

NOTICE OF MEETING

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL

**Wednesday, 19th October, 2016, 7.00 pm - Civic Centre, High Road,
Wood Green, N22 8LE**

Members: Councillors Kirsten Hearn (Chair), Mark Blake, Toni Mallett, Liz Morris and Reg Rice

Co-optees/Non Voting Members: Uzma Naseer (Parent Governor Representative), Luci Davin (Parent Governor representative), Yvonne Denny (Church representative) and Chukwuemeka Ekeowa (Church representative)

Quorum: 3

1. FILMING AT MEETINGS

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The chair of the meeting has the discretion to terminate or suspend filming or recording, if in his or her opinion continuation of the filming, recording or reporting would disrupt or prejudice the proceedings, infringe the rights of any individual or may lead to the breach of a legal obligation by the Council.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

The Chair will consider the admission of any late items of urgent business (late items will be considered under the agenda item where they appear. New items will be dealt with as noted below).

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

A member with a disclosable pecuniary interest or a prejudicial interest in a matter who attends a meeting of the authority at which the matter is considered:

- (i) must disclose the interest at the start of the meeting or when the interest becomes apparent, and
- (ii) may not participate in any discussion or vote on the matter and must withdraw from the meeting room.

A member who discloses at a meeting a disclosable pecuniary interest which is not registered in the Register of Members' Interests or the subject of a pending notification must notify the Monitoring Officer of the interest within 28 days of the disclosure.

Disclosable pecuniary interests, personal interests and prejudicial interests are defined at Paragraphs 5-7 and Appendix A of the Members' Code of Conduct.

5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

To consider any requests received in accordance with Part 4, Section B, Paragraph 29 of the Council's Constitution.

6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 10)

To approve the minutes of the previous meeting.

7. CHILD OBESITY; 2016 UPDATE (PAGES 11 - 16)

To consider an update on action to address child obesity within the borough.

8. PRIORITY 1 BUDGET POSITION (PERIOD 3 2016/17) (PAGES 17 - 24)

To receive an update on the budgetary position relating to Corporate Plan Priority 1.

9. HARINGEY CHILDREN'S CENTRES - THE IMPACT OF CLOSURES (PAGES 25 - 34)

To report on the impact of the closure of a number of Children's Centres from April 2016.

10. FREE EARLY EDUCATION ENTITLEMENT UPDATE (PAGES 35 - 46)

To report on the delivery of the free early education entitlement for 2, 3 and 4 year olds.

11. SCRUTINY REVIEW ON CHILD FRIENDLY HARINGEY - INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (PAGES 47 - 52)

To agree the scope and terms of reference for the Panel's review on Child Friendly Haringey.

12. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE (PAGES 53 - 60)

To consider the future work plan for the Panel

13. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at item 3 above.

14. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS

- 19 December 2016;
- 23 January 2017; and
- 16 March 2017.

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Monday, 10 October 2016

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MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON TUESDAY, 5TH JULY, 2016, 7.00 - 9.00 pm

PRESENT:

Councillors: Kirsten Hearn (Chair), Mark Blake, Toni Mallett, Reg Rice and Viv Ross

22. FILMING AT MEETINGS

The Chair referred Members present to agenda Item 1 as shown on the agenda in respect of filming at this meeting and Members noted the information contained therein.

23. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was received from Councillor Morris.

24. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None.

25. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

26. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

None.

27. MINUTES

AGREED:

That the minutes of the meeting of 3 March 2016 be approved.

28. TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MEMBERSHIP

In answer to a question, it was noted that the scrutiny protocol had been formally agreed by Council following cross party discussion by Members.

AGREED:

1. That the terms of reference and protocol for overview and scrutiny be noted; and
2. That the policy areas, remits and membership for each scrutiny panel be noted.

29. WORK PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

The Chair reported that it was proposed that the Panel would undertake a review that considered how Haringey could become a child friendly borough. The other major piece of work by the Panel would focus on the response to refugee and asylum seeker children and consideration would be given to doing this as a “scrutiny in a day” exercise.

It was noted that the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) was now within the terms of reference of the Panel. In response to this, an update on progress with the CAMHS Transformation would now be considered by the Children and Young People’s Panel rather than the Adults and Health Panel.

AGREED:

That, subject to the above mentioned addition, the areas outlined in Appendix A to the report be prioritised for inclusion in the 2016/17 scrutiny work programme and recommended for approval to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 21 July.

30. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS

Councillor Elin Weston, the Cabinet Member for Children and Families reported on key priorities from her portfolio as follows:

- She was keen to build on the progress that had been outlined in the OFSTED inspection report of 2014 in services for Children in Need of Help and Protection, Looked After Children and Care Leavers. It was important to ensure that services were safe and sustainable and able to progress to being rated as “good”. She was pleased that a progress report on the issue had been included in the Panel’s work plan for the year. There was a lot being done on this issue this would include work with Aspire, the borough’s children in care council, to ensure the voice of the child was heard;
- She wished to work towards the authority becoming a “child centred” Council and welcomed the Panel’s intention to undertake a review on the issue. A key part of this would be ensuring that, where children and young people received help from the Children and Young People’s Service, their voice was heard and taken into account throughout. This would also be about the Council, on a corporate basis, taking into account the needs of children in all areas of its work;
- A new strategy for Special Educational Needs and Disabilities was to be developed;
- The 30 hours free childcare offer for 3 and 4 year olds was due to be implemented in 2017. There was, as yet, no details of the funding arrangements and it was likely that a major piece of work would be required prior to its implementation; and

- In respect of schools, the Government's academisation agenda was still a major issue. In addition, there was to be a change in the national funding formula in two years time which would affect schools significantly. The specific details of the changes were not yet known but work would be needed to maintain strong and supportive links with schools and governors;

She responded to the Panel's questions as follows;

- There was considerable concern regarding the recent large increase in demand for social care. The figures for May were double the number of contacts from the same month a year ago. The precise reasons for the increase were not known and a lot of work was being undertaken with partners to establish them. Contacts from the Police had gone up by 234% whilst those from schools had increased by 183%. Jon Abbey, Director of Children's Services, reported that similar increases had been experienced elsewhere and the work was focussing on getting a better understanding of demand. It was noted that referrals were often very complex in nature and required a range of interventions with families. A number were child protection referrals and had resulted in the need for care proceedings to be taken. A temporary additional team of social workers was being brought in to alleviate the pressure. It was hoped to have greater clarity on what action could be taken to alleviate demand by the next meeting of the Panel;
- Current data suggested that there was sufficient nursery provision within the borough to satisfy demand. Not all of it was necessarily in the right place though. This had resulted in some nurseries having places whilst others needed to have waiting lists. The market was being looked at to see what could be done to address this effectively;
- Work was being done by the Commissioning Team with partners in preparation for the introduction of the 30 hours free childcare offer for three and four year olds. This had included workshops with providers in order to find out more about the range of provision and what support was required. In addition, a survey on parental demand was currently being undertaken;
- In respect of refugee children, there was a rota for their allocation that was operated by Croydon Council on behalf of London boroughs. In addition, young people who presented within the borough became the responsibility of the Council. There were currently 26 unaccompanied children who were over the age of 15 who were being cared for, as well as 29 children who were being dealt with by the Leaving care team. Refugees came from a variety of countries including Afghanistan, Eritrea and Pakistan. No account was taken of the existence of local communities when allocating children to particular boroughs. There was a shortage of appropriate accommodation and it has been necessary for the Council to place children wherever suitable accommodation could be found. There were plans by the government to distribute refugee children more evenly across the whole of the UK;
- When refugee children reached the age of 18, if they were granted leave to remain from the Home Office they were entitled to leaving care services. If

they were in employment, education or training, they were supported until the age of 25. If they were not, they were supported until the age of 21. If leave to remain had been granted up to the age of 18, assistance would be given by the service to the young person in their application to the Home Office to secure their status;

- Home Office legislation took priority over the terms of the Children Act. The new Immigration Act made it clear that local authorities would be breaking the law if they continued to support individuals who had not been allowed to stay. It was agreed that a recent report on immigration issues for looked after children that had been submitted to the Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee would be circulated to Panel Members.
- Refugee children general needed a range of services, including ones relating to care, accommodation and education. They did not necessarily have specific additional needs. However, if they had been exposed to trauma, this could take time to manifest itself. Trauma could be a specific issue in respect of Syrian refugees;
- Exam performance at Key Stage 4 for looked after children was in the top quartile for London boroughs and the top 10% for the country as a whole. However, the service was still very ambitious and wished to improve performance further. In particular, there would be a focus on improving attendance and the completion rates of personal education plans. It was agreed that the annual report of the Virtual School, who provided educational support to looked after children, would be circulated to Panel Members.
- All secondary schools in Tottenham were rated by OFSTED as being either good or outstanding. Haringey 6th Form Centre had recently been inspected by OFSTED and rated as good. There was a new principal at the Centre and there was confidence that the improvement would be maintained. The College of North East London (CoNEL) had also been rated as good by OFSTED and provided a range of courses. They were currently aiming to promote an increase in apprenticeships. Tottenham University Technical College (UTC) was to close in October 2017 and was not taking any new students but would continue to teach a small cohort of young people who were currently there. As the result of a partnership between Tottenham Hotspur and Highgate School, it was proposed that a new 6th Form would be developed called the London Academy of Excellence (Tottenham). This was currently being consulted upon and had the support of the Department for Education. It was intended that it would emphasise academic excellence and serve the immediate area around Tottenham, with at least 50% of places reserved for local young people. The decision to seek to establish the Academy was taken by Tottenham Hotspur and Highgate School and the authority had no control over this process. It was noted that all post 16 provision was to some extent selective in nature.
- She was aware that a decision was taken in 2007 to focus 'A' Level provision in Tottenham at Haringey Sixth Form Centre. It would now be difficult for any current school in the area to expand into sixth form provision and she was not aware of any plans for them to do so. However, it would ultimately be a

decision for governing bodies to make. The Panel noted that the responsibility of the local authority was limited to ensuring that there were sufficient places, which there currently was. Schools were autonomous and local authorities had only very limited influence over them.

- Panel Members expressed concern at the current lack of 6th form provision in Tottenham and were of the view that, if necessary, the Council should exert what pressure it could on schools to remedy the situation. In answer to a question, the Director of Children's agreed to find out the exam performance at Key Stage 4 by young people who had transferred from the John Loughborough School to Park View Academy.
- In answer to the placement of looked after children, it was noted that efforts were made to place them within the Council's own fostering provision in the first instance and then through independent fostering agencies. However, some young people displayed very challenging behaviour or did not want to be placed in a family setting and in such circumstances residential accommodation could be considered. The service was dealing increasingly with children at risk of sexual exploitation or involvement with gangs and in such circumstances they could be placed away from London for their safety. Efforts were made to bring them back in due course but this was not always possible. Specialised provision for children and young people could also be outside of London. In addition, the Courts could remand young people to custody and place them in any secure setting that was available, irrespective of its location. The Council had no control over this but nevertheless was responsible for meeting the cost.

