

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

**MONDAY 7 JANUARY 2013
7.00 PM**

Bourges/Viersen Room - Town Hall

AGENDA

	Page No
1. Apologies for absence	
2. Declarations of Interest and Whipping Declarations	
<p>At this point Members must declare whether they have a disclosable pecuniary interest, or other interest, in any of the items on the agenda, unless it is already entered in the register of members' interests or is a "pending notification " that has been disclosed to the Solicitor to the Council.</p> <p>Members must also declare if they are subject to their party group whip in relation to any items under consideration.</p>	
3. Minutes of Meeting Held on 12 November 2012	1 - 8
4. Call In of any Cabinet, Cabinet Member or Key Officer Decisions	
<p>The decision notice for each decision will bear the date on which it is published and will specify that the decision may then be implemented on the expiry of 3 working days after the publication of the decision (not including the date of publication), unless a request for call-in of the decision is received from any two Members of a Scrutiny Committee or Scrutiny Commissions. If a request for call-in of a decision is received, implementation of the decision remains suspended for consideration by the relevant Scrutiny Committee or Commission.</p>	
5. Inspire Peterborough	9 - 16
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8. Education Strategy / Improving Outcomes For Children With SEN	97 - 102
9. Children's Services Improvement Plan - Progress Report	103 - 108
10. Notice of Intention to take Key Decisions	109 - 120
11. Work Programme	121 - 126

12. Date of Next Meeting

Monday 21 January 2013 – Joint Scrutiny Meeting of the Budget



There is an induction hearing loop system available in all meeting rooms. Some of the systems are infra-red operated, if you wish to use this system then please contact Paulina Ford on 01733 452508 as soon as possible.

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Committee Members:

Councillors: S Day (Chair), C Harper (Vice Chairman), N Arculus, B Rush, J Shearman, B Saltmarsh and D Fower

Substitutes: Councillors: J R Fox, M Nadeem and N Thulbourn

Education Co-optees: Jane Austen (Roman Catholic Church Representative), Mr Frank Smith (Church of England Representative), Alastair Kingsley (Parent Governor Representative), Brian Opie, (Parent Governor Representative)

The Revd Canon Tim Elbourne, (Director of Education & Training), Diocese of Ely

Further information about this meeting can be obtained from Paulina Ford on telephone 01733 452508 or by email – paulina.ford@peterborough.gov.uk

**MINUTES OF A MEETING OF THE
CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
HELD IN THE
FORLI ROOM, TOWN HALL, PETERBOROUGH
ON 12 NOVEMBER 2012**

Present: Councillors S Day (Chairman), Harper, N Arculus, B Rush, B Saltmarsh, J Shearman, D Fower

Also present	Alastair Kingsley	Parent Governor Representative
	Niamh Kingsley	Youth Council Representative
	Irfan Damani	Youth Council Representative
	Councillor J Holdich	Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University
Officers in Attendance:	Malcolm Newsam	Executive Director, Children's Services
	Wendi Ogle Welbourn	Assistant Director, Strategy, Commissioning and Prevention
	Sue Westcott	Assistant Director Safeguarding Families & Communities
	Jonathan Lewis	Assistant Director for Education and Resources
	Gary Perkins	Head of School Improvement
	Paulina Ford	Senior Governance Officer, Scrutiny
	Ruth Griffiths	Lawyer

1. Apologies

No apologies for absence were received.

2. Declarations of Interest and Whipping Declarations

Cllr Saltmarsh declared a personal interest in that she was on the Pupil Referral Unit Management Board and an LA Governor at Dogsthorpe Junior School.

3. Minutes of the meeting held on 10 September 2012

The minutes of the meetings held on 10 September 2012 were approved as an accurate record.

4. Call In of any Cabinet, Cabinet Member or Key Officer Decisions

There were no requests for Call-in to consider.

5. Portfolio Progress Report from Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University

The Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University introduced the report which informed the Committee of the progress made on his portfolio since he last reported to the Committee on 12 September 2011. The report covered the following areas:

- Ofsted review of Children Educated other than at School
- School Place Planning and Early Years Provision
- English as an Additional Language within Peterborough
- Review of special education needs provision within the city
- Schools Funding Reform

- Skills Service
- City College
- Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training
- Recruitment and retention of teachers within schools
- Update on Pupil Referral Service
- A strategy on recruitment and selection of school governors as part of the improving attainment

The Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University informed Members that the number of Young People Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET's) in the city was down to 7.9% which had been the lowest number recorded for the city. Members were also informed that two new European states were due to have immigration restrictions lifted next April and this may have an impact on the city.

Observations and questions were raised and discussed including:

- What was the actual number of NEET's in relation to the 7.9% figure? *Members were advised that it equated to just under 400 young people.*
- Did all schools in the city play their part at reintegrating children that had been excluded? *Members were informed that there was a document in place called the 'Fair Access Protocol' where by all schools took a turn to take difficult to place children including those who have been excluded. All schools were obliged to take excluded pupils including Academies.*
- What support were schools being given to ensure those children who may be challenging were given a curriculum appropriate to their needs? *Members were informed that some support was provided to schools in particular regarding NEET's. Further support was being developed around the multi-agency support groups to make sure that where support was needed to keep children in school it was available. Exclusion numbers had reduced in the city due to the increased support.*
- The report mentioned that creative solutions were being looked at to find suitable accommodation to create school places, what did this mean. *Members were informed that various options were being looked at including the old hospital site and possibly the use of office blocks. When considering creative options consideration would also need to be given to the impact of an area being considered e.g. road infrastructure, increase in traffic, access etc.*
- The report stated that £2.6m had been received in 2012-13 to support basic needs around pupil numbers from the Department for Education. How did this compare to last year. *Members were advised that the amount received was double the amount received in previous years but it was still too low as more money was needed to spend in the PE1 area and the Hamptons.*
- Considering the population growth of Peterborough do you consider that the decision to close schools in 2002 was short sighted? *Members were advised that in 2002 when the decision was made the population forecast was not expected to be as high as it had been and the inward migration had not been expected.*
- Had there been much feedback from schools on the Schools Funding Reform. *Members were advised that all schools had been invited to comment and 70% had responded. The response was fed back to the Department for Education. There would be an impact and some schools would win and some schools would loose. The losers would be protected by capping the winners.*
- Members requested an update on the University Centre Peterborough (UCP). *Members were informed that 207 places had been taken up at UCP last year and Cranfield had offered 30 places this year. 43 courses were run through Middlesex last year. There had been a considerable increase in Health courses being run at Guild House. Work was being undertaken with Anglia Ruskin to change the name University Centre Peterborough to University of Peterborough but this would take approximately two years.*

- Members commented that having a University in Peterborough would attract better quality teachers.
- Were all Primary schools obliged to offer SEN places to pupils? *Members were informed that all schools had to provide SEN support if required. A child would be assessed against a criteria to determine if SEN support was required and if the child was statemented then support would be put in place.*
- The report stated that there was a need for around “£117m in the next 9 years to keep pace with demand creating in excess of 6,000 places”. Where would the additional funding come from. *Members were advised that a significant portion would need to come from the council and it would also come from section 106 monies from new developments in Peterborough. 35% of the Community Infrastructure Levy monies would go into education.*
- The report stated that in 2014 the government is proposing to extend free entitlement (15 hours) to 2 year olds. How does the council propose to deal with the shortfall in funding to accommodate this? *Members were informed that the Local Authority was not a statutory provider of Early Years provision. It was down to the private sector to support the needs of the Early Years cohort. It was anticipated that 50% of children would access this provision. The role of the LA was to identify where the gap in the market was across the city and identify the needs and encourage the private sector to fill that gap.*
- The report stated that the new funding formula would lead to significant turbulence across individual schools in 2013/14 when introduced. How many schools would lose some of their budget and how long would protection be in place for those schools. *Members were advised that all figures for the next financial year had been based on the October pupil count which had just happened and therefore data was not yet available to accurately say what would happen. Modelling had however been done on the 2011/ 2012 data based on the new funding formula and on that basis there would be significant turbulence. It would amount to a 5% difference in a schools budget either way. There would be two years minimum funding protection in place for schools that would loose. The schools forum would be monitoring the situation going forward.*
- Peterborough had been identified as a cold spot for the recruitment of teachers. Can you use the lessons learnt from the recent successful recruitment campaign for social workers to improve recruitment of teachers. *The Assistant Director for Education and Resources advised that this would be done. Lessons could be learnt and marketing could be improved. There was a need to stress the benefits that Peterborough offered. The key selling point for Peterborough was that it had every type of school and demography. The Local Authority had also considered setting up a SCITT (School Centred Initial Teacher Training) Centre. This would offer teacher training run by schools within Peterborough and would produce “home grown” Peterborough based ‘outstanding’ teachers.*

ACTIONS AGREED

The Committee noted the progress made on the portfolio of the Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University.

6. Presentation of 2012 Unvalidated Examination Results

The Assistant Director for Education and Resources presented the report which provided the Committee with a summary of the provisional 2012 unvalidated assessment and examination results for Key Stage 2 and Key Stage 4. The validated results would be published in January and presented to the Committee.

Observations and questions were raised and discussed including:

- Floor standards for 2012. How many of the 12 schools that fell below the three floor standards in 2010 were still included in the figure of 7 schools which were below for 2012. *Members were advised that there were 4 schools from the original 12 that were included in the 7 for 2012.*

- Members felt that there was much greater opportunity to affect change in Primary Schools than secondary schools due to the fact that many secondary schools were now Academies. Could officers advise how the Local Authority could influence improvement at the Academies? *Members were informed that Academies were autonomous and were responsible for their own school improvement however the Local Authority retained a role in ensuring that standards across all schools were high. The Local Authority approached Academies in the same way that maintained schools were approached. They had to explain their results and show what they were going to do to improve them. If the Local Authority had concerns regarding Academy schools it would be reported to Ofsted and the Department for Education.*
- Members felt that progress between KS2 and KS4 was important. The report shows that Peterborough was the lowest in progress compared to national and statistical neighbours. What was the reason and what was being done about it? *Members were informed that one of the factors perceived by secondary schools to be an issue could be over inflation of national test assessment at KS2. The Head of School Improvement responded that this was not the case, since the test results are nationally standardised and moderated in the same way that GCSE exams are at age 16. There was a need to focus on senior leadership teams and set targets against progress through the levels of the national curriculum for all students. The flight path showing the rate of progress should be set from year 7. There needed to be more effort at KS3 and not all schools were doing this. The removal of KS3 SATs had caused problems.*
- How will you improve tracking of progress across schools? *Members were informed that the Head of Departments would be made aware of levels achieved by pupils in year 6 at primary school and this would be used to predict where they would be at GCSE. There would then be a set of milestones put in place to track along the journey. That information would then be shared with the rest of the school, Governing Body and parents and monitored.*
- Members wanted to know if the right calibre of governors were being recruited and could the quality of governors be improved. *The Assistant Director for Education and Resources agreed that a strong governing body was critical to driving up standards. The Local Authority had a strong Governor Services team in place which provided training, support and advice to governors and information on how their school was performing. Where schools had particular weaknesses the Governor Services team would assist in finding governors that would meet the needs of that school e.g. with legal, financial backgrounds.*
- Had payment to Governors ever been considered? *Members were advised that it was against legislation to pay governors.*
- Were the minutes of Governing Body meetings including those of Academies published and in the public domain. *Members were advised that it was not a requirement to publish governing body minutes but some schools did publish them.*

ACTION AGREED

The Committee noted the report and requested that the validated results be brought before the Committee when published.

7. The Changing Role of Local Authorities in Education

The purpose of the report was to highlight to the Committee the changing role of Local Authorities in Education, both nationally and within Peterborough. One of the key changes had come from the Department of Education's White Paper 'The Importance of Teaching' with the inference that schools would be freed from the constraints of Central Government direction and teachers would be placed firmly at the heart of school improvement. The report highlighted the key drivers for change to review the current education provision provided by the Local Authority. A review of the school improvement function had been undertaken and had identified many key themes which had been reflected in the key drivers for change. The Local Authority had now become a commissioner of education not a deliverer of education which had been their previous role. Members were advised that the Local Authority were

currently working on a new Strategy for Education which would be brought back to the Committee for comment.

Observations and questions were raised and discussed including:

- Members wanted to know who would be consulted on the new Education Strategy and requested that the Committee be involved with the development from the beginning. *Members were advised that the following would be consulted: Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities Scrutiny Committee, schools and groups that worked with schools. The Committee would play a key role in developing the strategy and Members were invited to form a group and input into the strategy outside of the meeting.*
- Members were pleased to note that the SEN Strategy would be updated and felt that this was an urgent issue for Peterborough. *Members were advised that the SEN Strategy would be brought before the Committee when ready.*
- Members wanted to know if the revised SEN Strategy would address the issue of children with Special Educational Needs being sent out of the City to support their needs. *Members were advised that there were about 80 children who were in out of city placements and the aim was to reduce this number and be able to accommodate them in the city. The immediate task was to look at the progression route for children with Special Educational Needs. There had been a rise in behavioural difficulties and this would need to be addressed. A new 90 place autistic school was being opened in Peterborough which would enable the Local Authority to place children in the city which would be cheaper than placing them out of the city. It would also mean that they could remain in their own community.*
- Members wanted a commitment from the Cabinet Member that services would not be outsourced. *The Cabinet Member responded that it was not possible for the Local Authority to provide all specialist services in house. Some services would need to be commissioned on an individual basis to support the needs of the child.*
- As part of the commissioning role would you consider using the Assisted Places Scheme that Lincolnshire used to run? *Members were advised that it had not been something that Peterborough had considered but the Assistant Director for Education and Resources would look into the scheme and see what opportunities it could offer.*
- A member of the Youth Council questioned why the Authorities systems of intervention and support were not creating sustainable improvement at the rates seen in other authorities. *The Assistant Director for Education and Resources responded that it was difficult to compare one authority with another. Areas where Peterborough had particularly struggled with were children with EAL who performed significantly lower than the indigenous population and those with SEN. Improvement in these areas would have the biggest impact going forward. The authority was working with Islington Borough Council who had put interventions in place around their EAL population and had seen a significant improvement.*

ACTIONS AGREED

- I. The Committee requested that the Assistant Director for Education and Resources bring before the Committee in the New Year the following:
 - The new Education Strategy
 - The revised SEN Strategy
- II. The Senior Governance Officer to collect names of those Members of the Committee interested in working with the Assistant Director of Education and Resources on the Education Strategy.
- III. The Assistant Director of Education and Resources to find out about the Assisted Places Scheme.

8. Children's Joint Commissioning Board

The Assistant Director, Strategy, Commissioning and Prevention presented the report which informed the Committee of the proposals to replace the Peterborough Children's Trust Board with a Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board. Members were advised that there was no longer a requirement for a Children's Trust Board or Children's Plan. There was however still a requirement for Local Authorities to develop highly effective partnership arrangements to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families. The new Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board would consist of Senior Officers who were decision makers who had accountability within their organisation for understanding the needs of children and young people. There would also be stakeholder groups. The Board would meet a minimum of four times a year and there would be an option to call additional meetings to address specific issues that would require agreement, decision or action. Accountability for the Board would be through the Director of Children's Services and the Lead Cabinet Member, reporting through the Health and Well-being Board. The Board would also have a key relationship with the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board.

Observations and questions were raised and discussed including:

- Members wanted to know who the existing members of the Peterborough Children's Trust Board were. *The Assistant Director, Strategy, Commissioning and Prevention advised that she would send Members a list. Some of those members would continue on the new Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board.*
- Were members paid to be on the Children's Trust? *No.*
- Some Members felt that the new title of Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board did not seem to reflect accurately its purpose. *Members were advised that all authorities were required to put into place a Children's Trust by the last government. There were many types of Trusts in place and the Children's Trust had been very weak with little statutory responsibility. The strength of resetting the Board means that it starts afresh with a new membership and the name reflected what it would do which was Joint Commissioning.*
- Was the model being proposed a Peterborough Model? *Members were informed that it was very much about Peterborough.*
- Was there a mechanism in place to ensure that the people who made the decisions were the people who always attended the meetings? *The Assistant Director, Strategy, Commissioning and Prevention advised Members that it was up to her to drive it forward and the people who had signed up to the Board had made a commitment but as with all groups it was the skill of the Chair and Lead Officer to keep people engaged.*

ACTION AGREED

The Committee agreed to endorse the proposal to dissolve the Peterborough Children's Trust Board and replace it with a new Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board.

9. Children's Services Improvement Plan – Progress Report

The Executive Director of Children's Services introduced the report. The report informed the Committee on progress that had been made on the Children's Services Improvement Programme which had been put in place following an Ofsted Inspection in August 2011. The progress report had been a regular report to the committee and the last update to the committee had been in September 2012. Highlights of the report were:

- Strong performance continued on timeliness in the referral and assessment service. The year to date figures in September showed 97.6% of initial assessments had been completed within 10 days and 88.8% of core assessments within 35 days. There were few outstanding assessments and those completed out of timescale only missed the due date

by a few days.

- After a peak of referrals at the start of the new term, work volumes had appeared to have stabilised again. Referrals and initial assessments had continued to be generated at or around the statistical neighbour average; the volumes of core assessments continued to be higher than similar authorities.
- There were now 73 permanent social workers in the front-line teams – a remarkable shift from 49 only six months ago. The establishment continued to run slightly over-establishment with agency staff to provide an overlap for new staff to be appropriately inducted. The new arrivals were of a high calibre.
- Sue Westcott was appointed as Executive Director of Children's Services last month and would commence her new role in the New Year. There would be a robust hand-over plan to secure the transition.

Observations and questions were raised and discussed including:

- What security will the Local Authority have with regard to the sustainability of recruitment of social workers in 5 – 10 years time? *Members were informed that the recently appointed social workers had been attracted to work in Peterborough by putting a first class marketing campaign together to promote Peterborough as a good place to work and by putting in a very slick and efficient recruitment process in place. The recruitment time had been reduced from 18 weeks to 8 ½ weeks. Peterborough had a significant programme in place for putting own employees on training programmes. It would be difficult to say where recruitment would be in 5 – 10 years time but it was a healthy platform for the next few years because of the match of existing experienced staff and the ability to attract newly qualified staff.*
- Would you say the Ofsted report was preventing good quality middle managers coming to Peterborough? *The Director of Children's Services doubted that this was the reason. There was a national shortage of good team managers. Sue Westcott would be advertising for permanent Heads of Service shortly.*

The Chair noted that the interim Director of Children's Services would be leaving the authority at the end of the year. The Chair congratulated Malcolm Newsam on behalf of the Committee on the progress and achievements that had been made under his leadership. The Chair also welcomed the new Director of Children's Services, Sue Westcott and wished her success in continuing with the progress made.

ACTION AGREED

The Committee noted the Safeguarding Improvement Plan and the progress that had been made since the last report in September 2012.

10. Revision to Corporate Parenting Group

The report informed the Committee of the role of councillors as corporate parents and asked Members to consider a review of the current Corporate Parenting Group, new Terms and Conditions and make any recommendations on the proposed changes. All Councillors were invited to attend the Corporate Parenting Group but until recently the attendance had been variable. The proposed changes incorporated having a fixed membership to ensure there was consistency in attendance and a change of name to the Corporate Parenting Panel. All Councillors would still have a standing invitation to attend the Corporate Parenting Panel and raise any issues. The panel would meet bi-monthly and the Children in Care Council would continue to be invited to the meetings. The review would strengthen the roles and responsibilities of the Panel.

Observations and questions were raised and discussed including:

- Members were concerned that new Councillors were not made aware of their responsibility as a Corporate Parent and wanted this to be included in the induction process. *Assistant Director Safeguarding Families and Communities agreed that this was important. Members were also advised that training would be put in place for all councillors to attend which would be repeated on an annual basis.*
- Members were happy with the changes but wanted to ensure that the fixed membership of the Panel would be a cross party membership.

ACTION AGREED

The Committee agreed to endorse:

- I. the proposed changes to the Corporate Parenting Group,
- II. the new name of Corporate Parenting Panel; and
- III. agreed the new Terms of Reference.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that:

- I. The Assistant Director Safeguarding Families & Communities include as part of the Councillor induction process a training element which covers the role and responsibilities of the Corporate Parent to ensure that all new Councillors are aware of their responsibilities.
- II. The Assistant Director Safeguarding Families & Communities to arrange for an All Party Policy meeting to be held once a year to cover Corporate Parenting.

11. Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions

The Committee received the latest version of the Council's Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions, containing key decisions that the Leader of the Council anticipated the Cabinet or individual Cabinet Members would make during the course of the following four months. Members were invited to comment on the Plan and, where appropriate, identify any relevant areas for inclusion in the Committee's work programme.

ACTION AGREED

The Committee noted the Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions and requested further information on the review of the Clare Lodge Service once completed.

12. Work Programme

Members considered the Committee's Work Programme for 2012/13 and discussed possible items for inclusion.

ACTION AGREED

To confirm the work programme for 2012/13 and the Senior Governance Officer to include any additional items as requested during the meeting.

13. Date of Next Meeting

7 January 2013

The meeting began at 7.00pm and ended at 9.45pm

CHAIRMAN

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Agenda Item No. 5
7 JANUARY 2013	Public Report

Report of the Executive Director of Operations

Contact Officer(s) – Julie Rivett and Ian Phillips

Contact Details – Julie.rivett@peterborough.gov.uk ian.phillips@peterborough.gov.uk

INSPIRE PETERBOROUGH

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 This report is submitted to the Committee at the request of Cllr Irene Walsh, Cabinet Member for Cohesion to discuss the impact Inspire Peterborough will make on the creating opportunities and tackling inequalities agenda

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That the Scrutiny Committee note the contents of the report and presentation and provide advice guidance and suggestions for improvements to this initiative

3. LINKS TO THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

- 3.1 Inspire Peterborough will help to deliver the outcomes contained within the Sustainable Community Strategy; particularly around tackling inequalities and creating strong and supportive communities. We would also expect this work to have a strong impact on improving mental and physical health for disabled people, including veterans from the Armed Forces.

- Tackling inequalities by improving information, access and opportunities to engage in physical activities for disabled people.
- Creating strong and supportive communities by giving more people the opportunity to have a better quality of life through sport and volunteering.
- Helping people to live more healthy and sustainable lives. The benefits of participating in sport and physical activity are well known. Not only can sport improve physical and mental health, but it can provide social interaction and friendship.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 Peterborough City Council and DIAL Peterborough are working in partnership to improve participation in and choice of disability sports in Peterborough. We want Inspire Peterborough to be the vehicle that enables more disabled people to take part in sport, providing enhanced life opportunities for all and reduce inequalities.

What is Inspire Peterborough?

Inspire Peterborough will be a charitable organisation that will promote sport, physical activity, health and wellbeing to disabled people of all ages. Building locally upon the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, we will support and inspire all disabled people to have better life outcomes through participating in sport, physical activity and volunteering.

How will the charity work?

Inspire Peterborough will be a charitable organisation associated with DIAL Peterborough. This will allow the charity to take advantage of the track record, reputation and established relationship with people with disabilities or long term health conditions whilst operating independently.

The charity will work in partnership with Peterborough City Council, Vivacity, health care providers, PCVS, Sports clubs, venues and national governing bodies and the armed forces to increase awareness, access and participation.

What will Inspire Peterborough Do?

Continue to develop a network of sports providers within the city that will for the first time, provide a joined up approach and offer pathways to new sports and physical activities. We will work with disabled people, sports venues and providers to facilitate greater access and choice of sport in the city. We want everyone to have the opportunity to take part in sport from the social level through to competitive and even elite standard, should they wish.

Through our partnership links, we will provide access to specialist advice and support for venues to enhance their facilities. We will assist sports venues and providers to apply for funding opportunities and link with volunteer centres to create opportunities for more people to become involved in sports volunteering.

What role will Vivacity play in this?

The work of Inspire Peterborough is far broader than the role Vivacity has to deliver sport within the city. We are working closely with Vivacity who is fully supportive of this initiative. This ranges from the strategic engagement at board level, through to more operational issues. Inspire will bring together people with disabilities and sports providers who will identify where the barriers to access are, introduce new disability sports and the opportunity to take part in them. In addition Inspire Peterborough will create and promote volunteering opportunities within the sporting arena for disabled and able bodied people.

How will we achieve this?

Through developing a single brand and access point, we will improve awareness and marketing of sports and physical activity that will lead to increased participation.

We will employ a project co-ordinator who will work with our partners (for example community groups, sports venues, GPs, schools/colleges and funding bodies) to raise awareness, development relationships and galvanise support.

Our aim is simple; everyone can take part.

5. KEY ISSUES

5.1 Inspire Peterborough is still in the early stages of development but we have identified three key objectives, namely:

- Register the charity with the Charities Commission and Company House
- Secure further funding
- Develop a work plan that will enable Inspire Peterborough to meet its objectives

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Finance

The project is currently being seed funded by the cohesion board and donations through the Community Leadership Fund. It is also being supported by the City Council through some officer time to kick start the initiative. The initial funding will be used to employ a project co-ordinator and developing work streams that will increase participation, volunteering and accessibility. We do not anticipate any longer term financial liability for Peterborough City Council. Longer term we are exploring further funding opportunities through Public Health (in terms of commissioned service), Sport England and the National Lottery (in terms of grant funding)

The cost both for the individual and the city for supporting lifelong medical conditions is considerable. A relatively small amount of funding to support the work of Inspire Peterborough will help to reduce the long term costs for the city and bring greater life opportunities for the

individual. In addition we would anticipate increase business and footfall for sports clubs and providers thereby generating additional income for the city.

Legal

Inspire Peterborough will be an independent charity associated to DIAL Peterborough. The Inspire Peterborough board will have representatives from Peterborough City Council, DIAL, Vivacity, PCVS and other interested stakeholders. The charity, as an independent body, will be responsible for raising its own funding and associated legal liabilities.

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.1 Inspire Peterborough has already established a steering group and sports provider network. We have engaged with a number of key stakeholders such as Sport England (National Governing Body), English Federation of Disability Sport (The Strategic Lead for Sport and Physical Activity for disabled people in England), Vivacity, Living Sport (County Sports Provider for Cambridgeshire), Public Health, the Strong & Supportive Scrutiny Committee and the Cohesion Board. Further opportunities for consultation with other key stakeholders are scheduled for the near future.

A conference was held at the end of October for sports providers, partners and wider stakeholders and another one is planned for the end of February 2013

Feedback from consulted organisations has been extremely positive for this initiative.

8. NEXT STEPS

- 8.1 For the Inspire Peterborough board to consider the feedback and recommendations from the Scrutiny Committee and to use it as part of the consultation process

For Inspire Peterborough to return to the Scrutiny Committee in six months to update them on progress

9. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 9.1 None

10. APPENDICES

- 10.1 Inspire Peterborough overview

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Inspire Peterborough overview

Inspire Peterborough will be a charitable organisation that will promote sport, physical activity, health and wellbeing to disabled people of all ages. Building locally upon the legacy of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, we will support and inspire all disabled people to have better life outcomes through participating in sport, physical activity and volunteering.

We will develop a network of sports providers within the city that will for the first time, offer a joined up approach and offer pathways to new sports and physical activities. We will work with disabled people, sports venues and providers to facilitate greater access and choice of sport in the city.

Through developing a single brand and access point, we will improve awareness and marketing of sports and physical activity that will lead to increased participation. We want everyone to have the opportunity to take part in sport from the social level through to competitive and even elite standard, should they wish.

Through our partnership links, we will provide access to specialist advice and support for venues to enhance their facilities. We will assist sports venues and providers to apply for funding opportunities and link with volunteer centres to increase opportunities for more people to become involved in sports volunteering.

We want Inspire Peterborough to be the vehicle that enables more disabled people to take part in sport, providing enhanced life opportunities for all. Our aim is simple; everyone can take part.

Frequently asked questions

Q. What will Inspire Peterborough actually do?

A. We will bring together different sports venues and providers into a network under the brand of Inspire Peterborough. Through developing a strong identity, we will increase awareness and choice of sport and physical activity for disabled people.

Q. Will Inspire Peterborough run or manage sports venues?

A. No. Peterborough already has a number of excellent sports facilities managed by Vivacity and other organisations. We want to help sporting venues to reach new participants by improving information and awareness of the opportunities available.

Q How will Inspire Peterborough help reach new participants?

A. We will work in partnership with a range of different communities and organisations to develop better information, opportunities and linkages. We will employ a project co-ordinator who will work with our partners (for example community groups, sports venues, GPs, schools/colleges and funding bodies) to raise awareness of this initiative. We will also establish a dedicated website (and other marketing material) that will be a single place of contact for disabled sports and physical activity.

Q. How can Inspire Peterborough help my sports venue?

A. We can support you in a number of ways. We can work with you to ensure that your venue is fully accessible to disabled people. We can also assist you in developing any funding bids to improve your facilities, link with other sports providers and national sporting bodies. We also want to develop better links to national programmes that can support the development of talented individuals into elite sports.

Q. How will Inspire Peterborough help disabled people and their families?

A. Sports and exercise can bring a number of benefits such as feeling good, raising self-confidence, promoting better health and possible improvement in ability. In addition, sport and exercise can also bring added benefits such as social interaction and friendship. We want to support disabled people of all ages to have better opportunities.

Q. I'm interested in volunteering in sport, how can Inspire Peterborough help?

A. Volunteers are the lifeblood of sport clubs and venues. Without the support of volunteers, many sports would simply grind to a halt. We will work with sports venues and volunteer centres to identify and facilitate volunteering opportunities.

Q. How will Inspire Peterborough be funded?

A. Peterborough City Council will provide a small amount of funding initially to establish the charity and begin developing the work. We are exploring

funding opportunities with our partners and longer term will be apply for funding from national bodies.

Q. When will Inspire Peterborough be operational?

A. Work on Inspire Peterborough has already begun. A shadow Board has been established and has met regularly. In addition, we have held a conference for partner organisations and established a network of sports clubs and venues which has held its inaugural meeting. Early in the new year, we expect Inspire Peterborough to be established as a formal charity.

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CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Agenda Item No. 6
7 JANUARY 2013	Public Report

Report of the Cabinet Member for Children’s Services

Report Author – Cllr Sheila Scott

PORTFOLIO PROGRESS REPORT

1. PURPOSE

To provide Members with a progress report from the Children’s Services Portfolio Holder.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

Members are asked to scrutinise the progress made on the Cabinet Members’ Portfolio by providing challenge where necessary and to suggest ideas and initiatives to support improvements in performance.

3. LINKS TO THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

One of the priorities contained within the Sustainable Community Strategy is Creating Opportunities, Tackling Inequalities, which is within the remit of this Committee.

4. BACKGROUND

This report focuses on the progress we have made across my portfolio.

