

NOTICE OF MEETING

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL

**Thursday, 16th March, 2017, 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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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 meeting of 23 January 2017 (attached).

7. CAMHS TRANSFORMATION PLAN (PAGES 11 - 18)

To receive an update on the CAMHS Transformation Plan.

8. DEVELOPMENT AND POST 16 PROVISION/SCRUTINY REVIEW ON YOUTH TRANSITION (PAGES 19 - 28)

To report on the further development of post 16 provision within the borough, including 6th form provision and the vocational offer, and progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the Scrutiny Review on Youth Transition

9. HARINGEY YOUTH ZONE (PAGES 29 - 48)

To receive an update on the development of Haringey Youth Zone.

10. SCRUTINY REVIEW ON CHILD FRIENDLY HARINGEY (PAGES 49 - 80)

To agree the draft final report of the Scrutiny Review on Child Friendly Haringey.

11. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE (PAGES 81 - 88)

12. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

To consider any items admitted at item 3 above.

Rob Mack, Principal Scrutiny Officer

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Bernie Ryan

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8 March 2017

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**MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY
PANEL HELD ON MONDAY 23RD JANUARY 2017**

PRESENT:

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

Co-opted Members: Luci Davin (Parent Governor representative and Yvonne Denny (Church representative

6. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

An apology for absence was received from Uzma Naseer.

7. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS

None.

8. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

None.

9. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS

None.

10. MINUTES

AGREED:

That the minutes of the meetings of 19th. October, 13th December and 19th December 2016 be approved.

11. CABINET MEMBER QUESTIONS

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

- Since the Panel's budget scrutiny meeting on 19 December, the government had announced proposals for the National Funding Formula for schools, which would lead to a real terms cash cut for schools of 2.7%. Every school in the borough would be affected to some extent. The changes would be phased in over two years and would need to be taken on board alongside other budgetary pressures. The recent data on test results had put Haringey 10th amongst English local authorities for the Progress 8 performance measure. The budget reductions arising from the National Funding Formula changes could put this position at risk. Representations would be made by the Council concerning this. Haringey was classed as an inner London borough for the purposes of the new funding formula and, as such, Haringey's schools would be amongst the most badly affected by the proposals in London.

- In answer to a question, she stated that the Council had not invested resources in Tottenham University Technical College (UTC).
- In answer to a question, she stated that she was happy to circulate details of the outcome of the recent consultation on the funding of early years education in the borough. The government's tight timetable for the three year free early education offer had made putting the necessary arrangements in place challenging. Providers had been broadly supportive of the Council's proposals, which involved a universal base rate and a supplement of 40p. per child. The additional amount that had been paid in excess of the funded level by the Council to providers of the two year old offer would be maintained but tapered down in the next two years. Responses from residents had shown that most people were prepared to pay between £150 and £300 per week for full time care. This amount did not take into account free hours. Residents expressed concerns about fee increases and maintaining standards. Some settings in the North Tottenham were already experiencing low occupancy rates and the Council was committed to re-examining provision in that part of the borough so that it met the needs of the community.
- The Early Help team had now been in place for over a year. Work had taken place with over 900 families, including 2,500 children. There had been positive outcomes in approximately 500 cases. 493 families had been stepped down from intervention whilst 71 had been stepped up into social care. A new initiative had recently been introduced called Conversation for Change, which involved families being contacted within 24 hours of referral and a meeting arranged within 5 days. Specific work was undertaken by the Early Help team with schools. For example, the Early Help team had established a 'team around the school' at Park View to support the school with concerns about behavioural issues. The Schools Forum provided support for the service and had recently re-allocated funding.
- In answer to a question regarding whether there were any nurseries that were struggling, she stated that although there would be significant challenges over the coming months and years, evidence gathered through working with providers as part of the preparation for the early years funding formula changes suggested that nursery schools and schools with nursery classes could survive. The Schools Forum had allocated £700,000 for maintained settings to ease the change to the new funding arrangements. However, there were concerns about some private, voluntary and independent providers.

Councillor Ayisi, the Cabinet Member for Communities, responded to questions on his portfolio as follows:

- There was a need for stable youth provision. There was currently the Bruce Grove Youth Space, which had around 200 visits by young people per week. However, the service did not cover the majority of young people within the borough and consideration needed to be given to their needs as well. If the needs of young people were met early on, there was the potential for long term savings to be made.
- He reported that there were three performance indicators in respect of youth justice. These were;
 - Reduction in first time entrants;
 - Reduction in the use of custody; and
 - Reduction in re-offending.

- The current statistics for violence with injury showed that levels within Haringey were the fifth highest in London and 319 people had been affected.
- The Youth Justice Partnership Board would be responding to the recommendations of the Charlie Taylor review. One initiative of note was the establishment of Campus, a specific free school for young people who had offended with the aim of providing an alternative to custody. The aim was to assist young people at risk into education, employment or training. The Panel noted that efforts were currently being made to identify a suitable site.
- Addressing the issues raised in the Panel's review on disproportionality was one of his political priorities and action in response was being taken. There was a relationship between the issue and school attainment and there was a specific group within the Council looking at the issue. The Panel noted that a needs analysis of the cohort within the youth justice was taking place and work was also taking place with the DfE and other partners on the Youth Justice Partnership Board. In particular, the complexities were being considered as well as how to ensure that the young people in question accessed employment, education and training.
- Councillor Ayisi stated that he had met with the Borough Commander and there was recognition of the need to avoid criminalising vulnerable young people. It was also acknowledged that a change of attitude was needed amongst some Police officers to improve relationships with young people. Confidence was a key priority for the Police and, in particular, some young people did not have the confidence to report crime.
- In answer to a question regarding provision within the youth offer for girls, he stated that it was critical that space was provided for them, particularly as part of addressing Violence Against Women and Girls. Consideration would be given to the provision of space for women within development proposals. Gill Gibson, Assistant Director for Early Help and Prevention, added that work with girls and the community and voluntary sector was already taking place and would also be an aspect considered in the development of the Youth Zone.
- In respect of the "post codes" issue, he stated that there were 45,000 young people in the borough and only 200 on the Gangs Matrix. The majority of young people travelled freely around the borough. Youth services were only currently provided for a membership of 500 young people, with around 200 visits per week. There had been consultation with young people on what activities that they would like and there was a particular need to get young people active.

AGREED:

1. That a briefing be provided to Panel Members on the development of the Compass Free School; and
2. That a report be submitted to a future meeting of the Panel on the development of Haringey Youth Zone.

12. HARINGEY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2015/16

Sir Paul Ennals, the Chair of Haringey Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB), introduced its annual report for 2015/16. This was his third and final report as Chair as he would be stepping down in two months time. It was normal for LSCB chairs to move on after such time. He was pleased with the progress that had been made in the last three years. The partnership felt strong and had improved its effectiveness. It worked together well and challenged effectively.

There were nevertheless challenges to be faced. There had already been severe budget pressures on the Police and Council and NHS services were now facing similar challenges. In addition, schools would now have to address budget reductions. It could sometimes be difficult for partners to admit to the extent of the difficulties that they faced. The only way forward was for partners to be sharper and smarter in their approach.

He felt that the setting up of the Council's Early Help Service had been of particular significance. This facilitated interventions at key transitional points and allowed families to be stepped down or up into social care.

It was never possible to say with absolute confidence that all children were safe. However, the increase in the number of schools in the borough that were now rated as either good or outstanding by Ofsted had helped to improve levels of safety. Public health indicators for the borough were mixed but better overall than predicted.

Although the Police had performed well locally, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary had judged the Metropolitan Police's arrangements for safeguarding to require improvement. One particular issue for the LSCB was that the Borough Commander was not responsible for all of the Police that the LSCB worked with. Police teams also worked with a number of different LSCBs.

Although he felt that safeguarding arrangements were broadly robust at the moment, there were likely to be big changes in the next year. The LSCB would have to manage with less money and consideration would need to be given to streamlining services including sharing and collaboration with other boroughs.

In terms of his replacement as Chair, the LSCB executive would be meeting shortly to consider options. Although his contract ended in May, he was not intending to finish his work until such time as a successor had been appointed to facilitate a smooth transition.

He answered questions from the Panel as follows:

- There had been no change in the financial contribution from the Police Service. They currently contributed 2% of the LSCB's budget. 90% came from the Council. The level of the Police contribution was based on Metropolitan Police policy. He hoped that a more equitable system of funding could be developed in time.
- The number of meetings of the LSCB had been reduced from six to four per year and most boroughs were taking similar steps. The LSCB's sub groups were

where most of the most significant work took place, including analysis of data and consideration of cases of CSE. Board meetings currently still required the presence of a large number of people but there were new proposals to develop a smaller core group and devolve more of the work to task and finish and other sub groups.

- The barriers that there were to the sharing of data were the same as those experienced by every LSCB in London. In particular, some partners were unable to provide separate statistics for each borough that they dealt with. The Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) had a key role in analysing data and the situation was now better than it had been three years ago.
- It had been established that some children and families were moving across borough boundaries on a regular basis and the Bi-borough CSE and Vulnerable Children Project was set up to address this. There was now a better understanding of the issues and the policies of individual boroughs had now been aligned, saving both time and money. There was also now a single point of access to services. Arrangements were better and stronger, although the funding had now expired. It was hoped to undertake similar work with boroughs to the south of Haringey.
- In respect of engagement with children and young people, some progress had been made but not as much as hoped. They had looked at areas where they were already engaging and had made real progress with some, including CSE and return home interviews for missing children. A new model of social work practice had been adopted called Signs of Safety and this had a stronger focus on the voice of the child. Head Teachers had stated that they felt that the new system had a better focus.
- He stated that the LSCB did not monitor the budget proposals of individual agencies. However, the direction of travel demonstrated within the Council's medium term financial strategy, which involved initiating interventions at an earlier stage, was supported and consistent with the LSCB's overall philosophy. He nevertheless felt that there were also risks arising from current policies, such as the possibility that some children and families might find it more difficult to access help. However, the Council had put in place a whole new team to deal with the large increase in referrals it had experienced last year and this was evidence of a system that responded effectively.
- He felt that workforce development was a good option when there was a shortage of money. Common training programmes had been developed for agencies on the LSCB. Good quality workforce development was not a big money item.
- The LSCB was considering ways in which partners could enhance the "broadly robust and effective" safeguarding arrangements through actions like aligning auditing mechanisms across partners. He felt that there was more that could be done jointly to reduce duplication but this would take some creative thinking. Individual agencies were collaborating with other boroughs and on a sub regional level whilst Hackney and City were now working together as a single LSCB. Leeds

had also undertaken some effective conflict resolution initiatives which had led to a steadily reducing level of children in care.