AGREED:

That the following be circulated to the Panel:

- (a). The Annual Report of the Haringey Virtual School;
- (b). The report on Immigration Issues for Looked After Children, which was submitted to the Corporate Parenting Advisory Committee on 4 July 2016; and
- (c). Key Stage 4 performance statistics for those young people who transferred from the John Loughborough School to Park View Academy.

31. EARLY HELP AND PREVENTION SERVICE; PERFORMANCE UPDATE.

Gareth Morgan, Head of Early Help and Prevention, reported that the Early Help Service was part of the Early Help Partnership, which was responsible for delivering the outcomes from the Early Help Strategy. The service was responsible for delivering Tier 2, non statutory family support for vulnerable children, young people and families in Haringey since October 2015. The service aimed to reduce demand into statutory and high cost services and develop wider community resilience. There were a number of opportunities that arose from partnership working, which included creating additional capacity, building local networks and aligning increasingly scarce resources amongst statutory and voluntary partners. There were also threats, especially arising from the funding model that was currently in place.

In the first six months of the operation of the service, it had supported 716 families. Of these, 175 had achieved sustained outcomes. There were currently 409 family cases that were open. 237 children and young people had been stepped down from statutory services and only 6 had been re-escalated into statutory service provision. This compared well with figures for re-referral into statutory provision for cases that had been closed but which had not received early help support.

The aim was to enable families to stand on their own two feet and engage with local networks to remain self sufficient. A locality model had been introduced and the teams were positioned in locations and covering areas based on a needs analysis that would allow them to have a roughly equal workload.

He responded to the Panel's questions as follows:

- The relationship with schools and childrens centres was developing quickly and positively. The service now supported children attending 92% of the borough's schools. There was also a dedicated worker who provided support to children and young people in alternative provision, such as the Tuition Centre, the Octagon and the London Boxing Academy. Each Children's Centre also had a named family support worker who visited at least twice per week for half a day.
- The Troubled Families initiative defined "vulnerable" as families having multiple needs. It was accepted that this was not a helpful or definitive term. There was no specific legal definition that the service was bound by but the service aimed to take a broad view of what it constituted.
- The funding for the service came from three sources;
 - The Council provided core funding, which constituted approximately 30%. This was the only source that the Council had direct control over;
 - £1.35 million from the schools block of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG); and
 - The national Troubled Family programme. This was partly based on outcomes.
- The Youth and Participation Service was now a part of the Early Help service. A universal service was currently provided at Bruce Grove and Muswell Hill youth centres as well as some targeted interventions. A summer programme of activities at both centres was also being provided. In addition, youth engagement co-ordinators and youth practitioners were now part of locality teams. Funding for youth services had nevertheless been reduced significantly. Links with other providers of youth services were also being improved.
- Panel Members emphasised the importance of work with young people as a diversionary activity. Mr Morgan stated that, in addition to the services provided by the youth offer, there was also provision from community providers such as Mac-UK and Project 20/20. Efforts were also being made to extend the range of provision at Bruce Grove.
- Before families were stepped down, a reducing level of support was provided by Early Help to prepare the family to stand on their own two feet. This included ensuring they were linked into local universal provision. It was important to enable

improvements to be sustained. Contact was maintained with families so that they were able to address any issues that arose in order to help them keep on track and remain independent.

- The service worked holistically with the whole family and children were therefore always part of developing the family support plan. In addition, the service had also commissioned an inter-active tool called the “Outcome Star” that identified areas of concern in respect of children and young people, and enabled progress made by families to be evidenced.
- There were a number of factors that contributed towards the development of partnership working. This included the Early Help Partnership Board, which helped create buy-in by senior officers and assisted with the development of a strategic vision. The consistent offer provided by Early Help across the borough had allowed other services to identify opportunities to work alongside the service and align their boundaries with the Early Help. Support for young parents was also included within the partnership through the Family Nurse Partnership programme. There were areas that were being developed further including work to address Anti-Social Behaviour and improving links with the Police. Good progress was being made in developing links with schools and Children’s Centres though. There was evidence that that new approach was working and, in particular, that the locality model was helping to develop stronger local networks and build capacity that could ultimately reduce demand for statutory services.
- Family support workers provide a range of support including practical hands on assistance in the family home. For example, they could help families to attend GP appointments and assist parents with the setting of boundaries for children and young people. They could also help with signposting to services and provide advocacy and support to socially isolated families. A library of case studies was being developed which it was hoped to share. This would supplement the hard data that was produced.
- Gambling addiction was taken into account when assessing need as part of consideration of financial exclusion and was a vulnerability that the service was aware of.

AGREED:

That the progress made to date by the Early Help Service be noted.

32. REVIEW ON DISPROPORTIONALITY WITHIN THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM

Gill Gibson, Assistant Director for Children’s Services (Quality Assurance, Early Help, and Prevention) reported that early help had a critical role in supporting children and young people who were at risk of becoming involved in the youth justice system. The ongoing Charlie Taylor review of the youth justice system meant that the whole policy area was under review but some work had already begun to respond to the issues highlighted in the earlier interim review report. There was to be a shift to a more proactive approach and early intervention would be at the heart of reforms.

Gareth Morgan, Head of Early Help and Prevention, reported there were a number of overlapping risk factors, including educational under achievement and substance misuse. The interventions that were most likely to be successful were those driven by early identification of young people at risk so that these could be dealt with by services in partnerships, for example, with schools. There was a need to support young people at high risk of exclusion and non attendance and work was being done with schools and other providers to improve the identification of the early signs. Targeted programmes were also being developed at the Bruce Grove youth centre. These were for both boys and girls and focussed on young people's good decision making and understanding risk.

Since 2009, Haringey Triage was the primary means of preventing entry into the youth justice system. Only 12% of those who went through Triage re-entered the Youth Justice system. The option of also offering those who went through Triage an early help package was being explored as one issue was the impact on younger siblings of an older brother or sister who had offended.

A lot of work had already been done to identify those at most risk of entering the youth justice system and high numbers of fixed term exclusions in year 9 and 10 was recognised as a significant risk factor. The Panel noted black boys who had been excluded often had very good school attendance records and officers were currently looking at the reasons behind this.

Jon Abbey, the Director of Children's Services, reported that OFSTED had been looking at this issue of under achievement of Black African Caribbean children and young people at key stages 2 to 4. They had come to Haringey as part of a fact finding visit to look at the gap in outcomes between Black African Caribbean and White pupils. These mirrored the social-economic differences between the east and the west of the borough. Schools and education provided an opportunity for successful interventions to take place with families. Key stage 3 was a particularly crucial time and Headteachers had been involved in discussions on how and why issues developed at this stage and the type of interventions that were undertaken by schools. One particular issue was the absence of key family members, which created a void. Both Northumberland Park and Gladesmore schools had mentoring programmes that worked with young people to address this. There were a number of factors that could contribute to issues at Key State 3 but there was unlikely to be a single action that would resolve them. However, schools already undertook a range of actions that could prevent problems escalating.

Mr Abbey stated that there was a view that the curriculum was narrowing and that this could have a negative affect on some young people as they were less able to see a career path that they could follow. It was essential to gain their imagination and motivation.

The Panel noted that white working class young people were specifically under achieving. One factor in the stark difference between the attainment of black Caribbean and white young people may have been the fact that a number of schools in the borough had entered young people into the International GCSE for English or Maths but this had impacted negatively on some of them. This issue had been fed

back to OFSTED. One other factor had been young people being entered early for exams and becoming de-motivated due to getting a low grade.

The Panel noted that, despite a drop of 60% in the number of young people who were incarcerated, the number of black and minority ethnic young people had remained the same.

In answer to a question, Mr Morgan commented that youth services had inevitably been reduced since last year following cuts to budgets. A consistent and strong service was now provided but this had to work within the available resources. Universal and targeted sessions were currently provided 5 days per week at Bruce Grove and on one day at Muswell Hill. Ongoing youth provision had been maintained and some families of young people with additional risk factors were being supported through the early help approach.

The Panel noted that 30% of families that were being worked with were white, 33.6 black African Caribbean, 5.35 Asian and 7.1% mixed heritage. The remaining percentage had not disclosed their ethnicity.

A Panel Member expressed concerns regarding the gangs matrix that was currently used within the justice system and which the new Mayor had pledged to review. He stated that he would be writing to the Cabinet Member for Communities regarding the issue. The Cabinet Member for Children and Families asked to be copied into relevant correspondence on the issue.

CHAIR: Councillor Kirsten Hearn

Signed by Chair

Date

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Report for: Children and Young People Scrutiny Panel

Item number:

Title: Child obesity: 2016 update

Report authorised by: Susan Oti, Assistant Director of Public Health

Lead Officer: Debbie Arrigon, Public Health Commissioner, 020 8489 5648
debbie.arrigon@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for: Non Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

The children's and young people's scrutiny board requested an update on the issue of child obesity, following an earlier report in Autumn 2015.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

Not applicable

3. Recommendations

3.1 The panel to note the progress report and continue to support Haringey's approach.

4. Reasons for decision

Not applicable

5. Alternative options considered

1. Focus on one element - for example, encouraging individual behaviour change (healthy eating and increasing physical activity levels) however the evidence shows this would have a limited impact on reducing child obesity.
2. Do nothing - this is not an option due to the cost implications, both economic and social.

6. Background information

The increasing trend in child obesity is worrying. Obese children are more likely to be ill and therefore absent from school, experience health-related limitations and require more medical care than children with a healthy weight. They are also more likely to experience bullying and mental health issues including low self-esteem. Compounding factors such as poor oral health, linked to too much sugary drinks is also of increasing concern. Obese children are also at a higher risk of becoming an obese adult.

Haringey currently has high levels of child obesity, with 1 in 4 year reception (4-5 year olds) overweight or obese, rising to 1 in 3 year 6 (10-11 year olds) overweight or obese. Haringey child obesity levels are higher than the England average, and just slightly lower than the London average.

Tackling child obesity is a priority for the council. It is within the Corporate Plan (Priority 1, Objective 4) and the Healthy and Wellbeing Strategy.

The evidence¹ tells us child obesity should be addressed through multi-agency working at all levels, national regional and local. This report outlines Haringey's progress since November 2015 on our local approach in tackling child obesity.

7. National and regional approach

7.1 National

On August 18th 2016 the UK government published their long-awaited strategy "Child Obesity: A plan of Action" outlining their plan to reduce England's rate of childhood obesity within the next ten years. The key actions outlined in the plan include:

- The introduction of a soft drinks levy with funds going towards schools to promote physical activity and a healthy diet.
- Taking out 20% of sugar in products through a voluntary programme.
- Developing a new nutrient profile to encourage companies to make food healthier
- Recommitting to the Healthy Start scheme (aimed at pregnant women and children under 5 which provides low income families vouchers in exchange for fresh fruit, vegetables and vitamins)
- Helping all children to enjoy an hour of physical activity every day by increasing schools PE and Sport premium
- Creating a healthy rating scheme for primary schools which will link to the Ofsted framework. In addition in 2017 Ofsted will undertake a thematic review of obesity, healthy eating and physical activity in schools.
- Making school food healthier by encouraging all schools to commit to school food standards and investing in breakfast clubs.
- Clearer food labelling
- Supporting early year's settings including guidance on healthy menus and a campaign to raise awareness of key messages including the Chief Medical Officers (CMO) physical activity guidelines.
- Harnessing new technology by working with Public Health England (PHE) and other organisations to help consumers make healthy choices
- Enabling all health professionals to make every contact count by always talking to parents about their family's diet and making it the default to weigh everyone.