5. KEY ISSUES

This report provides the Committee with an overview summary of the service’s performance since my last report in July 2013.

5.1 Children’s Social Care

This Committee has received regular updates on progress against the improvement plan and I continue to be grateful to Members of the Task and Finish Working Group for the attention they have given to this issue. I will, however, summarise our main achievements over this period and highlight the key risks as we move forward.

- From the 22nd to the 25th of October we had an Ofsted inspection of our fostering service under the new framework. We received the draft report in November and I am pleased to report the service has continued to be judged as adequate. The inspectors were particularly complimentary about the progress that has been made this year and given the exacting nature of the new framework I am very pleased with this outcome. They identified many strengths in Peterborough:
 - Work now well planned and workers find it less stressful
 - Good engagement with children
 - Children were safe
 - Meeting health needs is “excellent”
 - Virtual school and up to date PEPs

- PASP - these were described as changing the culture of the service around impact and outcomes

The main areas for development are linked to the quality of the assessments, communication with foster carers, and the mixed satisfaction of foster carers.

The grades for each domain are as follows:

Overall effectiveness	Adequate
Outcomes for children and young people	Adequate
The quality of service provision	Adequate
Safeguarding children and young people	Adequate
Leadership and management	Adequate

- As Members are aware, the Eastern Region Safeguarding Health Check was undertaken from 29th to 31st October. This is a mini-inspection that follows the Ofsted framework. The team was led by Martin Pratt, DCS from Luton, Sue Williams, Assistant Director from Hertfordshire and Lesley Whitney, Assistant Director from Norfolk. This was a considerable investment of time by regional colleagues into supporting Peterborough's improvement and I would like to record my thanks to the team who delivered a very rigorous and challenging appraisal of our progress this year. The review team interviewed the Chair of this Committee and also the Chair of the Corporate Parenting Panel alongside the Leader and me. I am delighted that the review team recognised the considerable progress we have made as a Council this year and the strong leadership provided by Members and the senior managers. The report produced by the Peer Team is attached as an appendix.
- Following the appointment of Sue Westcott to the DCS role, Jean Imray has agreed to undertake the role of Assistant Director until the early summer. We are currently recruiting to the permanent third tier posts within the revised structure. The number of management posts covered by temporary staff continues to be a major risk and I am gratified that there has been considerable interest in the posts we have advertised.
- Flick Schofield, the chair of the Peterborough Safeguarding Children's Board resigned in December. I would like to express my thanks to Flick and wish her well for the future. Flick will continue to chair the Peterborough Adult Safeguarding Board so will continue to be heavily involved in the city. Mark Hopkins, Assistant Chief Constable, Cambridgeshire Constabulary, has agreed to take on the role as vice-chair and we have commenced the recruitment process for Flick's replacement.
- On the 30th of November the winners of the social worker of the year awards were announced. Estelle Thain, an Advanced Practitioner, and Jodie Wallis, a Newly Qualified Social Worker (NQSW) both workers in the Family Support Service, had been shortlisted in their respective categories. Estelle Thain won the category of Children's Social Worker of the Year and also won the headline prize of Social Worker of the Year award. This is a tremendous achievement for Estelle and I am sure you will join me in congratulating her.

5.2 Duke of Edinburgh Award

The Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme presentation evening took place on 28th November. One hundred young people and their parents from eight schools attended to collect their awards on the evening. NEET young people from the Prince's Trust Team Programme gained experience

by acting as stewards and serving refreshments. Over the last 12 months 222 young people from local schools have gained the Bronze Award, 12 the Silver Award and 9 the Gold Award.

5.3 Connecting Families Programme

In response to the national Troubled Families Programme, we have developed with partners the Connecting Families project; this has resulted in eight agencies identifying workers for the project. The workers work directly with families who have complex needs resulting in issues such as school attendance problems and anti-social behaviour. We are working with 49 families and if we improve school attendance and prevent offending, this will result in the Government giving us some money back - 'payment by results'.

5.4 Residential and Respite Homes

Within the last three months all three of our residential and respite homes (Cherry Lodge, The Manor, Clare Lodge) have achieved good with outstanding features in Ofsted inspections.

5.5 Medium Term Financial Strategy

Members will be aware of the financial constraints facing all of local government across the country following the announcement of the local government settlement before Christmas. I am working closely with Cabinet colleagues and senior managers to identify the required savings in this very challenging environment. Once this work is completed the details will be reported to the budget scrutiny meeting later this month.

6 IMPLICATIONS

It is anticipated that the Scrutiny Committee will comment on and make recommendations relating to the updates provided in this report in order that delivery potential is maximised for the benefit of children and families.

7 CONSULTATION

No consultation has taken place with regard to this report.

8 EXPECTED OUTCOMES and NEXT STEPS

Comments and recommendations made by Scrutiny Committee members will be considered as part of the ongoing development and delivery of children's services.

9 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

None

10. APPENDICES

Report of the Eastern Region Peer Safeguarding Health Check

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CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Agenda Item No. 7
7 JANUARY 2013	Public Report

Report of the Executive Director of Children's Services

Contact Officer(s) – Wendi Ogle – Welbourn / Lou Williams
Contact Details - 863749

PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES IN PETERBOROUGH

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 To inform Members on the development of an Overarching Multi-agency Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 Members are asked to comment on and support the proposed strategy and to receive updates on progress relating to its' implementation on a 6-monthly basis.

3. LINKS TO THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

- 3.1 The report links to several priorities identified in the Sustainable Community Strategy, including:
- Supporting vulnerable people;
 - Improving skills and education;
 - Making Peterborough safer;
 - Building community cohesion.

There are also a number of key performance indicators that the implementation of the Strategy will help Children's Services and key partners to achieve, including:

- Reducing referrals to Children's Social Care Service;
- Reducing repeat referrals to Children's Social Care Services;
- Reducing the number of children and young people who have statements of special educational needs;
- Improving child and maternal health;
- Building better emotional and mental health resilience among children and young people;
- Reducing offending and anti-social behaviour;
- Reducing the numbers of young people who are Not in Education, Employment or Training.

In addition there are a number of softer outcomes that the implementation of the Strategy will help to achieve, including:

- Increasing the accessibility of prevention and early intervention services;
- Providing pathways into employment for newly arrived community members and helping services to recruit workforces that reflect the communities served;
- Reforming the children's workforce so that families experience services that are delivered in a more holistic and efficient way.

4. BACKGROUND

4.1 The Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy is organised into four principal sections, summarised below. These are:

- Needs Analysis
- Priority Outcome Areas and Actions
- Cross Cutting Themes
- Governance and Delivery

The strategy is a multi-agency one and focuses on those priority needs that require a coordinated, multi-agency approach if they are to be successfully addressed. The multi-agency partnership has agreed the Strategy in principal through the Children and Families Commissioning Board.

The strategy has been developed through an analysis of statistical information about levels of needs in Peterborough, supplemented by the views of practitioners working with children, young people and their families in the City.

The need for a comprehensive Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy was identified by OFSTED in the most recent inspection of safeguarding arrangements in Peterborough.

5. KEY ISSUES

5.1 This section of the report summarises each of the four main parts of the Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy, beginning with the Needs Analysis.

Main Issues identified in the Needs Analysis

Peterborough has a rapidly growing child population and the population is becoming increasingly diverse:

The 2011 Census found that the number of children and young people aged 0-18 in Peterborough has increased significantly since the 2001 census, and the increase in the 0-5 population is one of the highest proportionately in the country.

It is also clear that the child population of Peterborough is becoming rapidly more diverse, with growing numbers of children and families from Eastern European communities in particular.

An increasing child population will place additional pressures on an overall reducing amount of resources, meaning that we need to change the way that we do things if we are to continue to meet needs effectively.

An increasingly diverse population presents challenges in ensuring that particularly those from communities newly arrived in the UK know how and where to access the help and support that they need.

Many maternal and Child Health Indicators are poor:

Peterborough has significantly worse rates of smoking in pregnancy, children born with low birth rates, numbers of mothers who breastfeed their babies and low immunisation rates than national averages. In common with much of the UK, childhood obesity is high. Childhood obesity is associated with much higher risks of shortened life expectancy and significant health complications in later life.

A number of maternity professionals in Peterborough are also concerned about what they perceive to be increasing numbers of babies born with foetal alcohol syndrome.

There are considerable concerns about high levels of emotional and mental health needs among children and young people in Peterborough, which some ascribe to high levels of domestic abuse between parents.

Attainment levels are low and too many young people are NEET:

Attainment levels in Peterborough are lower than national and statistical neighbour averages across all key stages. The gap in achievement at foundation stage between disadvantaged

children and all children has widened in recent years in Peterborough, against the national trend.

Pupils who have English as an Additional Language do less well at Key Stages 2 and 4 compared with English speaking pupils in Peterborough, while the nationally pupils with English as an additional language out-perform English speaking pupils.

Non-school attendance is an issue at some of our schools: in 2010/11 16% of pupils at one of our primary schools missed more than 15% of school – equivalent to about 6 weeks. In the same year 18% of pupils at the then Voyager School were absent at least 15% of the time, and 12% were absent for more than 20% of the time.

Peterborough has relatively high numbers of young people who are NEET, many of whom have behavioural, emotional or social difficulties and/or a degree of learning disability.

There are families with multiple needs and children and young people in need of protection:

There are significant numbers of children and young people in Peterborough who have child protection plans, while numbers of children and young people in care has risen in recent years. Practitioners identify a number of themes associated with children being at risk of suffering significant harm. These include:

- Parents with alcohol and/or substance misuse;
- Parents with mental health difficulties;
- Domestic abuse and violence;
- Extreme issues relating to the ability to communicate and appreciate views of others;
- Families where children's lives are characterised by extreme neglect.

Too many children and young people in Peterborough are affected by persistent poverty:

Rates of child poverty are high in Peterborough, with a number of wards where over 25% of all children are living in poverty. In a number of neighbourhoods in the City, child poverty rates exceed 40%.

Persistent child poverty is associated with significantly poorer outcomes for children and young people as they grow into adulthood.

There are high rates of children and young people who have statements of Special Educational Need

3.9% of Peterborough pupils have a statement of Special Educational Need as opposed to a national average of 2.8%. A much higher proportion of pupils with a statement in Peterborough are placed in special schools – 48% - than the national average of 18%. Compared with our statistical neighbours, we place a higher proportion of children in independent provision – 5.6% of all our pupils are placed in this type of school.

The statementing process is costly to administer and so higher proportions of pupils with statements means that there are fewer resources available to meet the needs of all pupils. Children and young people placed in special schools can leave education less prepared for the challenges of adult life, and so be more likely to find it difficult to secure and maintain employment or further training.

Independent provision is costly – a weekly boarding school place for a young person with behavioural, social or emotional difficulties is typically £60,000 per annum. As well as reducing the amount of funding available for all pupils, outcomes for pupils placed in such provision are generally less good than for pupils learning in other types of provision.

There are increasing numbers of children and young people with disabilities in Peterborough:

The number of children and young people eligible for Disability Living Allowance in Peterborough has been increasing steadily since 2003, and the number of children aged 0-5 in receipt of this benefit has increased significantly since January 2008.

Priority Outcome Areas and Actions

This part of the strategy sets out the priority prevention and early intervention outcome areas, following on from the needs analysis above. These are:

- Safeguarding;
- High need families;
- Early Years – particularly as these relate to communication, positive attachments and special relationships, healthy lifestyles and being ready to learn and achieve;
- Children and young people with special educational needs, particularly those with a diagnosis of autistic spectrum disorder or who have a learning difficulty or disability;
- Vulnerable young people;
- Emotional health and wellbeing, and;
- Children and young people who have disabilities and their families.

The Strategy describes specific outcomes to be achieved by the partnership over the next two to three years under each of these headings.

For each group of outcomes, a delivery group is identified that is accountable for ensuring that progress is being made.

A key priority for the delivery of effective prevention and early intervention services in Peterborough is the need to ensure that there are a range of family support services able to support families to address difficulties across the spectrum of need. We are therefore exploring how to develop a number of targeted family support options that compliment the work undertaken within children's centres and offered by some schools.

These programmes will be accessed through the Multi-Agency Support Groups [MASG's] and will offer targeted support to families who are experiencing difficulties but who do not yet reach the thresholds for accessing children's social care services. The purpose of these interventions is to work with the family and prevent their needs escalating to the point that Children's Social Care services are required.

Cross Cutting Themes

This part of the strategy identifies cross cutting issues that must be addressed if the prevention and early intervention agenda is to be achieved in a sustainable way in Peterborough.

The first of these themes relates to **accessibility of services**, and draws on research about which families typically access services. This research has found that the most vulnerable families are often those who access support services least, frequently because they do not know they are available, and sometimes because they feel anxious about being judged if they do access the support on offer.

In a City like Peterborough, where the population of children and families is rapidly changing and there are new arrivals coming to the city all the time, ensuring that families know about the services available is a continuing challenge. Simply sign-posting the availability of such services has been found not to be effective for the most vulnerable families; they need someone to get alongside them, build a relationship with them, and then walk them into the service.

To address this need, the Strategy outlines the development of Community Family Engagement volunteers, building on the already successful 'Better Together' volunteering programme. We envisage recruiting volunteers from the community, including from newly arrived communities, providing them with training, and using them to build relationships with vulnerable families and then walking them into services such as children's centres, enabling them to access the support they need.

For the volunteers, involvement in this programme will help them to access paid employment in the services that are available, such as children's centres or in schools and so on. This in turn will help those services to employ a workforce that reflects the community served, which in turn will help to make the services more accessible to the whole community.

Another cross cutting theme identified is that of **workforce reform**. This relates to the idea that particularly for those families who have complex needs, it is often the case that a number of different types of professional can all be working with different aspects of the family's 'problem'.

Families often experience this as very confusing; they are often unclear what it is that a particular professional is trying to achieve, and often find that different professionals give them conflicting advice.

As part of our **Connecting Families** approach, we are using a Team Around the Professional model. This is where a single worker does the main work with the family, but they are supported in the background by a virtual multi-disciplinary team, which can offer advice and guidance on how to tackle non-school attendance or how to promote a healthy diet and so on.

The other element of workforce reform is to ensure that all practitioners working with a family are able to recognise needs that are outside their own area of specialism. For example, a health visitor should be able to offer advice and challenge when visiting the home of a new born baby and finding a school age child at home during the school day.

Finally, we need to be able to measure the effectiveness of services and interventions and the impact that these have on outcomes for children and their families. We will therefore use a distance travelled tool called the 'Outcomes Star' across all services that work with children and families. This is an evidenced based but quite simple tool which enables families to identify their strengths and weaknesses at the beginning, middle and end of an intervention.

Governance and Delivery

The overall accountability for monitoring and ensuring delivery of the outcomes identified within the Strategy lies with the Children and Families' Commissioning Board. Reporting to this board will be an overarching Prevention and Early Intervention Delivery Group, on which the chairs of all the delivery groups with a role in delivering the outcomes of the strategy will sit.

Most of the work identified within the strategy is being assigned to existing delivery groups – there is no appetite to create a large number of new delivery groups. The groups are:

- SEN/Disabilities Strategy Group;
- Welfare Reform and Family Poverty Reduction Groups;
- Connected Families Steering Group;
- Domestic Abuse strategy group;
- CAMHS Strategy Group;
- NEET/Raising the Participation Age Delivery Group;
- Specialist Commissioning;
- Workforce Reform Delivery Group;
- Parenting Delivery Group;
- Young People's Delivery Group;
- Citizen Engagement and Access to Services Delivery Group.

Progress will be reported quarterly to the Children and Families' Commissioning Board.

6. IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 There will a greater focus on commissioning outcomes based on a sound needs analysis and evidence base of what works; this may result in decommissioning and commissioning of new services.

The report is relevant to the whole city.

7. CONSULTATION

- 7.1 Consultation has taken place with stakeholders among the multi-agency partnership through the Children and Families Commissioning Board.

There has not been any specific new consultation with children, young people and families themselves, but the results of existing consultations have been used to inform the development of the strategy.

The Citizen Engagement and Access to Services delivery group will have accountability for ensuring that children, young people and their families are able to engage with and inform the

delivery of the Strategy.

8. NEXT STEPS


8.1 The Strategy will be adopted and resulting action plans put into place by the various Delivery Groups. Progress will be monitored on a quarterly basis by the Children and Families' Commissioning Board. Scrutiny may wish to receive monitoring updates as well, in which case a six monthly update report would seem appropriate.

9. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

9.1 None

10. APPENDICES

10.1 Prevention and Early Intervention in Peterborough: A Partnership Strategy



Prevention & Early Intervention in Peterborough

A Partnership Strategy

Version 1.11: December 2012

Forward by Cllr Sheila Scott, Lead Cabinet Member for Children's Services

I am pleased to be able to introduce this Prevention and Early Intervention Strategy, setting out our vision for ensuring that Peterborough's children and young people achieve their full potential.

Peterborough is a City of contrasts. There are areas of considerable affluence, sometimes existing close by areas of very high deprivation. Access to support services by some of our most disadvantaged communities is often not as widespread as we would like, with many disadvantaged families being less likely to access childcare for their pre-school age children, for example.

The increasing diversity of our population also presents challenges in relation to the accessibility of our services, with many of our newly arriving communities having only a limited knowledge of the availability of services to which they can turn.

Peterborough's population is also changing rapidly. The 2011 Census found that we have one of the fastest increasing child populations of any area in the country.

The purpose of this strategy is to articulate how the partnership working with children, young people and their families can work effectively together to secure the sustainable delivery of:

- The right mix of and choice of services,
- To the right children, young people and families,
- At the right time,
- In the right place, and
- At the right cost.

The partnership in Peterborough has a strategic ambition to support vulnerable people, tackle disadvantage and reduce the incidence of poverty and deprivation.

No agency working alone can achieve these ambitions. Cross-agency and cross City partnerships are needed on both City-wide and more local levels. These partnerships need to be based on a shared assessment of need and understanding that intervention cannot be focused simply on children or young people; parents as adults need to be supported to address their difficulties if outcomes for children are to be improved.

We know that we face a number of challenges if we are to succeed in ensuring that all our children achieve their full potential. As the Needs Assessment included within this strategy shows, too many of our children and young people do not achieve as well as they should in school, while too many others are exposed to negative experiences such as domestic violence, persistent poverty or a lack of parental aspiration.

There is however also a clear determination among all partners working with children, young people and their families in the City to really make a difference to children's lives.

This is matched by enormous capacity among the citizens of the City to support and help themselves and others to achieve – capacity that we have only just begun to develop. This capacity can enable us to deliver sustainable and accessible services in a period of significant pressures on public finances. But this approach will also help create paths into employment within the children's workforce

for those who participate, in turn helping to ensure that this workforce reflects the community served.

Many people have contributed to the development of this strategy. It should not be seen as a fixed document but as a fluid and ever changing one that reflects the continuing input by practitioners, agencies and most importantly, by children, young people and their families as they identify changing patterns of needs within the City.

Implementation of the Strategy will be monitored through the Children and Families' Commissioning Board. However, successful implementation will ultimately be dependent on the continuing commitment and effective partnership working of practitioners and agencies across the City and, again, through the commitment of children, young people and families themselves.

Cllr Sheila Scott

November 2012

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Part 1:

Introduction, Definitions & Background

Introduction

This Strategy provides a vision for prevention and early intervention for vulnerable children, young people and their families living in Peterborough.

It describes our partnership model of prevention and early intervention, identifies priority areas for action between 2012 and 2015, and describes the actions that we will undertake to deliver improved outcomes for our children and young people. The strategy will be delivered through a series of annual implementation plans.

We are committed to improving outcomes for all children and young people in Peterborough, and recognise that a vital element of this is to ensure that children's needs are identified and met at the earliest opportunity, enabling families to get the support they need quickly.

We know that we currently have high levels of referrals to Children's Social Care, statutory educational assessment and other specialist services. We have seen unprecedented increases in the numbers of children and young people in care since 2009, alongside increasing numbers of children and young people who are being placed in independent schools. This has led to an increasing pressure on our specialist services, which is not cost effective and does not deliver the improved outcomes that our children and young people deserve to expect.

Outcomes for children and young people in care or in independent schools are usually poorer, while the high cost of these types of interventions result in fewer resources being available to support other children, young people and their families when they most need it.

Effective preventative services are vital in helping to ensure that children, young people and their families thrive. Key preventative roles are played by the principal universal services, including community health services and schools. This Strategy, however, prioritises targeted interventions for children and young people with higher levels of need, except where describing how targeted services can support universal services to be even more effective in preventing needs from escalating. This focus is not to detract from the role and value of universal and other preventative services, but to address the specific issues faced by Peterborough at this time.

Definitions and Background

This Strategy adopts the following definitions of prevention and early intervention:

Prevention: is seeking to prevent something from happening or getting worse;

Early Intervention: is intervening early and as soon as possible to tackle problems for children, young people and their families, or more broadly, with a population that is known to be at most risk of developing problems. Effective intervention may occur at any point in a child's or young person's life.

The continuum of prevention and early intervention can therefore be described as follows:

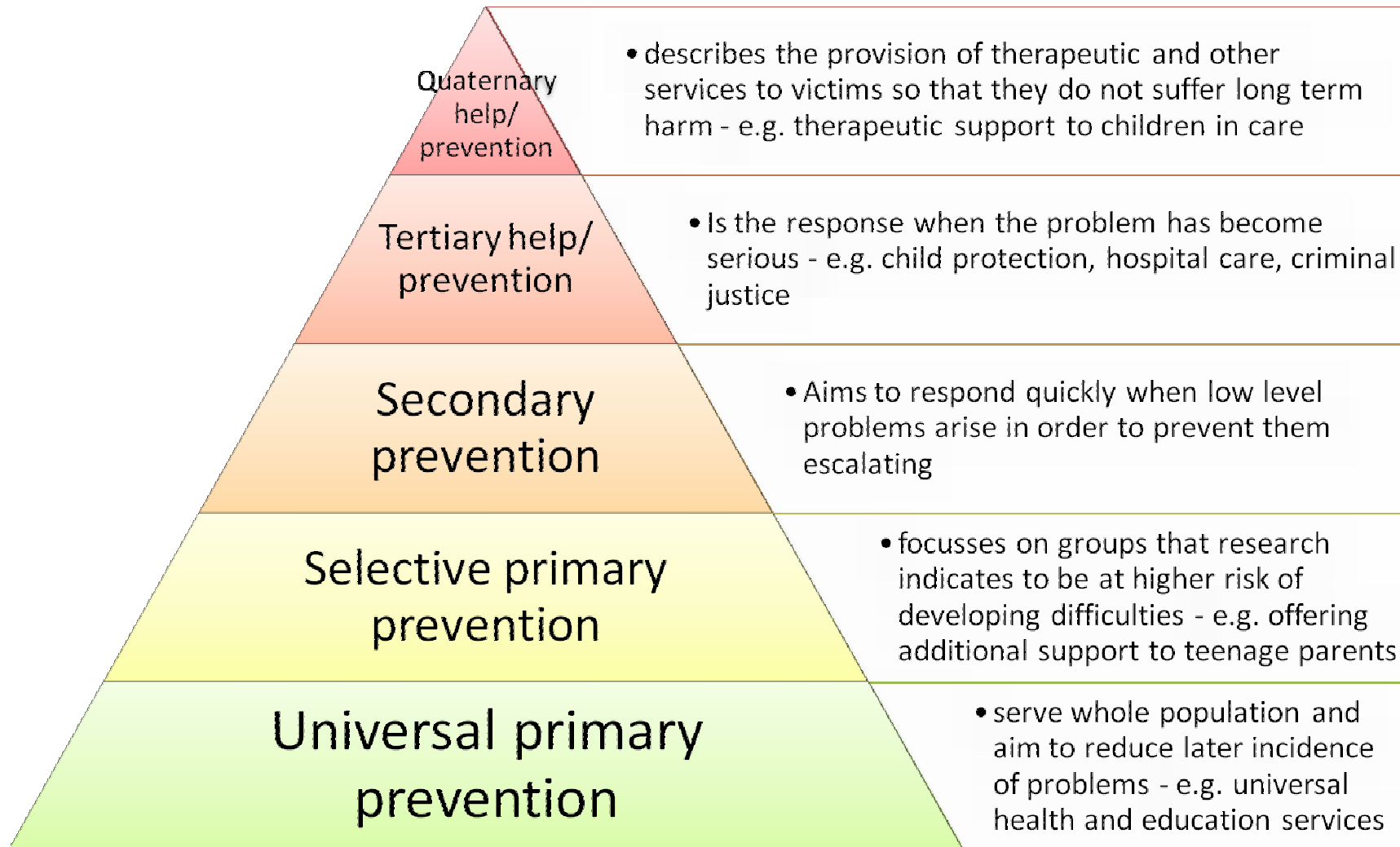
- **Early in life**, and/or;
- **Early in the development of the problem**, whatever the age of the child or young person.

These themes are all addressed in some detail below. However it is helpful to begin by describing the approach to Prevention and Early Intervention adopted throughout this strategy.

There is considerable national and international research that evidences the high cost of failing to intervene effectively and early in the lives of children and young people or when problems they are facing first begin to emerge. Without adequate help, children and young people's difficulties are likely to escalate and entrench. When difficulties are not resolved early, costs – direct and indirect – tend to spiral, and specialist services become diverted away from focusing on supporting children and young people who have an identified higher level of need.

Professor Eileen Monro's review of child protection describes a model of early intervention and prevention with five levels of activity, as illustrated below.

Professor Monro's Levels of Prevention:

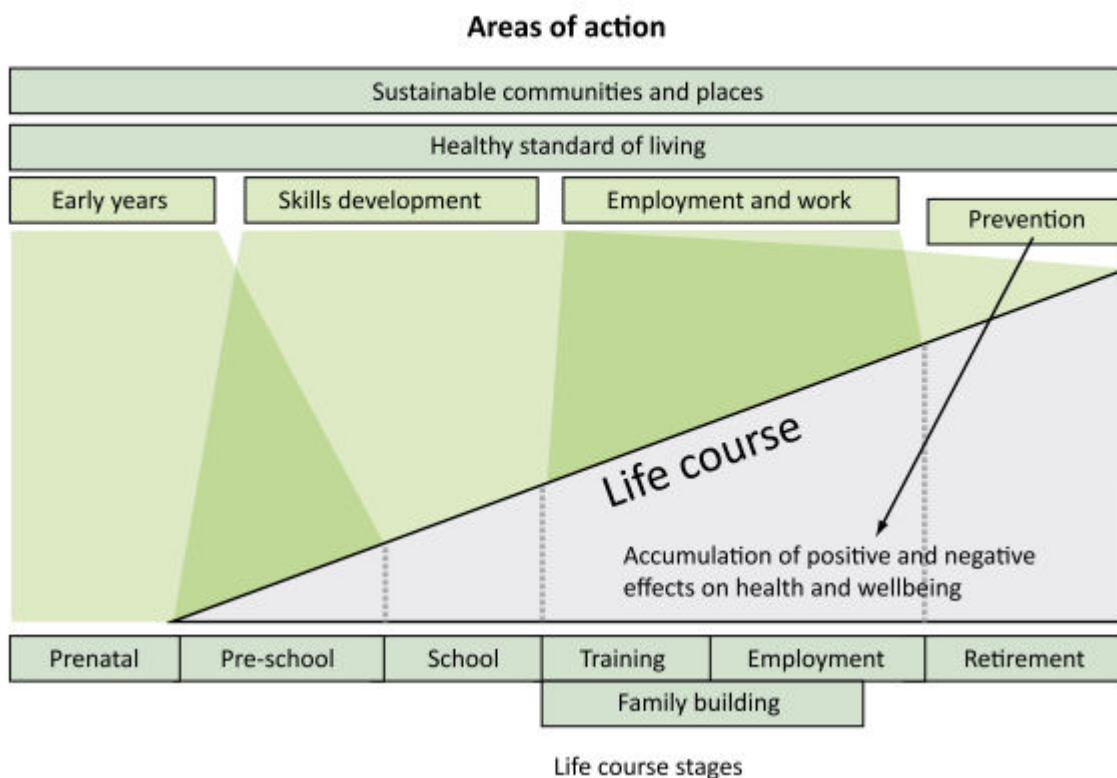


The Munro approach is helpful as it identifies both the continuum of preventative and early intervention activity and the importance of recognising that preventative measures are relevant to the most vulnerable of children and young people. Central to this concept of prevention is the acknowledgement that the assessment of a child’s needs will change over time as difficulties resolve, and for some children and young people, new problems will emerge.

Munro is also very clear about the need for assessments of children and young people to focus on the impact of a difficulty on the life of the child or young person. This is to recognise that children and young people respond to difficulties differently. To some extent, this will be dependent on previous events that the child or young person has experienced, and the response to those experiences by others around them.

The Report of the Children and Young People’s Outcomes Forum urges those working to support children and young people’s health and wellbeing to take a life-course approach that recognises that disadvantage starts before birth and accumulates through life, as illustrated below:

Action across the life course

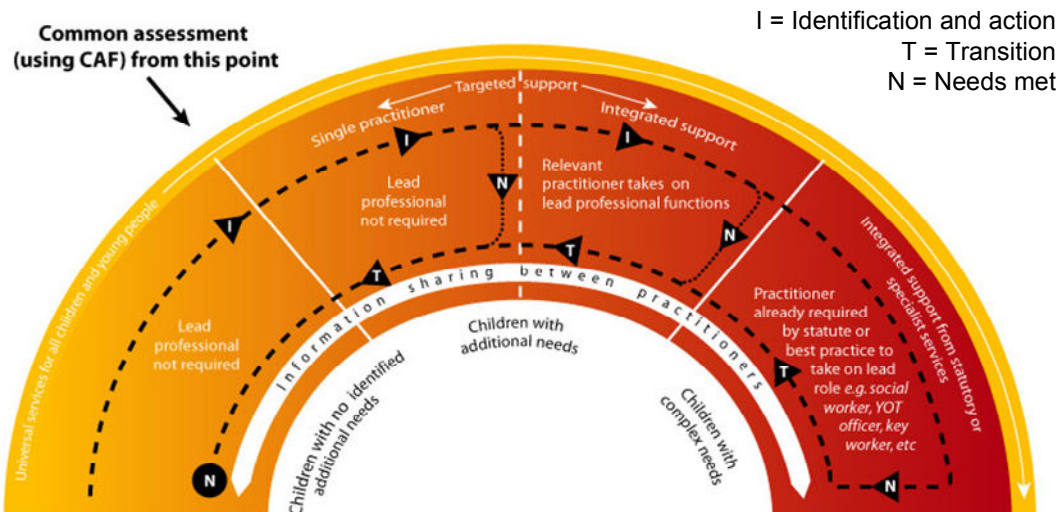


This approach is consistent with other research into effective models of prevention and early intervention that highlight that of key importance to the way in which we all deal with difficulties that we all experience in life is the degree to which we have developed emotional resilience, self-awareness, social skills and empathy.ⁱ

The ‘Windscreen’ model as illustrated below shows the continuum of children and young people’s needs and the interventions relevant to each element of need. This model stresses the importance of:

- The effective identification and assessment of need, based on the experience of the child or young person, and;
- Effective information sharing between practitioners, and;
- Delivering services in a coordinated way so that identified needs can be de-escalated as quickly as possible:

Levels of Need



Getting prevention and early intervention right is therefore critical in terms of enabling children and young people to achieve positive outcomes, while ensuring that needs do not escalate to the point that they can only be managed through the delivery of specialist services.