- There was conclusive evidence that poverty and neglect increased levels of risk. Local authorities in deprived areas were also significantly more likely to be rated as requiring improvement by Ofsted. The levels of deprivation in Haringey were higher than two of the other LSCBs that he chaired but, despite this, thresholds for intervention were higher. More needed to be done in relation to neglect, including multi agency training.
- Attachment theory was important in child protection. Very young children developed attachments and this had a large impact on how they learned. Neuroscience showed that an adverse experience could adversely affect how nerve connections in the brain were developed, making them significantly slower in how they functioned.
- It was not possible to provide an exact figure for the number of children who repeatedly went missing as Police data covered episodes and not the number of children. However, such data was available for looked after children. Work was taking place to address this issue.
- He felt that post code issues had some impact on safeguarding. Work had been taking place on the profile of CSE and there was now a greater awareness of hotspots and particular locations.
- Work with schools in respect of CSE and FGM was taking place as part of the healthy schools initiative. Some young people did not fully understand the issue of consent and work was taking place in schools to address this. Schools had updated their safeguarding policies and procedures as a result of a historical abuse case but he felt that there were still less than 50% of them that had very good procedures. There was nevertheless enthusiasm amongst schools to do better. The Panel noted that FGM was typically addressed at primary schools when children were around the age of nine and this was checked annually.
- Sir Paul reported that the communication project in Northumberland Park had involved 3-4,000 young people using Accident and Emergency at the North Middlesex Hospital. As part of this, information packs on risks to health had been passed to young people.
- The Prevent initiative was not specifically a safeguarding programme. However, there could be safeguarding risks arising from radicalisation but the number of children involved was very low and it was less of an issue now.
- The number of children who were home educated had risen and had numbered 177 in October. It was not clear what the reason for the increase was. Parents home educated their children for a mixture of reasons. Some parents were very good educators and the children thrived. In other cases, parents were motivated by issues arising from provision for their child's special educational needs. It was also possible that there was intent to commit abuse in some cases but it was not possible to know how many children were in jeopardy. There was a website called

“Education Otherwise” where home educating parents could find advice and guidance. The Panel noted that each home educating family was visited once per year and that this visit was unannounced.

- Almost all CSE in Haringey was peer-on-peer abuse and most of these cases were related to gangs. Work was being done with schools to address this issue and, in particular, the issue of consent.

In answer to a question, Jon Abbey, the Director of Children’s Services, reported that funding for SEND services was facing challenge but there were not any cuts being made to funding for schools and thresholds were not being raised either. Education and healthcare plans were now required for children and this required more strategic thinking. Although the numbers of children with special educational needs had gone up, funding levels had not increased. Whilst there were no specific proposals within the budget that would have direct implications for children with special educational needs, the proposal to provide, where possible, foster care closer to home would be of benefit to them.

The Panel thanked Sir Paul for his kind assistance.

13. 2016 TEST AND EXAMINATION RESULTS

Jane Blakey, the Head of School Performance, Standards and Provision, reported that there continued to be strong improvement in test and examination results. The current results were the best to date. Of particular note was the fact that they borough was 10th nationally for performance against the new Progress 8 measure. Priority areas for improvement were Key Stage 2 reading and the performance of African Caribbean and Black African pupils.

In answer to a question, she reported that the progress made by Turkish pupils was above the Haringey and national average. They only area where they did not do quite so well Key Stage 2 English. Despite being born here, some Turkish children could lack fluency in English. This could be due to English not being the dominant language at home.

The continuing improvement in results could be due to a number of factors. There were good leaders in schools and 96% were rated either good or outstanding. There was forensic use of data which prevented problems and addressed areas of under performance. Officers and school leaders were also always up to date on the OFSTED inspection framework. Officers collected targets from schools and challenged them, where appropriate. In addition, there was a lot of support provided between schools. There was also strong accountability through the Corporate Plan Priority 1 Board.

In answer to a question, she reported that performance by black African girls varied between different communities. For examples, Nigerian and Somali girls had very high levels of attainment. However, other groups did not have such high levels and it was therefore important to break down the figures. There was a black achievement steering group that was looking at relevant issues. A conference had taken place that had been addressed by Dr Tony Sewell, author of “Generating Genius”. High

expectations and no excuses were the key messages from this. The Steering Group had put together good practice guidelines for holding schools to account. A programme was also being developed that was aimed to assist high attaining young people in getting into the top universities.

Panel Members noted that the African Caribbean community had been in Britain for over half a century and the majority of young people from it could now be more accurately described as Black British. Ms Blakey commented that the categorisation had been based on census data.

In answer to a question regarding post 16 attainment, she stated that the Steering Group was aiming to ensure that all young people reached their full potential. There was a split between the east and west of the borough and the aspiration was to close this gap. Work was taking place with 6th forms to encourage them to work together and develop further vocational options. The introduction by OFSTED of the use of retention as a performance measure meant that many schools had become more selective in which young people they enrolled. The borough's Sixth Form Centre had aimed to be inclusive in approach but had been assessed as requiring improvement due to its poor retention data.

Mr Abbey reported that Haringey could be proud of the progress that had been made by the borough's schools. Virtually all indicators were now good and in only 4 years the percentage of schools assessed as good or outstanding had gone up from 60% to 98%.

AGREED:

That the issue of ethnic minority attainment be considered further at a future meeting of the Panel.

14. FINANCIAL HEALTH OF HARINGEY SCHOOLS

Anne Woods, the Head of Audit and Risk Management, reported that a wide range of tests were used to assess the financial strength of schools. There was a high degree of correlation between those schools that had deficits and those schools that had been audited had only received limited assurance in their audit reports. Only one of the schools with a negative balance had received substantial assurance. The vast majority of schools with deficits had received limited or nil assurance. Audit had never been able to give a school full assurance yet and the vast majority of schools with reserves had received substantial assurance. If basic processes were not right, any issues that arose were likely to be more significant.

In answer to a question she stated that the optimum level of reserves was between 5% and 8%. In answer to another question regarding the amount of funding that remained unspent, Mr Abbey commented that there was a widely held view that that this should be re-distributed amongst schools. However, they were nevertheless required to account for any revenue budget amounts above 5% that were not spent. It was noted that it was likely that schools would have to deal with a 10% cut in budgets and, in such circumstances, it would be prudent to provide for this within reserves. Special schools had a range of additional financial challenges, including the need to

maintain lower staffing ratios and maintain comparatively large buildings. In addition, funding followed individual children.

15. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE

AGREED:

That the work plan be approved.

CHAIR: Councillor Kirsten Hearn

Signed by Chair

Date

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MEETING:	Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel
DATE:	Tuesday 16 th March 2017
TITLE:	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Transformation Update
LEAD DIRECTOR/ MANAGER:	Rachel Lissauer , Acting Director of Commissioning, Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group
AUTHOR:	Catherine Swaile, Vulnerable Children and Young People's Joint Commissioning Manager
CONTACT DETAILS:	Email: Catherine.swaile@haringeyccg.nhs.uk Telephone: 0203 6882712

SUMMARY:

A joint review of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) was launched in February 2015 by Haringey Council and Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group. The publication of 'Future in Mind' in March 2015 framed this review in light of national drivers and provided a context by which to review Haringey provision. As part of the national Future in Mind programme each area was required to publish a CAMHS Local Transformation Plan in September 2015. In Haringey the Local Transformation Plan was based on the review, which had significant input from a wide range of stakeholders and was a collaborative process with local organisations delivering support to children and young people.

The review identified that Haringey has a rich array of provision, and a number of innovative partnership projects meeting the needs of vulnerable groups. On the whole CAMHS provision across the Borough is valued, and high quality; however the review also identified a number of areas that require development. Whilst there is a lot of support for families, it requires more coordination, better awareness and promotion amongst universal provision and a greater focus on early intervention. Additionally in late 2014 the Adults and Health Scrutiny Panel completed a panel report on 'Transition from Child Mental Health Services to Adult Mental Health Services'. This identified a number of areas for development which are being taken forward through the local transformation plan.

Since publication of our CAMHS Transformation Plan in September 2015 Haringey CCG and Haringey Council have been working with our local providers to implement our CAMHS Transformation Plan. The Haringey CAMHS Transformation Board has been meeting regularly in order to drive this work and engagement from a broad range of commissioners, providers and patient groups has been sustained. Some elements of our Transformation

Plan are being implemented locally, and others across a broader North Central London footprint. Regular meetings are held between commissioners from the five boroughs of Haringey, Barnet, Enfield, Islington and Camden to share ideas and developments and look for opportunities for close working. The NHS CAMHS Providers across NCL; Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust, Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust, Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust and Whittington Health NHS Trust, have been working closely together on a number of developments. The purpose of this paper is to provide an update and assurance on this work.

SUPPORTING PAPERS:

- Haringey Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services Transformation Plan submitted to Health and Wellbeing Board on 8 December 2016.
<http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/s89612/13.2%20Haringey%20CAMHS%20Transformation%20Plan%20October%20Refresh%20for%20Submission2%202.pdf>

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

The Panel is asked to note the overall progress on the implementation of the CAMHS Transformation Plan

Objective(s) / Plans supported by this paper:

Haringey CAMHS Transformation Plan supports implementation of the following key local policy documents:

- Haringey Health and Wellbeing Strategy (Priority Three)
- Haringey Council Corporate Plan (Priority One)
- Haringey CCG Plan on a Page (Objectives One, Two and Three)
- Haringey's Mental Health and Wellbeing Framework (Priority Two)

Patient & Public Involvement (PPI):

- Children and young people and parents and carers were involved in the development of the CAMHS Transformation Plan, additionally they have co-produced or been engaged in the development of many of the local priority schemes outlined in the plan.