Haringey's view

The strategy disappointingly fails to mention the importance of the whole-systems approach, and focuses heavily on individuals behaviour change. Evidence tells us that there is no single solution to tackling obesity and that the whole-systems approach is fundamental, which is why we have developed a [whole-systems plan on a page](#) which covers the following key areas that the national strategy does not, such as:

¹ McKinsey Global Institute. Overcoming obesity: an initial economic analysis. Nov, 2014

- Developing infrastructure, partnerships and capacity amongst all sectors e.g. Haringey Obesity Alliance (HOA)
- Challenging social norms, attitudes and values. Lack of awareness and perceptions of a “healthy weight” particularly in certain cultures is a particular concern.
- Shaping the built environment to ensure the healthier choice is the easier choice such as shaping the high street design to maximise walking, cycling and play and the accessibility and affordability of fast food e.g. Healthier Catering Commitment and drafting a local hot food take-away policy that would restrict the over-concentration of fast food outlets within 400 metres of schools.

7.2 Regional approach

The Great Weight Debate:

A recent development is the Great Weight Debate that is part of the Healthy London Partnership’s prevention board, which works with partners from London councils and CCGs, the Greater London Authority (GLA), NHS England and Public Health England to help start a conversation with Londoners around how we can make the city a healthier one, with lower rates of child obesity.

Over the summer they have hosted various engagement events including working with a panel of 120 Londoners and a wide range of experts in obesity, prevention, public health and health and social care to gather evidence and begin to discuss ideas for tackling obesity across the city.

Haringey has been heavily involved in this, and a Tottenham school was chosen to [make the video](#) for the Great Weight Debate.

In May they held an event for all involved to discuss all the challenges, look at ideas and solutions and decide which steps could be taken locally, at a community level and across London.

The information and ideas generated at the event are now being used to shape the next phase of the Great Weight Debate, which will be to support London councils to maximize the on-going conversations they are having with their residents about childhood obesity. Haringey will keep up to date with these recommendations and are exploring ways in which we can run our own “Great Weight Debates”.

Sector Led Improvement (SLI)

The London Association of Directors of Public Health undertook a sector led improvement programme focussing on child obesity earlier this year. Haringey participated in this and are now participating in the recently devised task and finish groups to help take the recommendations forward e.g. healthy vending machines and how London can become a breast feeding friendly city.

8. How the evidence has informed our local approach

8.1 Strategic approach

As mentioned above, Haringey is tackling obesity by developing a [whole systems approach \(PDF, 450KB\)](#) which includes a strong place based approach to the built environment. This includes a range of population level interventions which rely less on conscious choices by individuals and more on changes to the environment and society norms through strong healthy public policy that promotes behaviour change.

8.2 What's "new" since the last report to scrutiny

HOA helps provide the framework from the work in the borough. The recent alliance meeting was attended by over 80 colleagues from across the borough from a range of organisations. Key outcomes from the event were the two new councillor pledges, and the need to strengthen the alliance to ensure high quality and joined-up pledges.

Some examples of pledges from local schools are:

- All teachers pledge to have a certain amount of time each week on top of P.E. where teachers plan active lessons so children are moving and learning: No Bums on Seats!
- To achieve Healthy School Gold award
- Increase P.E. sessions to two hours
- Increase the number of children attending our free breakfast club
- Ensure active after school clubs and healthy cooking clubs are on offer
- Design a curriculum rich with topics which develop our children's understanding of diet, health risks, exercise and emotional, social, moral, cultural and spiritual well-being
- Promote child volunteers for roles such as serving a variety of salad and fruit options with lunch and peer mediators and play leaders for break and lunch times in the playground

In line with the national strategy, the recent London-wide sector lector improvement review on child obesity, our whole-systems approach and the obesity alliance we are looking at strengthening the following areas:

Primary care

- Strengthening our brief Interventions approach (Making Every Contact Count - MECC) in primary care, to make it more "routine", as we know this is one of the most effective means of promoting physical activity. The new MECC e-tool launched this month. The tool complements the existing face to face training days, and a MECC pathway will also be developed to support professionals.

Community

- We will continue to explore, both locally and regionally, how we can best engage parents and families, particularly those from different cultural backgrounds who have varying attitudes around healthy lifestyle and healthy weight: schools tell us that this is a particularly challenging area.
- We will continue to support schools in achieving their Healthy School awards, particularly around increasing physical activity. A recent development is the "Active classrooms" pilot where a school is supported in making simple changes to increase low level habitual physical activity throughout the school day. We are also part of a London-wide Healthy London partnership pilot (Healthy Communities), and are entering the implementation phase of the programme, where we will develop a healthy tuck-shop social enterprise model, working with local food businesses and a school to enhance the healthy food offer.
- Healthy weight is one of the six high impact areas for the health visiting service and runs through the thread of all contacts with families whether universal or targeted. All health visiting teams will be trained in HENRY (Health, Exercise, Nutrition for the Really Young) so that staff will be skilled at having conversations with parents.

- There are also plans for some health visitors to become healthy weight champions by attending the Institute of Health Visiting (IHV) training and implementing the learning at scale. We also plan to work towards achieving our level 2 UNICEF baby friendly accreditation and progress towards level 3
- We will utilise findings and recommendations from the London-wide child obesity sector led improvement review and the Great Weight Debate. This will probably include looking at how London can become more of a Breast-feeding friendly city.

Environment

Making the healthy choice the easier choice is a key focus of our approach in Haringey. Some examples of how we build healthy and active-friendly places are:

- Utilising regeneration and planning opportunities to influence the availability and accessibility of green space and play areas in new council developments/estates. An exciting development was the [“No ball games”](#) signs being removed from council run properties in March 2016.
- Maximising the assets that already exist, to promote (and provide) physical activity: our parks, outdoor gyms, leisure facilities, community halls, libraries, and schools.
- Developing and strengthening Playstreets so that they are more regular, in more locations. We are currently working on a recent HOA pledge made by Cllr Weston, for Haringey to host a weekend of playstreets. This will probably happen in the springtime of 2017.
- Increasing the number of healthy food options and consider a local sugar tax for council owned premises such as leisure centres, children’s centres and our parks. This will form Cllr Arthurs pledge, as the chair of the obesity alliance, and highlight Haringey’s preventative approach.
- A disappointing recent development is Haringey’s plans to implement a 400m exclusion zone of hot fast food takeaways around schools has been rejected by the external planning officer. We are working up the next step in our approach to this.

We will continually review our approach to tackling obesity. We are taking a multi-layered, multi-agency approach based on the evidence, however we know that no authority internationally has been overly successful nor is there a silver-bullet solution, therefore we will keep up-to-date with developments in other areas.

9. Contribution to strategic outcomes

Child obesity is a priority in;

Haringey’s Corporate Plan 2015-18: Priority 1, Objective 4; children and young people are happier, healthier and more resilient.

Haringey’s Health and Wellbeing Strategy

10. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

10.1 Finance and Procurement

There are no direct financial implications arising from the recommendations in this report.

10.2 Legal

There are no legal implications.

10.3 Equality

The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:

Tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;

Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;

Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.

The approach taken by the council and partners is informed by equalities analysis. The needs of protected characteristics including age, race and maternity inform our approach, for example, the HENRY programme is targeted to the east of the borough.

Use of Appendices

None

Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

Not applicable

Report for: Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee
6th October 2016

Item number:

Title: **Priority 1 Budget Position (Period 3 2016/17)**

Report

authorised by : Jon Abbey, Director of Children's Services

Lead Officer: David Tully
Telephone: 020 8364 3248,
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Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/

Non Key Decision: Not a key decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration

This report provides an overview of the financial performance of the services within Priority 1 (A Good Start in Life) as at the end of quarter 1, 2016/17.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

3. Recommendations

That Members note the financial position of Priority 1 services.

4. Reasons for decision

This is a report for information and discussion.

5. Alternative options considered

As this is an information and discussion paper, there are no alternatives.

6. Background information

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Priority 1 services are those relating to Children within the Deputy Chief Executive's Department. This includes all of the services managed by the Director of Children's Services and the Assistant Director of Schools and Learning and the Children focussed services managed by the Director of Public Health and the Assistant Director of Commissioning.

6.1.2 **Table 1** sets out the main components of those services funded from Council budgets and it indicates that the Priority is forecast to overspend by £6m in 2016/17. **Table 3** sets out the position for those services funded through the Dedicated Schools Budget.

Table 1: Priority 1 budget position Period 4 2016/17 (Council budgets)

Summary Forecast position	Budget 2016/17 £'000	Forecast position Month 3 £'000	Variance Month 3 £'000
1. Children's Placements	17,074	19,230	2,156
2. Other Children's Social Care	19,271	21,842	2,571
3. SEND	6,629	7,111	482
4. Early Help and Targeted Response	3,564	3,564	0
5. Other CYPS	501	1,376	875
6. Schools and Learning (GF)	12,719	12,586	-133
7. Commissioning Budgets	3,528	3,528	0
8. Public Health Budgets	4,841	4,841	0
Total Priority 1	68,127	74,078	5,951

6.1.3 The projected overspend confirms difficulties in delivering on savings measures, and, in particular, being able to contain demand for children's social care in particular. There have nonetheless been reductions in expenditure, albeit not at a pace and scale expected by savings targets.

6.1.4 This report attempts to convey a sense of the pressures and gaps facing Priority 1 in financial terms.

6.2 Children's Placements £2.156m

6.2.1 The social care placements model analyses costs and numbers of Looked After Children (LAC), Permanency cases (mainly adoption and special guardianship) and Care Leavers. Existing cases and their expected future pathways are combined with assumptions about the rate of new cases to produce a monthly forecast. While numbers of LAC have reduced from a high of 104 per 10,000 population in April 2010 to 67 per 10,000 population in April 2016, the actual numbers of LAC have risen from their low of 406 on 1st April 2016 to 424 on 1st July 2016. While the expected number of new LAC per month was expected to be in the range 12 - 15, the average in the first 3 months of 2016/17 has been 18.3. Moreover, the profile of existing cases now includes more residential placements which has contributed to greater costs.

6.2.2 Overall, this service had savings targets of £4m across 2015/16 and 2016/17, with a further £1.1m due as part of the current MTFS in 2017/18 (£5.1m in total). This level of saving is not going to be achieved and an on-going contingency virement, agreed by Cabinet in September 2016, has increased the budget by £3m. Nonetheless, even with this additional funding, the service is still forecast to overspend by £2.156m in 2016/17.