While there will always be some children and young people who will need input from specialist services, the challenge for all partners is to ensure that those children and young people who are developing more complex needs are identified and supported so that these needs are addressed and they can continue to derive full benefit from the support offered by universal services. This is not only much better in terms of their long term development and resilience, but results in a much more efficient use of public resources.



Part 2:

Priority Needs in Peterborough

Priority Needs in Peterborough

This section describes the priority needs identified through analysis of available statistical information, supplemented by information from a wide range of practitioners.

Peterborough has a fast growing child population:

The early statistical release from the 2011 census tells us that there are 48,200 children and young people aged 0-19 in Peterborough. This is a significant increase from the 2001 census figure of 43,000. This increase has taken place across all age bands but is most pronounced in the 0-4 age range, which has increased by 36% since 2001.

The birth rate in Peterborough is much higher than our statistical neighbours, with 3,000 births per year. If current trends continue, this will have risen to 3,500 per year by 2021.

Much of this increase in the child population has been ascribed to the increased migration of people from Eastern Europe.

This increasing child population is resulting in pressure on the availability of child care, particularly in certain parts of the City. It will have a continuing impact on demand for a whole range of other services as well – not least on community health services and school places.

Peterborough's Population is becoming increasingly diverse:

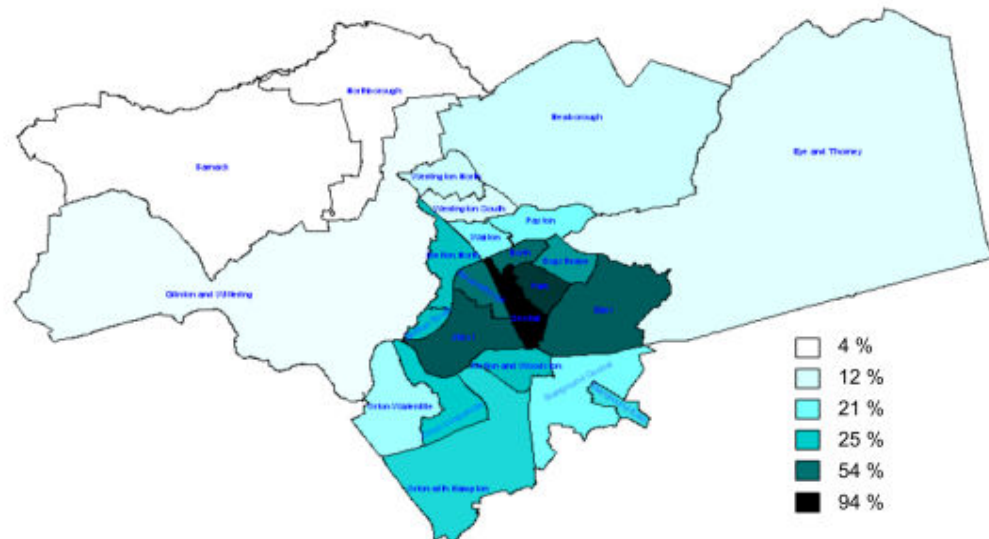
In terms of the general population, 80% are from White British backgrounds, compared with 85.2% in the East of England and 82.8% nationally.

However, diversity among school age pupils is much greater: over 90 different languages are spoken in our schools and, as the table below shows, the proportion of pupils with an additional language has increased over recent years:

School Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Primary	21.7%	25.1%	26.2%	28.7%	31.4%
Secondary	17.2%	19%	20.6%	21.8%	22.1%
Special	12.5%	15.7%	16.4%	18.5%	21.3%

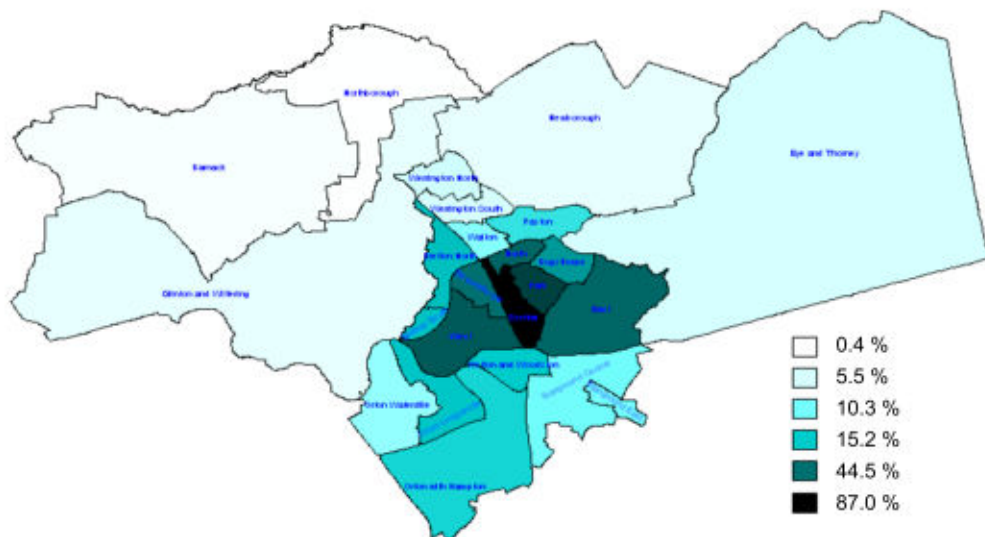
In percentage increase terms, the most dramatic increase in pupils with English as an Additional Language has taken place within the special school sector: between 2007 and 2011, there was a 70% increase in students with English as an Additional Language attending special schools. The next largest increase is in primary provision, which is consistent with areas that are experiencing significant demographic changes. The proportion of pupils attending primary schools who have English as an additional language increased by 45% over this same period.

The map below shows the proportion of pupils from minority ethnic backgrounds as distributed by ward within Peterborough, as of 2011:



Source: January School Census returns, via the Spring Reporting Database (performance management & information team)

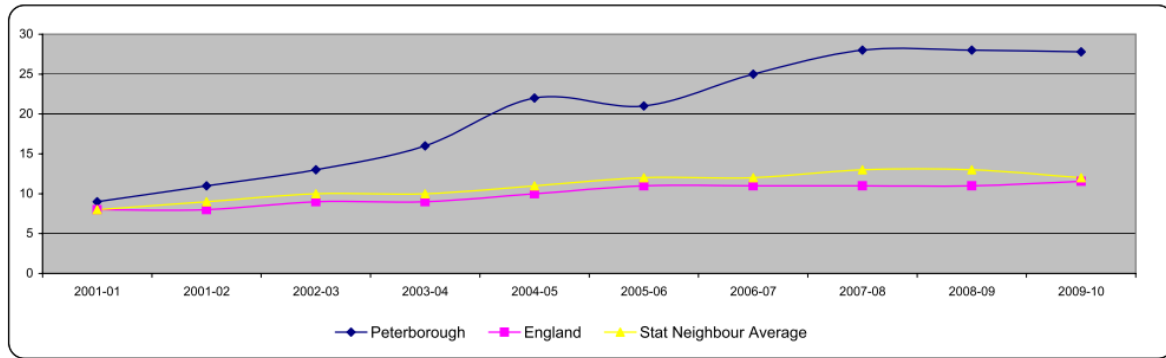
The following map shows where the majority of pupils who have English as an additional language live within the City, using 2011 data:



Source: January School Census returns, via the Spring Reporting Database (performance management & information team)

As can be seen from the above, the highest concentration of pupils with English as an Additional Language live in Central ward, where 87% of pupils resident fall into this category. For Peterborough as a whole in 2011, the most common first languages after English among pupils were Punjabi, spoken as a first language by 7.6% of pupils, followed by Urdu at 4.2%. Polish was next most common, spoken as a first language by 2.8% of pupils.

Another indicator of changing demography is the rate per 10,000 of new GP registrations where the person registering was previously living abroad. This is not a direct indicator in that not all migrants register immediately with a GP and some do not register at all. However, it provides a good indicator of relative changes between areas, for example.



The data indicates that 9 new patient registrations per 10,000 in Peterborough were previously living abroad in 2000-01 – broadly in line with the then Statistical Neighbour and England rate of 8. However, while in 2009-10 for both England and our Statistical Neighbours the average rate had increased to 12, in Peterborough the rate had increased to 28 per 10,000.

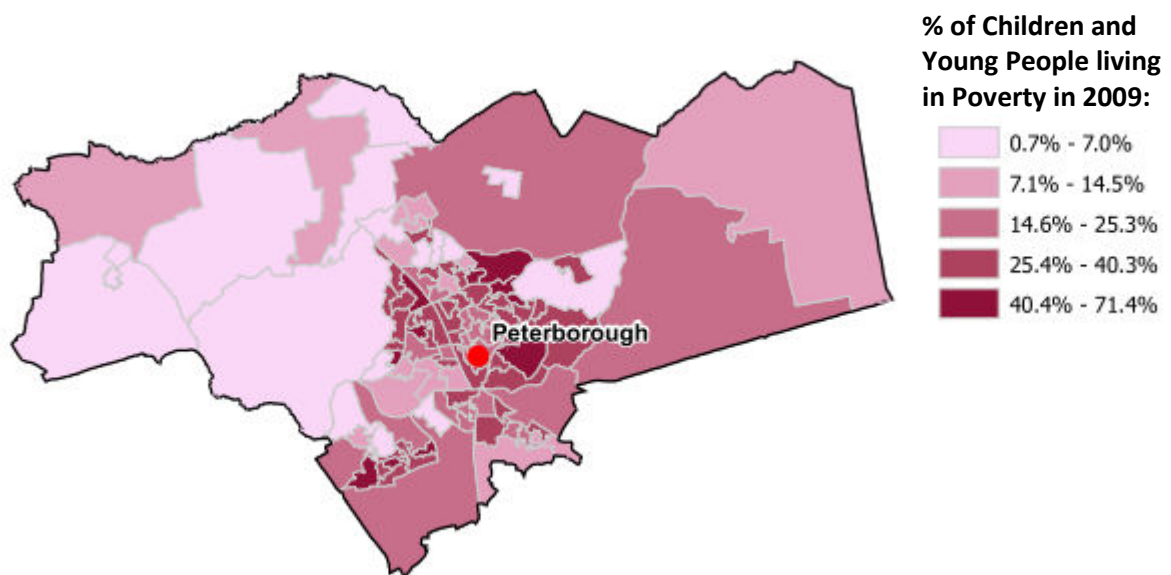
Increasing population diversity brings with it a number of challenges including:

- Ensuring services are relevant and accessible;
- Ensuring continuing community cohesion;
- Recruiting a workforce that reflects the composition of the community being served and providing more services in first languages.

There are significant levels of child & family poverty in Peterborough:

Child and family poverty is a significant issue in Peterborough, and is the subject of a separate strategy that sets out in some detail the actions that are to be taken to help to tackle the difficulties. This section of this strategy therefore provides an overview only of the main themes in relation to poverty and deprivation in the City.

Peterborough is an area of contrasts that includes some of the most and least deprived areas in the country. The map below shows the proportion of all children who were living in poverty in 2009: ⁱⁱ The likelihood is that there are higher levels of child poverty now than there were in 2009, given increases in the level of unemployment since then. However, the areas where the proportions of children and young people living in poverty are highest are unlikely to have changed significantly.



Overall, 25.3% of children and young people living in Peterborough are living in poverty. This compares with an average rate for England of 21.6% and the eastern Region of 16.4%. Child poverty is concentrated the urban areas of the council area.

Child and family poverty can have a profound impact on the life-chances of children and young people, particularly where it is experienced for sustained periods of time. The harmful effects of poverty are felt most when they are experienced by children at a young age. Children affected by persistent poverty are more likely to:

- Miss periods of schooling and achieve poorer educational outcomes than their peers;
- Become involved in crime or anti-social behaviour;
- Have lower levels of health, including:
 - Increased risk of premature birth, low birth weight and death before age of 1;
 - Increased risk of developing mental health difficulties;
 - Increased risk of childhood obesity;
- Have lower levels of self-esteem and aspirations for the future. ⁱⁱⁱ

Children affected by poverty can miss out on opportunities to learn and socialise at school because their families may have difficulty meeting the costs of school trips, music and out of school activities. Poverty can also affect a child's self-confidence and relationships with other children; children report that being seen to be poor carries great social stigma and leads to a fear of being excluded by their better off peers.

Disadvantaged children tend to attend pre-school education for shorter periods than children from advantaged groups. This can have a profound impact on educational attainment, as evidenced by the gap in achievement between those in receipt of free school meals and their peers.

Areas characterised by high levels of child and family poverty also tend to be those with a high degree of other difficulties, such as poorer general facilities – parks, play areas etc, higher crime rates, more overcrowding, poorer quality shops and other facilities. This generally poorer physical environment can exacerbate the impact of child and family poverty.

Poverty can also have an impact on the level of serious neglect experienced by children. While there is no clear link to suggest that poverty causes neglect and indeed most people in poverty do not neglect their children, some research suggests that chronic poverty plays a part in many cases of physical child neglect by reducing morale, increasing levels of depression, leading to a general sense of hopelessness and passivity.^{iv}

Many maternal and child health indicators in Peterborough are poor:

When compared to England averages, Peterborough has significantly worse rates of:

- Smoking in pregnancy;
- Low birth weights;
- Low breast feeding rates;
- Low immunisation rates.

Only 44% of mothers are still breast-feeding 6-8 weeks after birth. Children who are breast fed are less likely to become obese in childhood, and are more likely to enjoy generally good levels of health.

Public health professionals in Peterborough are also becoming increasingly concerned about a perceived increase in the numbers of babies born with foetal alcohol syndrome. Babies born with this condition can go on to develop very significant behavioural and developmental difficulties.

There is also a growing concern about increasing numbers of pregnant women who are obese, with corresponding increased risk of complications for them and for their unborn babies.

Rates of teenage pregnancy in Peterborough are higher than statistical neighbours, and the rate of live births to mothers under the age of 18 in Peterborough places us in the lowest quartile nationally.

Child mortality rates for children and young people aged between 1 and 17 are close to the highest in the country, and admissions of children and young people to hospital due to injury are significantly higher than the national average.

Although child obesity levels in Peterborough are not especially out of step with other similar areas in the county, the impact of obesity on long term health outcomes is such that it is essential that we address childhood obesity in the City.

There are considerable concerns about the numbers of children and young people who have mental health and emotional difficulties. The table below sets out the statistical expectation of the number of children and young people in Peterborough aged 5-16 who are likely to need support for emotional and or mental health difficulties at any one time:^v

Support from mental health services:	Number of children and young people:
At Tier 1	6,000
At Tier 2	2,800
At Tier 3	750
At Tier 4	30

Many practitioners express significant concerns about the high numbers of children and young people with emotional and mental health difficulties in Peterborough. The relatively high numbers of pupils in Peterborough with behavioural, emotional and social difficulties may be seen as providing some evidence to support this view.

The 2008 CAMHS Review found that many children and young people understood mental health and psychological well-being in terms of ‘feeling in control’ or ‘feeling balanced’, giving them the self-confidence to deal with set-backs, unkind comments from peers and to form healthy friendships with others.

As both research and young people themselves identify, mental health and psychological wellbeing is about having the resilience, self-awareness, social skills and empathy required to form friendships and be able to enjoy one’s own company. Low levels of emotional and mental health resilience mean that children are more likely to grow up with a reduced capacity to manage the stresses and strains of ordinary life.

Poor maternal and childhood physical health has an impact throughout the life-cycle, ultimately being associated with shorter life expectancy and an increased likelihood of chronic health difficulties in later life.^{vi}

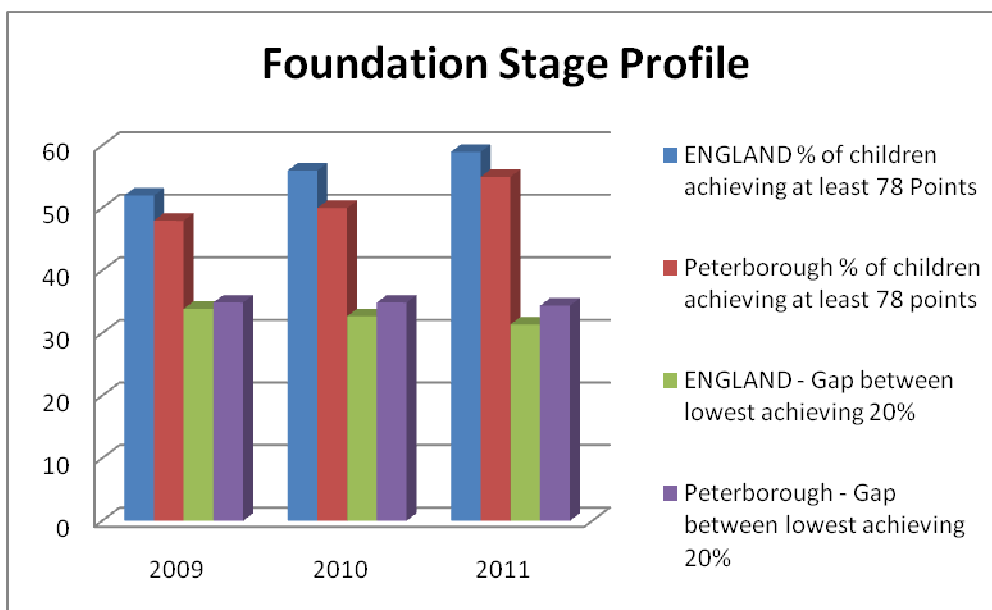
There is also a wide range of evidence to suggest that while some teenage parents cope well with their new responsibilities towards their child, most children born to teenage parents do less well than their peers. Teenage pregnancy that leads to the mother giving birth [as opposed to opting for a termination] is generally associated with low levels of aspiration. Low levels of parental aspiration are closely associated with poorer educational outcomes for children.^{vii}

Attainment levels are low and too many young people in Peterborough are not in education, employment or training

In terms of overall educational attainment, Peterborough performs below the national average at all key stages and we are rated 140 out of 150 local authorities in terms of overall performance.

Early Years:

The chart below summarises performance at Foundation Stage in Peterborough. The chart indicates that while the proportion of pupils in Peterborough achieving 78 points across the key domains of the foundation stage has been increasing, the ‘Achievement Gap’ has remained fairly constant in Peterborough, whereas at a national level, this has been narrowing:



Parents have the most profound influence on their children and play pivotal roles in the development of social, emotional and language skills, norms of behaviour, aspirations, health, nutrition and safety. Engaging and equipping parents to support their child’s development is therefore a key task. The single most important factor influencing a child’s intellectual and social development is the quality of parenting and care they receive.^{viii}

While parents have the key role, it is also clear that early years settings are of vital importance in supporting children to arrive at school ready to learn. There are ninety-five pre-school and day nurseries in Peterborough offering just over 4,000 places. Of these, 78% are rated as good or above, which places us in seventh place out of ten in relation to our statistical neighbours.

There are also areas of significant pressure in relation to providing sufficient childcare places in the City.

Peterborough is experiencing a rapidly increasing birth rate. According to the first results from the 2011 Census, there are 3,700 more children aged 0-4 than there were in 2001 – an increase in this age group of 36%. This increase in population, combined with the offer of childcare to 2 year olds, means that there will be continuing challenges in ensuring that parents are able to access childcare for their children.

Good quality childcare supports the development of a wide range of skills that are essential building blocks for later attainment in education. It is particularly important that we ensure that such childcare is available to families affected by poverty and those who are hard to reach for other reasons, including those from newly arrived communities.

Primary school attainment:

According to the Department for Education, in 2011 69% of pupils in Peterborough achieved Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at key stage 2. This has remained constant since 2008, with the exception of 2010 when performance dipped to 67% of pupils. Nationally, performance has improved slowly year on year since 2009, increasing from 72% to 74% in 2011.

The gap between the performance of disadvantaged pupils and their peers at key stage 2 is wider in Peterborough than the England average. In 2011, 53% of disadvantaged pupils in Peterborough achieved Level 4 in English and Maths, compared with an England average of 58% achieving this standard.

As has been commented above, the proportion of pupils with English as an Additional Language is much higher in Peterborough primary schools than the national average – almost double the national average at 30.7% in Peterborough and 16.8% nationally.

Some of our primary schools have much higher proportions of pupils with English as an Additional Language than others: 99.2% of pupils fall into this category in Gladstone, for example, while in Winyates, the proportion is 15.2%. In Gladstone, 94% and 88% of pupils respectively made expected progress in Key Stage 2 English and Maths, compared with 80% and 67% respectively at Winyates.

The following table compares the attainment of children with English as an Additional Language with other pupils. It shows that pupils in Peterborough schools with EAL perform significantly less well at Key Stage 2 than either our statistical neighbour or national average, and that this gap has widened over recent years:

Region:	Key Stage 2: % of pupils with EAL achieving Level 4+ in English & Maths:		Key Stage 2: The EAL/Non-EAL 'Gap' in English and Maths:	
	2011	Average 2007-2011	2011	Average 2007-2011
Peterborough	58%	57%	18%	15%
SN Average	66%	64%	1%	2%
National Average	72%	69%	1%	1%

Peterborough has a higher rate of non school attendance in the primary phase than national averages, although not markedly so. However, some primary schools are affected by much higher rates of non attendance than the national average.

The following table shows which primary schools have the highest rates of persistent absence where more than 6% of pupils have missed 15% or more of the school year:

	Overall absence: percentage	Unauthorised absence: percentage	Persistent absence: 15% +	Persistent absence: 20% +
England - national (primary state-funded)	5.14%	0.69%	5.20%	1.90%
Local Authority	5.40%	0.71%	5.30%	1.70%
Parnwell Primary School	8.87%	1.29%	15.90%	5.80%
Abbotsmede Primary School	8.20%	1.33%	12.40%	2.80%
Gunthorpe Primary School	6.43%	1.23%	9.60%	3.10%
Matley Primary School	5.99%	1.92%	8.90%	3.10%
The Beeches Primary School	7.15%	2.29%	8.60%	2.10%
Dogsthorpe Infant School	6.20%	0.95%	8.50%	1.10%
Dogsthorpe Junior School	6.67%	1.22%	8.50%	4.00%
Queen's Drive Infant School	6.44%	0.05%	8.30%	0.70%
Discovery Primary School	6.34%	0.12%	8.20%	4.50%
Paston Ridings Primary School	6.04%	1.80%	8.00%	4.30%
Longthorpe Primary School	5.78%	0.52%	7.70%	1.60%
Watergall Primary School	6.37%	1.94%	7.70%	3.00%
Highlees Community Primary School	5.94%	0.87%	7.20%	1.40%
Leighton Primary School	5.60%	1.67%	7.00%	2.30%
Welbourne Primary School	5.09%	0.64%	7.00%	0.80%
West Town Primary School	6.91%	0.98%	7.00%	2.10%
Brewster Avenue Infant School	6.32%	0.84%	6.80%	1.70%
St Thomas More RC Primary School	6.23%	0.64%	6.70%	1.70%
Welland Primary School	6.19%	1.01%	6.70%	1.70%
Middleton Primary School	6.20%	1.71%	6.60%	3.10%
Hampton Vale Primary School	5.89%	1.26%	6.20%	2.40%
Thorpe Primary School	5.50%	0.80%	6.20%	1.40%
Stanground St Johns CofE Primary School	5.65%	0.63%	6.00%	4.80%

15% of the school year is equivalent to missing 6 weeks of school. Pupils missing this amount of school in the primary phase are much more likely to struggle in terms of both achievement and attendance throughout their education, but particularly after transition to secondary school.

Secondary School attainment:

There is a marked variation in the performance of pupils at Key Stage 4 between the various secondary schools in Peterborough, as is summarised in the following table:

	% of pupils making expected progress - 2011		% achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths			
	English	Maths	2011	2010	2009	2008
England - State Funded	71.8%	64.8%	58.2%	55.2%	50.7%	48.2%
Local Authority	63.1%	56.4%	49.4%	45.5%	40.6%	37.2%
Arthur Mellows Village College	83%	74%	72%	65%	63%	50%
Hampton College	84%	81%	70%	73%	59%	NA
Iqra Academy	No KS4 data available for this school					
Jack Hunt School	80%	56%	51%	44%	44%	48%
Ken Stimpson Community School	50%	70%	54%	54%	42%	43%
The King's (the Cathedral) School	92%	90%	88%	86%	85%	95%
Nene Park Academy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ormiston Bushfield Academy	52%	59%	50%	42%	NA	NA
Orton Longueville School	56%	53%	43%	34%	33%	37%
The Peterborough School	NP	NP	91%	100%	81%	97%
St John Fisher Catholic High School	58%	51%	39%	31%	31%	18%
Stanground College	55%	51%	41%	39%	36%	34%
Thomas Deacon Academy	57%	46%	43%	45%	37%	29%
The Voyager Academy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
The Voyager School	52%	36%	32%	24%	23%	23%

The performance at Key Stage 4 in Peterborough as measured by the proportion of pupils achieving 5+ GCSE's including English and Maths at Grades A*-C has increased significantly year on year, and the achievement gap between Peterborough pupils and the England average has narrowed since 2008, but remains a concern.

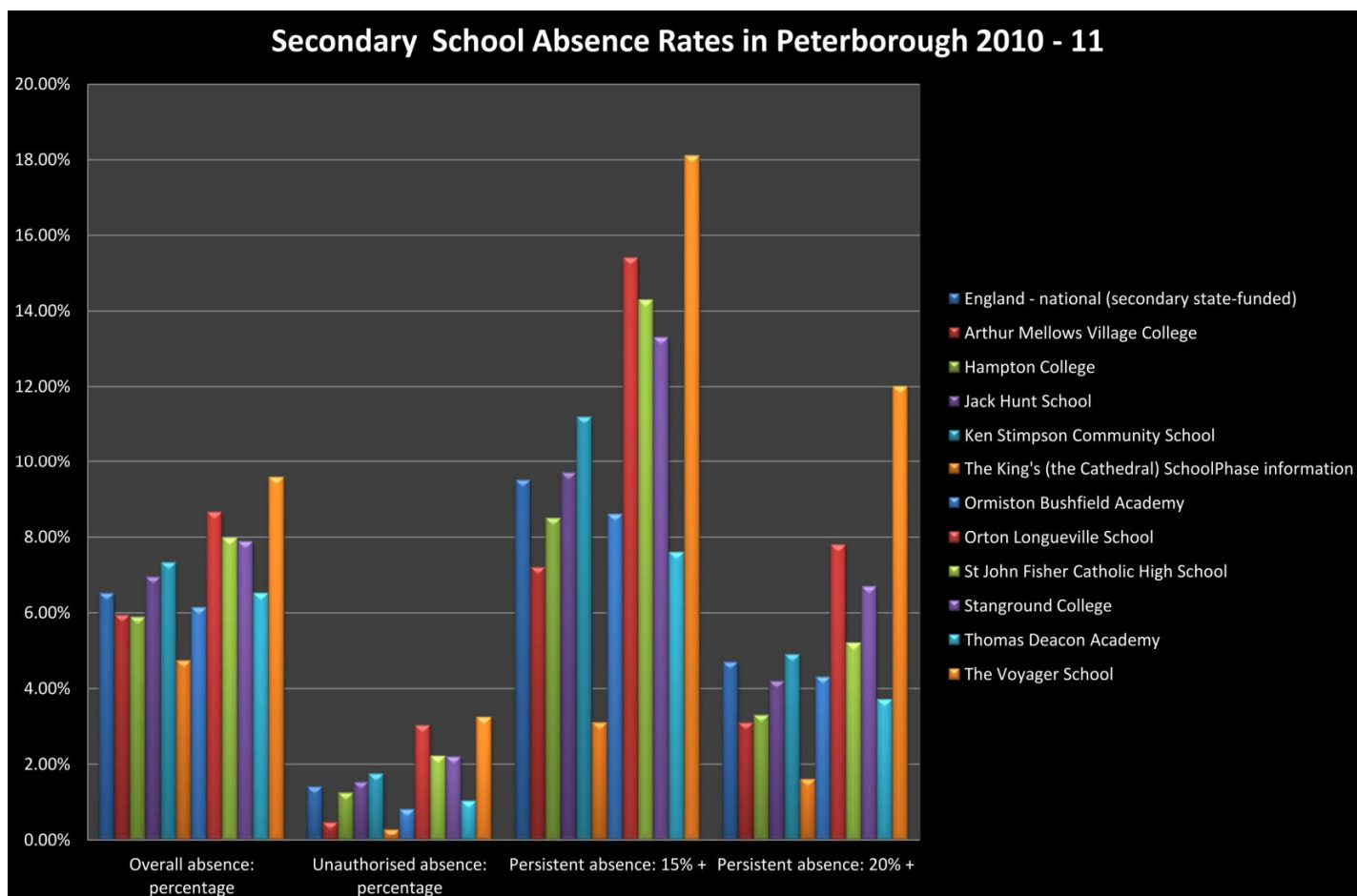
There is also a significant gap between the percentage of pupils who are making the expected progress in both English and Maths in Peterborough compared with the national average.

The wide range of achievement levels between schools in Peterborough is significant because it increases the challenge faced by schools that have traditionally performed less well to turn performance around. Parents who have high aspirations for their children will tend to do all they can to ensure that their child attends one of the higher performing schools, leading to these schools being over-subscribed.

Schools that have lower examination results tend also to have spaces, meaning that they are more likely to be able to take pupils joining mid-year – many of whom are likely to have come from overseas and be new to the English education system. These schools are therefore more likely to find that they have both a higher proportion of disadvantaged pupils, whose parents do not have

high aspirations for their children, together with a higher level of in-year fluctuation. All of these factors increase the challenge faced by the school in enabling pupils to achieve expected progress.

For some secondary schools, pupil absence is a significant issue, as the following chart illustrates:



Clearly, pupils are unlikely to make progress if they are not attending regularly. Pupils who are absent from school for long periods are also more vulnerable to other difficulties, including involvement in offending behaviour and/or exploitation by other young people and adults around them.