Equality Analysis:

- The CAMHS Transformation Plan seeks to improve equality of access to child and adolescent mental health services and has identified a number of areas for development to support this.

Risks:

- This is an ambitious programme of work, risks are monitored on an ongoing basis for each of the projects and service developments.

Resource Implications:

- NHS England has made available significant additional investment in order to improve access to Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services. National targets include increasing the numbers of those accessing provision, and decreasing waiting times.

Child and Adolescent Mental Health Transformation Update

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Review completed in 2015 identified a number of areas for development, these included key findings for both commissioning and CAMHS provision. The CAMHS Transformation Plan is a five year plan, but significant progress has been made in addressing these since the plan's publication in September 2015. The Review outlined the following key recommendations:

1. Develop and implement a joint commissioning model which allows us to develop a whole system approach to child and adolescent mental health and emotional wellbeing
2. Ensure evidence-based, quality assured services which promote participation of children, young people and their families in all aspects of prevention and care
3. Develop an early intervention approach that is embedded across the whole system.
4. Transform the model of care to improve access, deliver seamless care, improve outcomes and promote enablement.
5. Ensure that all groups of children and young people are able to access appropriate support, and that those where there are higher vulnerabilities have tailored support to their needs.
6. Promote the recognition of emotional health and wellbeing across the wider children and young people's workforce, ensuring staff are engaged in transformation.

Significant work has been done to deliver these recommendations including:

- Development of a section 75 for CAMHS Commissioning
- Mental Health Links in Schools Pilot and Anchor Project promoting attachment in schools
- Introduction of new 'Choices' Service
- Development of a Transition Action Plan to improve working arrangements between CAMHS and adult mental health services over the next two years.
- Development of First Step Plus looked after child service
- Mapping and planning for increased resource into youth justice services
- Introduction of post-assessment support for Children and Young People on autism diagnostic pathway
- Delivery of a significant training programme for professional across children and young people's services

2. INTRODUCTION

Haringey CCG and Haringey Council commission a broad range of Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) and perinatal mental health services from a number of providers including:

- Barnet Enfield and Haringey NHS Mental Health Trust
- Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust
- Royal Free London NHS Foundation Trust
- Open Door
- Mind in Haringey
- The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust
- Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust

These services deliver interventions such as counselling, psychotherapy, psychological therapies and psychiatry for Haringey families. Referrals to CAMHS go to a single point of access to ensure coordination of these services. This point of access is facilitated by Barnet, Enfield and Haringey NHS Mental Health Trust and accepts referrals from all professionals working with Haringey children and young people. From October 2016 self-referrals and parental referrals are also being accepted into a new first contact service called 'Choices'.

The Review completed in 2015 identified a number of areas for development, these included key findings for both commissioning and CAMHS provision. The CAMHS Transformation Plan is a five year plan, but significant progress has been made in addressing these since the plan's publication in September 2015.

3. KEY AREAS OF WORK

3.1 Develop and implement a joint commissioning model which allows us to develop a whole system approach to child and adolescent mental health and emotional wellbeing

The Review found that commissioning arrangements mean there was no 'whole system approach' and a lack of coherence to provision. Funding arrangements did not allow us to accurately determine levels of investment, spend and associated outcomes. Future in Mind required a lead accountable commissioning body and a single separately identifiable budget for children's mental health services. Whilst there is was a joint commissioner in place for this area, joint commissioning arrangements needed further refining to deliver single contracts per provider, clearer more transparent investment and monitoring of spend and joint planning and integrated services.

A Section 75 agreement has now been signed between Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group and Haringey Council in order to develop a framework for joint commissioning and single contracts. These are currently in development for 2017/18. Joint planning continues and work is being undertaken to work with providers to increase transparency of investment and spend.

3.2 Ensure evidence-based, quality assured services which promote participation of children, young people and their families in all aspects of prevention and care

Child and Young People's Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (CYP-IAPT) is a national programme to improve the measurement of clinical outcomes, promote child/young person participation and improve access to evidenced based interventions by offering training to CAMHS Staff on accredited training programmes. Haringey was part of the London and South East Collaborative for CYP-IAPT in the first wave, however this partnership included only Barnet, Enfield and Mental Health Trust and the Council's Educational Psychology Service. Both Open Door and the Tavistock and Portman's Haringey services are now part of CYP-IAPT. Over the last year two trainees from Open Door have undertaken Interpersonal Psychotherapy for Adolescents (IPT-A) Training. Additionally all services have arranged for whole-service training on the principles of CYP-IAPT to ensure it is embedded across the whole CAMHS network.

Significant investment in IT means that providers are now reporting into the Mental Health Minimum Data Set, which will give us comparable data nationally with other trusts and better outcome reporting. In addition the IT investments mean better IT interface with children and young people with text reminders for appointments and iPads for session by session outcome tracking. Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust are also developing their website to ensure more accessible information for families, and this will be completed by September 2017.

3.3 Develop an early intervention approach that is embedded across the whole system.

Haringey has been part of a national pilot to develop mental health links in schools. As part of this pilot 11 schools (a mix of primary, secondary and special schools) were involved in developing a communication protocol with CAMHS and improving links with child and adolescent mental health services. The role of MH Link in school has now been developed into emotional wellbeing coordinators and each school in Haringey has been requested to nominate someone. This group provides access to a forum, training opportunities and email updates on resources and services. This is now being managed through the Anchor Project based in public health which is working with schools to develop attachment aware practice. Additionally the outcomes from the MH Links in Schools pilot are being reflected through the work that Young Minds are doing to develop a resilience framework across Haringey schools.

As part of our CAMHS Transformation Plan we have been piloting group interventions offering early help for eating problems and self-harm with Open Door and peer support which is being supported by Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust. The review identified a relative lack of early intervention support and we are currently looking at our early help offer which is a key area for concentration over the next year, looking at how we increase our offer of brief interventions to improve accessibility to children and young people with developing mental health issues, and how we might deliver differently to improve engagement.

3.4 Transform the model of care to improve access, deliver seamless care, improve outcomes and promote enablement.

One of the key findings of the Review was that there is a lack of out of hours support around crisis presentations. We are now working across North Central London to develop an out of hours model that provides support to the hospitals, but also offers an alternative to A&E where appropriate. A pilot will be starting in 2017/18 and we are working with providers to design this.

The Review also echoed national findings that access should be improved and that better information should be available to families early on and appropriate use should be made of community assets at the earliest stage to prevent escalation of mental health concerns. A new service called 'Choices' has been established. This service offers a one off consultation to any child/young person or parent with concerns around mental health. The Service will signpost to the most appropriate service, or identify an appropriate CAMHS provision in partnership with the child/young person or parent. As part of the evaluation there is a follow up call several weeks later which establishes how things are going and if the consultation was helpful. This service marks significant investment at the entry point to child and

adolescent mental health service and has a waiting time target of 4 weeks from first contact to face to face appointment. Appointments are offered in a range of community locations including Bruce Grove Youth Centre, primary care and children's centres/schools.

There is a need for improved transition between CAMHS and adult mental health services and increased flexibility in age eligibility criteria with appropriate and timely step-down for those who will not require ongoing support. We now have a detailed action plan outlining how we will commission differently to ensure that the most appropriate service accepts the referral, based on the needs and developmental maturity of the young person. We will also be piloting working protocols between adult mental health services and CAMHS and improving intelligence on those reaching transition age. Over the last year Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust in partnership with DeepBlack have been running a co-produced lifeskills group facilitated by young people, for young people at transition age to step them down from more formalised support. There were some good outcomes, but limited numbers accessing the course, how this will be taken forward is currently being discussed as part of a broader look at the various group and peer support projects that have been running over the past year. This includes parental peer support that Mind in Haringey have been running, also on a course basis. Evaluation shows that a less formalised structure may encourage greater engagement, so the model is being adapted for 2017/18.

3.5 Ensure that all groups of children and young people are able to access appropriate support, and that those where there are higher vulnerabilities have tailored support to their needs.

The Review recommended that targeted services should be enhanced for vulnerable children and young people e.g. Children in Care, Care Leavers, children with learning disabilities and/or Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD), those within the Youth Justice pathway, Young Carers and children who have been abused.

For children in care Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust have piloted First Step Plus over the course of a year to evaluate the impact of offering intensive support to a small number of children and young people who have experienced multiple placement moves meaning that they have been unable to engage with their local CAMHS service. The service works with the children regardless of where they are placed in the Country, and where the child or young person does not engage support is still available to the network. This pilot is currently being evaluated, and will inform the future model for the commissioning of mental health support for Haringey's looked after children. Further work needs to be done to understand and support the mental health of care leavers, but this is an area of interest to both adult mental health services and CAMHS and will be considered over the next year.

The review identified gaps in post-diagnostic psychological support for families who have been through the autism assessment process. In order to improve this we have established a post, employed by Barnet, Enfield, Mental Health Services and hosted into the Child Development Centre to work with families. We are also as part of the Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Commissioning Strategy going to be looking at autism diagnostic pathways for children and young people as the pathway is currently fragmented. We are also doing work across North Central London to implement Transforming Care, a national programme to improve care and treatment

of those with learning disabilities and/or ASD who suffer from mental health conditions. We have implemented Care and Treatment Reviews (CTRs) for those at risk of an inpatient admission and those currently in hospital to ensure timely discharge. We are also developing a risk register to provide earlier coordinated support to prevent inappropriate use of residential or inpatient accommodation and are looking at how we can promote positive behaviour support within the Borough.