6.2.3 Officers are continuing to develop strategies to reduce spend in this area where possible within statutory requirements, including:

- Increasing the number of in-house foster carers;
- Ensuring that all clients have a sustainable and cost-effective, future pathway plan;
- Reviewing policy and practice on allowances;
- Ensuring that Housing Benefit supporting accommodation costs for Care Leavers is optimised.

6.3 Other Children's Social Care £2.571m

6.3.1 There are two components to this budget: social care workforce and other social care expenditure.

6.3.2 There have been savings allocated to social care workforce of £2.070m across 2015/16 and 2016/17 already, with a further £1.5m planned for 2017/18, a total of £3.570m. Officers developed options for implementing the full £3.570m earlier this year on the basis of resourcing teams consistently across the service, in relation to the caseload ratios for different services recommended by the London Assistant Directors of Children's Services Network. Such a level of reductions, however, would have left caseloads high, with no capacity for including senior practitioners and newly qualified staff in teams, nor would there be much capacity for sufficient non-social work staff. Moving to such a structure, certainly moving to such a structure in one go, was regarded as too high a risk and a phased approach was preferred .

6.3.3 Since the start of 2016 case numbers have increased and rates of assessment increased by 20% and more. Heads of Service have designed staffing teams that balance the needs of the service, the volumes of cases and the need to contribute savings. These new staffing proposals are the subject of consultation with staff currently. It is expected that when the new structures are in place (later in 2016) they will deliver a full year saving of £1.2m (NB this is an update on the expected figure of £0.9m at Period 3, which is reflected in Appendix 1), £2.4m less than the full-year target in the MTFs. There may be some scope for further improvement on this position if case numbers reduce.

6.3.4 At present, the forecast position against budget is that there will be an overspend of £2.2m in 2016/17, based on a new structure being implemented in October 2016, recognising that an increased caseload in Safeguarding and Support has required some temporary additional resources of £0.150m for up to six months.

6.3.5 As part of the review of the Medium Term Financial Strategy for 2017/18 onwards, a reconsideration of the remaining £2.4m target for which there are no plans will be required.

6.3.6 The No Recourse to Public Funds client placement budget is currently showing a predicted overspend of £248k. Work continues with the dedicated Home Office support worker to review cases and progress to a conclusion, whether this is extradition from the country or the right to remain. This is the largest component of the non-staffing overspend of £0.3m.

6.4 SEND £0.482m

6.3.1 This service includes pressures on SEN Transport of £0.254m, Family Support / Family Link of £0.168m and staffing pressures in SEN teams of £60k. There are plans for making more savings in SEND Transport which will be implemented over the next 18 months or so. Cabinet received a paper in July 2016 regarding the options for Haslemere Road Family Centre, the eventual outcome of which will be to reduce the cost pressures on Family Support budgets.

6.5 Other Children and Young People Service +£0.878m

6.5.1 There is a technical budget problem associated with the DSG that has left a budget pressure within Priority 1 General Fund (Council budget). In simple terms, there is more income DSG SAP budget than there is expenditure DSG SAP budget. As the DSG can only finance eligible expenditure, the income imbalance is a General Fund problem.

6.5.2 Officers have identified changes to the accounting arrangements which would avoid such an issue happening in the future. This will require a budget adjustment to clear, possibly as part of the review of the MTFS from April 2017.

6.6 Schools and Learning -£0.133m

6.5.1 At period 3 this forecast underspend in Schools and Learning included salary underspends across the service.

6.7 Commissioning Nil

6.7.1 Those commissioning budgets in Priority 1 (eg LAC commissioning, Early Years and Children's Centres) are expected to end the year on budget.

6.8 Public Health Nil

6.8.1 Those Public Health budgets in Priority 1 (eg School nursing, etc) are expected to end the year on budget.

6.9 Status of Medium Term Financial Strategy savings measures

6.9.1 **Table 2a** summarises the savings targets for all the services in Priority 1 and their delivery status. As is indicated in some of the in-year variance explanations above, there are services where the targets have not proven to be fully deliverable. In overall terms, around £6.5m out of the £16.7m original targets has firm plans for delivery. Some reconsideration of alternatives will be necessary when the MTFS is reviewed for 2017/18.

Table 2a: Summary of Statuses for Priority 1 MTFS Savings Targets

Saving Proposal	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	Total
	16	17	18	19	
	£000'	£000'	£000'	£000'	
	S	S	S	S	
ORIGINAL PRIORITY SAVING TOTAL	5,364	7,025	4,357	0	16,746
SAVINGS ALREADY ACHIEVED	2,673	400	0	0	3,073
SAVINGS ON TRACK WITH FIRM PLANS	0	2,240	1,150	0	3,390
SAVINGS WITH LESS CERTAIN PLANS	0	1,439	1,767	45	3,251
SAVINGS GAP	2,691	2,946	1,440	-45	7,032

6.9.2 Table 2b identifies the status of each of the original MTFS savings targets according to the same categories as Table 2a.

Table 2b: analysis of MTFS savings components for Priority 1

Original MTFS Savings Measure	Already delivered £'000	Savings on track with firm plans £'000	Savings with less certain plans £'000	Savings gap £'000	Original target £'000
Early Years - remodel Childrens Centres - review borough wide provision of childcare	220	1,086	180	0	1,440
Services for Young People including Young Offenders - transform our offer for young people with less direct provision - a more efficient service model in Youth Offending Service	2,100	0	0	0	2,100
Public Health - 5-19 - recommissioning of services with improved efficiency including school nursing and health visiting	196	414	0	100	710
Impact of Early Help on Demand - An improved Early Help offer for Children and Families will deliver savings across the system New delivery model for Social Care - Reshape workforce around Early Help. Fewer families will require intensive social care and we adjust the workforce accordingly.	0	900	650	2,020	3,570
LAC & Sufficiency - decrease in numbers of children in care who don't need to be there - increase use of inhouse foster carers avoiding agency fees and ensuring better care locally - make more use of placements that offer improved stability and lower costs (eg Special Guardianship or Adoption)	0	0	963	4,137	5,100
Special Educational Needs & Disabilities	0	600	900	0	1,500
Enablers	0	0	200	300	500
Services to Schools - Increasing trading activity and providing high quality services. - Review service offer	557	438	136	475	1,606
Pendarren (subject to Options Appraisal) - Options appraisal undertaken - Want to ensure continued success of facility at no net cost to the Council	0	0	220	0	220
Total	3,073	3,438	3,249	7,032	16,746

6.10 Dedicated Schools Budget

Table 3: Dedicated Schools Budget position for Period 3 2016/17

	Budget			Forecast			Variance		
	Net Expenditure (excluding DSG)	DSG Income	Net	Net Expenditure (excluding DSG)	DSG Income	Net	Net Expenditure (excluding DSG)	DSG Income	Net
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Service									
Schools and Learning	152,514	-152,514	0	152,514	-152,514	0	0	0	0
Children Services	24,679	-25,558	-878	26,060	-26,060	0	1,381	-502	878
Commissioning	10,279	-10,279	0	10,279	-10,279	0	0	0	0
Total	187,473	-188,351	-878	188,854	-188,853	0	1,381	-502	878

6.10.1 **Table 3** sets out the overview of the net expenditure and DSG plans and forecasts for 2016/17, as at Period 3. As explained above, there is a variance of £0.9m arising from an imbalance in the budget, which is a General Fund issue. Beyond that, the DSG budgets for Children and Young People with Additional Needs is showing a projected overspend of £1.4m in the areas related to children with high needs. Much of the action necessary to identify compensating under-spends is being pursued through a sub-group of the Schools Forum (high needs block working group). In the medium to long term alternative provision will be developed which will result in a phased transition to cheaper, better, and more local provision.

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

7.1 This report is dealing with the financial position of those services which are contributing to the Council's Priority 1: Best Start in Life.

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement),

8.1 Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

8.1.1 The Assistant Director of Corporate Governance has been consulted on this report.

8.2 Finance and Procurement

8.2.1 This is a financial report which has been prepared in collaboration with the Chief Finance Officer.

8.3 Legal

8.3.1 Section 28 of the Local Government Act 2003 imposes a statutory duty on the Council to monitor during the financial year its expenditure and income against the budget calculations. If the monitoring establishes that the budgetary situation has deteriorated, the Council must take such action as it considers necessary to deal with the situation. This could include, as set out in the report, action to reduce spending in the rest of the year.

8.3.2 The Council must act reasonably and in accordance with its statutory duties and responsibilities when taking the necessary action to reduce the overspend.

8.4 Equality

8.4.1 Equalities issues are a core part of the Council's financial and business planning process.

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Report for: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 6 October 2016

Item number:

Title: Haringey Children's Centres: The Impact of Closures

Ward(s) affected: All

1. Introduction

This report will provide the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel with an overview of the impact of the closure of a number of children's centres from April 2016 on residents with children under 5.

Following a wide programme of engagement with children's centres, parents and partner agencies to discuss, shape and finalise a new model for children's centres delivery between January and May 2015, followed by a public consultation exercise between June and September 2015, the Council agreed a new model for the delivery of children's centres in Haringey.

This new delivery model became operational from 1st April 2016 and incorporated the following elements:

- Nine designated children's centres organised into five children's centre planning areas. These planning areas align with the Early Help Localities and the existing School Network Learning Communities¹ (see map of provision enclosed)
- Eight of our remaining children's centres cover the four planning areas with greater levels of deprivation and as a consequence it means that we are deploying a higher concentration of resources in Tottenham.
- We have one centre built around the establishment of a peripatetic team operating in the planning area that covers the west of the borough. This arrangement was put in place to ensure that there would be no cessation of services in that part of the borough whilst plans were being developed for the commission of a longer-term children's centre service provision.
- Haringey's Health Visiting services have been reconfigured around the children centres planning areas, aligning the health visiting teams with the

¹ NLCs are groupings that bring schools and other local educational establishments together for planning and practice sharing purposes. There are 6 NLCs in Haringey: Muswell Hill & Highgate; Hornsey & Stroud Green; Wood Green; Harringay & West Green; North East Tottenham and South East Tottenham

nine children's centre teams and facilitating a more integrated service delivery model.

- There is a named Family Support Worker (FSW) from the Early Help team for each designated children's centre, with each FSW spending an allocated two half days per week in the centre .
- Links to a named Social Worker as set out in the statutory guidance² with the aim of building centres confidence when managing risk and taking appropriate child protection action. The direct link into children's social care complements the holistic work of the centres is already doing with the whole family.

2. Impact of Closure

Access to services

A data comparison for the period April to June 2015 (pre-remodelling) and the period April to June 2016 (post remodelling), showed that:

- The registration of children under 5 with the Haringey Children's Centres has slightly increased from 14,444 to 15,878 (this is 86% of the Haringey's 2013 midyear population estimate of under 5s)
- The registration of children under 2 has increased from 5,358 to 5,889 (this is 73% of Haringey's 2013 midyear population estimate of under 2s)
- The number of children from BME communities registered have stayed more or less the same with a slight decrease – from 10,334 to 11,031
- The number of children with a disability has decreased by 38% going from 73 to 45.