As is the case in the primary phase, there is also a significant attainment gap in Peterborough between pupils who have English as an Additional Language and other pupils, as the following table illustrates:

Region:	Key Stage 4: % of pupils with EAL achieving Level 4+ in English & Maths:		Key Stage 4: The EAL/Non-EAL 'Gap' in English and Maths:	
	2011	Average 2007-2011	2011	Average 2007-2011
Peterborough	35%	30%	7%	8%
SN Average	54%	46%	-4%	0%
National Average	58%	51%	-2%	-1%

So while there has been slight progress in narrowing this achievement gap in Peterborough since 2007, attainment by pupils with English as an Additional Language in our statistical neighbours and nationally has improved by a greater amount. Pupils who have EAL in Peterborough do less well than other pupils, while pupils in the same category in our statistical neighbours outperform other groups.

Attainment by age 19:

Perhaps unsurprisingly given the above, attainment levels at age 19 in Peterborough are also significantly lower than in our statistical neighbours or national averages.

The following table shows the proportion of 19 year olds in Peterborough who have attained a Level 2 qualification by age 19:

LA	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Peterborough	65.1%	71.0%	74.3%	71.7%	75.4%
Statistical Neighbour Average	67.4%	69.7%	72.5%	75.2%	78.6%
East of England Average	72.9%	75.2%	77.7%	79.6%	81.7%
National Average	71.2%	73.6%	76.1%	78.6%	81.0%

The next table shows the proportion of 19 year olds who have attained a Level 3 qualification by age 19:

LA	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Peterborough	39.1%	43.3%	43.4%	43.9%	46.7%
Statistical Neighbour Average	41.4%	42.2%	44.7%	47.4%	50.4%
East of England Average	48.5%	49.7%	51.8%	53.9%	56.1%
National Average	46.4%	47.5%	49.5%	52.0%	54.5%

The tables show that the proportions of young people attaining Level 2 and 3 qualifications in Peterborough has been improving year on year since 2006/7, but this improvement has not kept pace with our statistical neighbours.

Young People who are not in Education, Employment or Training:

Peterborough has a higher proportion of young people not in Employment, Education or Training [NEET] than our statistical neighbours, and a significant proportion of young people who have a learning difficulty or disability are NEET.

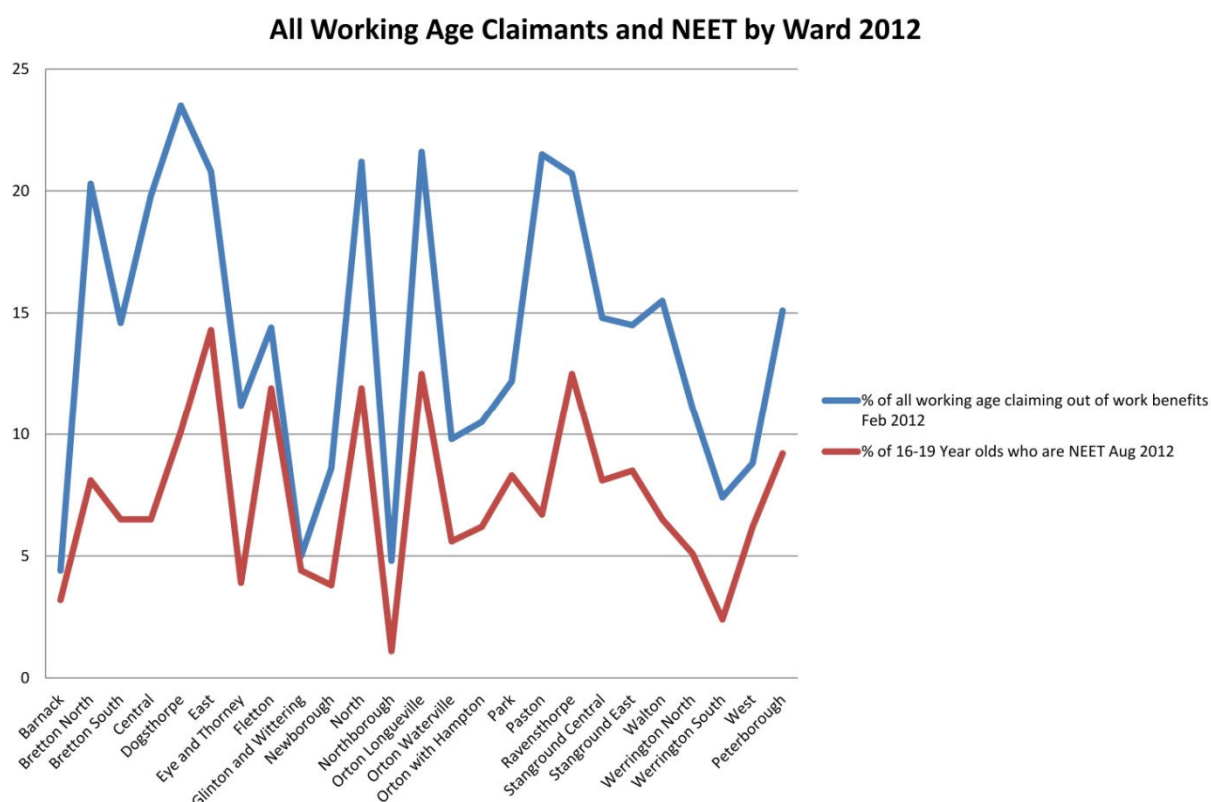
Figures for August 2012 show that 9.2% of 16-18 year olds are NEET; while this is an improvement on the same period last year when 11% of this age group was NEET, it remains higher than in other similar areas.

There is always a spike in NEET figures in August and a rise in the 'Not Known' figures pending the roll over of data at the end of the academic year. The three month rolling NEET average for June to August 2012 was 8.53%, which is again an improvement on the same period in 2011, when the three month average was 10.3%.

The wards where the highest proportions of young people are NEET in August 2012 are East [14.3%], Ravensthorpe and Orton Longueville [both 12.5%], North and Fletton & Woodston [11.9%] and Dogsthorpe [10.1%].

Areas characterised by high levels of young people who are not in employment, education or training are often also those where adult worklessness levels are high. This is often linked to low levels of aspiration as well as a general low level of employment opportunities in the areas concerned.

The following graph compares the percentage of the working age population claiming key out of work benefits with the percentage of young people who are NEET in each ward, showing a close correlation between the two:



Lower than expected levels of school attainment combined with relatively high rates of young people who are Not in Education Employment or Training, higher rates of teenage pregnancy [as explored above] are often all linked to low levels of aspiration by parents for their children.

Supporting such a hypothesis is data relating to adult qualifications in the city and levels of pay for those who are in work.

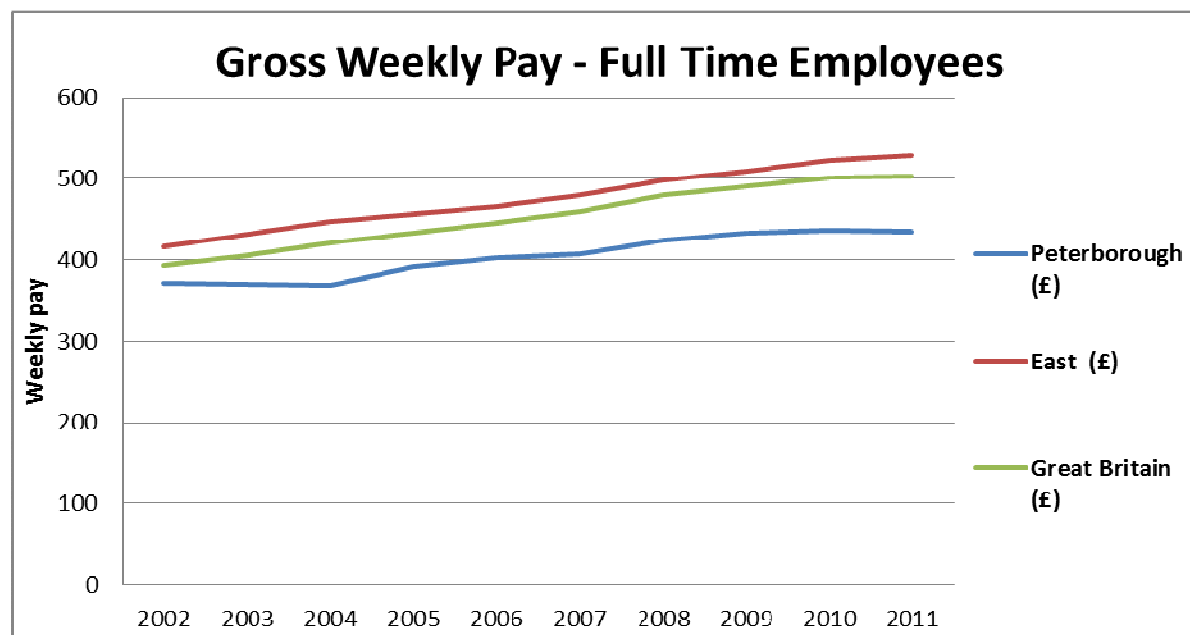
The table below shows the proportion of adults in Peterborough with different levels of qualifications compared with the East of England and UK averages in 2011:

Qualification	Peterborough	East of England	UK
NVQ4 and above	21.1	29.1	32.9
NVQ3 and above	41.7	49.9	52.7
NVQ2 and above	59.8	68.5	69.7

NVQ1 and above	76.5	83.8	82.7
Other qualifications	11.1	6.6	6.7
No qualifications	12.3	9.6	10.6

It is clear that among the adult population, proportions of those with qualifications at NVQ3 and above are significantly lower in Peterborough than the UK or East of England averages.

These lower qualification rates are also reflected in lower average rates of pay for those who are in work:



Young people who have a learning difficulty or disability are significantly more likely to be NEET than other groups. In April 2012, 12% of all young people who have a learning difficulty or disability between the age of 16 and 18 are NEET. As is discussed further below, a very much higher than average number of student with mild to moderate learning difficulties and disabilities are placed in special schools in Peterborough and this may help to explain the higher NEET rate among this group. It may be that pupils with learning difficulties in special schools are less ready to manage day to day living than those who are educated within mainstream schools.

Young people with behavioural emotional and social difficulties face significant barriers in making a positive move at age 16, particularly those who have been excluded from mainstream schools or educated outside the city.

Of those young people supervised by the Youth Offending Service, approximately 50% are NEET. While this is perhaps not surprising, it does emphasise the need to work constructively to reduce the number of first time entrants into the Criminal Justice system, which is also higher in Peterborough than in other similar areas.

Young people who are NEET often have much poorer outcomes than their peers throughout their adult lives.

There are families with multiple needs and children and young people in need of protection:

There are more likely to be higher numbers of families facing multiple difficulties in areas that are characterised by significant levels of deprivation. One of the most common ways of measuring deprivation is by using the Index of Multiple Deprivation. This ranks every Lower Super Output Area in the country according to a number of indicators of deprivation.

All 32,482 Lower Super-Output Areas in England are ranked according to the Index of Multiple Deprivation. Areas that fall in the 30% most deprived are generally acknowledged to be areas where there are considerable difficulties, while those in the 10% most deprived will have some of the most entrenched and intractable problems.

Each of Peterborough's wards are made up of a number of 'Lower Super-Output Areas', which are the smallest statistical unit of population measure available. Typically a single Lower Super-Output Area will have between 300 and 500 children and young people between the ages of 0 and 17, although a few are larger than this.

By using mid-2010 population estimates for each Lower Super-Output Area and the Index of Multiple Deprivation for 2010, it is possible to estimate the numbers of children and young people living in the most and least deprived areas in Peterborough. Using Lower Super-Output Area level rather than ward level data means that pockets of significant deprivation in otherwise relatively affluent areas are not overlooked.

The following table shows the number of children and young people in each locality living in the most and least deprived areas as compared with the rest of the country using mid-2010 estimates:

Locality	Number of 0-19 in most deprived 10%	Number of 0-19 in most deprived 30%	Number of 0-19 in least deprived 30%	Number 0-19 in 10% least deprived
Central & East	2,390	4,020	0	0
North & West	1,390	7,290	4,250	660
South	1,190	4,015	1,260	0
Total:	4,970	15,325	5,510	660

In terms of population, North and west is by far the largest locality, with over 17,000 children and young people aged 0-17 living here. The other two localities are of similar size, with around 10,000 children and young people living in each.

Most of the Lower Super-Output Areas in North and West that are in the most deprived 30% nationally are to be found in Bretton North, Bretton South, Paston and Ravensthorpe – these wards include few areas of relative affluence. Werrington North is interesting in that it includes one area in the 20% most deprived, and one area that is in the 20% least deprived areas nationally. These areas are all in the more urban parts of the North and West locality.

Central and East locality has the most densely populated areas and the highest number by a considerable margin of children and young people who live in the 10% most deprived communities in the country. All of the six Lower Super-Output areas in Central Ward are in the 20% most deprived nationally, and half of these are in the 10% most deprived. There are only six Lower Super-Output Areas in this locality that are not in the 30% most deprived nationally, two of which are in East ward and the remaining four of which are in Park.

South has the fewest numbers of children living in the 30% most deprived areas of the country of the three localities. Six of the eight Lower Super-Output areas that make up Orton Longueville are in the 30% most deprived nationally. The remaining five Lower Super-Output areas in this category are divided between Orton Waterville, which has one area in the 10% most deprived nationally, Stanground Central, Stanground East and Fletton.

Another way of exploring likely levels of need is to use the statistical modelling developed by the Social Exclusion Task Force^{ix} in 2007. The model first identified a number of family risk factors which they showed were linked to poorer outcomes for children and young people across a range of indicators ranging from growing up healthily and feeling safe at home to involvement in offending and progress in school. These risk factors are:

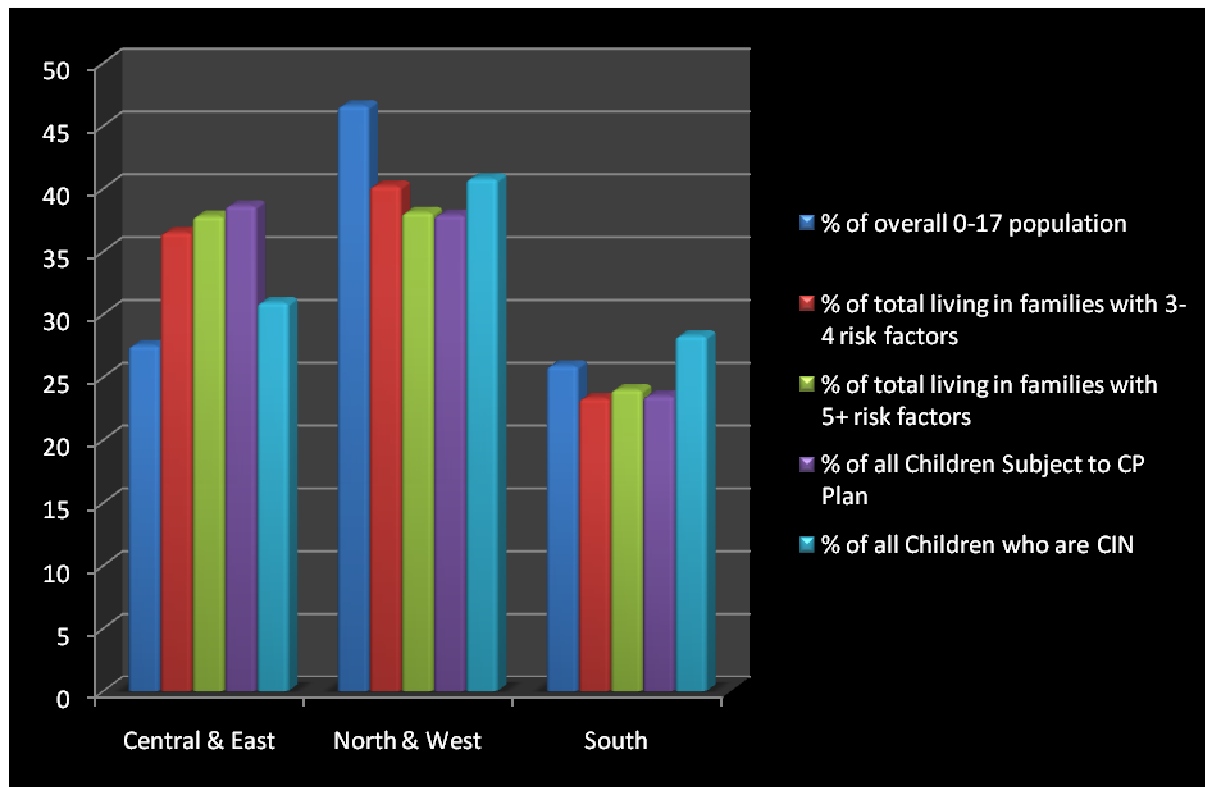
- No parent in the family is in work;
- The family lives in poor quality or overcrowded housing;
- No parent has any qualifications;
- Mother has mental health problems;
- At least one parent has a long-standing limiting illness, disability or infirmity;
- The family has a low income [below 60% of the median], or;
- The family cannot afford a number of food and clothing items.

The task force then mapped the differing rates of incidence of families with these risk factors by the relative deprivation of the local area, recognising that families with multiple difficulties are likely to be present in even the least disadvantaged areas, albeit it at a lower rate of incidence than in areas of higher deprivation.

The tables and charts below show where the highest levels of need are likely to be found in the Peterborough area according to this statistical model. Families where there are 5 or more risk factors are likely to indicate home circumstances where children and young people have reached or are close to reaching thresholds for accessing children's social care services. Those living in families with 3-4 risk factors are vulnerable to sometimes quite small changes in circumstances that can then lead to the development of much more significant difficulties. Full details of the model can be found at Appendix 1.

Statistically, using 2010 mid-population estimates [remembering that the early returns from the 2011 Census indicates that the actual population recorded in Peterborough is more than 10% higher than the 2010 population estimate], some 900 children and young people aged 0-17 can be expected to be living in families with five or more risk factors, and some 4,600 more are living in families with 3-4 risk factors.

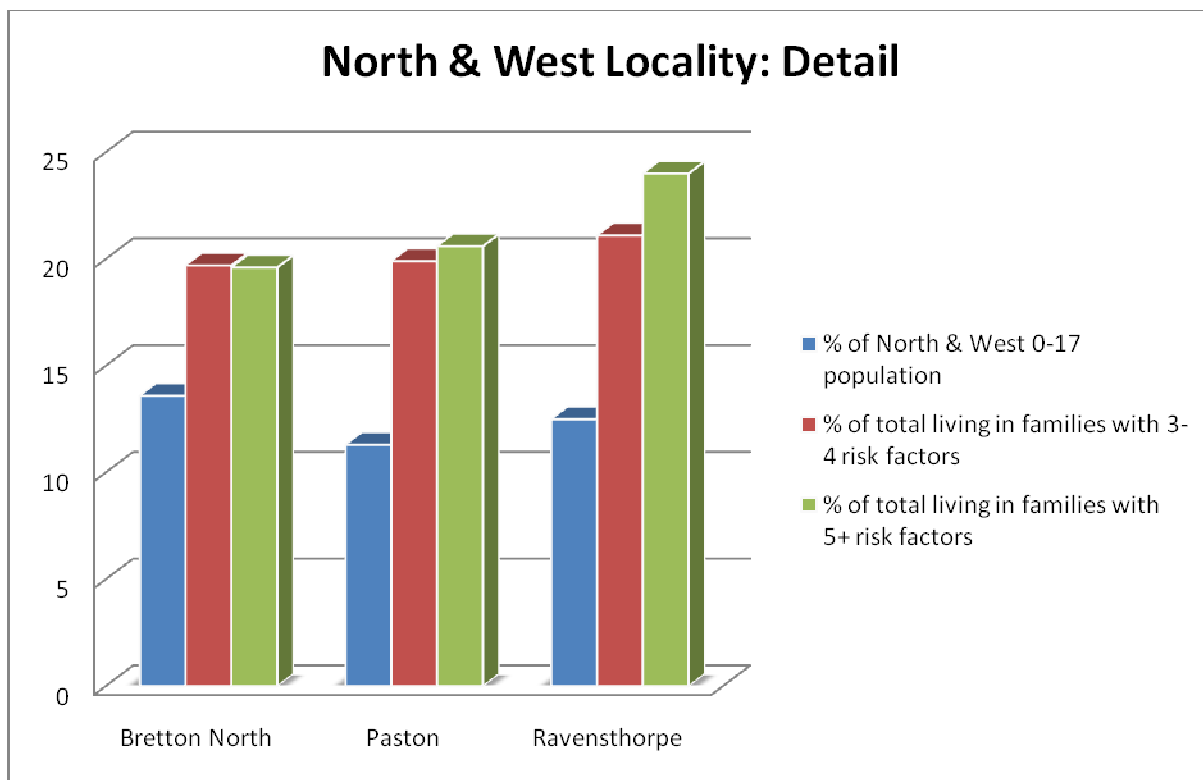
The following chart compares the proportion of children and young people living in families with 3-4 and 5 or more risk factors with proportion of the overall population by locality, comparing this data with the proportions of children and young people who are subject to child protection or child in need plans:



So just under 40% of all the children in Peterborough who live in families where there are five or more risk factors could be expected to live in the North and West locality, according to this statistical model. Of course, this is the largest locality in terms of overall population – about 46% of all children and young people who live in Peterborough live in this locality.

As can also be seen from the above, there is a close correlation between the proportions of children expected to be living in families with 5 or more risk factors and the proportions of all children subject to a child protection plan. However, a lower proportion of all children with child in need plans than might be expected live in Central and East locality. This may be connected with other data that indicates that children from Pakistani communities may be less well reached by children’s social care services than other communities. So while 80% of children and young people subject to a child in need plan are white, only 73% of the school population is white. Conversely, 8% of the children and young people subject to a child in need plan are Asian Pakistani, while 10% of the school population are from this cultural background.

North and West Peterborough is a diverse area that includes some of the most and least disadvantaged areas nationally. The following chart compares the likely needs of the population of just three wards in North and West Peterborough – Bretton North, Paston and Ravensthorpe – with the population of this locality as a whole:



What this chart shows is that statistically it is to be expected that of the children and young people in North and West Peterborough who are living in families where there are five or more risk factors, almost 25% can be expected to be living in Ravensthorpe Ward, 20% in Paston and 19% in Bretton Ward. In other words, despite contributing only 37% of the population of North and West Peterborough between them, over 65% of all children and young people living in the most disadvantaged families in this locality are likely to be living in these three wards.

While there are a number of other ways of assessing relative needs, analysis such as this can help to develop a better understanding of where the highest levels of needs are likely to be found, and so target resources appropriately.

Children in Care and subject to child protection plans

Numbers of children and young people in care in Peterborough have increased recently [and in particular during 2011/12] as is shown in the following table:

	March 2011	March 2011	March 2012	September 2012
Number in Care	299	308	334	329

In analysing the numbers of children and young people in care, it is often helpful to compare the rate of children in care per 10,000 population aged 0-18 with similar areas. The table below shows how Peterborough's rate of children in care per 10,000 has changed over the years to 2011 [the most recent nationally available data] and compares this with our statistical neighbours:

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
England	55	54	55	58	59
Bolton	65	68	70	77	83
Sheffield	62	60	56	54	59
Coventry	74	79	76	87	86
Telford and Wrekin	60	61	66	71	71
Walsall	71	74	77	82	85
Peterborough	96	90	80	75	76
Southend-on-Sea	84	80	79	75	76
Portsmouth	68	68	74	76	82
Southampton	70	63	67	86	89
Plymouth	77	74	76	87	76
Statistical Neighbour Average	72.7	71.7	72.1	77.0	78.3

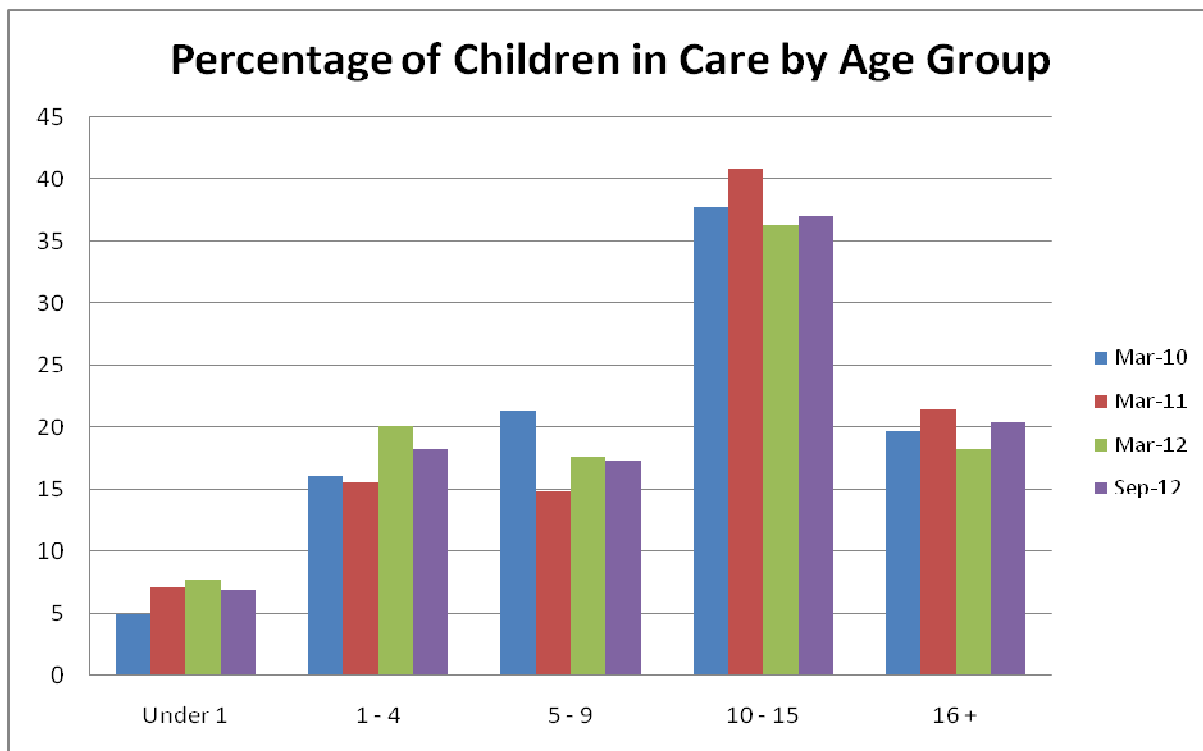
The table indicates that Peterborough's rate of children and young people in care in 2010 and 2011 was not remarkable compared with our statistical neighbours.

The first data from the 2011 Census has recently been released, which shows that Peterborough's 0-18 population has risen very rapidly and much faster than was envisaged following the 2001 Census. In 2001, there were 43,000 children and young people aged 0-18 in Peterborough; this has increased to 48,200 in the 2011 census.

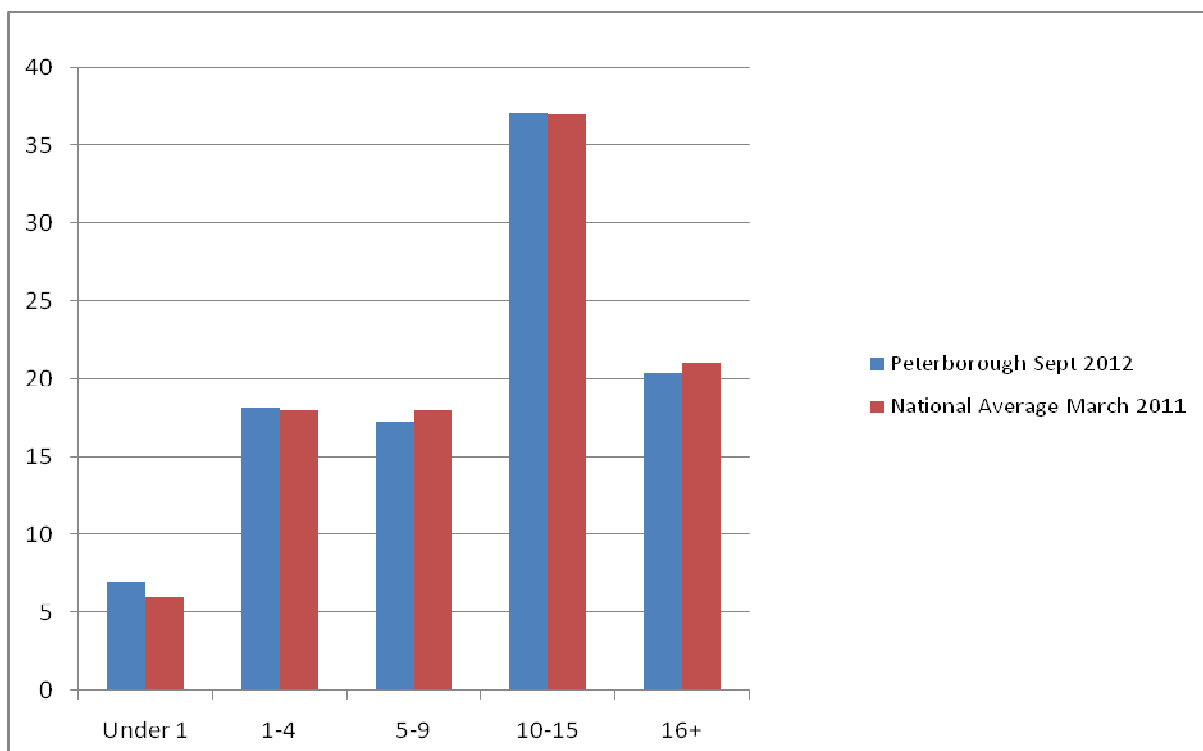
An increasing child population would be expected to lead to an increase in the number of children in care, all other things remaining constant. Looking at the current child in care population and expressing this as a rate per 10,000 using the population estimate from the 2011 census equates to a rate of 68.5 children and young people in care per 10,000 population aged 0-18. While it is not possible to directly compare this rate with previous years in the table above, this rate of children in care would indicate that Peterborough is not looking after more children now than might be expected, given the increase in the overall population.

There are clearly clear cost implications in there being higher numbers of children in care, and given the increasing child population, there are risks that the number of children and young people in care may increase further.