Haringey has been one of only ten local authorities to have a Liaison and Diversion worker for children and young people working to assess those coming into contact with the youth justice system. This programme is now being rolled out nationally and additional resource has also been identified for Haringey. We have mapped the pathway and are investing in additional psychological resource within youth justice services, as well as training for the adult liaison and diversion workers who provide out of hours support so that they are confident around childhood diagnoses and consent and capacity issues.

Using national pilot funding we have been working with schools in the borough to improve awareness of, and support to young carers. The pilot has been delivered by a partnership between Haringey SHED, Haringey Council, Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health NHS Trust and Family Action, with support from Haringey CCG. Haringey SHED worked with young people to produce a video, which is available on youtube as a training resource to professionals on what it means to be a young carer: This resource has been integrated into a training package that has been delivered to adult mental health teams, and Children's Services staff in the Council. The training seeks to explore the emotional impact of being a young carer, and how they can be supported. Additionally parent information sessions and drop-ins have been established in pilot schools. We are now reviewing our Young Carer offer and using the outcomes of the pilot to inform this.

Across North Central London we are working to improve access to emotional support for children who have been the victims of sexual abuse or exploitation. A child-house model is being developed and North Central London is a pilot site with investment from the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime and NHS England. The Hub will provide access to a number of support agencies within one building, which is being designed to be a safe place for children and young people who have been abused.

Additionally the review identified that there are proportionally fewer children and young people accessing services from the most deprived areas in the Borough and that work needed to be done to target referrers and families in these areas, especially in Black/Black British African communities who are under-represented in provision. Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust is working with Mind in Haringey to engage with community and religious leaders to improve awareness and engagement with services. Additionally Choices is showing good progress at engaging those in the more deprived areas of the borough and this will continue to be reviewed.

3.6 Promote the recognition of emotional health and wellbeing across the wider children and young people's workforce, ensuring staff are engaged in transformation.

Over the last year significant work has been done to develop the universal workforce including a CAMHS Training conference available to multi-agency professionals including school staff working with Haringey families, which was attended by over 100 professionals. In addition the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust and Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust have developed training currently being rolled out to all teams across Haringey Council's Children and Young People's Services, tailored for each team. The aim of this training is to increase understanding of mental health, how to support it, and raise awareness of resources and services and how to access them. The Young Carers project includes training on identifying young carers and the impact of caring on the emotional wellbeing of young carers. This training has been rolled out to adult mental health services as well as children's teams across early help. Training on child and adolescent mental health has also been delivered to GPs by Barnet, Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust, though uptake was not as high as hoped and further work is required in this area.

A key part of CAMHS Transformation is increasing the workforce in order to support children and young people requiring Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services. This has seen the workforce increase from 39.22 WTE clinical staff in 2015 at the time of the Review, to 44.44 WTE clinical staff at 31st October 2016, with a further 2 WTE clinical staff to be recruited into permanent positions by the end of the year. Additionally we intend to use additional workforce to provide temporary staffing in order to clear the current waiting lists, with the new Choices model expected to support the ongoing sustainability of reduced waiting times. Over the coming years the workforce will further increase in line with investment. The exact numbers are difficult to project as it depends on the final models agreed for both Tier 2 provision and crisis support. We will be evaluating the success of all pilots over 2017-2018 and will then commission based on what has worked well and delivered the required outcomes for children and young people.

4. CONCLUSION

As outlined above, significant work has taken place over the last year through a collaboration of commissioners and providers, stakeholders and children, young people and their parents to transform Haringey Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services. There are a number of innovative projects and new service developments within Haringey as part of the CAMHS Transformation Plan. We will ensure that we use the learning from these to inform future commissioning intentions and further investment of CAMHS Transformation funds.

5. RECOMMENDATION

The Panel is asked to note the overall progress on the implementation of the CAMHS Transformation Plan

Report for: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel - 16th March 2017

Item number:

Title: Scrutiny Review on Youth Transition/Development of Post 16 Provision

Report Authorised by: Jon Abbey, Director of Children's Services

Lead Officer: David Grant, School Improvement Adviser, Schools and Learning. 0208 489 5060 David.Grant@haringey.gov.uk

Wards affected: All

Report for Key/Non Key Decision: Non Key Decision

1. Describe the issue under consideration:

This report gives an update on work undertaken to progress the response to the recommendations from the Children's Scrutiny Panel Review March 2016. It also provides an update on the development of post 16 provision within the borough, which is included under the specific recommendation requesting this.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction: N/A

3. Recommendations: The Children's Scrutiny Panel is asked to note the progress made towards implementing its recommendations set out below.

4. Reasons for decision: N/A

5. Alternative options considered: N/A

6. Background information: N/A

7. Contributions to strategic outcomes: N/A

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

9. Use of Appendices: N/A

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985: N/A

Recommendations from the Scrutiny Panel March 2016

1. That a target be set for narrowing the gap in the percentage of young people entering the top or Russell Group universities between the borough's two parliamentary constituencies.

Progress towards Response Partially Agreed (*"There is a large gap between resident young people in Tottenham accessing top Universities against those in the rest of the borough or Nationally....a target for Tottenham was considered"* Scrutiny Panel March 2016):

Haringey's approach to school improvement is borough wide. Haringey schools and colleges have enjoyed strong results in A Level and vocational BTEC Level 3 qualifications placing Haringey 10th among London boroughs. Consequently, with improved results we are expecting the number of young people gaining places at university to continue to rise. Haringey is still a net exporter of pupils to out of borough institutions for post 16. This is most marked in the east of the borough where secondary schools are 11-16. Data shows that pupils educated out of borough do as well or less well in nearly all ability groups at A level, but not better than those educated in Haringey. (ALPS Travel to Learn 2015). Those achieving A*/A grades at A level, a requirement as a minimum for Russell Group Universities will be below those educated in borough. Haringey Sixth Form College which should be the first college of choice for many of these pupils are working hard to improve enrolments. Results and value added have improved at H6FC.

The information provided for free on the **UCAS** website does show that while there remains a significant gap in university entrance between the two Haringey parliamentary constituencies (43.5% of 18 year olds in Hornsey and Wood Green against 29% for Tottenham, the rate of improvement over the last decade has been more than twice as high in Tottenham (51%) as Hornsey and Wood Green (24.5%). More in depth analysis including destinations to Russell Group universities and acceptances by other filters such as ethnicity, gender etc can only be supplied by UCAS for a fee which will be a minimum of £1500. We will continue to support and advise where possible H6FC, CONEL, ADA, LAE and Haringey schools in providing high quality HE advice and promoting aspiration. For example, Schools and Learning are working closely with Lady Margaret Hall, University Oxford and held a mini Careers Fair for H.E. in June 2016 attended by several Universities including Oxford. The work of the recently established Black Pupils Achievement Group whose terms of reference include "to increase the progress rates of Black Caribbean Pupils in Haringey in order to narrow attainment gaps against national averages", will support work to increase those in Tottenham attending top rated universities as will the work around STEM.

Who and When

School Improvement team supported by SIA responsible for Post 16 education.

On-going

2. That a further report be submitted to the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel on progress with the development of post 16 provision within the borough in autumn 2016, including 6th form provision and the vocational offer.

Progress towards Response Agreed

Sixth form provision has grown in the borough with the addition of the Digital Skills College, ADA in Tottenham Hale. They currently have 57 students and hope to admit 75 more into Year 12 in September. The growth will continue with Harris Academy Tottenham admitting pupils into the sixth form in September 2017 (target 100) and the new London Academy for Excellence, Tottenham also opening at the same time (target 100). LAE have carried out some initial analysis of their applications to data and kindly shared these with the local authority. Interest is strong but admission criteria for entry will be demanding. Sixth forms exist in Fortismere, Highgate Wood, Greig City Academy, APS, Woodside, Haringey Sixth Form College and Hornsey School for Girls. CONEL offer a range of vocational qualifications including Level 3 (A Level equivalent). There is also provision provided by the independent sector.

Vocational qualifications are offered at post 16 in Haringey schools and colleges. These are in the main academic and technical qualifications at BTEC Level 3. CONEL offer a broader range of qualifications at BTEC Level 1 and 2 in addition to Level 3. An increasing number of pupils are taking a combination of BTEC and A level. The former are accepted by the majority of universities and higher education institutions. The recent announcement by the Government that it will be introducing "T Levels" from 2019 or 2020 is an acknowledgement that there is still a large gap between the skills required by employers and the vocational qualifications currently on offer. It is unclear what the impact this will have on schools and colleges when considering expanding their current vocational offer.

Who and When

SIA responsible for Post 16 education.

On-going

3. That the panel expresses its support for the proposals: to commission a detailed survey on the perceptions of young people on the options opened to them and to arrange a Haringey wide careers event, subject to this being suitably publicised and located in an accessible venue, in order to ensure a good level of attendance.

Progress towards Response Agreed

Schools are regularly carrying out pupil voice surveys and those with sixth forms regularly consult with Key Stage 4 pupils around post 16 option choices. Evaluation and feedback forms are made available during "Open Evening" events that run between November and February. An evaluation and feedback form was made available during the Careers Event at Alexandra Palace (see below). An action for the *Post 16 and Pathways Group* is to encourage schools to continue to gather intelligence on pupil

voice and for this to be shared and collated at a borough level. A mitigating factor around the issue of curriculum breadth and choices will be the impact of funding cuts on schools and colleges. A further action for the *Post 16 and Pathways Group* will be to encourage collaboration around post 16 choices with a view to covering any gaps in Haringey's provision.

The *Routes to Work Careers Fair* took place on 16th November 2016 at Alexandra Palace. We received highly positive feedback and it was exceptionally well attended with more than 1000 young people learning about their post-16 options from stallholders ranging from further education colleges to schools to employers such as Siemens, North Middlesex Hospital and Tottenham Hotspur. There was also an informative series of talks in parallel with the exhibition. We will be looking to run a similar event this year, subject to funds, and Priority 1 and Priority 4 teams are currently discussing an appropriate package of support.