In summary, the registration of under 5s and for children from BME communities has grown slightly and reflects the general demographics in Haringey, with 69% of the children registered being from a BME community.

The registration of children under 2 has also grown slightly, reflecting improved systems and working relationships with the Health Visiting teams. The reconfiguration of the Haringey's health visiting teams to reflect the remodelled children's centres has only recently been completed and we are expecting the impact of the contacts with very young children in children's centre to continue to improve over the year.

² DfE, 2013, p.19

The lower levels of access to services for children with disabilities and special needs are in line with the findings from our 2015 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment³ which highlighted gaps in access to early education services. Improving access for children with SEN and Disabilities (SEND) is now a key priority within the children's centres outreach strategy. Part of our approach to improving access is to incorporate a specific focus on children with SEND into the development of our Parent Champion Scheme amongst other elements.

Looking at the number of children that registered in the first quarter of 2015 and the first quarter of 2016, we can highlight that:

- The number of registrations in those specific months has increase at Rowland Hill (+11%), Woodland Park (+13.5%), Pembury House (+24%) and at Woodside (+19%) Children's Centres.
- The number of children registered has remained the same in Welbourne, Triangle, Park Lane and Broadwaters Children's Centres
- The number of children registered slightly decreased in the West due to the need to induct the peripatetic team and finalise venues for service delivery. The majority of registrations for the area have been as a consequence of Health Visitor contacts.

Impact of services

In the first quarter of delivering services in the new model, centres have used the Reach Out Framework⁴ to plan services in each area based on the data set issued by the local authority.

As part of the revised performance management cycle, centres have been provided with a range of evaluative tools to measure the impact of the sessions they are delivering, particularly focusing on children's language and communication development. Centres' Early Intervention & Outreach Practitioners have also been trained in the Family Star and will be using this tool to measure change in any form of one to one engagement with families for more than 6 weeks.

Since April 2016 Children's Centres and Health Visiting Teams have been conducting integrated education and development reviews of children that are 2/2.5 year old. Healthcare professionals have conducted 1 and 2/2.5 year universal reviews in children's centres and the initial outcomes are:

- 100% take up of appointments for integrated reviews in the settings
- 100% of self reported parental satisfaction with the review
- 17% increase in referrals to speech & language therapy as a result of the reviews.

³ Childcare Sufficiency Assessment, (CSA), Executive Summary, 2015, p. 16

⁴ Reach Out Framework, 2015. The Reach Out is a framework for planning and assessing impact of services developed by 4 Children and commissioned by the DfE specifically for children's centres. In Haringey the Framework has been used specifically to plan provision of services based on evidence and data.

- 25% of all referrals to speech and language therapy services are coming from the reviews.
- 100% of the referral received are appropriate for the service

Regular performance reporting is required throughout the year. The first quarter reviews highlighted that the centres have continued providing similar levels of services in terms of weekly Stay & Play sessions and the first round of evaluation of Stay & Play services is due to be reported by 19 October 2016 and reviewed as part of the annual performance management cycle with visits to each centre scheduled for early November 2016.

The full impact of the first two quarters of the remodelled provision will be assessed during the forthcoming visits which will be focusing on the three key areas of access to services, impact of the provision and leadership, governance and management of the centres.

3. The Current Offer

There is a core offer at each designated centre, which is enhanced by a range of other services offered through close partnership working with other services and agencies.

Midwifery

Each children's centre and a variety of community venues host midwives from both hospitals (North Middlesex and Whittington) running weekly clinics. Those clinics enable local pregnant women to access services near their home and offer new parents the opportunity to have their baby checked in the first two weeks after delivery. The centres' staff facilitate parents' access to the service and work with the midwives to support those identified as in need of help and support.

Adult Learning & Volunteering

Each planning area offers a progression route from pre-entry ESOL and Family Learning opportunities to higher level courses and signposting to further training and education. Volunteering is also on offer in each area to support parents develop skills and confidence whilst looking after their children. The main partners delivering adult learning are Haringey Adult Learning Service (HALS) and Workers Education Association (WEA).

Early Learning Stay and Play sessions

Each centre and a variety of community venues in the West of the borough offers free Stay & Play sessions for families. The sessions are built around the delivery of the Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) particularly focusing on communication & language development.

In addition, a programme called Five to Thrive is offered by trained children's centre staff and through which parents receive direct support in how they can contribute to their children's learning and development. The Stay and Play sessions also provide opportunities to break parental isolation.

Early Help Services

Children's centres offer access to coordinated support for families with multiple needs. Children's Centre staff are also part of Team around the Family meetings and contribute to plans aimed at supporting children and families most in need of help.

Breastfeeding Support

Support for breastfeeding expectant mother and new parents is offered in partnership with the Health Visiting Teams, an Infant Feeding Coordinator and the Breastfeeding Network. Centres offer access to support and advice about breastfeeding and infant feeding on a one to one or group based intervention according to needs.

Weighing Clinics

Each centre offers a monthly baby weighing clinic on a drop in basis in partnership with the health visiting service. Parents have an opportunity to check their baby's growth and receive support, information and advice from children's centres and health practitioners.

Baby groups

Targeted intervention in partnership with Health for first time parents with babies under 6 months. The group will provide support with infant feeding, baby massage, attachment and will aim to connect families into services.

Haringey Healthy Child Programme

Children's Centres host 1 and 2/2.5 year old health and development reviews as part of the universal offer to all families in Haringey. Children's Centres staff and health practitioners work closely to support families to access this valuable service.

The Healthy Eating and Nutrition for the Really Young (HENRY) Programme

This is an accredited 8 week programme of healthy eating, nutrition and active lifestyle for families with very young children aiming to prevent unhealthy habits and associated health problems. Children's Centres work closely with colleagues from our Public Health team to ensure families access the service and outcomes are clearly captured.

Free Early Education Entitlement

Children's Centres are part of the outreach and brokerage system to increase take up of free entitlement places for eligible 2 year olds and all 3&4 year olds

Eight of the centres offer Free for 2 places (free entitlement for eligible 2 year olds) and the universal 3&4 year old free entitlement. They also work closely with their local providers to increase the take up of the free entitlement across all ages.

Information, Advice and Guidance (IA&G)

Children's Centres are part of a wider system of IA&G and provide access to Citizen's Advice Bureau workers with the aim of ensuring that local families access the information and advice they need to enable them to address their own needs and be well informed about what is available locally. Providing access to information and advice about parenting, volunteering, employment, benefits, health services and childcare are key IA&G functions delivered by the centres.

4. Communication Strategy

The communications strategy for the redesign of Haringey's children's centres focused on working collaboratively with the centres, key partners and service users. The strategy is articulated in 3 stages in which we utilised a variety of information dissemination and feedback collection methods reflecting the diversity of Haringey's residents and providers.

Stage 1 – Pre Statutory Consultation engagement January – June 2015

A series of Children's Centre engagement meetings were planned and took place between January and June 2015 involving staff, leaders, governors and managers, with input from health and early help colleagues. During this initial phase, the aim was to engage with all stakeholders and agree on a model within the constraints of the available funding.

Alongside specific meetings with professionals a series of daytime, evening and weekend public engagement meeting were planned and delivered by the Local Authority and the Elected Member for Children. The aim of these meetings was to collect feedback and views from the local community of the principles and model that was taking shape.

Stage 2 – Consultation June – September 2015

Following the June 2015 cabinet approval to commence the statutory consultation on the proposed new delivery model; a consultation booklet and questionnaire were produced and disseminated widely both on line and on paper. The main distribution channels were children's centres, local providers, key agencies and Haringey's webpage. Part of the strategy was also ensuring an inclusive approach to capturing residents views and considering Haringey's demographic, it was necessary to set up a number of face to face meetings with parents, carers and interested residents to capture the views of those residents unwilling or unable to fill in forms. Children's Centre Staff were also given opportunities to provide feedback and have an input on the final proposed model via two face to face staff meetings.

As part of the statutory consultation, it was also key to gather the views of Governing Bodies of the school-based commissioned children's.

Stage 3 – Implementation November 2015 – June 2016

Following Cabinet approval of the new model on the 10th November 2015, communication then focused on informing all residents, via a letter, of the Council's decision and the imminent changes to the delivery model.

In order to ensure clarity and support for staff through the changes, the Local Authority and Governing Bodies organised specific face to face meetings as part of the formal staff consultation process. Alongside this process, centres were supported through planned meetings and regular updates on the operational implementation.

In early March 2016, a specific information leaflet was produced to ensure that professionals working in children's centres were able to reassure users of access to services from April 2016. The aim of this leaflet was twofold: on the one hand to ensure professionals felt confident in informing all users about Haringey's children's centre services and on the other hand, users could be reassured that in spite of changes, access to services would be preserved.

Finally, through working with colleagues in health, early help, Children's Centres staff and engaging directly with service users, we produced an information poster to clearly specify which services were on offer from the 1st April 2016 and where.

The outcome of having an engagement based strategy for communication through the three stages, meant that information were shared and discussed widely minimising the number of complaints from local residents during the implementation stage of the process.

5. Parental Engagement & Governance

New Learning & Volunteering Coordinators posts have a specific remit to work with the centres on facilitating and leading parental engagement, including adult learning and volunteering opportunities for local parents and carers.

Most centres have already established Parents' Forums and the peripatetic team covering the west of the borough is closely working with parents/carers that have started attending their Stay & Play sessions to ensure parental voice is heard and fed back into service planning and delivery.

The previous Children's Centre Advisory Board governance model is being revised to establish a new model which will be based on parental engagement and involvement being at the heart and will be built around having local mechanisms for parental involvement in planning, challenging and evaluating the impact of the work of the children's centres in each planning area. The children's centre advisory board will deliver the function of local scrutiny and challenge as expected under the statutory guidance for the delivery of children's centres and will be supported by the local authority to ensure they are able to fulfil this function across each planning area.

The model will have the following elements:

- Centre specific Parents' Forums. These will feed into:
- Planning Area Parents' Engagement Forums. These will underpin the children's centre advisory boards and feed into:
- Children's Centre Advisory Boards meetings which will feed into:
 - Borough level Commissioned Services & Partners Forum

The plans, views and the evidence provided by parents/carers through the advisory boards and parents forums will inform the Commissioned Services & Partners Forum. This forum will meet three times a year and will bring together Centres leaders, partners agencies and parents representatives for each planning area to review the planning and service delivery on the basis of evidence and feedback and focus on specific matters.

The first meeting of the Commissioned Services & Partners Forum took place in July 2016 with the specific purpose to agree the new Governance model.

The Commissioned Service & Partners Forum is coordinated by the Early Help Commissioning Team.

Service Level Agreements (SLAs) have also been issued to all commissioned school based centres and service specifications have been issued to the three Local Authority managed centres and the West Peripatetic team. Performance against these SLAs and service specifications will be monitored through a performance management framework which has been updated to reflect the new delivery model and incorporates a twice yearly review of which one is in-depth.