The following chart shows the percentage of the overall number of children and young people in care by age band in Peterborough since March 2009:



The age breakdowns above as at September 2012 are actually very close to the national averages for March 2011 [the most recent statistics available]. The following chart compares the Peterborough position with the national average for 31st March 2011, the most recent data available:



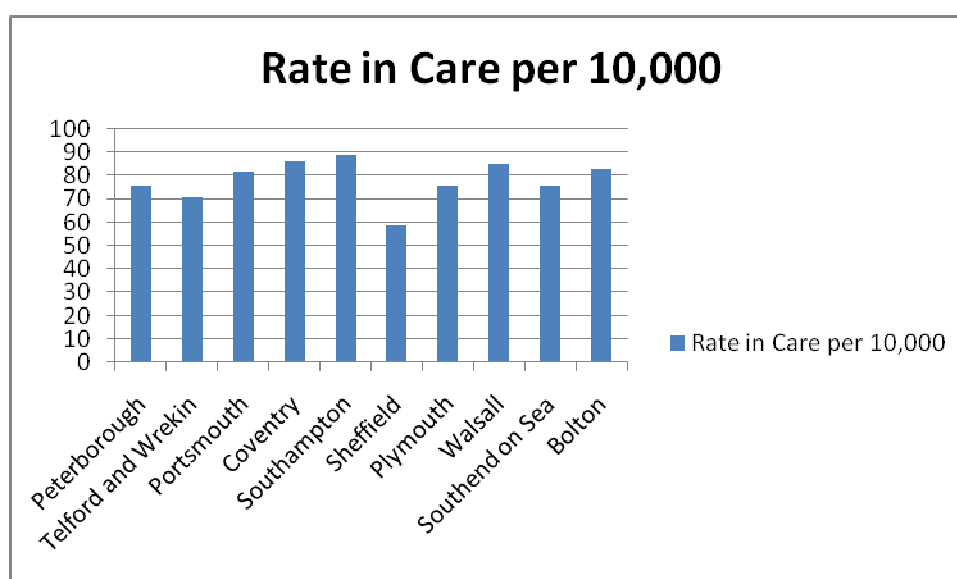
This shows that in terms of the overall age of children and young people in care, Peterborough's care population is close to the national average across the age range. However, the national average hides significant variations and, for example, there are a number of local authorities where the

proportion of the overall population of children in care aged between 10 and 15 is as low as 30% of the total in care population.

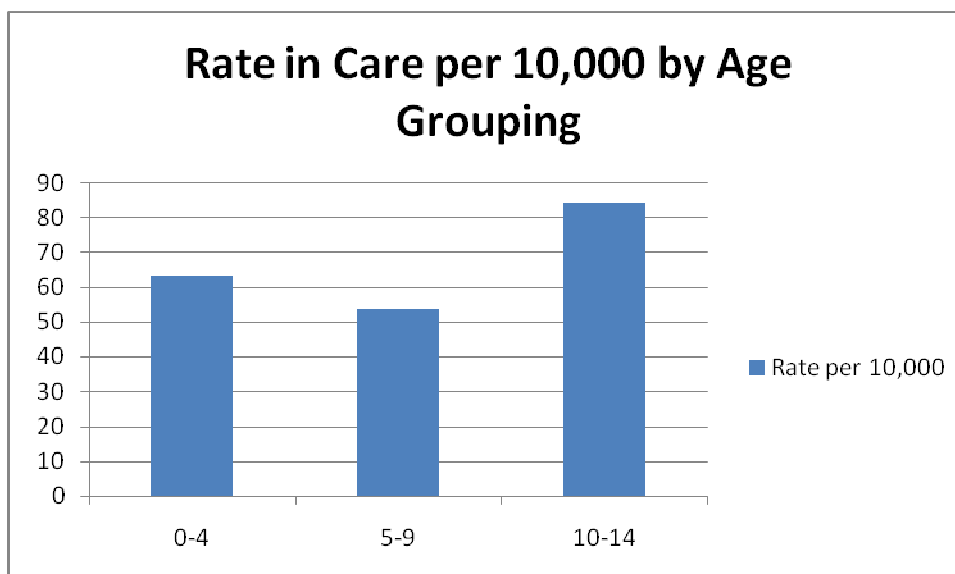
Given that we know that children and young people coming into care at older ages generally do significantly less well in terms of outcomes, we should aspire to reducing the proportion of young people in care to be in line with the best performing local authorities.

Overall, the rate of children and young people in care in Peterborough is approximately 76 per 10,000 population aged between 0-18. This is significantly higher than the national average of 59 per 10,000. However, as noted above, Peterborough is relatively significantly more deprived than the average, and so a higher rate of children and young people in care per 10,000 is not unexpected.

Indeed, compared to our statistical neighbours, the rate for Peterborough is broadly in line, as the following chart shows [using March 2011 data]:



However, we are looking after a much higher rate of population in the older age groups. Using the 2011 Census data and the actual population of children in care as of September 2012, the following chart sets out the rate of children and young people in care per 10,000 of that age group:



Because of the way that population data is grouped by age band, it is not possible to accurately calculate the rate per 10,000 of 15-17 year olds in care. However this is likely to be equal to or higher than the rate for 10-14 year olds at 85 per 10,000 population in this age group.

Too many of our children and young people in care have been in care for too long. We know that the best outcomes for children and young people are achieved when they are supported to remain in the care of their own families, where they are not at risk of or suffering significant harm. Where children and young people do need to come into the care system, outcomes are best if they are supported into permanent alternative arrangements, preferably through adoption. This is why it is important to identify children at risk in their families of origin while they are as young as possible, when successful adoption is most likely to take place.

The following table shows the length of time spent in care by children and young people as of June 2012, broken down by age:

Time in care	Age					TOTAL
	under 1	1-4	5-9	10-15	16+	
0-6 months	17	14	13	13	8	65
7-12 months	9	12	7	18	4	50
1-2 years		39	16	16	11	82
3-5 years		2	21	28	10	61
6-9 years			2	31	15	48
10+ years				15	13	28
TOTAL	26	67	59	121	61	334

The table indicates that we need to improve our performance in relation to securing permanency in particular within the 1-4 age group, where 39 children have been in care for between one and two years. Where children of this age have been in care for this length of time, the likelihood of them being able to return home is low, while the longer they remain in care as opposed to being adopted or made the subject of a Special Guardianship or Residence Order increases the likelihood that they will remain in long-term care.

Numbers of children and young people subject to a Child Protection Plan in Peterborough as broken down by age is shown in the following table:

Age	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Jun-12
Under 1	11	11	15	12
1 - 4	44	54	64	41
5 - 9	29	42	56	46
10 - 15	34	29	44	39
16 +	0	3	6	3
Total	118	139	185	141

As can be seen from the table above, there was a significant increase in the number of children and young people subject to a child protection plan in Peterborough between March 2011 and March 2012, but since then this number has declined rapidly again.

This recent decline is currently the subject of further analysis as there are indications that some children and young people are coming off child protection plans very quickly, which prompts the question of whether significant changes have really taken place in short timeframes to enable agencies to be confident that risk factors have been sufficiently and sustainably addressed within families.

The following table compares the proportion of all children subject to a plan broken down by age in Peterborough between 2010 and 2012 with the national average as of March 2011:

Age	Peterborough				National Average 2011
	March 2010	March 2011	March 2012	June 2012	
Under 1	9.3%	7.9%	8.1%	8.5%	11.0%
1-4	37.3%	38.8%	34.6%	29.1%	32.0%
5-9	24.6%	30.2%	30.3%	32.6%	28.5%
10-15	28.8%	20.9%	23.8%	27.7%	26.0%
16+	0%	2.2%	3.2%	2.1%	2.4%

The percentage of all children subject to a child protection plan who were aged under 1 and between 1-4 in Peterborough in June 2012 is significantly lower than the national average as of March 2011 [the most recent comparator data available]. This may indicate that young children in Peterborough who are at risk of significant harm may not be being identified as quickly as might be expected.

Compared with the national picture, a higher proportion of children subject to child protection plans are aged 5-9 than the national average in Peterborough. The trend since 2010 in Peterborough has been for the proportion of younger children subject to plans to fall, and those aged 5-9 and 10-15 to increase.

Taken together, these trends indicate that we are likely to need to be doing more to identify younger children who are in need of protection from significant harm through child protection plans. Such early identification means that problems are more likely to be addressed before they become

entrenched, and those children for whom remaining within their immediate families is not in their best interests can be identified as early in their lives as possible, increasing the likelihood of them being able to experience permanency through adoption, special guardianship or residence orders.

Other specific safeguarding issues identified:

- **Domestic Abuse:** Practitioners working with children, young people and their families have consistently highlighted high rates of domestic abuse within families, often featuring alcohol and/or substance abuse as a contributing factor. In many cases, such domestic abuse is often connected with very high levels of neglect of children and young people. Domestic abuse has a significant impact on children's emotional development, and the high levels of domestic abuse in Peterborough are cited by many as contributing to high rates of emotional and mental health difficulties among children and young people;
- **Young people at risk of sexual exploitation:** Practitioners have also highlighted the number of girls and young women at risk of sexual exploitation by relatively organised groups of adult males in Peterborough.

OFSTED Inspection of Safeguarding Arrangements 2011:

The Inspection in 2011 found Safeguarding in Peterborough to be inadequate. Along with a number of weaknesses being identified in the way that services were organised, managed and supported, OFSTED reported a lack of preventative and early intervention services across the partnership, and a lack of a consistent understanding of the thresholds for eligibility for specialist social work services. OFSTED also found that there was a limited implementation of the Common Assessment Framework [CAF] and the Team Around the Child approach [TAC] for children and young people with significant needs, but who did not meet eligibility for specialist social work services.

There are increasing numbers of children with special educational needs and who have disabilities:

Compared with England and statistical neighbour averages, Peterborough has a very high proportion of pupils having statements of Special Educational Needs. The national average is 2.8% but 3.9% of pupils in Peterborough have a statement. This is higher than all of our statistical neighbours.

The number of pupils with statements is significant because the statementing process itself is costly and bureaucratic, diverting funding away from use for the benefit of all pupils, including those with additional learning needs.

There is also a high proportion of pupils who have mild or moderate learning needs who are placed in special schools in Peterborough. While only 18.6% of pupils with these categories of need as assessed through the statementing process are placed in special schools nationally, in Peterborough the figure is 48%. Pupils placed in special schools are less likely to have opportunities to be prepared for integrating into the wider world in relation to socialisation when they reach adulthood than those who learn in mainstream settings.

There are also relatively high numbers of pupils who are placed in independent schools outside the city. Peterborough spends £3.3M per annum on these independent school places for pupils with Special Educational Needs.

This is significant as the cost of these places relative to a school place in a mainstream school is high – 38 week boarding provision for pupils with Behaviour, Emotional and Social Difficulties is typically at least £60,000 per annum, and the costs for specialist placements for pupils with severe autistic spectrum disorders accompanied by challenging behaviour can be more than £200,000 per annum.

While there will always be a number of pupils with additional needs of such complexity that they will require specialist provision, Peterborough has the third highest rate of pupils in these types of placements compared with our statistical neighbours at 5.6% of all pupils.

In addition to higher costs, outcomes are often poorer for pupils in independent provision, and monitoring of the progress that they are making is often less rigorous.

Peterborough has relatively high proportions of pupils with statements identifying Behavioural, Social and Emotional Difficulties. This may be linked to a lack of behavioural support services supporting children, young people and their families at home and at school, with the result that they are wrongly assessed as need of statements under this category.

The BESD category is in any event one that was severely criticised in the consultation for the SEND Green Paper, with the majority of respondents identifying this it as too broad and ‘catch all’. There was also criticism that there was too much emphasis on behaviour, which was likely to be masking other deeper emotional and social difficulties often arising from home circumstances. According to the 2012 January schools census, 165 children and young people had statements relating to behavioural issues, and a further 600 were categorised as School Action Plus because of behavioural issues.

It is also the case that statements are perceived as a means of guaranteeing access to services such as speech and language therapy and physiotherapy.

Children and young people who have Disabilities:

It is difficult to be certain about the number of children and young people who have disabilities in any single area. Local authorities maintain registers of children and young people who have disabilities, but there is no requirement for a child with a disability to be registered and many are not.

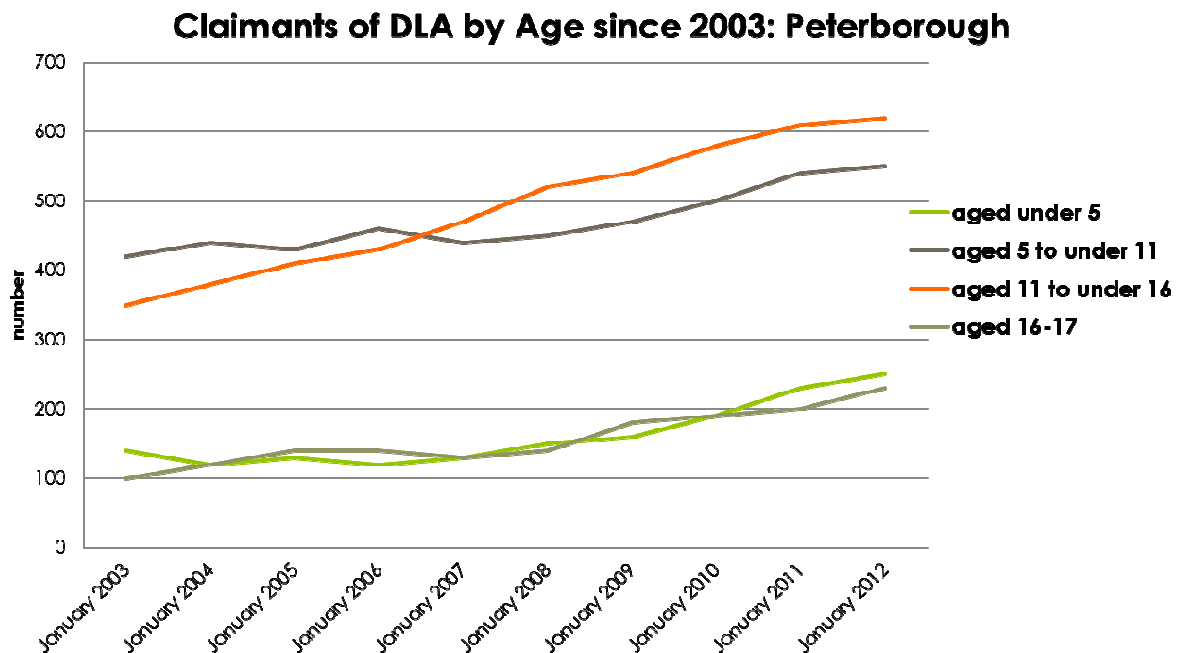
There are however, a number of indicators that suggest that the numbers of children and young people in Peterborough who have disabilities is likely to be increasing. First, there is the much improved survival rates of children born with complex disabilities as a result of significant advances in medical knowledge and practices. Second, the child population of Peterborough has increased and is projected to continue to do so. This in itself would imply an increasing number of children and young people who have disabilities.

There are a number of statistical models that estimate the proportion of the child population who are likely to have disabilities. For example, the Family Resources Survey [2011] estimates that 6% of all children and young people are likely to have a disability. This would imply that some 2,600 children and young people living in Peterborough have a disability.

Children and young people with disabilities are obviously not a homogenous group and the term includes a wide spectrum of differing needs and abilities. Taking Autistic Spectrum Disorder as an

example, the Special Needs and Autism Project estimated that approximately 1% of children and young people between the ages of 5 and 16 have Autistic Spectrum Disorder – which would imply approximately 250 children and young people in Peterborough.

Another way of gaining an indication of the numbers of children and young people in Peterborough who have disabilities is to look at the numbers claiming Disability Living Allowance. This is summarised in the following chart:



This confirms that numbers have been increasing steadily since 2003 and indicates that proportionately the biggest increases have been in the 0-5 age group, particularly over since around January 2008. This indicates that there is likely to be an increasing need for support services as these children become older.

Reviewing the Needs Assessment

The needs assessment will be reviewed annually. This will help us to understand whether or not the priority actions that we intend to take as identified in the next section are delivering impact.



Part 3:

Priority Outcome Areas and Actions

Priority Outcome Areas and Actions

As described in the needs analysis above, priority early intervention and prevention outcome areas for children, young people and their families in Peterborough are:

- Safeguarding;
- High need families;
- Early years – particularly as these relate to communication, positive attachments and social relationships, healthy lifestyles and being ready to learn and achieve;
- Children and young people with Special Educational Needs, particularly those with a diagnosis of Autistic Spectrum Disorder and who have Behavioural, Emotional and Social Difficulties;
- Young people who are not in education, employment or training [NEET] and especially those who have a learning difficulty or disability;
- Vulnerable adolescents;
- Emotional health and wellbeing, and;
- Children and young people who have disabilities and their families.

Clearly none of these priorities can be seen in isolation as many children, young people and their families will have a range of needs that span a number of these priority areas.

Success in all of the above areas means that we must also ensure that we have sufficient services to meet the growing population and the increasing diversity of the community in Peterborough.

Safeguarding

OUTCOME:

We want all children and young people to be nurtured and protected in their families and to be safe at school and in their communities

Safeguarding children and young people is key to all that we do. Key to success is ensuring that:

- All agencies work together with families and communities to keep children safe;
- All children and young people in need of safeguarding and protection receive appropriate services as and when they need them, and;
- Children and young people are appropriately referred to specialist children's services when required.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Referral rate to children's social care services; (Comparative Data (CD))
- Rates of re-referrals to children's social care services within 12 months of original referral; (CD)
- Rates of children made subject to a child protection plan within 12 months of a previous plan ending; (CD)
- % of cases referred that proceed to an initial assessment;
- % of children subject to a CP Plan directly related to the impact of Domestic Violence
- Age profile of children and young people in Peterborough who are subject to a child protection plan compared with national average and high performing partnerships.
- Numbers of children stepped down from children's social care services who are later re-referred to children's social care.

Softer outcome measures include:

- Adopting the 'Outcomes Star' for all services coordinated through the Team Around the Child approach;
- Feedback from children, young people and families about the impact of services;
-

Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough:

The Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board has a key role to play in ensuring that all children are safeguarded. The Board has been restructured following an independent review and now has a strong and streamlined executive and sub groups that are focussed on the strategic priorities.

Peterborough has higher rates of referrals to children's social care than comparator authorities. This raises a number of questions about the early identification of safeguarding issues and the effectiveness of services in meeting lower levels of need and preventing difficulties escalating. Central to our strategies for addressing these issues is the re-launched Common Assessment Form and the new Multi-Agency Support Groups both of which are intended to support and strengthen the Team Around the Child Approach and ensure that families with complex needs access services that deliver improved outcomes. Further details can be found in the 'Accessing Services' Section below.

There are two further panels that have now been established in Peterborough that are able to maintain oversight of and allocate resources to families, children and young people who have complex needs including those who are in care or on the edge of care and those who are placed in independent schools because of their Special Educational Needs, or are at significant risk of no longer being educated within Peterborough schools.

These panels are the Peterborough Access to Support Panel [PASP] and The Peterborough Joint Agency Support Panel [JASP]. The PASP meets every week except for the last week of the month when it is replaced by the JASP. The JASP health professionals and a link to adult services in addition to the education and social care professionals who sit on the PASP. These panels provide:

- Management oversight of education, health and social care service planning at levels 3 and 4;
- Agreement to or alternatives to Looked After Children placements, Independent Schools, care proceedings, out of city placements, high-level family support;
- Additional/alternative education and specialist therapeutic provision;
- Specialist assessments [courts, risk assessments complex health assessments etc].

We have commissioned a range of providers to work with children, young people and families who have been assessed by children's social care services to be on 'the edge of care'. The providers are able to offer a 24/7 service and work intensively with families where there are significant concerns around safeguarding; this has enabled families to benefit from the support provided and reduced concerns in many cases, but also enabled quicker decisions to be made where children continue to be at high risk of significant harm.

The impact of domestic abuse on children and young people has been identified as an area of need. The Peterborough Safety Partnership is leading on the development of a Domestic Abuse Strategy, which will lead to improved joint working arrangements and commissioning of interventions. See also 'High Need Families' below.

Assessing the risk of adults and children who sexually harm others and providing appropriate interventions has been identified as a skills gap and an area for specialist commissioning, as has the provision of direct work for children and young people who have been sexually abused.

Priorities for Action

- To further develop and improve the CAF and TAC approach.
- Commissioning a range of family support services across the continuum of need that will prevent needs escalating;
- To support the implementation of the Multi-Agency Support Groups [MASGs] in the three localities and monitor the outcomes achieved, identifying gaps in services and working together to address these;
- Commissioning a range of services to work with children and young people and parents who exhibit sexually harmful behaviour and to support those who have been sexually abused;
- To analyse re-referrals to children's social care to better understand where and how we need to intervene earlier.
- Implementation of the Domestic Abuse Strategy.

Reporting back on progress in relation to the above will be the responsibility of the Head of Commissioning [Specialist Services].

High-need families

OUTCOME:

We want all children and young people to be supported by their families to achieve their full potential.

Key to success is ensuring that:

- All children and young people are supported by and have positive relationships with their parents and family;
- Parents and carers are able to provide good parenting;
- Parental substance and alcohol misuse is addressed effectively;
- Co-ordinated support for families in greatest need is provided at the earliest point in order to prevent crisis situations.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Foundation stage performance profile;
- Primary and secondary school attendance including rates of persistent absence;
- Attainment at KS2 & KS4;
- Obesity rates at age 11;
- Rates of first time entrants to criminal justice system.
- % of worklessness in families
- Levels of anti-social behaviour
- Overcrowded housing/ Poor quality housing

Softer outcome measures include:

- Adopting the 'Outcomes Star' for all services coordinated through the Team Around the Child approach;
- Feedback from children, young people and families about the impact of services;
- Feedback from partner agencies on effectiveness of interventions through TAC and MASG.

Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough

High need families are those who are more likely to experience multiple difficulties and thus require more targeted/ specialist support. Identifying these issues early and providing co-ordinated support at an early stage helps ensure that children's problems do not escalate.

Analysis of referrals and re-referrals to children's social care in Peterborough indicates that these families are more likely to be those who experience:

- poverty;
- domestic abuse;
- housing difficulties including homelessness;
- parental disability, illness or mental health problems; and

- parental substance and alcohol misuse.

We know that those families with the greatest needs are likely to have a complexity of difficulties and that there are frequently a number of services involved with the family. The cost of these services can often be high and crucial to success is good planning and coordination to address the needs of the whole family.

Connecting Families/Troubled Families:

Connecting Families Project – the local partnership term for the Government’s ‘Troubled Families’ initiative.

Our approach to ensuring that changes that take place through the Connecting Families funding is to develop a virtual multi-agency team through a secondment model. This team will come together regularly to monitor progress in relation to individual families, while ensuring that the types of culture changes that are needed to support families with multiple difficulties are cemented within those agencies that work with them.

These cultural changes are in line with the aspirations of this strategy, including as they do issues such as work-force reform and community and family empowerment models that are focussed on building capacity within families and communities to address difficulties effectively, and so needing reduced input from external agencies.

Poverty

Poverty is a key factor in identifying high need families. It is therefore essential that the areas in Peterborough with the highest levels of poverty receive targeted services.

Peterborough has a separate family poverty reduction strategy that details the wider services that will impact on reducing child poverty, e.g. worklessness, low income and poor housing. The strategy has a detailed action plan that is monitored on a regular basis.

Direct Work

The voluntary sector and schools provide a range of individual and family services e.g. Drinksense and NSPCC; we need to ensure that we have the right range of services in place to meet the continuum of need.

Parenting

Parents clearly play the most important part in their children’s development. Peterborough has developed 13 children’s centres in the City; the majority of these being managed by two large voluntary sector organisations, Spurgeons and Banardos. Children’s Centres provide an integrated early years and family support service with partners in health, job-centre plus, early years, adult and family education. Together with a number of schools they also offer parenting courses such as Webster Stratton, and English language courses.

Domestic Abuse

A high proportion of children’s social care referrals are as a result of concerns about domestic violence where children are living in the household. As part of the Peterborough Safety Partnership, a domestic abuse strategy is being developed.

Priorities for Action

- Ensuring that the Poverty and Domestic Abuse strategies are delivered;
- Implementing the Connecting Families Project
- Children’s Centres and Health, schools and voluntary sector partners to develop a range of services focussed on supporting parents:
 - communication and behaviour management;
 - positive attachments and social relationships ;
 - healthy lifestyles including addressing childhood obesity;
 - Impact of parental lifestyles on children’s emotional health and well being e.g. substance and alcohol misuse, domestic violence;
 - Impact of Parental conditions such as disability and mental health on children’s development and wellbeing.

Reporting back on progress in relation to the above will be the responsibility of the Parenting Delivery Group.

Early years

OUTCOME:

We want children to be born healthy and to receive the best start in life during their early years.

Key to success is ensuring that:

- there are clear pathways and access to universal services;
- new parents receive the information, help and support they need to make informed decisions;
- children entering school are ready to learn and have sufficiently developed social and emotional skills for their age group; and
- families most in need of support receive early help.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Smoking rates in pregnancy;
- Rate of low birth-weight babies;
- Teenage pregnancy rates;
- Breast-feeding continuation rates;
- Foundation stage profile;
- Number of available childcare places and

Softer outcome measures include:

- Adopting the ‘Outcomes Star’ for all services coordinated through the Team Around the Child approach;
- Feedback from children, young people and families about the impact of services;
- Schools report reduced proportions of

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take up (childcare sufficiency strategy); • Quality of child care settings as assessed by OFSTED; • Children’s Centre Outcomes [as defined by OFSTED]. • Identification and support to peri-natal mothers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • children entering reception year who perform well below expected levels.
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Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough

A Family Nurse Partnership programme commenced in April in order to support vulnerable young first time parents and improve outcomes for their children during early years.

Peterborough City Council has participated in the 2 year old funding scheme city wide since January 2007. The aim of the funding is to improve educational and social achievements of disadvantaged 2 year old children working towards narrowing the gap and is targeted at the most disadvantaged children who meet eligibility criteria. After many changes to the scheme over the years the current government intend to legislate the funding in 2013-2014 and increase the offer to the 20% most disadvantaged 2 year olds in the UK in September 2013 and further increase the offer to the 40% of disadvantaged 2 year olds by September 2014. This will provide many challenges for local authorities and the childcare sector as a whole. Peterborough City Council is one of ten successful authorities in the UK to bid for an additional £253,000 of funding in 2012 to trial the scheme in a different way. This will focus on the Voyager area of the city (consisting of Bretton North, Paston and Walton wards) which is expected to face great challenges and pressures for places for 2 year olds when the expansion of the offer is delivered in 2013. Fifty eight new places will be created.

The new DFE 2012 statutory guidance for Children’s Centres requires them to improve outcomes for young children and their families, with a focus on families in greatest need of support in order to reduce inequalities in:

- Child development and school readiness;
- Parenting aspirations, self esteem and parenting skills and;
- Child and family health and life chances.

We know that there are particular difficulties for some children as they enter the school foundation stage in the extent to which children are ready to learn reading and writing, and our Early Years Services and Children’s Centres will pay particular attention to the need to address these difficulties..

Priorities for Action

- To ensure effective roll out and delivery of outcomes from the Family Nurse Partnership;
- To Implement the Healthy Child Programme
- To develop and deliver the connecting mums(peri-natal) project
- To ensure that those families who are most in need benefit from the two year old funding scheme and to ensure we have enough places;
- To support preschool and day nursery provision to improve access and the quality of provision and specifically ensure that children attending are prepared for school;

- To monitor children’s centre outcomes.

Reporting back on progress in relation to the above will be the responsibility of the Parenting Delivery Group.

Children and young people with Special Educational Needs

OUTCOME:

We want as many children and young people to be educated within Peterborough schools as possible, accessing any additional support when they need it without going through the statement process unless absolutely necessary.

Key to success is ensuring that:

- Schools and parents know how to access additional support and this support is provided without delay;
- Enhanced provision units attached to schools are effective in meeting needs and support other schools through outreach work;
- Pupils are able to successfully reintegrate into schools from the Pupil Referral Unit.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Rates of children and young people who have a statement of SEN compared to statistical neighbours and particularly:
 - Rates of pupils with BESD statements
 - Rates of pupils with ASD statements
- Reduced rate of pupils [i.e. pupils per 10,000] placed in independent special schools.

Softer outcome measures include:

- Adopting the ‘Outcomes Star’ for all services coordinated through the Team Around the Child approach;
- Feedback from children, young people and families about the impact of services;
- Proportion of pupils successfully supported through the MASG who do not go on to be assessed for a statement.

Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough

The MASGs are now established and it will be an expectation that all children and young people who are being considered as being in need of a statement of Special Educational Needs will first have been presented to the local MASG prior to being considered by the SEN panel. This is to ensure that the needs of the child or young person are considered in a holistic way and, for example, any issues within the family home that are impacting on behaviour in school are addressed.

There are a number of enhanced provisions attached to a number of schools within Peterborough. These include provisions that meet the needs of pupils with special educational needs, including those with hearing impairments or who have autistic spectrum disorders. We need to work with schools through the SEN service to ensure that these enhanced provisions are working with the most appropriate pupils and that they develop outreach services to support other schools to meet pupil need wherever possible.

In common with many areas, there are often difficulties re-integrating pupils who have attended the Pupil Referral Unit for support back into mainstream schools. This leads to the PRU becoming 'blocked' with pupils – often those who have behavioural, emotional and social difficulties – with the knock on effect that other pupils are unable to benefit from PRU support.

A new Free School focusing on meeting the needs of pupils with Autistic Spectrum Disorder is to open shortly. This will provide significant additional capacity to meet the needs of children and young people within Peterborough and reduce numbers who are educated outside the city.

The Peterborough Access to Support Panel [PASP] hears all cases where pupils are at risk of moving to independent special schools. This ensures that the right support is put in place to support pupils at home and at school, addressing the root causes of difficulties in a holistic way and so helping to prevent the need for children and young people to be educated in independent special schools unless there are no other options.

Priorities for Action

- Using the CAF, TAC and MASG processes to ensure that additional needs are identified early and appropriate packages of support are provided;
- Developing approaches that reduce the need for statutory assessment;
- Working with schools to review the operation of the enhanced provision units.
- Develop appropriate services to support children and young people exhibiting behaviour difficulties

Reporting back on progress in relation to the above will be the responsibility of the Education/SEN Strategy Group.

Young People who are Not in Education, Employment or Training [NEET]

OUTCOME:

We want to ensure that all young people can access the benefits of continuing education, training and employment, including those with a learning difficulty or disability and those who have behavioural problems

Key to success is ensuring that:

- Parents have high levels of aspirations for their children throughout their childhoods;
- There is a sufficient range of training and apprenticeships to meet the needs of pupils with different abilities, skills and interests;
- FE providers work with schools and other partners to develop effective alternative provision for those who cannot access the main stream curriculum;
- Targeted work experience placements are available to support vulnerable young people to develop employability skills ;
- Children and young people with learning difficulties and disabilities have the opportunity to progress to supported work with training opportunities.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Increase attainment levels at KS2, KS4 and at 19 years;
- Reduce the attainment gap between pupils who have English as an Additional Language and their peers;
- Increase the proportion of young people with mild and moderate learning difficulties educated in mainstream provision;
- Reduce persistent absence in primary and secondary phases;
- Reduce numbers of 16-19 year olds who are NEET;
- Increase the level of participation in learning or work with training to meet the 100% expectation by 2015;
- Increase range of employment opportunities within Peterborough including the numbers of high skill opportunities.