Who and When

Economic Development

SIA with responsibility for post 16 education looking ahead to possible 2017 Careers Event

4. That work be undertaken to develop a means of monitoring the attainment of young people that is based on residence in the borough rather than attendance of in-borough post 16 provision.

Progress towards Response Agreed

Monitoring of the 2015 data sourced through *ALPS Travel to Learn* shows that attainment is improving and we are able to see the performance of students educated out of borough. The data tells us clearly that pupils educated in borough achieve better results than those educated out of borough when taken as whole in nearly every prior attainment starting point. That is not to say there will be not be high performing institutions out of borough attended by Haringey residents. Given that we know that attainment went up in 2016 in Haringey schools and colleges and standards improved nationally the 2016 ALPS Travel to Learn data should also reflect improvement. There is clearly a positive message to be given about Haringey post 16 provision. Pathways can be promoted through the schools and colleges marketing activities, in- school career's advice supported by the Haringey *Post 16 options booklet 2017-18* and events such as the Haringey Careers Fair. Expanding provision should also reduce the export of learners out of borough.

Who and When

SIA responsible for Post 16 education.

On-going

5. That further work be undertaken to develop effective monitoring of progress in respect of the take up and success rate of apprenticeships and that performance in respect of these be given a higher priority as a key Corporate Plan performance indicator.

Progress towards Response Partially Agreed

As stated in the original response to the review, apprenticeship availability in Haringey is in large part determined by national policy and also by local economic circumstances – specifically the number and nature of local businesses and whether they feel that the business benefit of hiring an apprentice offsets the additional costs in salary and administration. The Economic Development team are working on a variety of projects to deepen the business base in Haringey, and the arrival of ADA, National College for Digital Skills will also broaden the range and quality of opportunities available by opening up Higher Level Apprenticeships in London's tech industry to Haringey young people.

Take up of apprenticeships is determined in part by the availability of interesting opportunities, in part by people's ability to meet the entry criteria (at least Grade C GCSE in English and Maths) and in part by young people's, teachers' and parents' understanding of the relative advantages of the apprenticeship route versus remaining in full time education.

The Haringey 100 apprenticeship scheme run by the Economic Development Team was successful in securing apprenticeship pledges from employers but filling the roles with Haringey residents has been much more challenging. This is because apprenticeships continue to have an 'image problem' amongst young people and those that advise them, meaning that application rates are low and those young people encouraged to apply are often the least able and do not meet entry criteria. Nevertheless, the project has been successful in helping young people secure apprenticeships with employers such as Haringey Council, Tottenham Hotspur, North Middlesex Hospital, Volker Fitzpatrick and Mercedes Benz.

To get a transformative increase in the take up of apprenticeship opportunities we therefore need to raise the understanding of the apprenticeship route and give it parity of esteem with higher education, especially for young people with mid-range academic ability who might struggle to reach a Russell Group university but would thrive on the mix of practical and theoretical learning that the best apprenticeships offer.

In addition, the imminent introduction of the Apprenticeship Levy will have the potential to open up more of these opportunities for the borough's young people, particularly within larger companies.

The Assistant Director of Economic Development and Growth is attending the upcoming Priority 1 Board for a more detailed discussion of this issue. This will cover both immediate measures to improve current cohorts' understanding of apprenticeships and target setting for the 2018-21 Corporate Plan period.

Who and When

Economic Development

On going

6. That a suitably ambitious target for the increase in the number of apprenticeships for 16-18 year olds by 2018 be set, with consideration given to this being to reach the same number of take-ups that was achieved in 2010-11.

Progress towards Response Agreed

As referred to in the response to recommendation 5, apprenticeship availability in Haringey is in large part determined by national policy and also by local economic circumstances – specifically the number and nature of local businesses and whether they feel that the business benefit of hiring an apprentice offsets the additional costs in salary and administration; this makes setting a global target problematic as performance will be significantly influenced by factors that are beyond the council's control.

However, the Assistant Director of Economic Development and Growth is attending the upcoming Priority 1 Board for a more detailed discussion of this issue. This will cover both immediate measures to improve current cohorts' understanding of apprenticeships and target setting for the 2018-21 Corporate Plan period; it will also include assessing the feasibility of setting a target for apprenticeship take up amongst 16-18 year olds.

Who and When

Economic Development

On going

7. That the Council take a lead role in developing a strategic borough wide plan for young people to develop and pursue their career aspirations that focuses on improving the range of options and addresses the areas where demand for labour is high and training provision is limited locally.

Progress towards Response Agreed

The Head of Socio Economic Regeneration for Tottenham is soon to launch the Regeneration Charter which encourages employers to pledge a variety of support to the area, including apprenticeships and work experience opportunities. It is intended to target both the larger companies coming into the area as part of the regeneration process and existing firms, with the request for support framed with sensitivity to the size and capacity of the business concerned. Over time the work of the Economic Development team to diversify the Haringey economy will also increase opportunities. However it is important to acknowledge that Haringey is part of Europe's largest economy (London) and that our young people are within a short commuting distance of literally millions of jobs.

Careers interventions therefore need to help young people understand and access the options available in the wider London economy as well as focus on local jobs. To support this work the Careers Forum (see above) and a recently convened Haringey Post 16 Group bring school and college leaders together and those with a responsibility to promote work related learning and careers guidance with a view to find areas of collaboration and the sharing of good practice. In February 2017 Economic Development was able to bring 3 large employers to a meeting to talk to school leaders about the expanding opportunities for apprenticeships in the locality. Furthermore CONEL with their wealth of experience with apprenticeships were able to offer practical help and advice with regard to the new apprenticeship levy taking effect from 6th April 2017. Employers are increasingly willing to visit schools and meet with young people and the Council is assisting schools in increasingly making this happen. Another role for the *Post 16 and Pathways Group* is to respond to information about labour demand and skills gaps (as well as opportunities for young people) and to promote collaboration among educational providers to ensure a suitable breadth of education provision across the borough.

Who and When

Economic Development

School Improvement team supported by SIA responsible for Post 16 education.

On-going

8. That measures be taken to provide greater challenge to schools on their performance in respect of the number of NEET's and not knowns originating from them where data shows performance falling below expectations.

Progress towards Response Agreed

The number of NEET's has fluctuated between 1 and 2% at given points of the year. This is in line with national figures. The number of "not knowns " have steadily fallen from 15% in 2013/2014 to 8.9% in 2016/2017 (un-validated). This has been achieved by working closely with schools to ensure an accurate return in their census and in reporting to the local authority. A new government performance indicator now combines NEET's with "not knowns" which places more importance on establishing whether the "not knowns" are in fact in education, work or training. The LA carries out labour intensive work calling young people (and parents/carers) after they have left school in Year11 to establish what they are doing.

Who and When

School Improvement team supported by SIA responsible for Post 16 education.

On-going

9. That the proposal to introduce a kite mark for good quality independent advice and guidance on careers be supported.

Progress towards Response Partially Agreed

Schools and colleges are responsible for the delivery of independent advice and guidance on careers. The LA has set up a Careers Forum attended by Haringey schools and colleges. The forum shares good practice, gives notice of important career events, provides valuable contacts in the world of training and work and information on higher education. For example, two careers' fair have been held at CONEL for Year 9 pupils since 2016 with four secondary schools participating. There is regular contact between Haringey Sixth Form College and CONEL and our schools e.g. Gladesmore School promoted the "Beyond A Levels" event at H6FC in November 2016.

Some schools, such as Northumberland Park, have the Investors in Careers kite mark. The LA in collaboration with *Prospects* has been providing information to schools to assist them in achieving a Careers kite mark. Prospects offers its own careers kite mark and have provided a service to at least one Haringey secondary school, Heartlands. Other secondary schools have expressed an interest to achieve the kite mark, although it is not mandatory and the cost of acquiring it may be an obstacle. However, the LA will continue to work with schools to assist them with getting a kite mark.

The LA has also worked with Prospects to develop a tool called Haringey's Career Ambition that will assist with the provision of high quality and impartial careers education, information, advice and guidance: <http://www.haringey.gov.uk/children-and-families/services-young-people/haringeys-career-ambition>

Schools and colleges have agreed to the *September Guarantee* named as the 'Haringey Entitlement' which is published in a new booklet "*Post 16 Options Guide 2017-18*" on page 5, produced by Haringey Council. This requires local authorities to find education and training places for 16 and 17 year olds. A Haringey careers fair was organised and took place in November 2016 attended by over a thousand people (see above).

Who and When

School Improvement Adviser responsible for post 16 education

On-going

10. That in respect of their role as corporate parents, specific guidance be provided for all members on how independent careers advice should be provided for looked after children.

Progress towards Response Agreed

All schools are asked to submit details of career guidance and work experience offered to pupils in Key Stage 3 and Key Stage 4. This enables the Haringey Virtual School (HVS) to follow-up with offers of work experience to individual pupils where this is not offered. Pupils in Year 9, 10 and 11 are sent information on career choices – booklets etc.

Looked After Children (LAC) in Haringey schools and within reasonable travelling distance were encouraged to attend the careers fair at Alexandra Palace.

Attainment tracking of pupils in year 11 has a focus on post 16 options – and HVS staff follow-up where this is not clear.

Pupils in Year 11 are invited to attend an ‘aspirational’ day out in March which provides an opportunity for HVS staff to ascertain individuals’ plans for post 16, ensuring college applications have been submitted etc.

Pupils in Year 11 are invited to a careers week in July (post GCSEs) each year where a combination of aspirational activities (previous years have included visits to Accenture and the Bank of England), workshops (including financial management) and a mini Careers Fair.

Who and When

Headteacher Virtual Schools

Post 16 Strategic Lead (now left his post)

On-going

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Report for: Children & Young People's Scrutiny Panel - 16 March 2017

Item number:

Title: Update to Scrutiny on the Development of a Partnership between Haringey Council and OnSide, to take forward the proposal to create a Youth Zone facility in Haringey.