6. **Partnership Working**

A key strength of the new delivery model is the robust partnership developed with **health services**, particularly Public Health, Midwifery and Health Visiting services. The reconfiguration of Health Visiting Teams to reflect the children's centre planning areas has meant a renewed working relationship which is resulting in increased access for children under 2 years of age.

The reviews conducted by the healthcare practitioners in the centres and alongside education practitioners in childcare and early education for all 2/2.5 year olds, has contributed to building trust and enabling staff to identify needs at an earlier stage, confirming some of the evidence base on which services have been shaped. The work with the midwifery services to keep as many local clinics as possible in the community, in spite of reducing the number of centres, has allowed a similar level of access to this fundamental service for all local families.

Children's centres are a part of the **Haringey Early Help offer** providing universal access and some targeted intervention, particularly working with eligible 2 year olds and their families; supporting families to go back into learning and employment and working alongside Family Nurse Practitioners and Family Support Workers to ensure the most in need can access universal services.

The partnership with **adult learning services** and **employment support projects** in the context of local regeneration programmes has been clarified and strengthened by building a clear pathway for families in need of gaining skills for the future, improving their English and taking the first steps into employment.

Local **early education and childcare providers** are also a key partner of centres in the new delivery model particularly in working proactively together to increase the take up of free entitlement places and connecting all families to early years services.

In this context, it is also key the support that centres and providers receive from Haringey's Early Years Quality team aimed at improving the quality of the early education and childcare offer for all children.

Finally the key role played by **Information, Advice and Guidance providers, such as the Citizen's Advice Bureau**, who base some of their services and sessions in the centres, is vital to the success of the new delivery model. Signposting and informing families on what they can access, where and when is a function at the core of delivering integrated services and growing families' resilience.

Report for: Children Scrutiny Panel – 6 October 2016

Item number:

Title: Free Early Education Entitlement Update

Ward(s) affected: Entire Borough

1. Introduction

This report is an update on the delivery of free early education entitlement for 2, 3 and 4 year olds including:

- progress with the implementation of the recommendations scrutiny review on the 2 year old early education entitlement.
- Progress with arrangements for the implementation of the three yearold early entitlement.

A report to Cabinet on the 16th September 2014 set out how the recommendations of the scrutiny panel, following a review of the delivery of the two year old early education entitlement would be implemented.

The Report addressed the 11 recommendations made by the Scrutinity Panel grouped around the following three key areas for development:

1. Place development
2. Take up of places
3. Data and mapping

2. Two year old Early Education Entitlement

Since the 2014 Scrutiny review of the two year old free entiteltment in 2014, there have been a couple of significant changes to the delivery expextations placed on Haringey by the Department of Education (DfE). These are:

- Confirmation that there is no official take up target for LAs.
- Haringey's population eligibility estimate has been revised down from **1710** to **1628**.

There does remain an expectation that LAs work ro ensure that all eligible children access a place.

2.1 Place Development

There are now 1,288 places available to eligible children across a range of providers. This represents over a 100% increase since 2014.

SR Recommendations 1 & 2

The range of information and business support provided to all local providers interested in offering free entitlement has strengthened over time and now we have 109 providers offering the free entitlement for 2 year olds. This includes 43 childminders.

Support, training and development of all providers is taking place and meetings with childminders in particular, aim to ensure sharing of good practice.

A short promotional film has also been produced and widely distributed in order to promote the use of childminders to parents/carers.

Regular forum meetings with all private, voluntary and independent providers aim to improve quality and share vital information for developing their offer, particularly in relation to the free entitlement.

SR Recommendation 3

The transition of children between the 2 and 3& 4 year old free entitlement places is supported by individual business training for all providers, particularly new providers at the initial stage of expressing an interest in providing free entitlement places for eligible 2 year olds.

Recommendations 4 & 5

As a result of the extensive work undertaken to create new places and prioritise the use of council owned empty properties, there are now 1,288 places available in a wide range of providers.

2.2 Take up of places

The take up of places as at 22 July 2016 was 50%. The service drew up and implemented an action plan and a streamlined brokerage system was introduced from April 2016. This has already increased the estimated number of children taking up the offer by 16.5% (621) compared to the estimate for the summer term 2016. In number terms this is 88 children more than the estimate for the summer term (533)..

SR Recommendation 6

Since the introduction of branded stationary and freepost envelopes the response rates have been constantly increasing. Outreach, briefings and brokerage activities have contributed to raising awareness and knowledge amongst parents and professionals alike about the offer for 2 year olds.

Our new streamlined processing system, introduced from April 2016, has contributed to improving the turn around time for processing applications and responding to parents/carers. Children's centres have been specifically tasked with reaching out to local providers and working proactively together to maximise the conversion of applications into take up. Central brokerage activities have focused more precisely on providers with vacancies, partner agencies and vulnerable children.

SR Recommendations 7 & 8

Health Visiting Teams and Family Nurse Practitioners have received updated briefings and promotional material.

The introduction of the universal Healthy Child Programme has meant that Health Visitors and healthcare professionals have been playing a key role in promoting the free entitlement since April 2016 to a wider proportion of the population. This has contributed to the increase in estimate take up.

A rolling programme of tailor made briefings has been devised for the current financial year to ensure maximum reach amongst all healthcare professional in the Health Visiting teams.

SR Recommendation 9

The Haringey Parent Champions scheme has now been set up. Recruitment and training of Parent Champions from a variety of key communities (mainly Turkish/Kurdish speaking, Somali and Eastern European, Bulgarian and Romanian as well as new arrivals from South America) is underway.

An initial stakeholder meeting took place and ensured a variety of local community organisations are also taking part in the recruitment. The first cohort of champions will be ready to start their outreach in November 2016.

SR Recommendation 10

The application and eligibility checking system has been streamlined and is now managed centrally using database systems that allow closer monitoring and a better response to applicants. Further work is under way to improve parents ability to self check.

Systems are in place for accurately monitoring take up on a termly basis and consideration is being given to monthly collection systems to improve the monitoring function.

Existing providers have all been trained in using the system that is linked also to their grant payment. All new providers receive specific training and support.

From the current term, the process of place allocation for providers have also changed to allow providers to undertake longer term place planning and be proactive in placing eligible children

2.3 Data and mapping

SR Recommendation 11

The system for monitoring uptake and sharing information on eligible children has improved since the report was produced with the rigorous introduction of monitoring systems based on termly headcounts linked to payments. This allows close monitoring of estimate and actual uptake on a termly basis.

All providers are aware of the ambition to achieve 73% take up by the end of March 2017 and this has been closely monitored centrally.

The local authority has produced score cards that inform providers and stakeholders alike of take up levels in each ward.

Tracking of outcomes for children benefiting from the free entitlement is happening in all providers via the Early years Foundation Stage Curriculum tracking with support from the early years quality team in the Local Authority. Case studies are routinely included in evidence of impact submitted by children's centres and providers during monitoring visits.

3. Preparing for the introduction of the extended free early education entitlement for eligible 3 & 4 year olds

3.1 The offer

- The new 30 hour entitlement will introduce an additional 15 hours of free childcare for working parents from September 2017.
- Eligible families can access up to a maximum of 15 hours per week/570 hours per year, in addition to the existing universal 15 hours of free early education.

Conditions of eligibility will include:

- working parents with children aged three and four;
- parents working part-time or full-time – each parent must be working the equivalent of 16 hours per week at the national minimum wage up to a maximum earning of £100k;
- parents who are employed or who are self-employed; and lone parents who are working the equivalent of 16 hours per week at the national minimum wage to support their families.
- Absence from the workplace due to parental, maternity, paternity and adoption leave. Also if due to one parent has substantial caring responsibilities, is on statutory sick pay, disabled or incapacitated.

What will be required of the Local Authority?

- To provide access to up to 30 hours per week/570 hrs per year free early education/childcare. Working parents: min 16 hours of work per week and max £100k annual income per parent
- It is a Local Authority-led delivery model. Legal duty to;
 - Make provision available
 - Ensure there are sufficient places available to parents who wish to take up a place
 - Administer the funding
- Some Key Delivery Principles (DfE, Oct 2015)
 - Mechanism must be simple and flexible for parents to use
 - Work alongside the existing entitlement and other government childcare schemes
 - Create capacity cost effectively, without driving up childcare costs
- The Childcare Bill will require LAs to collect and publish information to support parents to make informed choices. Including;
 - Name and details of childcare providers
 - Type of childcare
 - Time and duration available
 - Suitability of childcare for disabled children

Nationally, there are eight early Implementer areas, with most offering 415 30 hour places from September 2016.

Hertfordshire

Newham

Northumberland

Portsmouth

Staffordshire

Swindon

Wigan

York

York is the only area piloting a LA-wide scheme.

DfE estimate for Haringey's eligible 3 & 4 year : 1710 children

3.2 Context for delivering free early education in Haringey

Statutory Context

Childcare Act 2006

Shifted LA role from direct childcare provider to commissioner

Key statutory duties on the LA:

- Undertake a three-yearly Childcare Sufficiency Assessment
- Ensure sufficient childcare to meet needs of working parents and manage demand and supply
- Family Information Service offer (ages 0-25) – information for parents and prospective parents
- Brokerage support for those experiencing barriers/challenges to accessing appropriate childcare
- Ensure sufficient free early education places for whole 3 & 4 year old population and all eligible 2 year olds
- Implement an Early Years Single Funding Formula to determine hourly rates of funding for the different providers of 3 & 4 year old free early education, including schools
- Administer the funding for the Early Years Pupil Premium for eligible 3 & 4 year olds

The universal entitlement for all 3 and 4 year olds means that each child entitled to up to 570 hours per year or a maximum of 15 hours per week over 38 weeks of the year. Children can take up the entitlement in range of childcare and early education settings.

Local context

In Haringey:

- The number of 3 year olds who took up the free entitlement in 2015: 3001 of 3573
- The majority of 4 year old children in the borough access their free entitlement with a school nursery classes and reception.
- Number of 4 year olds taking up the free entitlement in school reception classes in 2015: 3181 of 3383
- 4 year olds in reception classes are already accessing 30 hour provision

The free entitlement is funded through the early years block of the DSG and levels of funding driven by numbers of children participating

Population data and the data we collect through our regular census and headcounts tell us:

- There are 8,651 2, 3 and 4 year olds eligible for free entitlement across all wards; highest number in Tottenham Hale (719) and the lowest in Stroud Green (276).
- 6,104 (71%) of 2, 3 and 4 year olds have taken up free entitlement places in all wards; highest take up in St. Ann's (613) and lowest in Highgate (142).
- Total of 5,297 (76%) out of 6,941 3 and 4 year olds have taken up free entitlement places, highest take up (100%) in St Ann's and the lowest in Bruce Grove (30%); 3YO take up of FE is highest in St. Ann's (100%) and lowest in Seven Sisters (28%) and Highgate (28%); 4YO take up is highest in St. Ann's (100%) and lowest in Bruce Grove (28%).
- The total number of Ofsted registered FTE places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds is 5,386 which is equivalent to approx 125 sessional places per 100 children. Crouch End has the highest number of sessional places per 100 children (240); and Bruce Grove has the lowest sessional places per 100 children (60) .
- Take up of 2YO programme places stands at 834 (or 49 per 100 children) of the 1710 eligible children (spring 2016 data)
- The highest take up of 2YO places occurs in Northumberland Park (57 per 100 children) and the lowest in Seven Sisters (20 per 100 children) and Crouch End (15 per 100 children).