Softer outcome measures include:

- Ensure skills training corresponds to the economic development aspirations of the city thus ensuring young people and adults progress into work;
- Reducing the numbers of workless households in Peterborough;
- Increase the number of adults accessing English Language courses;
- Develop evidence based interventions through the adoption of the Outcomes Star distance travelled tool.

Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough

Reducing the number of young people who are NEET and securing 100% participation in education or work with training in line with 2015 expectations requires action at a number of levels.

Peterborough has a strong record in identifying young people who are at risk of NEET and this should continue. However, young people who are NEET have often had difficulties for a number of years previously and typically have lower attainment levels and/or are more likely to not have made the expected level of progress than their peers.

Reducing levels of NEET means working proactively across the partnership to remove the barriers faced by many young people [and particularly those with learning and/or behavioural and social needs] to access further training and apprenticeships. Success in this area will be assisted through working with the economic partnership to enhance employment and training programmes available, targeting these as appropriate.

Many Colleges have established an evidence base, endorsed by other national findings [e.g. Drivers and Barriers to Educational Success, DCSF, April 2009] which pinpoint the key determinants of disaffection: home lives; school environments; and deprived neighbourhoods. For instance analysis of NEET learner profiles shows that they:

- Are more likely to grow up in a lone parent household;
- Go to schools of lower quality;
- Are less likely to enjoy school;
- Have less positive relations with their teachers;
- Have lower aspirations for their future [often linked to lower parent aspirations];
- Are more likely to experience bullying at school;
- Do not feel that their future economic destiny is within their own locus of control;
- Have access to fewer educational resources such as private tuition, computer or internet access.^x

Most research identifies parental aspirations and the degree of support offered to children by their families to achieve well in school to be the single most important predictor of educational attainment. Low parental aspiration for their children's education has a whole range of impacts, including on school attendance and choice of school. In Peterborough, where attainment of pupils varies significantly between schools, parents with high aspirations for their children will typically work hard to ensure that they obtain places in the best performing schools.

The attainment gap between pupils with English as an Additional Language and their peers is also particularly stark in Peterborough.

A further challenge follows for the Raising of the Participation Age. From 2013, young people will need to remain in education employment or training until the end of the academic year within which they become 17; this then raises again to 18 from 2015.

Raising the participation age (RPA) does not mean young people must stay in school; they will be able to choose one of the following options post-16:

- Full-time education, such as school, college or home education;
- an apprenticeship;
- Part-time education or training if they are employed, self-employed or volunteering full-time [which is defined as 20 hours or more a week].

Raising the Participation Age will have its' primary impact on young people who are not seeking to remain in academic education.

Priorities for Action

- Ensuring that the outcomes identified within the NEET/RPA strategy are delivered;
- Reduce levels of persistent absence by targeting early indications of attendance issues;
- Increasing the range of opportunities for young people to engage in volunteering opportunities and targeted work experience;
- Establishing and delivering what works in terms of supporting pupils with English as an Additional Language [the progress of this group of pupils varies across schools];
- Identifying which groups of pupils with English as an Additional Language are most at risk of not achieving the progress expected of them and targeting support;
- Ensuring that all young people of year 10 and 11 age who are newly arrived to this country have access to a school place or alternative provision;
- Working with children's centres to ensure that adults access English Language courses;
- Working with FE providers to secure sufficient flexible provision for young people at risk of NEET thus allowing them to access programmes at any point in the academic year;
- Establishing increased opportunities for training and apprenticeships for young people with a variety of additional needs;
- Reviewing provision for pupils with mild and moderate learning difficulties and disabilities.

Reporting back on progress in relation to the above will be the responsibility of the NEET/RPA Delivery Group.

Supporting Vulnerable Young People

OUTCOME:

We want to ensure that action is taken to support young people who are engaging in risk taking behaviours, who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation or involvement in offending.

Key to success is ensuring that:

- Young people have access to information that helps them to make informed choices about their behaviour;
- Knowledge about risks to specific groups of young people of sexual exploitation is shared across the partnership and coordinated action is taken;
- Young people at risk of involvement in offending are identified and coordinated action is taken.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Reduce numbers of young people known to misuse alcohol and/or drugs;

Softer outcome measures include:

- Services and practitioners perceive fewer young people to be at risk of sexual

- Reduce teenage conceptions;
- Reduce numbers of first time entrants into the criminal justice system;
- Reduce numbers of young people who are persistently absent from school.
- Reduction in STIs
- Reduction in anti-social behaviour
- exploitation;
- Use of 'Risky Behaviours' Outcomes Star to assess effectiveness of support in changing risky behaviours.

Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough

Overall indications of the numbers of young people in Peterborough known to be misusing alcohol and/or drugs are not high compared to the England or statistical neighbour averages. However, there are indications that some communities are more at risk of such behaviours than others, and there is a view that much alcohol and drug misuse is hidden, leading to apparently lower incidence than the reality. The Taking Teenage Peterborough's Pulse survey, which was led by the Peterborough Youth Council in 2010 found 71% of those 13-19 year olds surveyed had engaged in at least one episode of binge drinking in the previous month.

While most recent figures suggest a decline in teenage conceptions in Peterborough, the long term pattern remains that rates of teenage conceptions and births to teenage mothers are higher in Peterborough than elsewhere. The higher than averages rates of sexually transmitted infections among young people in Peterborough may also be an indicator of a greater instance of risk taking behaviour among young people.

There are also significant concerns about the number of young women and girls who are at risk of sexual exploitation. Such risks are concentrated in certain areas of the city, and particular groups of young women appear to be more vulnerable to exploitation than others.

Peterborough also has relatively high rates of young people who are first time entrants to the youth justice system.

Priorities for Action

- Review and evaluate outcomes resulting from delivery of the Adolescent Intervention Service and 3T's.
- Ensuring an effective range of accessible services at differing levels in place that support young people who are engaging or who are at risk of engaging in risk-taking behaviour including alcohol, drug use and anti-social behaviour
- Coordinate a response to the needs of young people who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation;
- Review sexual health services to ensure that they are delivering the right services in the right way.

The Young People Delivery Group will be accountable for delivering these priorities.

Promoting emotional and mental health and wellbeing

OUTCOME:

We want to all children and young people to develop resilience so that they can enjoy good emotional and mental health.

Key to success is ensuring that:

- The universal services are supported to enable children and young people to develop resilience and positive mental and emotional health;
- Children and young people who are identified as being at risk of developing emotional and mental health difficulties are identified early and pro-actively supported to access a range of services.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Information from the 'Tell Us' surveys of Peterborough pupils and other surveys of young people undertaken in the city.
- Reduction in referrals to specialist CAMHS

Softer outcome measures include:

- Use of the Child and Young Person Outcomes Star as these become available to measure effectiveness of services in building resilience.
- Feedback from schools.

Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough

A review of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services is currently underway, coinciding with the development of a new CAMHS Strategy. However, it is clear that there is a lack of CAMHS support at Tier 2, which in turn is likely to have an impact on the effectiveness of tier 1 services in addressing children's emotional and mental health needs. It is also clear that there is a need for coordinated support to help to address behavioural difficulties across the age range of children and young people in Peterborough.

This is supported by the 'Taking Teenage Peterborough's Pulse survey, which was led by the Peterborough Youth Council. Of those 13-19 year olds who were surveyed, 77% reported at least one day in the last month of mental health being 'not good' and 14% said this was the case for more than half the month. Only 58% disagreed with the statement 'I feel sad and blue most of the time'. While most young people knew how to access advice and support around issues such as bullying, drugs and sexual health, few knew how to access mental health services.

Family characteristics and models of behaviour around issues such as parenting are the key determinants in relation to the promotion of resilience in mental and emotional health. Parenting support and courses offered through Children's Centres and schools therefore play a vital role in supporting parents to promote the mental and emotional health of their children.

However it is also important that the universal workforce in general also feels sufficiently well supported to promote resilience. Teaching programmes such as SEAL and PHSE are important in contributing to the general promotion of resilience, but those working with children and young

people – teachers, teaching assistants, play leaders, youth workers etc - also need to be confident in offering children and young people containment and security while they are expressing their feelings and concerns, while being able to access advice and support where they are concerned that there may be a need for more specialist input.

We also know that certain populations of children and young people are more likely to experience mental and emotional health difficulties. These groups include:

- Children and young people with disabilities, including those with learning difficulties and disabilities;
- Children and young people who are in care and particularly those who are in residential care;
- Young people who are known to the Youth Offending Service.

There are already a number of specialist support services for children and young people in the above groups. The challenge through the CAMHS strategy is to ensure that these services are accessible to those who need them most, and that they operate as part of a coordinated approach to meeting the needs of the child or young people concerned.

Priorities for Action

- Develop clear pathways for mental and emotional health services for children and young people and ensure the services needed along the pathway are in place and are meeting identified needs.
- Explore how to improve accessibility to Tier 2 services in situations where children and young people actually are – for example in schools;
- Undertake action to support people working within Tier 1 services to support the development of emotional and mental health resilience;
- Working through the Safer Peterborough Partnership, develop effective domestic abuse strategies that reduce the incidence of domestic abuse which is often linked to emotional and mental health difficulties among children and young people.

Reporting back on progress in relation to the above will be the responsibility of the CAMH's Strategy Group.

Children and Young People with Disabilities and their families

OUTCOME:

We want as many children and young people with disabilities as possible to be supported to live within their families.

Key to success is ensuring that:

- Children and young people with disabilities are able to access a wide range of community, leisure and play activities;
- Families have the choice of a range of support services and are able to develop their own support packages through direct payments;
- Schools and early years settings are supported to meet the needs of children and young people with disabilities in mainstream settings wherever possible.

Measuring our Performance

Key Performance Indicators include:

- Number of children and young people accessing short breaks;
- Number of families accessing direct payments;
- Number of children and young people with disabilities who are placed in out of city placements.

Softer outcome measures include:

- Feedback from children, young people and their families about the effectiveness of services

Addressing needs and issues in Peterborough

There is a separate Children with Disabilities Strategy and currently a review of the Special Educational Needs strategy. Both emphasise the importance of children and young people with disabilities being able to remain living with their families, accessing mainstream provision, community, leisure and play opportunities.

Considerable work has been undertaken to develop a range of supportive short breaks within the City, including through the use of volunteers supported by voluntary sector organisations.

However, there is more to be done to encourage the use of direct payments for families and young people – providing them with the freedom to develop support packages that are flexible and creative.

There is also a need for more shared carers in the City, who can provide a shared care approach to supporting children to remain with their families, while accessing other family-based support.

Priorities for Action

- Ensure the delivery of a range of short break services that reduce or delay the need for more specialist services;
- Develop a single plan for children and young people with special educational need;
- Improve transitional arrangements for young people with disabilities and continuing care needs;
- Improve joint commissioning and joint working arrangements between health and the local authority for children with continuing care needs.

Reporting back on progress in relation to the above will be the responsibility of the Children with Disabilities Group.



Part 4:

Cross Cutting Themes

Cross Cutting Themes

The following overarching principles set out the way we work with and support families:

Supporting Children and Families:

We believe that every child in Peterborough should have the opportunity to reach their full potential. Most children do best when supported to remain within their own families. However, there will always be a small number of children who would be at risk of significant harm were they to remain in their care of their birth families. For these children we will secure the best outcomes by permanence for them through Residence Orders, Special Guardianship Orders or, preferably, through Adoption.

Every practitioner working with children and young people brings their own unique experience and expertise. Through a pattern of collaborative working, information sharing and a programme of cultural change and workforce development, we will develop a system that enables children and young people to develop the emotional resilience, physical health, attainment and level of aspiration that they need in order to experience successful lives as adults.

Key to this is the development of child-centred, flexible services that are responsive to children and young people's needs and provide the right level of intervention at the right time. This will support a shift of focus away from managing short-term crises towards effective intervention and support for children and young people and their families at an earlier stage.

We are committed to a number of principles that inform the way in which we work with children, young people and their families, as outlined below:

Underlying principles for working with children and their families:

- Wherever possible, children's and families' needs will be met through universal services, with support from specialist services as required;
- As soon as we are aware that a child or young person has any additional needs we will talk to that child or young person and their family and offer advice and support to meet that need;
- Families will be empowered to identify their own problems, needs and solutions. In most cases, outcomes for children and young people will only be improved by supporting and assisting parents to make and sustain changes;
- We will offer help, support and services only as far as to help families to find their own solutions. Once improvement is established, services will withdraw so as not to encourage dependency;
- We recognise, however, that for a relatively small number of children, young people and their families, there is likely to be an on-going need for a level of practical and other support if family breakdown is to be prevented. Where this is the case, we are committed to developing support services that provide effective and responsive support to families while preventing re-referrals or re-referrals to specialist services, such as to Children's Social Care;
- Our aim is always to build resilience in children, young people and their families, enabling them to overcome difficulties they experience in the future.

There are several factors that are essential in delivering effective early intervention to families, as illustrated in the table below:

<p>An open, honest and transparent approach to supporting children, young people and their families:</p>	<p>Parents and carers are usually the best people to understand their child’s needs. But parenting can be challenging and parents deserve support when they ask for this. Asking for help should be seen as a sign of responsible parenting rather than as a parenting failure. In most cases it should be the decision of the parents when to ask for help or advice in bringing up their child. However there will be occasions where practitioners may need to engage parents to help them to prevent problems becoming more serious. We will work openly and honestly with families, discussing any concerns with them and ensuring they are involved in decision making. We will acknowledge and respect the contribution of parents and other family members and work with them to help them to achieve the outcomes that are best for the child.</p>
<p>Earlier, solution-focused and evidence-based interventions:</p>	<p>Children should be supported in their families wherever possible. To achieve this it is important that problems are identified early so that support is offered that prevents the difficulties from escalating. We will work with families to help them to identify the things they want to change and, wherever possible, help them to find their own solutions. Generally, the most effective support is support that is tailored to the child and family’s needs and is provided at the minimum level necessary to ensure the desirable outcomes are achieved with as little disruption to family life as possible – ‘The right support at the right time’.</p>
<p>A multi-agency/multi-disciplinary approach to assessment, support and intervention:</p>	<p>Safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children is the responsibility of everyone in Peterborough who works with or has contact with children and young people, their families and carers. From birth all children and young people have contact with a wide range of organisations and agencies that contribute to their development in a variety of ways. It is these organisations and agencies that are best placed to recognise when a child and their family might need some additional support. This multi-agency/disciplinary approach leads to a better understanding of needs of the child and their family, better informed referrals to other agencies and enables the provision of the right level and type of support. It prevents situations escalating and further disrupting family life.</p>
<p>A confident workforce with a common core knowledge and understanding about children’s needs:</p>	<p>Children and their families can only be supported effectively through the professional judgement and expertise that all practitioners bring to their roles. We will support practitioners working in Peterborough by ensuring they receive the correct training and development opportunities to allow them to support children and families with confidence. In so doing, we will support confident professionals to enable families to identify their own needs, make choices and use professional relationships and support to make and sustain their own</p>

Citizen Engagement and Community Capacity

Research indicates the critical importance of engaging the community in service design and implementation.

A participation action group will help to inform the implementation of this strategy, ensuring that children, young people and their families are able to influence the strategic design of services available to support them.

Clearly, if services are to be used by children, young people and their families, then they have to be seen by them as relevant to their needs. But citizen engagement goes further than this; effective engagement leads to step changes in the way that services are delivered, with those traditionally seen as consumers of services becoming co-producers.

There are a number of examples nationally that demonstrate the potential benefits from adopting an approach that emphasises citizen engagement. An example directly relevant to prevention and early intervention is the Total Place approach in Croydon. Outcomes of this work included the fact that there was frequently a great deal of synergy between the views of families about services and those working within the system, including that:

- There is often poor collaboration between public services;
- It can be a struggle to get the right information at the right time;
- Public services are often poorly set up to deal with common life events;
- Public services do not respond to the needs of both individuals and their families;
- Citizens often have to become experts to make the system work for them.

A key finding was that public services have an overwhelming tendency to treat the public as passive recipients of services, as opposed to being active and energetic participants in improving outcomes.

The diverse communities that make up the Peterborough population present both additional challenges in successful engagement and the potential for harnessing increased innovation in service delivery and design. There are already a number of examples where engagement with users of services and the community more broadly has resulted in significant positive impact. These include the 'Can Do' approach and other initiatives, some operated jointly between the Adolescent Intervention Service and our Neighbourhoods service, for example. These joint approaches have been credited with delivering significant impacts in relation to improving community cohesion. Community Youth Work has played a particularly strong role in relation to ensuring continuing community cohesion.

Approaches to citizen engagement such as these provide us with a framework for engagement in delivery of effective services that support children and their families more broadly. There is also likely to be a significant role for the community and voluntary sector in helping to establish links and develop community generated solutions to needs that are identified.

Access and Sustainability

Croydon also explored the typical journey of the customer through service provision, as a means of assessing the effectiveness of the services in delivering improved outcomes. This research established that when customer journeys through service provision are mapped over a period of years, a number of common themes emerge, including:

- Time delays between identification of issues and service responses;
- Service responses tending to focus on narrow areas of need according to the priorities of the service concerned;
- Services tending to focus on delivery of a particular professional response as opposed to considering a fuller range of resources. Similarly there is often a lack of emphasis on developing the capacity of the family to alleviate the need for services;
- Engagement with services often appeared to be ‘ad hoc’ – a fortuitous conversation with a member of staff, leading to engagement with a particular service for example. Questions need to be asked about whether this is the best method of identifying those most in need;
- ‘Sign-posting’ to other services often has only limited effect – what is needed is active advocacy – getting the person to the service and engaged with it;
- Little or no continuity of care or relationship. Families are not generally journeyed with but are instead passed from one service to another. There is often an absence of the development of a trusting relationship over time, or the building up of people’s confidence and capability to take more control;
- Decision making continues to often be made in silos and in the absence of pooled budgets – with sometimes serious consequences for not only customer wellbeing but also for the use of public resources.^{xi}

The research found that for many families, and particularly the most vulnerable, services were not successful in enabling real change:



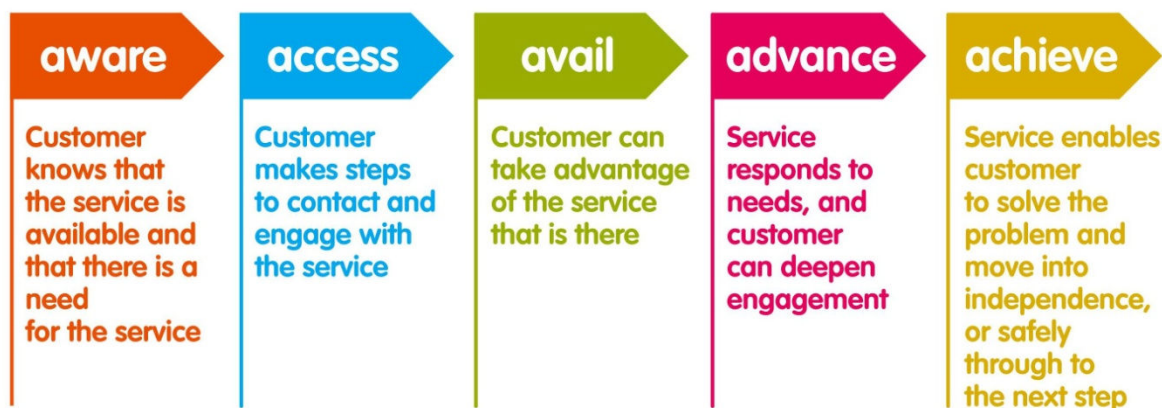
The research found that families with differing levels of need experience weaknesses at different points in the customer journey. Only families who are already thriving find that services successfully meet their needs at all stages.

So this research found that becoming aware of access to services was a significant issue for most families and particularly for those already most vulnerable and isolated. There can also be difficulties for families accessing services – families may be signposted but they often never actually engage with that which is on offer. Finally while families may avail themselves of a service, there is frequently a lack of focus on enabling them to advance and achieve – i.e. to become independent and capable of self determination.

There is a significant body of research that has identified that for most families, the core support systems on which they rely are their own social and family networks. Equally, those families who are typically most vulnerable are also the ones who have none of the social networks that most families are able to rely on for support. This suggests that working to support the development of strong social networks will lead to a significant return on investment.^{xii}

Taken together these findings suggest that we need to support the development of successful social networks within our communities while ensuring that these networks are able to engage the more vulnerable with services that are accessible and responsive, focusing on the whole family and on the substantive issues faced, as opposed to single symptoms of difficulties being dealt with individually.

We will therefore strive to develop customer pathways and journeys that looks more like the representation below:



Source: Child: Family: Place: Radical efficiency to improve outcomes for young children; LB Croydon & Croydon PCT

Enabling families to access and benefit from support services is clearly important if those services are going to operate efficiently. In the current and continuing pressure on public finances, the ability to ensure that services are sustainable is critical. Enabling genuine citizen engagement can pay dividends in both securing sustainability in terms of service delivery while also improving outcomes for vulnerable children, young people and their families:

Empowering local social networks to improve accessibility:

Already in Peterborough, volunteers are playing a key role in supporting communities. Their energy and commitment is supporting families who have children with disabilities to continue to care for their children by being able to access short breaks so that they can re-charge and do other things or spend quality time with siblings of the child with a disability.

‘Better Together’ recruits and trains a whole range of community volunteers who work in a variety of areas, delivering real outcomes as Independent Visitors and Appropriate Adults.

The Neighbourhoods Service has engaged leaders within the Pakistani community who are currently actively working with groups of young Pakistani men who are engaged in significant anti-social behaviour to provide support and appropriate role modelling to help change these behaviours into something more positive.

These examples demonstrate the capacity of communities to support others and provide a framework within which volunteers, supported through voluntary sector organisations, could help to support vulnerable children, young people and their families by working closely with them, encouraging them to access support services and to develop links with others locally.

There are also benefits for the volunteers, who are able to access experience and training that in turn can support them into paid support roles within the City, as well as help to improve their own self-esteem and sense of engagement in something worthwhile. Experience from the early Sure Start programme suggested that this in turn lifted aspirations for volunteers’ own children.

Such an approach may prove particularly beneficial in supporting newly arriving communities, by helping them to develop social networks while also increasing the level of knowledge in the local community about the support available. Increasing the skills and experience of those who volunteer, meanwhile, would make it easier for local services to recruit staff from the newly arrived communities, helping their workforce to reflect the community served and in turn increasing the amount of first language support that can be offered.

The fact that there is already so much positive activity in relation to developing this model of citizen engagement and community development through volunteering suggests that there is huge potential in Peterborough to build on this success and support families and communities much more widely.

Workforce Reform in the delivery of Evidence Based Services

In Peterborough, considerable progress is being made in supporting the use of the Common Assessment Form [CAF] to ensure that children, young people and their families who need the support of more than one agency are able to access a unified and holistic assessment of need followed by a unified multi-agency support plan coordinated through the Team Around the Child [TAC] approach.

The CAF is now a much shorter and more tightly focused assessment, making it easier for families and professionals alike to use in identifying additional needs and accessing the support they need. However workforce reform is about much more. It includes ensuring that anyone who comes into contact with children, young people and their families feels confident about suggesting to families when they may need additional help, and how they can access the help they may need. It is also

about ensuring that the workforce working with children and young people is sufficiently skilled and supported to be able to work through issues with them, without feeling the need to make a referral on to another agency unless absolutely necessary.

Lots of people come into contact with families in their day to day activities – housing officers and police officers being just two examples. They may well come across families who seem not to be coping very well and need to know how to access support for those families. Given that we know that for many families – and particularly those that are more vulnerable – signposting is often not very effective – this means that we need to find ways of enabling professionals such as these to be able to access those within the community who are able to get alongside families and draw them in to supportive services.

Similarly, we need to ensure that professionals working with a particular group of children, young people and families are able to recognise where there are indications of other possible issues and support the family to address these.

Finally, we need to ensure that workers already working with children, young people and their families feel sufficiently empowered and confident to address issues that are raised without necessarily referring on to other services.

Young people, for example, may select an adult in whom they have confidence to open up to and discuss concerns that they have about their emotional and mental health and wellbeing – perhaps a teacher or teaching assistant. What can then sometimes happen is that the person the young person has decided to trust feels that they need to refer the young person on to a more specialist service, such as that offered by Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services. The result is often that the young person does not attend the appointment offered because they do not want to talk about what is worrying them to a stranger, or if they do attend the appointment, they do not successfully engage for the same reason. The result is that the young person no longer feels able to talk about their difficulties and resources are wasted.

Workers finding themselves in this or similar situations need to be able to feel confident in supporting individual children and young people without making an onward referral while also being able to recognise when such a referral may be needed. On making a referral to a specialist service, it is often important for the worker to accompany the young person to the specialist service concerned.

There is value in considering a ‘Team Around the Professional’ approach to engaging with children, and young people and their families with complex needs. This approach is where a single professional undertakes the work with all members of the family, supported by expert practitioners in the background – as opposed to there being lots of workers working with the family on particular issues.

The involvement by lots of workers is often confusing to families, and frequently leads unintentionally to them receiving conflicting advice. Families are often unclear about what the specific roles and responsibilities of those working with them are, and there are often overlaps between what professionals engaged with families actually do.

A Team Around the Professional approach is being used by the Connecting Families programme.

The Connecting Families programme and the Multi-Agency Support Groups are also key to helping to model good practice, enabling practitioners to develop an approach that focuses on the needs of the family as a whole, as opposed to the individual family member that their role is traditionally focused upon.

Evidencing the Impact of Services

Whenever services engage with families, it is essential that we understand what the impact has been. This means that we need to employ a method of measuring the 'distance travelled' as a result of the support offered. We have decided that we will use the 'Outcomes Star' model. There are a number of outcomes stars that assess progress in different circumstances. There are a number of Outcomes Stars but the Family Star is most often likely to be relevant in the context of prevention and early intervention.

A low resolution version of the Family Star is shown below; fuller details about the model can be found at Appendix 2.

The family completes the star on the first engagement with services, then again at each review point and finally at the end of the programme. The approach includes templates for recording specific actions that are to be undertaken as part of the programme. The result is a highly visual and intuitive model that shows how each family is progressing.

Using this tool is an effective means of helping the family and practitioner to identify where their strengths are in the first instance, as well as where there are weaknesses that need to be worked on. There will be a need for some training for practitioners in using this approach. It will be used first as part of the Multi-agency Support Group evaluation, but will be rolled out to other services including those that are commissioned by the local authority.

The license for the tool includes access to a database that can then run reports on the overall effectiveness of particular interventions. Feedback from the use of this tool will therefore help us to continue to understand what works well for families, where we need to change our models of service delivery and what we need to do more of.

Family Star™

The Outcomes Star for parents

Parent

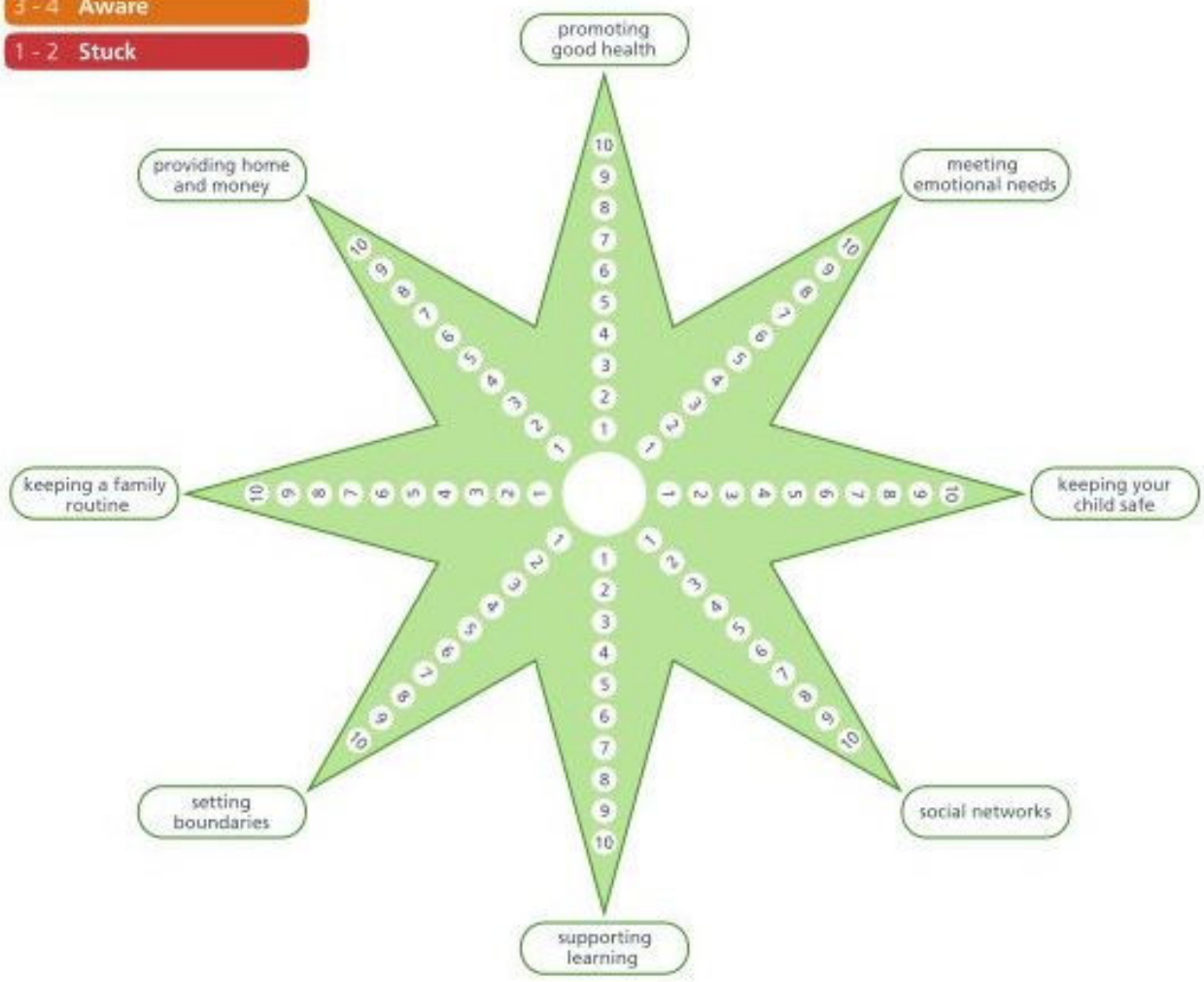
Date of completion

First Review Retrospective

Completed by Professional and parent
 Professional
 Parent

Number of children

- 9 - 10 Effective parenting
- 7 - 8 Finding what works
- 5 - 6 Trying
- 3 - 4 Aware
- 1 - 2 Stuck



The Family Star: See Appendix 2 for more details on use of the star to map progress and outcomes.



