCIS = 2205

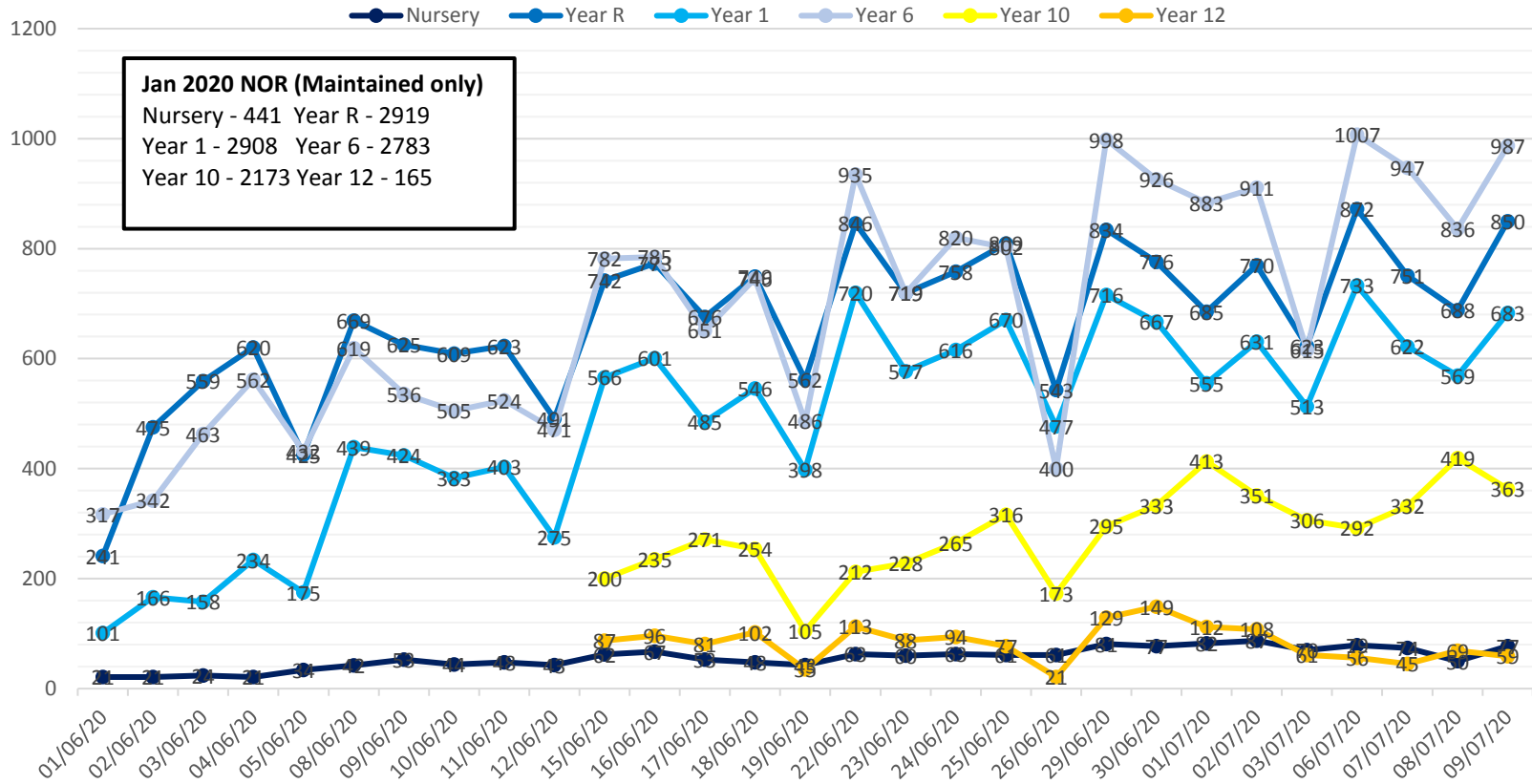
- Education = 2028
- Apprentice/Employment with training = 99
- Employment without training/other destination = 10
- Undecided = 12
- Unknown = 56





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### COVID-19 Pupils attending Nursery Yr R, Yr 1 and Yr 6 (Count)



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<b>DECISION-MAKER:</b>	CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY PANEL
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	MONITORING SCRUTINY RECOMMENDATIONS
<b>DATE OF DECISION:</b>	23 JULY 2020
<b>REPORT OF:</b>	DIRECTOR – LEGAL AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