*** Data Sources: (i) DfE (ONS) child data
(ii) Tribal March 2016 headcount information**

The findings from our 2015 Childcare Sufficiency Assessment highlighted:

- Lack of adequate number of provisions for religious specific families e.g Seven Sisters
- Lack of access to out of school childcare for SEN children
- No clear knowledge and record on out of school childcare
- Lack of accurate knowledge on vacancies across the all age groups
- Lack of childcare provision to support adult learning
- Unsustainable funding rate for the 2-year old programme
- Need for support for Childminders to increase the number delivering the Free Entitlement
- Lack of FE places for 2, 3 and 4 year olds**
- Low take up of 2, 3 and 4 year olds**

Data Sources: * (i) Based on Haringey Childcare Sufficiency Assessment - 2015-16

(ii) Tribal March, 2016 data headcount
**** In the Tottenham Green area**

3.3 Preparations for the introduction of an extended free entitlement offer for 3 & 4 year olds in Haringey

Preparation for the implementation of the extended free childcare entitlement began in June 2015. Early work to date included:

- Establishment of a cross-council officers group
- Briefings and discussions with providers during our PVI provider and childminder forums
- Consultative workshops with schools and maintained sector providers, childminders, PVI nurseries and playgroups.

Phase 1 - Understanding supply and demand

Work has been undertaken to develop a picture of the potential demand for and supply of, 30 hours free childcare across the borough. A review of our childcare data, place sufficiency and current patterns of take up for the free entitlement has shown that:

- Of the children who currently access the 15 hours per week free entitlement offer, **22%** also access additional hours of childcare per week. It is anticipated that demand is likely to grow.
- The current number of places taken up in excess of 15 hours for 3 year olds is approximately **718**.
- **716** children already accessing more than 15 hours per week . **597** parents buying additional hours, **119** accessing full time nursery place in some schools.
- Mapping of supply and gaps by wards and by School Network Learning Community (NLC)

Most places needed by ward: Bruce Grove, Tottenham Green, Seven Sisters, West Green, Fortis Green and Alexandra

Most places needed by NLC: Muswell Hill & Highgate, South East Tottenham

Initial analysis of take up for the 15 hour 3 and 4 year old free entitlement, the take up of additional childcare hours by 3 and 4 year olds, average household incomes and

numbers of families in work claiming child tax credit or working tax credit suggests that demand may be fairly evenly spread across the borough. A key market challenge is ensuring we have a sufficient number of childcare places offered in patterns to meet the needs of parents and carers.

Phase 2 – Developing the sufficiency of places

Key activities have included:

- Provider Surveys issued to all early education and childcare providers in the borough and followed up with telephone contact to understand place sufficiency. The response rate was relatively high:
79% of schools
50% of independent and free schools
92% of Voluntary providers
78% of Private providers
- Feasibility work has begun to identify potential capital projects and scope the provider readiness and commencement of an on-going programme of visits.
- Haringey Council Expression of Interest form for Capital Funding Bid resources submitted to Education Funding Agency on 28th April 2016.
- Business planning workshops for private, voluntary and independent sector providers held on 3rd and 4th May 2016.
- Visits to a number of schools have also been carried out to support school planning.
- Workshops events on the 24th, 25th and 26th May 2016 and focused on Business Planning for schools.
- Planning is underway for the next series of provider planning workshops in October.
- A series of business planning support sessions will also be on offer from October 2016 to January 2017.
- Workforce planning is progressing with discussions taking place with Barnet College, CONEL and local partners and stakeholders about how we can build up the qualified workforce that will be needed to meet the growth in provision from September 2017.

Sufficiency data and provider plans will be tested with the Haringey's Early Education sector at a series of events to be held in October and November 2016 and January 2017.

We are working in partnership work with local colleges and training institutions, early years providers, colleagues in the early years quality team and regeneration to address

issues relating to having a sufficient qualified workforce to meet the growth in provision within the borough.

This work aims to:

- Build capacity amongst providers to deliver the business change needed to meet the 30 hour extension;
- Grow the early years workforce in our borough, focusing on experienced staff, new entrants and apprentices and;
- Meet the need for an increase in the number of qualified early years practitioners.

The government launched its consultation on proposals for a national funding formula for early years on the 11th August 2016. The consultation sets out how providers will be funded for delivering the free entitlement, including the new 30 hour offer. The consultation will closed on the 22nd September 2016.

Recent activity has been focused on the analysis of the proposals and engagement with Haringey's early years sector . Work has been undertaken to develop options for Haringey Council as a consequence of the government's proposals and to inform discussions and engagement with providers as part of planning for the 30 hour offer.

Current arrangements for monitoring take up are being developed to enable the termly collection of data from providers, including vacancy audit information. We are keen to explore how our existing data system can allow the establishment of additional fields to enable providers to the submit headcount data relating specifically to the extended hours.

We are reviewing the way in which we offer childcare brokerage so that we are better placed to provide assistance to parents seeking non-standard childcare. Work with colleagues in children's social care, special educational needs and disabilities, family support, housing, regeneration, and also parents/carers will build a robust understanding of needs and develop well-informed mechanisms for ensuring our more disadvantaged and vulnerable children are able to take up a place.

Phase 3 – Future support and capacity building

We will develop toolkits and make these available as part of a broader support package for the wider early years sector in Haringey and help to build the capacity for peer to peer support.

We also plan to hold regular provider forums and access to training opportunities , facilitating the dissemination of good practice and learning and partnership working. This will build the knowledge base and capacity within the sector ahead of, and beyond implementation in September 2017.

Our current Parent Champions model will be continued and extended to offer a level of outreach and gather feedback from residents , particularly where we anticipate or have identified patterns of non-engagement.

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Report for: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 19 October 2016

Item number:

Title: Scrutiny Review on Child Friendly Haringey – Introduction, Scope and Terms of Reference

Report authorised by : Cllr Hearn, Chair of Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel

Lead Officer: Robert Mack, 020 8489 2921 rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: N/A

**Report for Key/
Non Key Decision:**

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 The report provides a short introduction to the Panel's review on Child Friendly Haringey and, in addition, seeks agreement of the proposed scope, terms of reference and arrangements for the review.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

N/A

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the scope and terms of reference for the review be approved.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 It was agreed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 21 July that the Panel would undertake a review on the issue of Child Friendly Haringey. The agreement of a scope and terms of reference for the review will provide a framework for the work as well as clarity on the issues to be considered.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 If the scope and terms of reference are not agreed, it will delay progress with the review.

6. Background information

- 6.1 The Panel is undertaking a review on Child Friendly Haringey, as agreed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 21 July 2016. The suggestion that this arose from, which was discussed at the Scrutiny Cafe, was that the Panel should look in depth at how Haringey could be made into a "child friendly" borough. This would include the considering what would constitute a child

friendly borough and what actions would be required by the Council and its partners to achieve such a goal.

- 6.2 Other local authorities – for example, Leeds, Bristol, Calderdale and Brighton - have undertaken similar initiatives and these have involved focussing upon ensuring that children know about their rights, can access services when they need them and help to design, implement and evaluate services designed for them.
- 6.3 The initiatives undertaken by other local authorities have all been inspired by the concept of “Child Friendly Cities”. This is regarded as the process for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, led by local government. It is a global project led by UNICEF, with the aim of fulfilling the right of every child and young person to participate in and express opinions on the city in which they live, safely, equally and with respect and influence.
- 6.4 The aim is to improve the lives of children by “recognising and realising their rights”. It is envisaged as a practical process that must engage actively with children and their real lives. The concept of Child Friendly Cities is considered to be equally applicable to governance of all communities which include children, irrespective of their size.
- 6.5 There is a UNICEF framework dating from 2004 that is intended to provide a foundation for use by all localities. A Child Friendly City is expected to guarantee the right of every young citizen to:
- Influence decisions about their city;
 - Express their opinion on the city they want;
 - Participate in family, community and social life;
 - Receive basic services such as health care, education and shelter;
 - Drink safe water and have access to proper sanitation;
 - Be protected from exploitation, violence and abuse;
 - Walk safely in the streets on their own;
 - Meet friends and play;
 - Have green spaces for plants and animals;
 - Live in an unpolluted environment;
 - Participate in cultural and social events; and
 - Be an equal citizen of their city with access to every service, regardless of ethnic origin, religion, income, gender or disability.
- 6.6 UNICEF is a global organisation and the above rights therefore reflect this and may be less relevant to cities in more highly developed countries. In view of this, some local authorities have instead not formally sought to link their child friendly initiative to the UNICEF framework but develop a framework of their own.
- 6.7 Leeds used local performance information, complemented by extensive consultation with young people, to develop “12 wishes”. These are the issues and changes that children and young people felt that would make the most difference to their lives in Leeds:
1. Children and young people can make safe journeys and easily travel around the city.

2. Children and young people find the city centre welcoming and safe, with friendly places to go, have fun and play.
 3. There are places and spaces to play and things to do, in all areas and open to all.
 4. Children and young people can easily find out what they want to know, when they want it and how they want it.
 5. Children, young people and adults have a good understanding of children's rights, according to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
 6. Children and young people are treated fairly and feel respected.
 7. Children and young people have the support and information they need to make healthy lifestyle choices.
 8. All our learning places identify and address the barriers that prevent children and young people from engaging in and enjoying learning.
 9. There are a greater number of better quality jobs, work experience opportunities and good quality careers advice for all.
 10. All children and young people have their basic rights met.
 11. Children and young people express their views, feel heard and are actively involved in decisions that affect their lives.
 12. Places and spaces where children and young people spend time and play are free of litter and dog fouling.
- 6.8 Leeds have nevertheless worked closely with UNICEF on the development of children's rights and are one of 5 local authorities who UNICEF Children's Rights Partners. The definition that they have used of "child" applies to young people up to the age of 25.
- 6.9 The UNICEF framework also contains the 9 "building blocks" to assist local authorities in developing their schemes and these may be more relevant to local authorities in the UK. They also provide an illustration of what might be necessary in order to be regarded as "child friendly";
1. Children's participation
 2. A child friendly legal framework
 3. A city wide Children's Right Strategy
 4. A Children's Rights Unit or coordinating mechanism
 5. Child impact assessment and evaluation
 6. A children's budget
 7. A regular 'State of the Borough' - Children Report
 8. Making children's rights known
 9. Independent advocacy for children
- 6.10 The development of Child Friendly Cities is based on recognition that children have a wide range of wants and needs. It will therefore require a co-ordinated and strategic response from local authorities so the children's rights and the voice of the child are embedded in the full range of Council activities – not just Children's Services - as well as partnership bodies and governance.
- 6.11 The local authorities in the UK that have taken action to become child friendly cities have up to now tended to be cities. Calderdale has nevertheless recently declared its intention to seek Child Friendly City status but there do not appear to be any London boroughs who have yet made a similar commitment.