Part 5:

Governance & Delivery

Governance

An overarching Early Intervention and Prevention Delivery group will be established which has overall accountability to the Children and Families Commissioning Board for delivery of the outcomes detailed in this Strategy.

The overarching Delivery group will include representatives from each of the Delivery groups tasked with delivering specific areas of the Strategy.

There is no desire or need to recreate the work of existing Delivery groups; those that are already working on areas relevant to this strategy will be represented on the overarching Delivery group in order to ensure that the work that they are doing is in line with the required direction of travel. Details of the new and existing Delivery groups can be found below.

Existing Delivery Groups

The work of the following existing groups will be essential in delivering the outcomes identified in this strategy:

- SEN/Disabilities Delivery Group;
- Welfare Reform and Family Poverty Reduction Groups;
- Connected Families Programme;
- Domestic Abuse Strategy Group;
- CAMHS Strategy Group;
- NEET/Raising the Participation Age Delivery Group;
- Specialist Commissioning;
- Workforce Reform Group.

These groups will all be asked to ensure that their existing action plans take account of the specific relevant actions contained within this strategy and that they are in line with the cross cutting themes and general direction of the strategy. Progress will be monitored through the Early Intervention and Prevention Delivery group.

New Delivery Groups

New Delivery groups will be established as follows:

Overarching Early Intervention and Prevention Strategy Group

- Reporting to the Children and Families Commissioning Board on overall progress against the High Level Action Plan;
- Ensuring that the work of the other Delivery groups fit together in accordance with the aims and objectives of the strategy;
- Providing additional support and capacity to the work of the other Delivery groups as necessary;
- Overseeing the development of a range of commissioned family support service as outlined in section 3 – Safeguarding block

Parenting Delivery Group

The Parenting Delivery Group will be accountable for delivering the priority actions outlined in section 3 - High Need Families and Early Education blocks

Young People's Delivery Group

This group will be accountable for delivering the priorities identified in Section 3 under 'Vulnerable Young People'.

Citizen Engagement and Access to Services

There will be a Citizen Engagement and Access to Services Delivery group that will have accountability for:

- Ensuring that children, young people and their families participate in the design of all relevant services;
- Leading the development of a specification that builds on existing arrangements to identify a voluntary sector partner that can recruit Community Family Engagement volunteers particularly from 'hard to reach' communities to provide advice and support to families about accessing services;
- Ensuring that the volunteering programme envisaged enables those who engage within it to develop the skills and experience needed to move into the workforce supporting children, young people and their families.

As well as the issues outlined above, the group will work alongside the Multi-Agency Support Groups and CAF team within Peterborough City Council to help to ensure accessibility of services. Accessibility of services is dependent on the following being in place:

- Recruitment of the Community Family Engagement volunteers as above who can work alongside families who may need information and support in order to access the services that they need;
- Developing pathways into employment within family support services so that the workforce reflects the communities being served;
- Effective communication of emerging needs identified through CAF and TAC approaches that informs service design and delivery;
- Identification of community-wide solutions to more generally experienced difficulties in particular geographic areas or which affect particular groups.

Continuous Evaluation of Outcomes and Distance Travelled

Accountability for this area will lie with the Workforce Reform Delivery Group.

It is essential that we are able to track the impact of services provided on delivering improved outcomes for children and young people, particularly in relation to early help services. Achieving this can be a challenge as often changes may be difficult to ascribe to a particular service and often rely on individual perception of qualitative factors.

However adopting the Outcomes Star approach outlined above will enable us to address many of these issues. Addressing the model will require us to:

- Investigate purchase of the licence;
- Developing a train the trainer programme so that all practitioners are able to use the model;
- Ensuring that the E-Caf software is able to upload the necessary forms;
- Adapting contracts with commissioned services to ensure that they are using the tool.

Concluding Remarks

In delivering the strategy, care will be taken to ensure that changes in service delivery focus on those communities and areas of the City where levels of vulnerability among children and their families are highest. This will involve Delivery groups seeking to work closely with particular schools which have the most disadvantaged pupil intake, for example.

Each Delivery Group will be required to develop an action plan and monitor progress against this, reporting to the overarching Early Intervention and Prevention Delivery Group, which will in turn report to the Children and Families Commissioning Board.

Performance monitoring data will be collected quarterly. The needs assessment will be reviewed annually, enabling the Board to monitor progress in meeting the needs of children, young people and their families of Peterborough.

References

- ⁱ Children and Young People in Mind: the Final Report of the National CAMHS Review: 2008
- ⁱⁱ Defined as children living in households with an equivalised income of 60% of median earnings or less. Equivalisation takes account of family size as well as income level.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Ending Child Poverty: Everybody's Business. DWP, DCSF & HM Treasury, March 2008
- ^{iv} Minty, B [2005] the Nature of Child Neglect and Abuse. In J. Taylor and B. Daniel [eds] Child Neglect: Practice Issues for Health and Social Care
- ^v Child and Mental Health Observatory: www.chimat.org.uk
- ^{vi} See for example, Larson, Charles [2007]: 'Poverty during Pregnancy: Its Effect on Child Health Outcomes'. In Paediatrics and Child Health Volume 12 [8] pp673-677
- ^{vii} See for example, Gregg Paul and Washbrook, Elizabeth [2009]: The Socio Economic Gradient in Child Outcomes: The role of Attitudes, Behaviours and Beliefs; The Primary School Years: The Joseph Roundtree Foundation
- ^{viii} Pattern, Parenting Matters: Early Years and Social Mobility
- ^{ix} Social Exclusion Task Force
- ^x Evidence from the 157 Group of Colleges to the Select Committee on young people who are NEET: www.157group.co.uk
- ^{xi} Child: Family: Place: Radical efficiency to improve outcomes for children and young people: London Borough of Croydon and Croydon PCT
- ^{xii} See for example, 'Just Coping' Published by the Social Innovation Lab for Kent and Kent County Council, July 2008

CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Agenda Item No. 8
7 JANUARY 2013	Public Report

Report of the Executive Director of Children's Services

Contact Officer(s) – Jonathan Lewis – Assistant Director (Education and Resources)

Contact Details – jonathan.lewis@peterborough.gov.uk / 01733 863912

EDUCATION STRATEGY / IMPROVING OUTCOMES FOR CHILDREN WITH SEN

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide an overview and update to the committee on the work around reforming the Local Authorities education function and in improving outcomes for children with SEN through the development of an effective strategy for the future.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The committee is asked to note the update and to allow the working group to work with officers to further develop the proposals for consultation at the end of January.

3. LINKS TO THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

- 3.1 Single Delivery Plan - Programme 1 – Creating jobs through growth and improved skills and education.

4. BACKGROUND

- 4.1 At the Scrutiny Panel of the 12th November, a paper was presented to the committee outlining the future role of the Local Authority in Education and within the cabinet member update report, reference was made to the work being undertaken to update the SEN strategy for the city. There are a number of clear drivers for change to ensure the best possible outcomes for children in Peterborough.
- 4.2 Since this meeting, significant work has been undertaken looking at best practice, the situation in Peterborough and interventions that would have the most impact upon outcomes of children and young people. This paper presents the key lines of recommendations from which a new structure and delivery model will emerge. The full details of the background research will be included in the full consultation paper alongside detailed final recommendations going forward.

5. KEY ISSUES

- 5.1 Changes in Peterborough are being driven by legislative and localised challenges. From 2010 the Department for Education has been driving whole system change through the increased autonomy of schools. The Education Act 2011 introduced radical changes that have seen a rise in the number of academies to increase the autonomy of high performing schools and enable low performing schools to join successful Academy chains. The 2011 Green Paper for SEND emphasises the involvement of the family in the shaping and control of their support whilst pulling closer still Education, Health and Social Care into single assessment pathways. These changes will result in a requirement for alternative approaches to the current model of provision.
- 5.2 Locally, Peterborough faces continuing budgetary reductions and underperformance of schools. These factors, coupled with rapid growth in population of children, increasing diversity, both

ethnic and economic and a continued rise in the number of children identified as having SEND, put Peterborough City Council under increasing pressure to respond with equal measures of influence and moral authority.

5.3 EDUCATION STRATEGY

In responding to both the national and the local challenge, work has been undertaken to review what an effective education service in Peterborough would consist of. This has been based upon reviewing best practice elsewhere but also taking into account local circumstances that are so unique in Peterborough. The key findings from the work to date are -

1. A number of different models have emerged for LA education services across the country ranging from traditional models (including that currently operating in Peterborough), minimalist provision with the market taking on the role of the LA, outsourcing and the development of schools and local authority partnerships. However, on reviewing these options and the situation in Peterborough, a hybrid model of these approaches is suggested.
2. There is a need to retain a strong core team within Children Services to deliver services which are high priority to the council. Proposed areas include policy and strategy, assets and school planning, admissions and data, data/intelligence and support for schools causing concern.
3. Establish a School-to-School Partnership that is cost effective, successful in delivering outcomes and run by schools for schools from which the LA can confidently commission services. The LA would be a partner in this partnership and it is hoped this can be built upon existing partnership arrangements.
4. Establish strong Data and Intelligence function. This should go beyond the traditional role e.g. of providing school based data, pupil and SEN data and completing statistical returns. It should produce an intelligence framework and create systems that collect all data, including soft information from schools themselves, parents, governors, elected members, parents, traded services that creates a picture and identifies patterns that can be converted to intelligence which allows for early intervention when needed but also identification of the very best practice for dissemination.
5. Create a Continuum of SEND Provision around an agreed pathway 0 – 25 years identifying associated support and provisions. Consider future commissioning e.g. local authority; joint agency including schools; funding from central government initiatives such as mental health or tender for specific services. This ties into the work around developing the SEN strategy and the corresponding offer in the city.
6. Build on the developing framework of multi agency working to establish a clear partnership approach to early intervention, prevention and building capacity in schools for children and young people with SEND. Develop and commission a specialist services team to avoid fragmentation of service delivery, enable streamlined development and delivery of the single plan and utilise the strengths of collaborative partnerships to successfully implement statutory duties and respond to local needs.
7. Review opportunities to work with an external partner to help support school to school initiatives and the core services remaining within the local authority.

5.4 In order to deliver this new approach, there will be a transitional period whilst existing services work alongside new provision as the vision is developed with schools. There will need to be strong leadership of this approach in order to harness school, effect early intervention when needed and engage the interests of a range of diverse providers.

5.5 Some immediate emerging areas for change identified are -

1. In Year Admissions. Develop an advance strategy for admissions, that recognises

annual re-occurring patterns of movement into the area during the summer, and differentiates between an admissions problem and one of supporting students with EAL. Provisional in year admissions should be planned for annually in partnership with all schools to ensure an equitable solution to the issue. The local authority in partnership with schools should consider the development of a clear (and translated) City wide guidance for parents regarding the expectations of attendance, behaviour and support for learning in Peterborough schools.

2. English as an Additional Language. Broker the development through the schools partnership of a network of support and expertise that can be drawn on by all schools to ensure excellent practice in this area. Identify within the network, a champion/lead for this work who will work with the LA to develop supportive cultures for EAL within schools and identify where additional subject specific tuition or a school based “training centre” may be provided.
3. Behaviour Develop a multiagency integrated outreach service to support schools, children and families in relation to social, emotional and behavioural issues. This should be commissioned jointly by the LA in conjunction with Schools; Health, CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services) and Social Care from the Pupil Referral Service and special schools.
4. Ensure that there is a clear and coherent assessment, education and support pathway for more vulnerable children and children with Special Educational Needs and/or a Disability from 0 – 25 in order to meet the anticipated requirements of forthcoming legislation. Review and consider the provision available along the pathway and plan future requirements.
5. Embed the development and practice of the multi agency integrated teams, ensuring the involvement of schools and firm up commissioning arrangements between Health, Education, Social Care, CAMHS and the voluntary sectors in supporting the most vulnerable children in the city.

5.6 The final proposals for consultation are planned to be complete by the end of January and it is intended to share these draft proposals with the task and finish group in early January.

DEVELOPMENT OF AN SEN STRATEGY

5.7 There has been significant work in the last year in understanding the delivery of SEN provision across the city. This work is now being developed into a strategy to set the direction of travel for this group in the next 5 years. In developing an SEN strategy, a number of key principals have been established at the outset. These are ensuring -

- 5.8
- Positive outcomes for children and young people in Peterborough are everyone’s business
 - All children and families will have fair access to education
 - Children and young people will receive excellent quality teaching and learning provided by a range of outstanding schools and settings
 - All children and young people will be included with additional support as appropriate, within local community educational facilities
 - Services providing support for children, young people and their families will demonstrate evidence of good outcomes and value for money
 - Children and their families will participate in the design and planning of services that will meet their needs for support
 - Specific needs of children, young people and their families will be addressed by the Local Authority in their role as a strong champion and strategic commissioner of services.
 - A clear pathway for support and intervention will enable families to access the support

that they need when they need it

- Children and young people will benefit from increased mutually supportive working relationships and collaboration between schools

5.9 In address these principles a number of key aims need to be considered within the strategy -

- To ensure that as many children and young people as possible can be educated within Peterborough's schools, accessing any additional support when they need it
- To ensure that children and their families are able to participate fully in decision making and planning to meet their needs
- To confirm roles, responsibilities and expectations of schools, key agencies and the voluntary sector in providing the opportunities and support required to ensure that children and young people achieve positive educational and social outcomes
- To describe how Peterborough will ensure excellent quality of provision and practice
- To enable a proactive response to the legislative changes proposed for 2014
 - Development of single assessment pathway and Education, Health and Social Care plans 0 – 25 years
 - Changes to the guidance on the identification of SEN
 - Use of personal budgets
 - Need to outline clear and transparent information regarding the "local offer"
- To ensure that Peterborough fulfils its duty to publish information (Equality Act 2010) about how it intends to promote the following entitlements for children and young people with special educational/additional needs:
 - High standards in education
 - Participation in decision making, school and the community
 - Identification and assessment of need and
 - Sharing of best practice across schools
 - Availability of quality and robust provisions

5.10 Key to ensuring an effective SEN strategy is ensuring that the correct provision is in place. It has been identified that the current provision across mainstream and special schools for SEN does not meet the current or emerging needs of Peterborough children and there will be a need to revise and potentially decommission elements of this provision. In considering how this provision changes the following is assumed -

- Local authority and partners work in partnership to make emerging and existing SEN needs of individual children
- A need to refocus provision on earlier intervention
- A need to address behavioral issues
- An ethos that supports inclusive education for the majority
- Data on National trends in relation to complexity of need
- Facilities to support pupils with physical needs remain unchanged

5.11 The formal SEN strategy will be consulted on during the Spring period with a full action plan to ensure delivery.

6. IMPLICATIONS

6.1 The findings outlined in the report will be translated into a detailed action plan and a new structure to the education support function within Children's Services. This will be presented at the next scrutiny meeting in March 2013.

7. CONSULTATION

7.1 A full consultation will take place in the new year once the strategy has been fully developed. Key stakeholders will be involved in the development of the strategy during the autumn.

8. NEXT STEPS

8.1 The final strategy consultation documentation is being developed and will be available at the end of January. It is intended to share this with the panel's task and finish group in January. Any information will be sent to member of the committee when available. A full update will be provided to this panel in March.

9. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

9.1 None

10. APPENDICES

10.1 None

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CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Agenda Item No. 9
7 JANUARY 2013	Public Report

Report of the Executive Director of Children's Services

Contact Officer(s) – Sue Westcott
Contact Details - 863606

CHILDREN'S SERVICES IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME

1. PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this report is to update the Committee on the Improvement programme.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 To note the progress made on the core strategy.

3. LINKS TO THE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY STRATEGY

3.1 The Sustainable Community Strategy identifies "Improving Health" and "Supporting Vulnerable People" as priorities. Improvement in Children's Social Care is key to the delivery of these priorities.

4. BACKGROUND

4.1 Following an Ofsted Inspection in August 2011, the Council has engaged in a programme to secure rapid improvement. This improvement will be driven by three key elements:

- The Children's Services Improvement Programme
- The Core Strategy which focuses effort on what we must prioritise
- The leadership of Members and officers in delivering the required changes

4.2 The Council's progress is closely monitored both internally and externally by this Committee, the Scrutiny Task and Finish Group and the External Improvement Board.

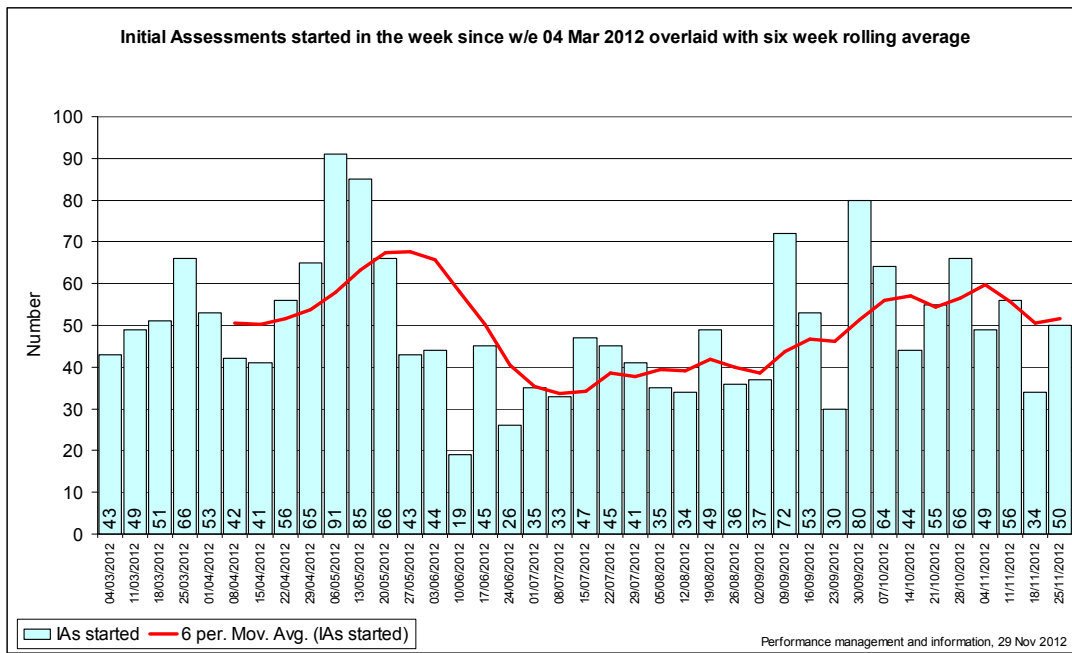
5. KEY ISSUES

5.1 Highlights

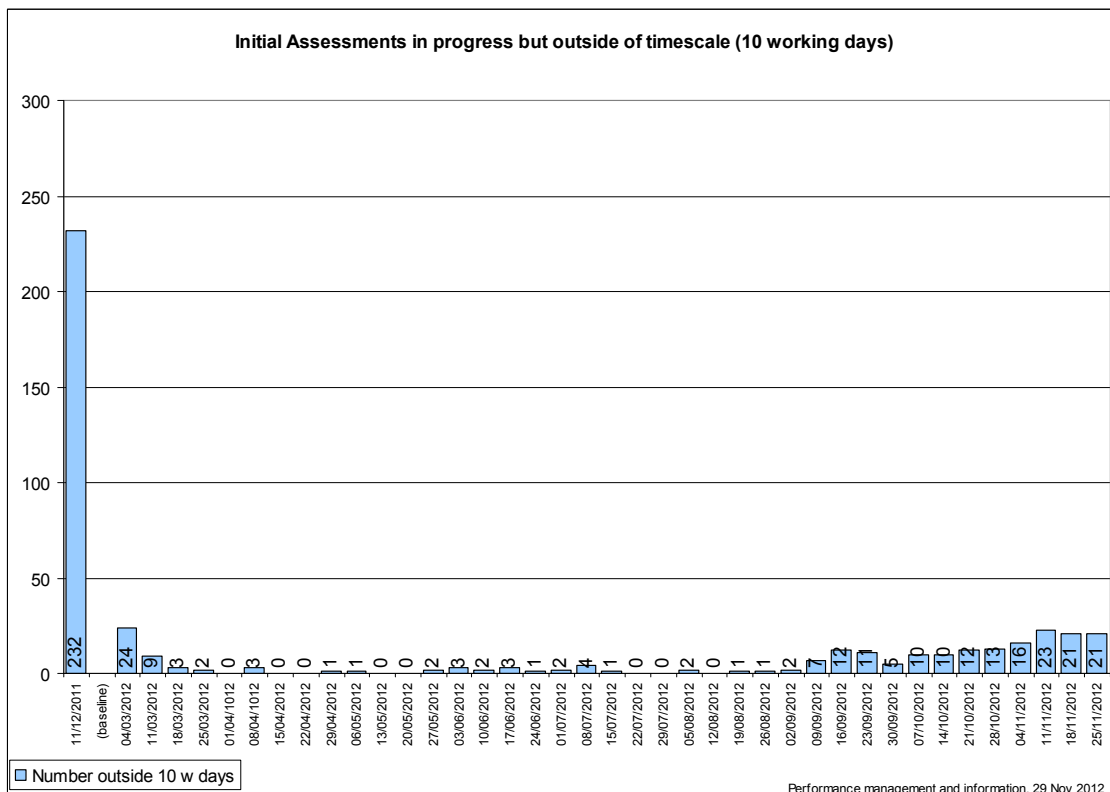
- Strong performance continues on timeliness in the referral and assessment service. Our year to date figures in September show we have completed 97.1% of initial assessments within 10 days and 85.9% of core assessments within 35 days. There continue to be few outstanding assessments and those completed out of timescale only miss the due date by a few days.
- The underlying figures for completion of core assessments in October do, however, show a deterioration to 70% completed on time. This is principally in the long-term teams and is largely (paradoxically) due to chasing down the numbers incomplete out of timescale.
- We have seen significant improvement in recording of visits to children with a plan at 94% on time and statutory visits to looked after children with 97% on time. Each week a list is provided to the Assistant Director of missed visits and explanations sought. A new report has been produced which highlights the length of time any visit is outstanding to assist this process.

5.2 Initial Assessments

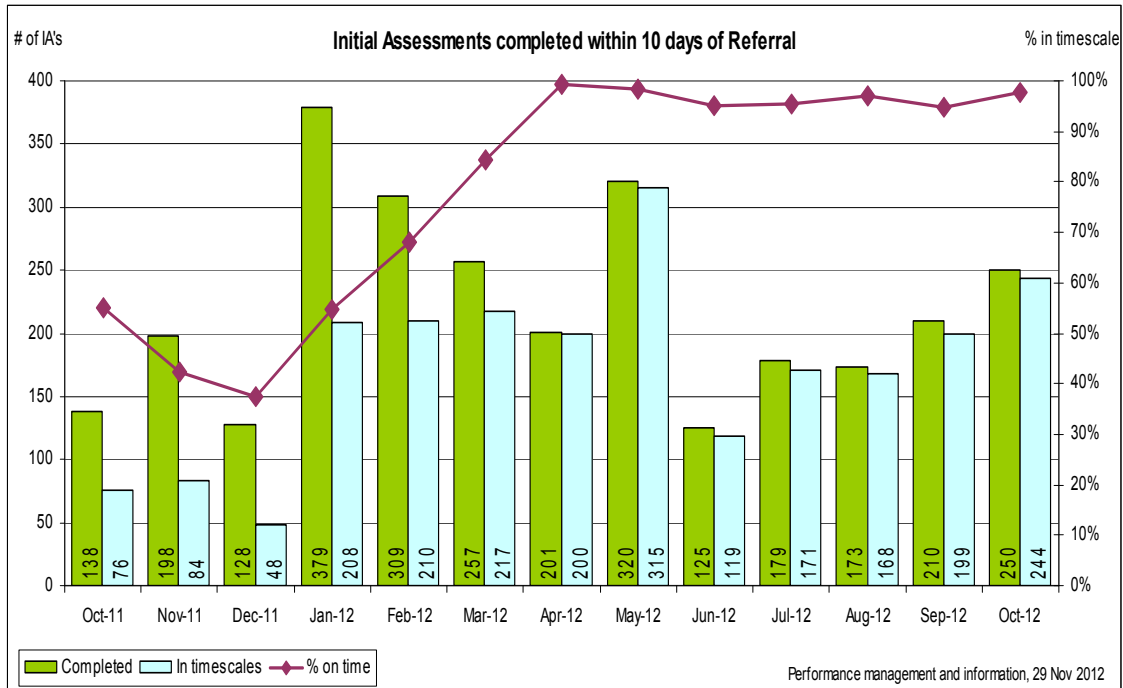
Assessment volumes have slightly reduced in November compared to September and October.



The following chart shows the numbers of initial assessments open and out of timescale. This has been consistently around the 20+ mark for the last few weeks. We are trying to ensure that work is completed and closed off to an adequate standard rather than slavishly meeting the 10 day timescale. This will, however, require focussed attention as the risks of slowly re-acquiring a backlog of assessments is self-evident.

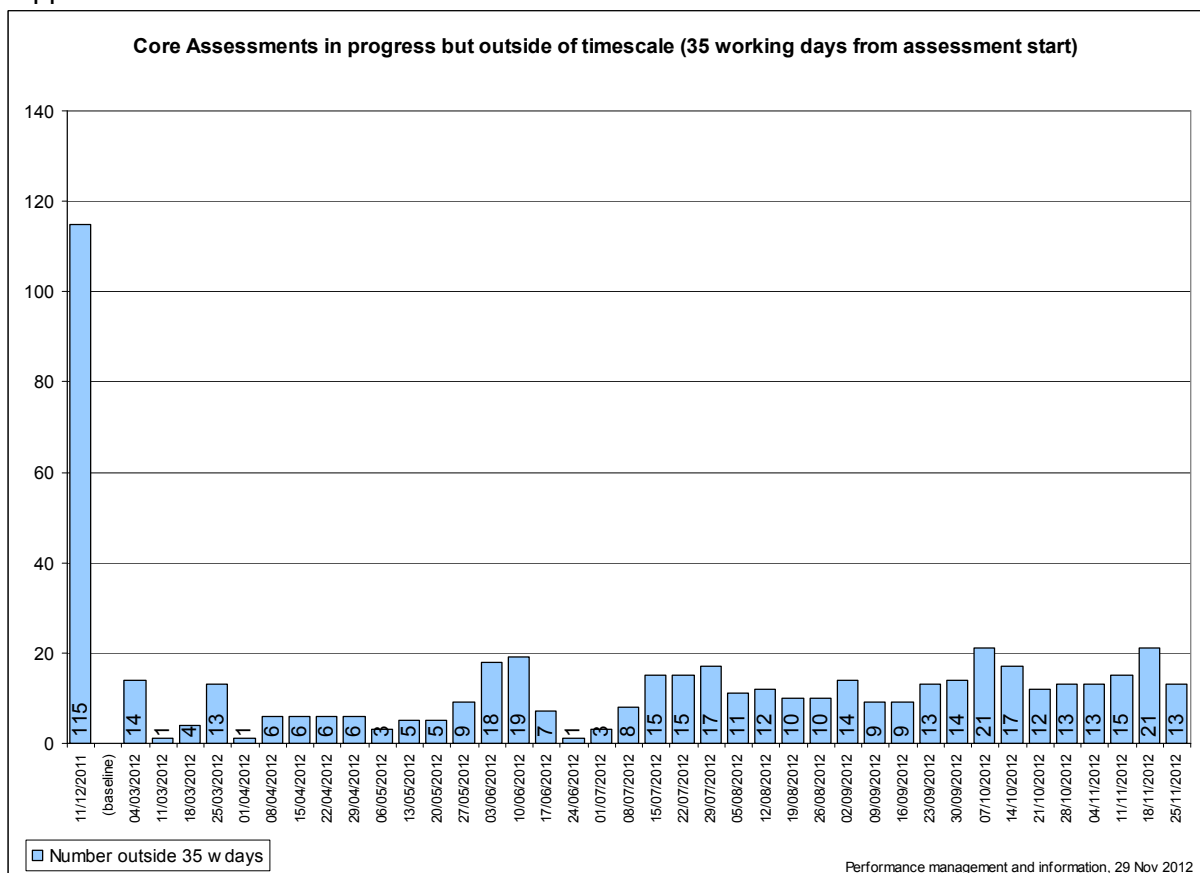


Nonetheless timeliness of initial assessments remains extremely strong averaging 97% all year.