Report authorised by : Jon Abbey, Director of Children's Service

Lead Officer: Gill Gibson, Asst. Director Early Help & Prevention
0208 489 1114, gill.gibson@haringey.gov.uk

Ward(s) affected: ALL

**Report for Key/
Decision:** Update

1. Describe the issue under consideration

The Children and Young People's Scrutiny Committee requested an update to be presented on the development of a Youth Zone facility in the borough. Scrutiny is asked to note the attached Cabinet report being considered by Cabinet on the 14th March 2017. The Cabinet paper provides up to date details of the proposed partnership between Haringey Council and Onside, for the purpose of exploring the joint development of a Youth Zone in Haringey.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 This paper describes a unique opportunity for Haringey council to deliver against our ambitions for the young people of the borough. By supporting this proposal to work in partnership with the OnSide Youth Zone charity, we have the opportunity to leverage private sector funding into Haringey which will massively increase the scale of the available youth offer, expand its reach and scope and make a lasting difference to young people now and for generations to come.

2.2 OnSide Youth Zones is a charitable foundation with a track record of success in developing outstanding facilities and establishing local charitable trusts to deliver 21st century youth provision. We must always consider and be responsive to the views and needs of younger residents in our Borough and the commitment from OnSide – borne out through their previous Youth Zone developments – is to fully engage them in all aspects of this project from branding and design to the range of provision which would be accommodated within a new and iconic facility, ensuring that it is relevant accessible and attractive to young people. In delivering this project, the council will significantly enhance Haringey's current range of youth provision with an offer that will appeal to young people across the whole borough, with provision they have determined, ranging from art and crafts to sport and dance, literature to information technology. It will offer a range of provision far greater than we can

deliver alone as well as being more relevant to our young people and their communities which also supports this council's strategic objectives and priority outcomes including health and wellbeing, education and employment and community safety.

- 2.3 In the face of huge financial pressures, Haringey can be proud to have maintained limited universal youth provision in the face of significant budget reductions. However, by working with OnSide, our commitment to ensuring the safety, development and wellbeing of young people will be evident for all to see. Through an initial capital investment - match-funded by OnSide - and medium term revenue contribution equivalent to our current revenue spend on youth provision, the benefits and improved outcomes for Haringey will be many times greater.
- 2.4 I firmly believe that Cabinet should adopt the recommendation below to launch a new era for youth in Haringey, where our ambition meets their uninhibited aspiration and working collaboratively we secure a tangibly brighter future for Haringey communities.

3. Recommendations

That Scrutiny note the contents of the Cabinet paper.

4. Background information

- 4.1 The Council has proactively positioned and promoted itself as 'London's Growth Opportunity' and has a clear message that Haringey is committed to securing inward investment as part of a major regeneration and revitalisation programme. In response to this call, the Council has been approached by OnSide Youth Zones with an investment opportunity to develop a Youth Zone in the Borough, to replicate the success of this model elsewhere in the UK and to be the fourth London Youth Zone.
- 4.2 The OnSide Youth Zones (Company Registration Number **06591785**) is a registered charitable foundation established in 2008 (Registered Charity No. 1125893). Its mission is to build state-of-the-art youth centres, modelled on the success of the nationally-recognised Bolton Lads and Girls Club. To date, OnSide has funded, built and established 8 Youth Zones in the north-west of England (Carlisle, Manchester, Oldham, Blackburn and Wigan, Wolverhampton and the Wirral. Other pipeline projects include developments in Barking & Dagenham, Croyden and Barnet).
- 4.3 OnSide have met with the Leader of the Council, Cabinet Member for Communities and Officers on a number of occasions to discuss the outline of their proposal and to explore site options together to identify a suitable location for this proposed development, as well as the potential benefits, opportunities and risks. However, in order to confirm pledged external support for Haringey, including a time limited opportunity to secure a £1m capital grant from The Queens Fund, the Council needs to determine if it will support the project or not.
- 4.4 If Cabinet agree 'in principle' support for the project, the site(s) identified as being suitable will be subject to final detail and planning approval, and the

Council would be announced as part of OnSide's journey to establish 20 Youth Zones by 2020.

- 4.5 The Council has been approached to provide: □ £3m capital support (50% of scheme cost); □ revenue funding of £250,000 per annum for three years; A long-term lease of a site; □ and Commitment to ongoing strategic support on the locally established Youth Zone Board of Trustees.
- 4.6 If Cabinet agree to support the project 'in principle' and commit to the £3m capital grant funding contribution, Officers and OnSide will continue to identify and scope a potential site(s) in order to start detailed planning and local engagement, designed to deliver the facility opening in summer 2019.

5. Use of Appendices

(a) Report for Cabinet meeting – 14 March 2017

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Report for: Cabinet meeting 14th March 2017

Item number:

Title: Development of a Partnership between Haringey Council and OnSide, to take forward the proposal to create a Youth Zone facility in Haringey subject to site identification and mutual approval.



Report authorised by : Jon Abbey, Director of Children's Service

Lead Officer: Gill Gibson Asst. Director Early Help and Prevention
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Ward(s) affected: All

Report for Key decision. YES

Summary

1. The Cabinet is asked to approve the development of a partnership with the charity OnSide, to take forward their proposal to create a Youth Zone, providing facilities and programmed activities for young people in Haringey. The proposal contributes to the wider vision to improve youth outcomes through participation, health and wellbeing and encouraging greater use for formal and informal recreation. This will provide a fully accessible facility for young people based on the successful Youth Zone model elsewhere in the country.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

2.1 This paper describes a unique opportunity for Haringey council to deliver against our ambitions for the young people of the borough. By supporting this proposal to work in partnership with the OnSide Youth Zone charity, we have the opportunity to leverage private sector funding into Haringey which will massively increase the scale of the available youth offer, expand its reach and scope and make a lasting difference to young people now and for generations to come.

2.2 OnSide Youth Zones is a charitable foundation with a track record of success in developing outstanding facilities and establishing local charitable trusts to deliver 21st century youth provision. We must always consider and be responsive to the views and needs of younger residents in our Borough and the commitment from OnSide – borne out through their previous Youth Zone developments – is to fully engage them in all aspects of this project from branding and design to the range of provision which would be accommodated within a new and iconic facility, ensuring that it is relevant accessible and attractive to young people. In delivering this project, the council will significantly enhance Haringey's current range of youth provision with an offer that will

appeal to young people across the whole borough, with provision they have determined, ranging from art and crafts to sport and dance, literature to information technology. It will offer a range of provision far greater than we can deliver alone as well as being more relevant to our young people and their communities which also supports this council's strategic objectives and priority outcomes including health and wellbeing, education and employment and community safety.

- 2.3 In the face of huge financial pressures, Haringey can be proud to have maintained limited universal youth provision in the face of significant budget reductions. However, by working with OnSide, our commitment to ensuring the safety, development and wellbeing of young people will be evident for all to see. Through an initial capital investment - match-funded by OnSide - and medium term revenue contribution equivalent to our current revenue spend on youth provision, the benefits and improved outcomes for Haringey will be many times greater.
- 2.4 I firmly believe that Cabinet should adopt the recommendation below to launch a new era for youth in Haringey, where our ambition meets their uninhibited aspiration and working collaboratively we secure a tangibly brighter future for Haringey communities.

3. Recommendations

The Cabinet is recommended to:

- 3.1 Agree the development of a partnership with OnSide to take forward proposals for a Youth Zone in Haringey, subject to site identification agreeable to both the council and OnSide and subject to planning approval and agreed heads of terms for a lease on a suitable Council site.
- 3.2 Give delegated authority to the Corporate Director of Children Services and Director Regeneration, Planning and Development after consultation with the Cabinet member for corporate resources to approve the final details of the project and the terms in respect of the grant funding agreement, lease, facility mix, and connection to other site specific regeneration proposals and operational detail.
- 3.3 Note that there is a guaranteed revenue funding requirement of £250,000 pa for three years for the Youth Zone.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The proposed Youth Zone development will engage young people across the Borough in the creation of a unique facility that genuinely responds to their views and provides sustainable, 21st century youth provision significantly beyond the scale that the council alone can deliver, which will make a positive difference to the experience of being a young person in Haringey. The proposed council capital contribution of £3m towards the Youth Zone development will lever in a further £3m capital and ongoing revenue investment from the private sector of £750,000 per annum for the first three years of operation.

- 4.2 This project would also make a significant contribution to the Borough's vision – to work with communities to make Haringey an even better place to live through encouraging investment and creating opportunities for all to share in - a reality. Additionally, it will contribute significantly to each of our five corporate objectives enabling our young people to achieve their aspirations and growing our community assets to further demonstrate our ambition, innovation and collaborative approach.
- 4.3 One of the fundamental principles and attractions of OnSide's operation is the establishment of a standalone, locally reflective, charitable trust within the host borough, which is responsible for the operational delivery and financial viability of the venture. Under the guidance and direction of a high profile chair-person and private-sector, locally-led membership, these boards have the professional and financial connections to attract investment into the 'not for profit' operation and critically, the future of local young people. This model offers a sustainable, long-term funding model and a four-way partnership between the private sector, the authority, young people and the community – cementing future youth provision at a time of diminishing authority resources.
- 4.4 OnSide can evidence clearly the significant social impact that Youth Zones have by addressing disengagement, reducing school exclusions and unhealthy lifestyles and also shows a positive economic benefit for local and national government. On average, Youth Zones generate £2.03 of social value for every £1 spent on running these facilities, or £6.66 for every £1 invested by the local authority. As Haringey has negotiated a lower revenue contribution than other authorities, this return on investment would be closer to £12 for every £1 of Local Authority money spent to achieve a similar level of outcomes.
- 4.5 The benefits of Youth Zone extend beyond the financial and impact positively on education and employment outcomes for young people and improving health and wellbeing. In 2015, 92% of young people who complete the Youth Zone Get a Job programme, which focuses on giving young people the tools, motivation and aspiration to succeed in the future, progressed into paid employment or further study. 79% of parents surveyed reported that their child's involvement in Youth Zone had made family life more positive and 89% of young people reported feeling more self confident as a result of their joining Youth Zones. Communities also benefit from the presence of Youth Zones, such as a reduction in anti-social behaviour since Youth Zones opened – in Manchester this dropped 13% in year 1 and 51% in year 2 of opening and in Oldham police reported a 40% reduction in anti-social behaviour involving young people.