- 6.12 It is proposed that the review consider whether Haringey should state its intention to become a Child Friendly City as a means of providing a greater strategic focus on support and services for children and young people. In doing this, it is proposed that the review look at;
- What obtaining Child Friendly City status may entail;
 - Its potential strategic benefits;
 - Risks and resource issues; and
 - What a scheme for Haringey might look like.
- 6.13 This will involve looking closely at the work that has been done by other local authorities and the outcomes arising from this and developing an understanding of what becoming a Child Friendly City will involve and what a scheme for Haringey may look like. It is proposed that the views of relevant officers and partners be sought towards the end of the process, when a clearer view of what becoming a Child Friendly City may entail has been developed so they are better able to respond.
- 6.14 From preliminary work and especially work done by other local authorities, it has become clear that becoming a Child Friendly City may well require a significant investment in terms of time and resources. Although there is already a large amount of work already taking place that is relevant to this, it will require the development of a strategic framework, co-ordination, extensive consultation and publicity. It is therefore proposed that the review focus on the feasibility of Haringey becoming a Child Friendly City and leave further developmental work to be undertaken elsewhere, should the Council decide to proceed with this initiative.
- 6.15 It is therefore proposed that the terms of reference be as follows:
“To consider and make recommendations on the feasibility of the Council declaring its intention to become a Child Friendly City, including;
- What it may entail;
 - Potential benefits;
 - Risks and resource issues; and
 - What a scheme for Haringey might look like. “

7. Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 This review relates to Corporate Plan Priority 1 – “Enable every child and young person to have the best start in life, with high quality education”. In addition, the review also relates to Corporate Plan Priority 3 – “A clean, well maintained and safe Borough where people are proud to live and work.”

8. Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

- 8.1 At this preliminary stage there are no financial implications associated with the review of Child Friendly Haringey. It is noted however that becoming a Child Friendly City may require significant investment in time and resources. If this involves expenditure over and above approved budgets this will have to be

considered as part of the Council's Service and Financial Planning arrangements.

Legal

- 8.2 Under Section 9F of the Local Government Act 2000 ("LGA"), the Overview and Scrutiny Committee has the power to make reports or recommendations to Cabinet on matters which affect the Council's area or the inhabitant of its area. Reports and recommendations will be presented to the next available Cabinet meeting together with an officer report where appropriate.
- 8.3 The Overview and Scrutiny Committee must by notice in writing require Cabinet to consider the report and recommendations and under Section 9FE of the LGA, there is a duty on Cabinet to respond to the report, indicating what (if any) action Cabinet, proposes to take, within 2 months of receiving the report and recommendations.

Equality

- 8.4 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- Tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 8.6 The Panel will seek to consider these duties within this review and, in particular;
- How policy issues impact on different groups within the community, particularly those that share the nine protected characteristics;
 - Whether the impact on particular groups is fair and proportionate;
 - Whether there is equality of access to services and fair representation of all groups within Haringey;
 - Whether any positive opportunities to advance equality of opportunity and/or good relations between people, are being realised.

9. Use of Appendices

None.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

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Report for: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 6 October 2016

Item number:

Title: Work Plan Update

Report authorised by: Bernie Ryan, Assistant Director of Corporate Governance

Lead Officer: Robert Mack, Principal Scrutiny Support Officer, 020 8489 2921
rob.mack@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key/ Non Key Decision: N/A

1. Describe the issue under consideration

1.1 This report gives details of the proposed work programme for the remainder of the municipal year.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

N/A

3. Recommendations

(a) To consider the future work programme, attached at **Appendix A**, and whether any amendments are required.

(b) That the Overview and Scrutiny Committee be asked to endorse any amendments, at (a) above, at its next meeting.

4. Reasons for decision

4.1 The work programme for the Panel was agreed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 21 July 2016. Arrangements for implementing the work programme have progressed and the latest plans for Panel meetings are outlined in Appendix A.

5. Alternative options considered

5.1 The Panel could choose not to review its work programme however this could diminish knowledge of the work of Overview and Scrutiny and would fail to keep the full membership updated on any changes to the work programme.

6. Background information

- 6.1 The careful selection and prioritisation of work is essential if the scrutiny function is to be successful, achieve added value and retain credibility. On 6 June 2016, at its first meeting of the municipal year, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee agreed a process for developing the 2016/17 scrutiny work programme.
- 6.2 Following this meeting a number of activities took place, including a public survey and Scrutiny Cafe, where a large number of suggestions, including several from members of the public, were discussed by scrutiny members, council officers, partners and community representatives. From these activities, issues were prioritised and an indicative work programme agreed by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee in late July.
- 6.3 Therefore, whilst scrutiny panels are non-decision making bodies, i.e. work programmes must be approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee, this item gives the Panel an opportunity to oversee and monitor its work programme, attached at **Appendix A**, and to suggest amendments.

Forward Plan

- 6.4 Since the implementation of the Local Government Act and the introduction of the Council's Forward Plan, scrutiny members have found the Plan to be a useful tool in planning the overview and scrutiny work programme. The Forward Plan is updated each month but sets out key decisions for a 3 month period.
- 6.6 To ensure the information provided to the Panel is up to date, a copy of the most recent Forward Plan can be viewed via the link below:

<http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/mgListPlans.aspx?RP=110&RD=0&J=1>

- 6.7 The Panel may want to consider sections of the Forward Plan, relevant to the Panel's terms of reference, and discuss whether any of these items require further investigation or monitoring via scrutiny.

7 Contribution to strategic outcomes

- 7.1 The individual issues included within the work plan were identified following consideration by relevant Members and officers of Priority 3 of the Corporate Plan and the objectives linked. Their selection was specifically based on their potential to contribute to strategic outcomes.

8 Statutory Officers comments (Chief Finance Officer (including procurement), Assistant Director of Corporate Governance, Equalities)

Finance and Procurement

- 8.1 There are no financial implications arising from the recommendations set out in this report. Should any of the work undertaken by Overview and Scrutiny generate recommendations with financial implications then these will be highlighted at that time.

Legal

- 8.2 There are no immediate legal implications arising from this report.
- 8.3 Under Section 21 (6) of the Local Government Act 2000, an Overview and Scrutiny Committee has the power to appoint one or more sub-committees to discharge any of its functions.
- 8.4 In accordance with the Council's Constitution, the approval of the future scrutiny work programme and the appointment of Scrutiny Panels (to assist the scrutiny function) falls within the remit of the Overview and Scrutiny Committee.
- 8.5 Scrutiny Panels are non-decision making bodies and the work programme and any subsequent reports and recommendations that each scrutiny panel produces must be approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Such reports can then be referred to Cabinet or Council under agreed protocols.

Equality

- 8.6 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equalities Act (2010) to have due regard to:
- Tackle discrimination and victimisation of persons that share the characteristics protected under S4 of the Act. These include the characteristics of age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, sex (formerly gender) and sexual orientation;
 - Advance equality of opportunity between people who share those protected characteristics and people who do not;
 - Foster good relations between people who share those characteristics and people who do not.
- 8.7 The Panel should ensure that it addresses these duties by considering them within its work plan and those of its panels, as well as individual pieces of work. This should include considering and clearly stating;
- How policy issues impact on different groups within the community, particularly those that share the nine protected characteristics;
 - Whether the impact on particular groups is fair and proportionate;
 - Whether there is equality of access to services and fair representation of all groups within Haringey;
 - Whether any positive opportunities to advance equality of opportunity and/or good relations between people, are being realised.
- 8.8 The Panel should ensure that equalities comments are based on evidence. Wherever possible this should include demographic and service level data and evidence of residents/service-users views gathered through consultation.

9 Use of Appendices

Appendix A – Work Programme

10 Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

External web links have been provided in this report. Haringey Council is not responsible for the contents or reliability of linked websites and does not necessarily endorse any views expressed within them. Listings should not be taken as an endorsement of any kind. It is your responsibility to check the terms and conditions of any other web sites you may visit. We cannot guarantee that these links will work all of the time and we have no control over the availability of the linked pages.

Children and Young People’s Scrutiny Panel

Work Plan 2016-17

<p>1. Scrutiny review projects; These will be dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all of these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. Both of these issues will be subject to further development and scoping.</p>		
Project	Comments	Priority
How child friendly is Haringey?	<p>It has been agreed that the Panel look in depth at how Haringey could be made into a “child friendly” borough. This will include the considering what would constitute a child friendly borough and what actions would be required by the Council and its partners to achieve such a goal. Approaches taken by other local authorities who have undertaken similar initiatives have involved focussing upon ensuring that children know about their rights, can access services when they need them and help to design, implement and evaluate services designed for them. This review would link to the corporate priorities that promote “the best start in life” and “high achievement for all.”</p> <p>The review will draw on the experience of other local authorities who have done work in this area, such as Bristol and Leeds.</p>	1
Refugee children	<p>It is proposed that the Panel undertake a short review on Haringey’s response to the new role of local authorities in supporting refugee and asylum seeker children and, in particular, the new regionalised structure for this.</p>	2

2. **“One-off” Items; These** will be dealt with at scheduled meetings of the Panel. The following are suggestions for when particular items may be scheduled.

Date of meeting	Potential Items
<p>5 July 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabinet Member Questions • Early Help – Performance etc for the first six months; To include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An explanation of the aims of the service and how it works; ○ Opportunities, threats etc; and ○ The role of the service in the achievement of budget reductions. • Review on Disproportionality within the Youth Justice System; To gather evidence on the role of Early Help in addressing disproportionality within the Youth Justice System (question and answer session) • Work Planning. To agree the work plan for the Panel for this year.
<p>19 October 2016</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children’s Centres; To report on the impact of closures. • Child Obesity; To report on progress with action to address child obesity. • Early Years: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To consider progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the scrutiny review on the two year old early entitlement; ○ To report on progress with arrangements for the implementation of the three year old early entitlement.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial Monitoring; To receive an update on the financial performance relating to Corporate Plan Priority 1.
13 December 2016 (special session)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting to Good; Update on Response to OFSTED Inspection of 2014 on Children in Need of Help and Protection, Looked After Children and Care Leavers Update on Progress with Response to OFSTED Inspection on the Effectiveness of the Local Safeguarding Children Board.
19 December 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget scrutiny
23 January 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cabinet Member Questions Child Safeguarding and preventing violence against the child; To report on progress Educational Attainment Performance; To report on educational attainment and performance for different groups, including children with SENDs. Data on performance broken down into different groups, including children with SENDs, as well as ethnicity, age, household income etc. To include reference to any under achieving groups.
16 March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of 6th Form Provision; To report on the further development of 6th form provision within the Borough Scrutiny Review on Youth Transition; To report on progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the scrutiny review on Youth Transition. CAMHS; Update on Transformation Plan, the work of the Transition Sub Group and Transition Action Plan