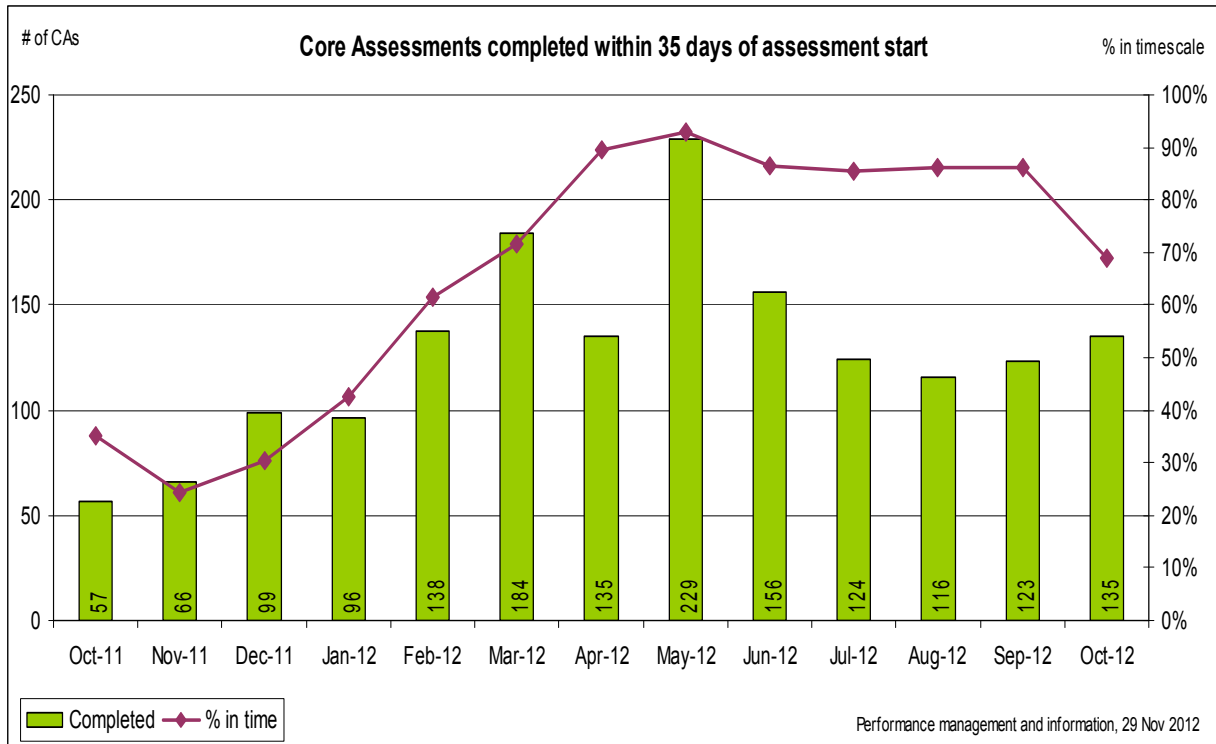


5.3 Core Assessments

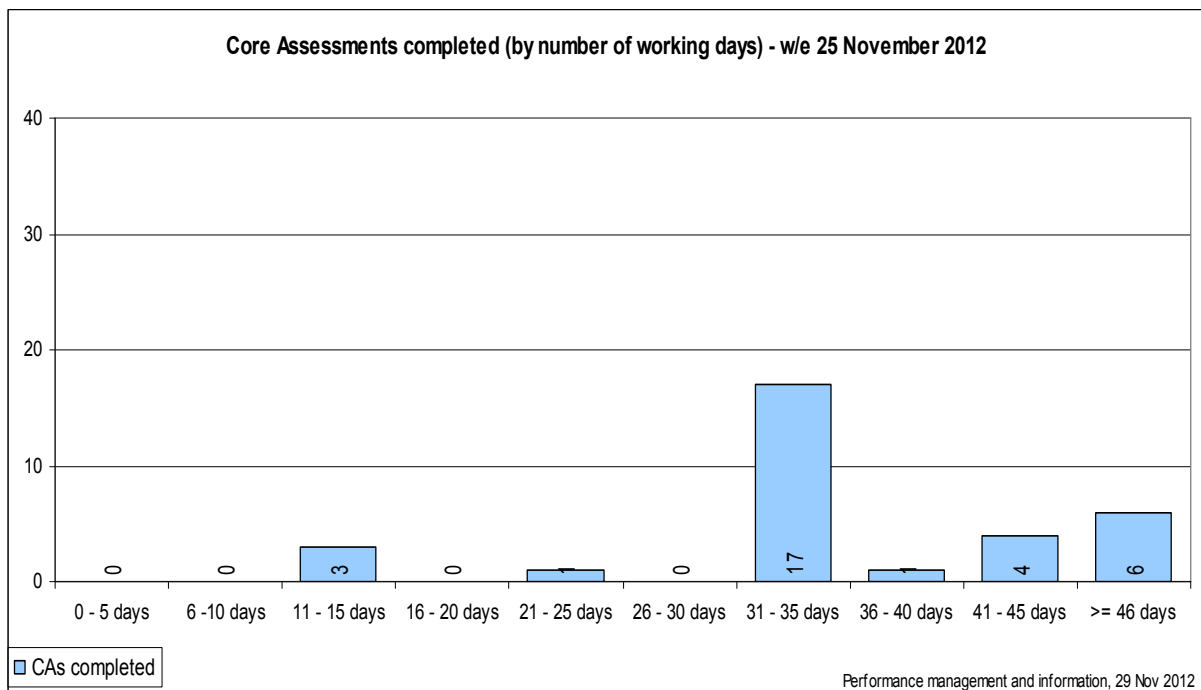
There remain very few core assessments out of timescale and these are largely in the family support teams and are re-assessments.



Timeliness remains very strong as can be seen by the following chart with 86% completed on time this year. However, as can be seen, October did show a deterioration in performance. Volumes of core assessments remain consistently too high (target 68 per month).



The spread of completion dates reflects that the predominant activity is around the 30 to 35 day mark and the 11 post 35 days have impacted on our % completion rate this month.



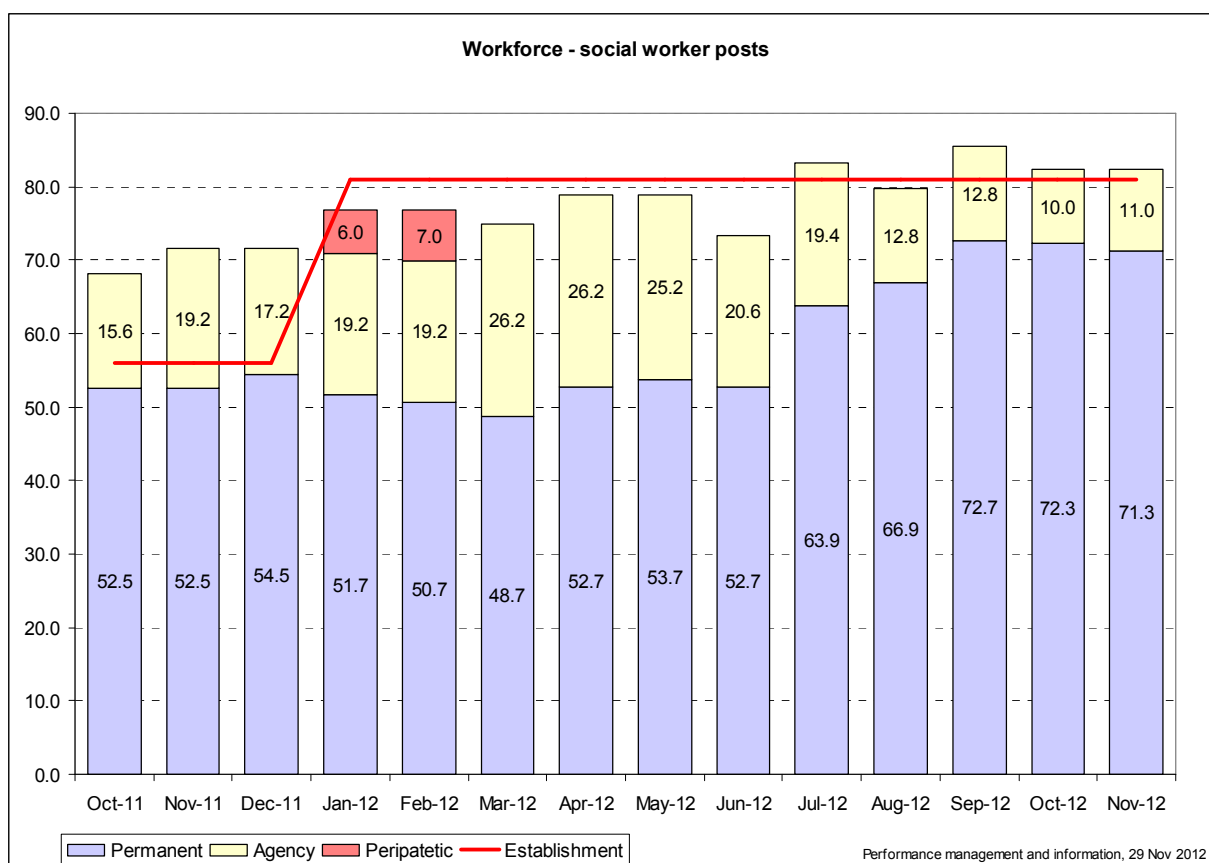
5.4 Workforce

The Head & Heart recruitment advertising campaign continues, however, during the last month applications have reduced which is not unexpected for the time of year.

The current social worker vacancy rate as at 26 November 2012 is 10.7fte (13%) against the establishment of 81fte. There are 1.4fte in the recruitment pipeline who have been offered a permanent post. The use of agency staff has significantly reduced since the start of the campaign and is currently running at 11.0fte (12% of the establishment). This has significantly reduced from February 2012 which sat at 26.2 FTE (32%).

Peterborough City Council attended both the COMPASS Careers Fair and the Community Care Live events during November, with a dedicated Head and Heart stand and promotional materials. There was much interest from NQSW's at these events and details were collected for when this recruitment campaign/cycle launches in the spring/summer. Interest was also seen from experienced social workers/managers who were particularly interested in the relocation package and cost of living in Peterborough. Results from a questionnaire have provided useful information on the top benefits social workers consider and also their favoured advertising channel. This will help inform the campaign going forward.

In November CMT approved a variation to the terms and conditions of social workers to put them on a three month notice period. This will help reduce the gap between a social worker's departure and the arrival of their permanent replacement.



5.5 Summary

Progress has been sustained throughout this period. The major challenges remain:

- Putting in place a permanent middle management tier
- Attracting capable first line managers
- Sustaining good performance of both timeliness and quality

6. IMPLICATIONS

- 6.1 The cost of the improvement programme can be met from within existing budgets. Resources are available to secure improvement in the immediate and longer term.
- 6.2 The Secretary of State has the power to issue a statutory notice if he is not satisfied that sufficient progress is being made.

7. CONSULTATION

7.1 Partner agencies, parents and children will be involved in the improvement activity.

8. NEXT STEPS

8.1 This Committee will continue to receive a regular update on progress and the Task and Finish Group will meet monthly to support the improvement.

9. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

- 9.1
- Ofsted Inspection of Safeguarding: Peterborough 6th September 2011
 - Ofsted Unannounced Inspection of contact referral and assessment arrangements 3rd March 2011
 - Ofsted Safeguarding and Looked after Children Inspection: Peterborough 21st May 2010

10. APPENDICES

10.1 None

CREATING OPPORUTNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	Agenda Item No. 10
7 JANUARY 2013	Public Report

Report of the Solicitor to the Council

Report Author – Paulina Ford, Senior Governance Officer, Scrutiny

Contact Details – 01733 452508 or email paulina.ford@peterborough.gov.uk

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TAKE KEY DECISIONS

1. PURPOSE

- 1.1 This is a regular report to the Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities Scrutiny Committee outlining the content of the Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 That the Committee identifies any relevant items for inclusion within their work programme.

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The latest version of the Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions is attached at Appendix 1. The Notice contains those key decisions, which the Leader of the Council believes that the Cabinet or individual Cabinet Member(s) can take and any new key decisions to be taken after 10 January 2013.
- 3.2 The information in the Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions provides the Committee with the opportunity of considering whether it wishes to seek to influence any of these key decisions, or to request further information.
- 3.3 If the Committee wished to examine any of the key decisions, consideration would need to be given as to how this could be accommodated within the work programme.
- 3.4 As the Notice is published fortnightly any version of the Notice published after dispatch of this agenda will be tabled at the meeting.

4. CONSULTATION

- 4.1 Details of any consultation on individual decisions are contained within the Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions.

5. BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Used to prepare this report, in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

None

6. APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Notice of Intention to Take Key Decisions

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PETERBOROUGH CITY COUNCIL'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TAKE KEY DECISIONS

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO TAKE KEY DECISIONS

In the period commencing 28 days after the date of publication of this notice, Peterborough City Council's Executive intends to take 'key decisions' on the issues set out below. Key decisions relate to those executive decisions which are likely to result in the Council spending or saving money in excess of £500,000 and/or have a significant impact on two or more wards in Peterborough.

If the decision is to be taken by an individual cabinet member, the name of the cabinet member is shown against the decision, in addition to details of the councillor's portfolio. If the decision is to be taken by the Cabinet, it's members are as listed below:
Cllr Cereste (Leader); Cllr Lee (Deputy leader); Cllr Scott; Cllr Holdich; Cllr Hiller; Cllr Seaton; Cllr Fitzgerald; Cllr Dalton; Cllr Walsh.

This Notice should be seen as an outline of the proposed decisions for the forthcoming month and it will be updated on a fortnightly basis. Each new notice supersedes the previous notice and items may be carried over into forthcoming notices. Any questions on specific issues included on the Notice should be included on the form which appears at the back of the Notice and submitted to Alex Daynes, Senior Governance Officer, Chief Executive's Department, Town Hall, Bridge Street, PE1 1HG (fax 01733 452483). Alternatively, you can submit your views via e-mail to alexander.daynes@peterborough.gov.uk or by telephone on 01733 452447.

Whilst the majority of the Executive's business at the meetings listed in this Notice will be open to the public and media organisations to attend, there will be some business to be considered that contains, for example, confidential, commercially sensitive or personal information. In these circumstances the meeting may be held in private, and on the rare occasion this applies this is indicated in the list below. A formal notice of the intention to hold the meeting, or part of it, in private, will be given 28 clear days in advance of any private meeting in accordance with The Local Authorities (Executive Arrangements) (Meetings and Access to Information) (England) Regulations 2012.

The Council invites members of the public to attend any of the meetings at which these decisions will be discussed (unless a notice of intention to hold the meeting in private has been given).

You are entitled to view any documents listed on the notice, or obtain extracts from any documents listed or subsequently submitted to the decision maker prior to the decision being made, subject to any restrictions on disclosure. There is no charge for viewing the documents, although charges may be made for photocopying or postage. Documents listed on the notice and relevant documents subsequently being submitted can be requested from Alex Daynes, Senior Governance Officer, Chief Executive's Department, Town Hall, Bridge Street, PE1 1HG (fax 01733 452483), e-mail to alexander.daynes@peterborough.gov.uk or by telephone on 01733 452447. For each decision a public report will be available from the Governance Team one week before the decision is taken.

All decisions will be posted on the Council's website: www.peterborough.gov.uk/executive/decisions. If you wish to make comments or representations regarding the 'key decisions' outlined in this Notice, please submit them to the Governance Support Officer using the form attached. For your information, the contact details for the Council's various service departments are incorporated within this notice.

NEW ITEMS:

Award of Insurance Contract - KEY/10JAN13/01

KEY DECISIONS FROM 10 JANUARY 2013

KEY DECISION REQUIRED	DECISION MAKER	MEETING OPEN TO PUBLIC	RELEVANT SCRUTINY COMMITTEE	CONSULTATION	CONTACT DETAILS / REPORT AUTHORS	DOCUMENTS RELEVANT TO THE DECISION SUBMITTED TO THE DECISION MAKER (IF ANY OTHER THAN PUBLIC REPORT)
Moy's End Stand Demolition and Reconstruction - KEY/03APR/12 Award of Contract for the Demolition of the Moy's End Stand and Reconstruction	Councillor David Seaton Cabinet Member for Resources	N/A	Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital	Internal and External Stakeholders as appropriate.	Richard Hodgson Head of Strategic Projects Tel: 01733 384535 richard.hodgson@peterborough.gov.uk	It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.
Delivery of the Council's Capital Receipt Programme through the Sale of Dickens Street Car Park - KEY/03JUL/11 To authorise the Chief Executive, in consultation with the Solicitor to the Council, Executive Director – Strategic Resources, the Corporate Property Officer and the Cabinet Member Resources, to negotiate and conclude the sale of Dickens Street Car Park.	Councillor David Seaton Cabinet Member for Resources	N/A	Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital	Consultation will take place with the Cabinet Member, Ward councillors, relevant internal departments & external stakeholders as appropriate.	Richard Hodgson Head of Strategic Projects Tel: 01733 384535 richard.hodgson@peterborough.gov.uk	It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.
Rolling Select List - Independent Fostering Agencies - KEY/01JUL/12 To approve the list for independent fostering agencies.	Councillor Sheila Scott OBE Cabinet Member for Children's Services	N/A	Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities	Internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.	Oliver Hayward Commissioning Officer - Aiming High Tel: 01733 863910 oliver.hayward@peterborough.gov.uk	It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.

Write off approval for debts over £10,000 in relation to Non Domestic Rates - KEY/31OCT12/01 Authorise the write off of debt shown as outstanding in respect of non domestic rate accounts.	Councillor David Seaton Cabinet Member for Resources	N/A	Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital	Internal and External Stakeholders as appropriate.	Richard Godfrey ICT and Transactional Services Partnership Manager Tel: 01733 317989 richard.godfrey@peterborough.gov.uk	It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.
Expansion and Refurbishment of Hampton Vale Primary School - KEY/31OCT12/04 Award of Contract for the expansion and refurbishment of Hampton Vale Primary School.	Councillor John Holdich OBE Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University	N/A	Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities	Internal and external stakeholders including ward councillors as appropriate.	Brian Howard Programme Manager - Secondary Schools Development Tel: 01733 863976 brian.howard@peterborough.gov.uk	It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.
Council Tax Base 2013/14 - KEY/13NOV12/02 To agree the calculation of the council tax base for 2013/14.	Councillor David Seaton Cabinet	Yes	Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital	Internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.	Steven Pilsworth Head of Strategic Finance Tel: 01733 384564 Steven.Pilsworth@peterborough.gov.uk	It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.
Budget and Medium Term Financial Strategy - KEY/13NOV12/03 Draft budget for 2013/14 and Medium Term Financial Strategy to 2023/24 to be agreed as a basis for consultation. This will include the Council's Capital Strategy, Asset Management Plan and Draft Annual Accountability Agreement between Peterborough City Council and Peterborough Primary Care Trust.	Councillor David Seaton Cabinet	Yes	Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital	Internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.	Steven Pilsworth Head of Strategic Finance Tel: 01733 384564 Steven.Pilsworth@peterborough.gov.uk	It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.

<p>Mental Health Services at Clare Lodge - KEY/13NOV12/05 Undertake a tender to secure Mental Health Services for Clare Lodge Secure Unit.</p>	<p>Councillor Sheila Scott OBE Cabinet Member for Children's Services</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities</p>	<p>Internal and External Stakeholders as appropriate.</p>	<p>Oliver Hayward Commissioning Officer - Aiming High Tel: 01733 8639 10 oliver.hayward@peterborou gh.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Clare Lodge Service Review Outcome - KEY/13NOV12/06 To approve the outcome of the service review of Clare Lodge Secure Unit.</p>	<p>Councillor Sheila Scott OBE Cabinet Member for Children's Services</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities</p>	<p>Internal and External Stakeholders as appropriate.</p>	<p>Oliver Hayward Commissioning Officer - Aiming High Tel: 01733 8639 10 oliver.hayward@peterborou gh.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Family Support Framework - KEY/13NOV12/07 Create a framework for Family Support services.</p>	<p>Councillor Sheila Scott OBE Cabinet Member for Children's Services</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities</p>	<p>Internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.</p>	<p>Oliver Hayward Commissioning Officer - Aiming High Tel: 01733 8639 10 oliver.hayward@peterborou gh.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Residential Approved Provider List - KEY/13NOV12/08 Create a compliant Approved Provider List for Residential units for children and young people.</p>	<p>Councillor Sheila Scott OBE Cabinet Member for Children's Services</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities</p>	<p>Internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.</p>	<p>Oliver Hayward Commissioning Officer - Aiming High Tel: 01733 8639 10 oliver.hayward@peterborou gh.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Children's Play Services Review - KEY/13NOV12/09 To undertake a review of the Play Services in the city</p>	<p>Councillor Sheila Scott OBE Cabinet Member for Children's Services</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Creating Opportunities and Tackling Inequalities.</p>	<p>To be undertaken with key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Oliver Hayward Commissioning Officer - Aiming High Tel: 01733 8639 10 oliver.hayward@peterborou gh.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>

<p>Superfast Broadband - KEY/13NOV12/10 To authorise the award of the contract for the provision of Superfast Broadband in Peterborough and Cambridgeshire</p>	<p>Councillor David Seaton Cabinet Member for Resources</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital</p>	<p>Relevant internal departments.</p>	<p>Richard Godfrey ICT and Transactional Services Partnership Manager Tel: 01733 317989 richard.godfrey@peterborough.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Healthwatch Commissioning - KEY/30NOV12/02 Approval of the proposed approach to commission Healthwatch Peterborough.</p>	<p>Councillor Wayne Fitzgerald Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Health Issues</p>	<p>Internal and external stakeholders as appropriate.</p>	<p>Nick Blake Improvement & Development Manager Tel: 01733 452406 nick.blake@peterborough.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Care and Repair Framework Agreement - KEY/18DEC12/01 To approve a framework agreement and schedule of rates to deliver disabled facility grant work. specifically providing disabled access to toilet and washing facilities and associated work in domestic properties.</p>	<p>Councillor Peter Hiller Cabinet Member for Housing, Neighbourhoods and Planning</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Strong and Supportive Communities</p>	<p>Relevant Internal Departments.</p>	<p>Russ Carr Care & Repair Manager Tel: 01733 863864 russ.carr@peterborough.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Capital Programme of Works - KEY/18DEC12/02 To agree the Capital Programme of Works for 2013-14.</p>	<p>Councillor Peter Hiller Cabinet Member for Housing, Neighbourhoods and Planning</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital</p>	<p>Members of public, external stakeholders and internal departments.</p>	<p>Mark Speed Transport Planning Team Manager Tel: 317471 mark.speed@peterborough.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>

<p>Extension of Homecare Contracts - KEY18DEC12/03 To extend the current contracts for a further period of 9 months.</p>	<p>Councillor Wayne Fitzgerald Cabinet Member for Adult Social Care</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Health Issues</p>	<p>Internal and external stakeholders.</p>	<p>John Cremins Head of Service, Contracts Procurement & Compliance Tel: 01733 384608 john.cremins@peterborough.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Award of Contract for the 413 Bus Service - KEY27DEC12/01 Award of Contract for Route 413 (Maxey to City Centre) from 1 April 2013.</p>	<p>Councillor Peter Hiller Cabinet Member for Housing, Neighbourhoods and Planning</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sustainable Growth</p>	<p>Relevant internal departments and external stakeholders.</p>	<p>Mark Speed Transport Planning Team Manager Tel: 317471 mark.speed@peterborough.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that there will be any further documents.</p>
<p>Award of Insurance Contract - KEY10JAN13/01 To authorise the awarding of the contract for provision of the Council's insurances for the next five years.</p>	<p>Councillor David Seaton Cabinet Member for Resources</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Sustainable Growth and Environment Capital</p>	<p>Relevant Internal Departments.</p>	<p>Sue Addison Insurance Manager Tel: 01733 348560 sue.addison@peterborough.gov.uk</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that any further documents will be required.</p>

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT Town Hall, Bridge Street, Peterborough, PE1 1HG

Communications
Strategic Growth and Development Services
Legal and Governance Services
Policy and Research
Economic and Community Regeneration
HR Business Relations, Training & Development, Occupational Health & Reward & Policy

STRATEGIC RESOURCES DEPARTMENT Director's Office at Town Hall, Bridge Street, Peterborough, PE1 1HG

Finance
Internal Audit
Information Communications Technology (ICT)
Business Transformation
Strategic Improvement
Strategic Property
Waste
Customer Services
Business Support
Shared Transactional Services
Cultural Trust Client
CHILDREN'S SERVICES DEPARTMENT Bayard Place, Broadway, PE1 1FB
Safeguarding, Family & Communities
Education & Resources
Strategic Commissioning & Prevention

OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT Director's Office at Town Hall, Bridge Street, Peterborough, PE1 1HG

Planning Transport & Engineering (Development Management, Construction & Compliance, Infrastructure Planning & Delivery, Network Management, Passenger Transport)
Commercial Operations (Strategic Parking and Commercial CCTV, City Centre, Markets & Commercial Trading, Tourism)
Neighbourhoods (Strategic Regulatory Services, Safer Peterborough, Strategic Housing, Cohesion, Social Inclusion, Neighbourhood Management)
Operations Business Support (Finance)

ADULT SOCIAL CARE Director's Office at Town Hall, Bridge Street, Peterborough, PE1 1HG

Care Services Delivery (Assessment & Care Management; Integrated Learning Disability Services and HIV/AIDS; Regulated Services)
Strategic Commissioning (Mental Health & Integrated Learning Disability; Older People, Physical Disability & Sensory Impairment; Contracts, Procurement & Compliance)
Quality, Information and Performance (Performance & Information; Strategic Safeguarding; Business Support & Governance; Business Systems Improvement; Quality and Workforce Development)

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CREATING OPPORTUNITIES AND TACKLING INEQUALITIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
WORK PROGRAMME 2012/13

Meeting Date	Item	Progress
<p>11 June 2012 <i>Draft report 23 May</i> <i>Final report 29 May</i></p>	<p>Overview of Children's Services Contact Officer: Malcolm Newsam</p> <p>Poverty Action Plan To Scrutinise the Poverty Action Plan and make any recommendations. Contact Officer: Wendi Ogle-Welbourne</p>	<p>Items identified to be programmed into the work programme.</p> <p>Final draft to be brought back to the July meeting.</p>
	<p>Children's Services Improvement Plan – Progress Report To Scrutinise the progress of the Children's Services Improvement Plan and make any recommendations Contact Officer: Malcolm Newsam</p>	<p>Regular update noted.</p>
	<p>Children's (Social Care) Services Statutory Complaints Process (Children act 1989) Annual Report 2011 To scrutinise the Children's (Social Care) Services Statutory Complaints Process (Children act 1989) Annual Report 2011 and make any necessary recommendations. Contact Officer: Lynn Chesterton</p>	<p>Report noted and comments made.</p>
	<p>Review of 2011/12 and Future Work Programme To review the work undertaken during 2011/12 and to consider the future work programme of the Committee. Contact Officer: Paulina Ford</p>	<p>Items from discussion to be programmed into the work programme.</p>

Meeting Date	Item	Progress
<p>23 July 2011 <i>Draft report 5 July</i> <i>Final report 12 July</i></p>	<p>Portfolio Progress report from Cabinet Members relevant to the committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Member for Children's Services <p>To Scrutinise and comment on the progress of the portfolio of the Cabinet Member for Children's Services</p>	
	<p>Children's Services Improvement Plan – Progress Report</p> <p>To Scrutinise the progress of the Children's Services Improvement Plan and make any recommendations</p> <p>Contact Officer: Malcolm Newsam</p>	
	<p>Children's Centres Update</p> <p>To receive a progress report on the commissioning of Children's Centres and implementation of the new children's centres contracts.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Pam Setterfield</p>	
	<p>Poverty Reduction Strategy</p> <p>To scrutinise and make comments on the final draft of the Poverty Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Wendi Ogle-Welbourne</p>	
<p>10 September 2012 <i>Draft report 23 Aug</i> <i>Final report 30 Aug</i></p>	<p>Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2011-2012</p> <p>To Scrutinise the Peterborough Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2011-2012 and make any recommendations</p> <p>Contact Officer: Felicity Scholfield</p>	

Meeting Date	Item	Progress
	<p>Children’s Services Improvement Plan – Progress Report To Scrutinise the progress of the Children’s Services Improvement Plan and make any recommendations</p> <p>Contact Officer: Malcolm Newsam</p> <p>Fostering - Action Plan To scrutinise the progress made on the Fostering Action Plan and make any recommendations</p> <p>Contact Officer: Sue Westcott</p> <p>Respite and Home Support Unit – Children with Disabilities (Cherry Lodge) To receive a report and comment on the recent Ofsted inspection at Cherry Lodge and to comment on the Short Break Strategy.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Wendi Ogle-Welbourne</p>	
<p>12 November 2012 <i>Draft report 25 Oct</i> <i>Final report 1 Nov</i></p>	<p>Portfolio Progress report from Cabinet Members relevant to the committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University <p>To Scrutinise and comment on the progress of the portfolio of the Cabinet Member for Education, Skills and University</p> <p>Presentation of 2012 Unvalidated Examination Results To scrutinise the 2012 examination results, assess the impact of the action plan to improve educational results and make any necessary recommendations</p> <p>Contact Officer: Jonathan Lewis</p>	

Meeting Date	Item	Progress
	<p>The Changing Role of Local Authorities in Education</p> <p>To scrutinise the changing role of Local Authorities in Education, both nationally and within Peterborough and make any recommendations with regard to the purpose and strategy of the Education division in the future.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Jonathan Lewis</p> <p>Children’s Joint Commissioning Board</p> <p>To scrutinise and consider the proposals to replace the Peterborough Children’s Trust Board and replace it with a Children and Families Joint Commissioning Board.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Malcolm Newsam</p> <p>Children’s Services Improvement Plan – Progress Report</p> <p>To Scrutinise the progress of the Children’s Services Improvement Plan and make any recommendations</p> <p>Contact Officer: Malcolm Newsam</p> <p>Revision To Corporate Parenting Group</p> <p>To scrutinise and make any recommendations on the review of the Corporate Parenting Group.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Sue Westcott</p>	
<p>7 January 2013 <i>Draft report 14 Dec</i> <i>Final report 20 Dec</i></p>	<p>Inspire Peterborough Overview</p> <p>To receive and comment on the report informing the Committee on the Inspire Peterborough project</p> <p>Contact Officer: Julie Rivett</p> <p>Portfolio Progress report from Cabinet Member for Children’s Services</p> <p>To Scrutinise and comment on the progress of the portfolio of the Cabinet Member for Children’s Services</p>	

Meeting Date	Item	Progress
	<p>Prevention and Intervention Strategy To Scrutinise and comment on the proposed Prevention and Intervention Strategy and make any recommendations. Contact Officer: Wendi Ogle-Welbourn</p> <p>Education Strategy To Scrutinise and comment on the proposed Education Strategy and make any recommendations. Contact Officer: Jonathan Lewis</p> <p>Improving Outcomes for Children with SEN To scrutinise and comment on the report and make any recommendations. Contact Officer: Jonathan Lewis</p> <p>Children’s Services Improvement Plan – Progress Report To Scrutinise the progress of the Children’s Services Improvement Plan and make any recommendations Contact Officer: Sue Westcott</p>	
<p>21 January 2013 (Joint Meeting of the Scrutiny Committees and Commissions)</p>	<p>Budget 2013/14 and Medium Term Financial Plan To scrutinise the Executive’s proposals for the Budget 2013/14 and Medium Term Financial Plan. Contact Officer: John Harrison/Steven Pilsworth</p>	
<p>11 March 2013 <i>Draft report 21 Feb</i> <i>Final report 28 Feb</i></p>	<p>Children’s Services Improvement Plan – Progress Report To Scrutinise the progress of the Children’s Services Improvement Plan and make any recommendations Contact Officer: Sue Westcott</p>	

Meeting Date	Item	Progress
	<p>Poverty Action Plan – Progress report</p> <p>Contact Officer: Wendi Ogle-Welbourne</p>	
	<p>Presentation of 2012 Validated Examination Results</p> <p>To scrutinise the 2012 examination results, assess the impact of the action plan to improve educational results and make any necessary recommendations</p> <p>Contact Officer: Jonathan Lewis</p> <p>Children’s Play Services Review</p>	
	<p>Contact Officer: Wendi Ogle-Welbourne</p>	

Items to be programmed in:

Item	Referred from
Clare Lodge Service Review Outcome	12 November 2012