5. Introduction and Background

- 5.1 The Council has proactively positioned and promoted itself as 'London's Growth Opportunity' and has a clear message that Haringey is committed to securing inward investment as part of a major regeneration and revitalisation programme. In response to this call, the Council has been approached by OnSide Youth Zones with an investment opportunity to develop a Youth Zone in the Borough, to replicate the success of this model elsewhere in the UK and to be the fourth London Youth Zone.

- 5.2 The OnSide Youth Zones (Company Registration Number [06591785](#)) is a registered charitable foundation established in 2008 (Registered Charity No. 1125893). Its mission is to build state-of-the-art youth centres, modelled on the success of the nationally-recognised Bolton Lads and Girls Club. To date, OnSide has funded, built and established 8 Youth Zones in the north-west of England (Carlisle, Manchester, Oldham, Blackburn and Wigan, Wolverhampton and the Wirral. Other pipeline projects include developments in Barking & Dagenham, Croyden and Barnet.
- 5.3 OnSide have met with the Leader of the Council, Cabinet Member for Communities and Officers on a number of occasions to discuss the outline of their proposal and to explore site options together to identify a suitable location for this proposed development, as well as the potential benefits, opportunities and risks. However, in order to confirm pledged external support for Haringey, including a time limited opportunity to secure a £1m capital grant from The Queens Fund.

6. Proposal Overview

- 6.1 OnSide have a strong track record of delivering Youth Zones and making a positive impact on young people and the wider community. To benefit from the Youth Zone development, Haringey will identify a site suitable for the development of a unique, iconic youth facility, co-designed by Haringey young people, which is at the heart of the Youth Zone proposition. An extensive investigation of potential sites across the borough is being conducted to identify a site or sites, which meet the minimum specification as detailed by OnSide and where completion of the project can be achieved within the parameters of the funding offer, and specifically the £1m contribution from The Queens Trust.
- 6.2 If Cabinet agree 'in principle' support for the project, the site(s) identified as being suitable will be subject to final detail and planning approval, and the Council would be announced as part of OnSide's journey to establish 20 Youth Zones by 2020.
- 6.3 Each Youth Zone is an independent, local charitable organisation, established by OnSide for this purpose. OnSide will facilitate the recruitment of a private sector led Board of Trustees who in turn can contribute to the sustainability of the project through fund raising and strategic direction. The Council will have representation on the Board as a strategic partner. It is envisaged that up to two places on the Board will be available for Council representation.
- 6.4 OnSide have projected that a minimum of 1,500 young people will visit a Haringey Youth Zone facility each week, based on the local demographic and experience elsewhere. The scheme will create up to 50 permanent employment opportunities for local people and generate a minimum of 100 volunteering opportunities. As it has done elsewhere, the Youth Zone is committed to working with local partner organisations and stakeholder groups to broaden the offer.
- 6.5 The Council has been approached to provide: ☐ £3m capital support (50% of scheme cost); ☐ revenue funding of £250,000 per annum for three years; A long-

term lease; ☐ Commitment to ongoing strategic support on the locally established Youth Zone Board of Trustees.

- 6.6 If Cabinet agree to support the project 'in principle' and commit to the £3m capital grant funding contribution, Officers and OnSide will continue to identify and scope a potential site(s) in order to start detailed planning and local engagement subject to Cabinet site approval, designed to deliver the facility opening in summer 2019.
- 6.7 OnSide has now established a North London office, from where the project will be coordinated and the local community stakeholder engagement process will commence immediately. Consultation will take place with: young people; local residents; statutory agencies and potential partner organisations. Local businesses will have the opportunity to participate in the construction and development phase if planning consent is secured. In tandem, OnSide will start work on a phased recruitment process by appointing a Chief Executive of the Haringey Youth Zone.
- 6.8 OnSide would commit to:
- Release the remaining balance of £3m to the capital construction cost (including £1m grant from The Queens Trust);
 - Alistair King (Alderman of the City of London) to lead the project as inaugural Chair of the Haringey Youth Zone;
 - Source all additional funding required to operate the Haringey Youth Zone for its first 3 years; ☐
 - Proactively fundraise to ensure project sustainability without additional Council support after Year 3; ☐
 - Full capital build responsibility including planning applications and community consultation;
 - Creation of the new operating charity for the Haringey Youth Zone;
 - Work alongside a Members Working Group to report on project progress;
 - Engage local young people to help shape their Haringey Youth Zone;
 - Work alongside other local voluntary sector groups in support of young people;
 - Recruit and train a minimum of 100 volunteers;
 - Deliver a comprehensive marketing and communications plan;
 - Recruit and support a local Board of Trustees responsible for strategic vision and long-term sustainability of the charity, including Council representation on the Board.

- 6.9 The Haringey Youth Zone will be open 7 days a week. During term-time, evening session opening hours mirror school timetables, typically opening from 16:00 – 21:00 from Sunday to Thursday, and until 22:00 on Friday and Saturday evenings. At weekends, the Youth Zone will operate family and junior sessions (8-12 year olds) in the morning and afternoon, in advance of the regular evening sessions which begin at 16:00. During school holidays, additional junior sessions will run from 08:00 – 18:00, offering affordable holiday provision for local parents. The Youth Zone may also open on bank holidays, dependent on the local demand for the service and feedback from parents.
- 6.10 The Youth Zone will be open until no later than 22:00 each day. Experience from other Youth Zones indicate that, due to the length of the sessions and programming, members tend to disperse at different times throughout the evening and not en masse when the facility closes. Based on experience elsewhere, it is anticipated that there will be little (if any) issues of concern in reality with regard for the potential for groups of young people congregating around the Youth Zone once the session is finished. OnSide will engage fully with all local residents, communities and stakeholders during the planning and development stages to maintain open and effective dialogue.
- 6.11 The operating model typically includes a small annual membership fee and a small fee per visit. The annual membership fee would be set at £5 and a charge of 50p per visit thereafter. All young people living in Haringey aged 8-19 would be eligible for membership. The age range is extended up to the age of 25 for young people with a disability. Family orientated sessions catering for the 5-8 age groups will also be explored in recognition of the local demographic.
- 6.12 Typically a Youth Zone would offer a minimum of 20 different activities each evening, which are determined through consultation with local young people to ensure they reflect their views. Youth Zones may include the following:
- A 4-court indoor sports hall with climbing wall;
 - A fully equipped fitness gym;
 - Dance studio;
 - Music suites with both instruments and recording equipment;
 - At least one outdoor multi use games area kick-pitch;
 - A specialist arts and crafts area;
 - Break-out rooms to include activities such as employability workshops, general and gender specific health/youth issue topics/projects and youth participation;
 - A large open plan recreation area;
 - A café serving hot nutritious meals for no more than £1;
 - A boxing gym.

Additionally, Onside will provide a targeted outreach programme to engage young people and further refine the local offer in the 9 months leading up to Youth Zone opening. Once operational, Youth Zone will continue to work collaboratively to develop a targeted offer linking outreach and satellite sites to the Youth Zone hub.

7. The Youth Zone Operating Model

- 7.1 Youth Zones elsewhere in the country have created a safe, encouraging and positive environment in which children and young people can spend their leisure time; offering them 'somewhere to go, something to do and someone to talk to'. They are bright, vibrant, iconic buildings that take their inspiration from the original and acclaimed success of the Bolton Lads and Girls Club.
- 7.2 One critical factor in the success of the OnSide Youth Zone model is the voluntary relationship that exists between the Youth Zone and its members. It is important that young people who attend do so because they choose to, not because they are compelled to. This is key to developing positive, healthy relationships between young people, the staff and volunteers; enabling the Youth Zone to deliver high quality, engaging youth work to those that need it most.
- 7.3 It is also vital that the Youth Zone maintains its cover charge of 50p per session. Income from young people only amounts to c.10% of annual turnover; however the fee is important as it creates a sense of value, ownership and equity. Experience from Youth Zones elsewhere have acknowledged that for the most deprived families, even finding the 50p cover charge can be difficult; in these instances the Youth Zone has never turned away young people who genuinely cannot afford the 50p cover charge.
- 7.4 Youth Zones are filled with a wide range of activities, catering for all sporting, creative, artistic and social interests. They are youth-led, responding to the needs of its members and driven by a commitment to help all children and young people, with special emphasis on those from the most disadvantaged backgrounds to help increase their confidence and raise aspirations.
- 7.5 The Youth Zone concept offers a high quality facility and the wide range of activities that represent a commitment to delivering best-in-class youth work. OnSide are experienced in working with diverse communities and dealing with cultural and gender specific issues. Youth Zones offer young people the opportunity to try out activities in which they may otherwise never have the opportunity to participate. The Youth Zone model creates the opportunity for young people to meet new people, make new friends and learn new skills. All of this goes towards building the confidence they need to develop into happy, mature, healthy and successful young adults. OnSide are well experienced with ensuring appropriate high standards of Safeguarding practice is put into place in all its Youth Zone developments.
- 7.6 It will be important for the Youth Zone operating model to be sufficiently flexible to ensure it meets specific local youth needs including a balanced programme that addresses any potential gender and disability inequalities. The proposed Haringey Youth Zone must also have the capability to integrate with other youth provision hubs across the borough to demonstrate an integrated approach to provision and build trust and engagement across all areas and communities within Haringey.