<b><u>CONTACT DETAILS</u></b>			
<b>Executive Director</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Deputy Chief Executive</b>	
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Mike Harris</b>	<b>Tel: 023 8083 2882</b>
	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Mike.harris@southampton.gov.uk</b>	
<b>Author:</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Scrutiny Manager</b>	
	<b>Name:</b>	<b>Mark Pirnie</b>	<b>Tel: 023 8083 3886</b>
	<b>E-mail</b>	<b>Mark.pirnie@southampton.gov.uk</b>	

<b>STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIALITY</b>	
None	
<b>BRIEF SUMMARY</b>	
This item enables the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel to monitor and track progress on recommendations made at previous meetings.	
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS:</b>	
	(i) That the Panel considers the responses to recommendations from previous meetings and provides feedback.
<b>REASONS FOR REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS</b>	
1.	To assist the Panel in assessing the impact and consequence of recommendations made at previous meetings.
<b>ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND REJECTED</b>	
2.	None.
<b>DETAIL (Including consultation carried out)</b>	
3.	Appendix 1 of the report sets out the recommendations made at previous meetings of the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel. It also contains summaries of any action taken in response to the recommendations.
4.	The progress status for each recommendation is indicated and if the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel confirms acceptance of the items marked as completed they will be removed from the list. In cases where action on the recommendation is outstanding or the Panel does not accept the matter has been adequately completed, it will be kept on the list and reported back to the next meeting. It will remain on the list until such time as the Panel accepts the recommendation as completed. Rejected recommendations will only be removed from the list after being reported to the Children and Families Scrutiny Panel.
<b>RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS</b>	

<b><u>Capital/Revenue/Property/Other</u></b>	
5.	None
<b>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</b>	
<b><u>Statutory power to undertake proposals in the report:</u></b>	
6.	The duty to undertake overview and scrutiny is set out in Part 1A Section 9 of the Local Government Act 2000.
<b><u>Other Legal Implications:</u></b>	
7.	None
<b>RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS</b>	
8.	None
<b>POLICY FRAMEWORK IMPLICATIONS</b>	
9.	None

<b>KEY DECISION?</b>	No
<b>WARDS/COMMUNITIES AFFECTED:</b>	None

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

**Appendices**

1.	Monitoring Scrutiny Recommendations – 23 July 2020
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**Documents In Members' Rooms**

1.	None
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**Equality Impact Assessment**

Do the implications/subject of the report require an Equality and Safety Impact Assessment (ESIA) to be carried out.	<b>No</b>
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**Data Protection Impact Assessment**

Do the implications/subject of the report require a Data Protection Impact Assessment (DPIA) to be carried out.	<b>No</b>
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**Other Background Documents**

**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

# Children and Families Scrutiny Panel

Scrutiny Monitoring – 23 July 2020

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
23/01/20	Southampton Safeguarding Children Partnership	1) That the membership of the Southampton Safeguarding Children Partnership is circulated to the Panel.	Circulated to the Panel on 14/07/20	Complete
23/01/20	Child Exploitation	1) That, at the appropriate meeting of the Panel, an update is provided on the development of the Vulnerable Adolescents Service.		
23/01/20	Children's Services - Performance	1) That the recruitment of foster carers is considered at a future meeting of the Panel.		
04/06/20	Covid 19 – Education and Early Years	1) That the Head of Education and Early Years shares data on school 'opening' and attendance in Southampton for the week commencing 1 <sup>st</sup> June 2020 with the Panel, when it becomes available.	Data circulated to Panel on 15/06/20	Complete
		2) That, in advance of the 23 <sup>rd</sup> July meeting, the Cabinet Member provides the Panel with a briefing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The steps being planned across the school system to begin to close the anticipated widening education attainment gap in Southampton.</li> <li>b. The preparations being made, in conjunction with schools, for the 2020/21 academic year, to support the education of Southampton's children and young people.</li> </ul>	Agenda item – 23 <sup>rd</sup> July meeting of the Scrutiny Panel	
		3) That the number of Southampton's looked after children that are being supported in applying for a university place in 2020/21 is circulated to the Panel.		

Date	Title	Action proposed	Action Taken	Progress Status
04/06/20	Children's Services - Performance	1) That visiting data for the period of the Coronavirus lockdown is circulated to the Panel. To include looked after children and other categories of vulnerable children if available, alongside statutory timescales where applicable.		