8. Strategic Fit and Need

- 8.1 The Borough has an increasingly young demographic; the 2011 Census showed a rapidly increasing population between the ages of 0-14, with a higher proportion of this age group in the borough when compared to the London average. The rapid increase in young people particularly the 0-4 age band is amongst the highest in London. More recent population projections put the borough's 0-14 population at 26% in 2015, rising to 27% in 2020. This remains above the London average which is projected to have a 0-14 population at 19% in 2015 and 19.4% in 2020. (GLA 2014 Short Term Trend Based); inevitably this will place increasing pressure on youth provision in the borough.
- 8.2 In common with many other services the budget for Youth Services has decreased significantly over recent years due to the broader financial pressures across the public sector. The Council's universal youth provision is delivered as part of the Early Help Service and is limited, with just one dedicated youth centre – Bruce Grove Youth Space and a weekly sport-based session in Hornsey. Bruce Grove activity is supplemented with two sessions of targeted activity for young people with disabilities and young carers, delivered through established third party organisations.
- 8.3 Experience from existing Youth Zones indicates that the vast majority of Youth Zone members are 'new' customers, i.e. they do not already access existing local youth provision. For those young people that do attend other local centres, the Youth Zone is seen to them as an additional offer as opposed to a substitute. Currently in Haringey the offer from BGYS is three open access sessions per week totalling 15 open access hours per week with an average weekly attendance of 115 young people. There are, in addition a range of community youth clubs predominately in the east of the Borough. The Haringey Youth Zone alone will be open for around 48 hours per week, offering specialised tutored activities not available from the Early Help Service; as such the Youth Zone represents a significant increase in choice and availability for local children and young people.
- 8.4 The significance of the proposed investment in young people through the Youth Zone should not be underestimated. It has the potential over the medium to long-term to reduce youth related anti-social behaviour and offending rates and positively enhance the quality of life not only for young people but for all residents. The Youth Zone can also play a key role in reducing the number of young people not in education, employment or training through its engagement and support activities as well as impacting on the wider health and wellbeing agenda through collaborative and integrated community-based provision during daytime hours and also sessional attendance.
- 8.5 In Wigan, local police reported a 77% reduction in anti social behaviour over a 12 month period in the area around the Youth Zone since the facility opened. Recent research undertaken on three established Youth Zones reported a positive impact on young people and the wider community since the establishment of a Youth Zone. Some of its key findings are indicated below:
- Users (Young People) 76% stated that they were getting on better with family since attending the Youth Zone;
 - 72% stated that they are staying out of trouble as a result of attending;

- 60% of respondents believed that the Youth Zone has helped them understand the dangers of smoking, alcohol and drugs;
- 51% said that they were less likely to miss school or college since attending the Youth Zone;
- 89% reported feeling more self-confident as a result of attending the Youth Zone.

Stakeholders reported:

- reduced crime and anti-social behaviour (including youth offending and arson);
- 75% of local businesses commented that the reduced fear of crime was a positive benefit to the area;
- providing valuable support for troubled families;
- improved health and wellbeing;
- improved community cohesion.

- 8.6 The proposed Youth Zone would complement and significantly enhance the offer to Haringey's young people and make a clear statement about the ambition of the council and wider partnership for our young people in this generation and the next. Not only will the age range of the Council's current youth offer be extended, but a Haringey Youth Zone will bring 21st century youth provision to the borough within a high quality bespoke design building, with state-of-the-art equipment and facilities. In addition, and most importantly, the Youth Zone brings the capability of significantly enhancing the lives and future prospects of local young people. Young people will be involved in the design and branding of the Youth Zone ensuring that it is relevant to its target users.
- 8.7 The development of a new Haringey Youth Zone will, given the ambitious delivery timeline, bring an iconic facility to the Borough which will represent our commitment to young people and their success in the future. The Youth Zone would will help the Council to secure the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of its immediate and wider, surrounding area.
- 8.8 The Youth Zone can positively contribute to the borough's strategic priorities:
- Outstanding for all
 - Clean and Safe
 - Sustainable Housing, Growth and Employment.
- 8.9 Youth Zone will also support the identified Youth Council priorities (crime, youth club provision and increased activities for young people) as well as supporting delivery of Haringey's Young People Strategy outcomes.

9. Planning

- 9.1 Once a site is identified by the council and agreed by OnSide as suitable for the development of a Youth Zone facility, all relevant planning procedures will be adhered to included consultation as appropriate to the land type of the identified site. Typically, a proposal of this type presents an excellent opportunity to deliver improvements across a locality to re-animate an area and increase its appeal and usage which would capitalise on the draw of the Youth Zone and be the catalyst for greater community involvement and enjoyment of this enhanced space.

Terms of disposal – Heads of terms

- 9.2 Heads of terms will be negotiated with OnSide according to site specific considerations, however indicative draft proposals are attached in **Appendix 1**.

Best Consideration

- 9.3 The Council is under an obligation to achieve best consideration in disposing of land under S123 Local Government Act 1972, and a valuation will be undertaken on behalf of the Council to show the Market Value of the site. A valuation of less than £2m will mean that the Council do not have to ask for consent from the Secretary of State for permission to dispose although justification will need to be set out why the Council is disposing of the site for less than best consideration. The disposal is part of the provision of Youth Services the details of which are set out in this report. Should the value of the proposed long lease be more than £500,000 a further report will need to be taken to Cabinet for approval.

10. Options Appraisal

- 10.1 The options in this instance are limited. The Council had not considered developing a major purpose built youth facility in the borough before being approached by OnSide; therefore considering the proposal as presented, the options are limited as indicated below.
- 10.2 **Option 1 - Do nothing.** Reject the proposal and do not offer Council support. The impact of this would result in OnSide withdrawing its £3m investment offer into the borough (Including £1m Queen's Fund) and looking towards an alternative host authority. The opportunity to create sustainable youth provision in the borough would be lost.

This option is not recommended.

- 10.3 **Option 2 - Support the proposal.** Once a site has been identified and agreed by all parties, this would require the scheduled transfer of £3m capital grant from the Council to OnSide (50% of the capital build) as approved by Cabinet in June 2016. A further £250,000 per annum revenue contribution (25% of annual revenue costs) would be required from the council for the first three years of operation. OnSide have committed to deliver 50% of the capital cost and 75% of revenue costs for the first three years.

This option is recommended.

- 10.4 It should be noted that there are considered to be three key risks to the recommended option:

- (i) OnSide decline any site offered and withdraw their capital funding offer to develop the project. This is considered to be a medium risk as OnSide need to calculate that the site being offered represents a realistic opportunity for them to create and establish a sustainable operation within their forecast timescales; should this be realised the Council would withdraw its grant offer.
- (ii) Revenue shortfall in from Year 4. This is considered to be a moderate risk; however the Haringey Youth Zone Board would be charged with securing on-going revenue support exploiting its network of supporters and potential funders.
- (iii) Project Failure. If the project failed at some point in the future and the local Trust dissolved the lease would be nullified and the building would become a Council asset/liability. The success of OnSide's Youth Zones elsewhere in the country suggests this is a low risk.

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

Financial Implications

- 11.1 The Council's Capital Strategy includes an agreed £3m Council contribution to an estimated £6m project, subject to a more detailed business case and an identification of sufficient resources within the capital programme. This £3m is on the amber list of potential projects and is not included in the capital programme considered by Cabinet and Council in February 2017. This project will be presented to Capital Board in March 2017, to demonstrate value for money and to ensure that sufficient capital resources can be identified to proceed.
- 11.2 The report identifies that such an initiative would require £1m on-going revenue support each year to operate. The council has committed to contribute £250,000 towards revenue funding for the first three years and OnSide have undertaken to source the remaining funds to cover the first three years of operation, allowing the new local Board to develop long-term plans from a stable base. The Council's £0.250m on-going contribution would use existing budgets in this service to leverage additional third-party contributions.
- 11.3 The project is at an early stage, but the capital and revenue funding will need to be confirmed before the Council can commit itself contractually to this partnership.

Procurement

- 11.4 Strategic Procurement notes the recommendations made in this report and comments as follows:
 - Officers have considered the issues of awarding direct without having gone to the open market; whilst it is theoretically possible that another organisation could offer £3m match funding, ongoing revenue investment of £750k from private sector for three years and establish and successfully deliver a 21st century inclusive youth provision, in all likelihood the probability of this is remote.

- OnSide have been able to demonstrate successfully delivering such a model across 8 other local authorities over the past 7 years; something officers have been unable to identify elsewhere in the market. Therefore undertaking a procurement exercise is unlikely to yield any similar or improved offers.

11.5 Procurement notes the reference to Onside being responsible for the ongoing procurement activity. Procurement is to be consulted to ensure best value principles and process are incorporated into the final agreement.

12. Legal

12.1 The Council is proposing to grant a long lease of land once a site is identified. The granting of a long lease is a disposal. The Council can dispose of the land but this will depend on the purpose for which the land is held. If the land is one to which under section 123 of the Local Government Act 1972 applies the Council must obtain best consideration otherwise the consent of the secretary of state is required.

12.2 Where land identified is open space the Council must before disposing of the land cause notice of its intention to do so, specifying the land in question, to be advertised in two consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the land is situated, and consider any objections to the proposed disposal which may be made to it.

12.3 Where there is any disposal under section 123 and that disposal is under value the Council can rely on the General Disposal Consent (England) 2003 issued by the Secretary of State. This allows the disposal of any interest in land which the authority considers will help it to secure the promotion or improvement of the economic, social or environmental well-being of its area and the Council must have regards its community strategy and the disposal undervalue does not exceed £2,000,000 (two million pounds).

12.4 Where the site disposal would not fall within section 123 then separate legal advice would be required as to the statutory requirements that needs to be met prior to the disposal taking place.

12.5 The Council is also making a grant and revenue funding, any sums advance must comply with value for money and any grant be the subject of a grant funding agreement. Where the Council is providing funding these fundings must comply with State Aid rules. Aid for sport and multifunctional recreational infrastructures must comply with the General Block Exemption Regulation.

12.6 The Council can make grant payments under section 1 of the Localism Act 2011. Section 1 is a very broad based power which allows local authorities to do anything that an individual may do. There are some limits on the power set out in section 2 of that Act. If exercise of a pre-commencement power (i.e. power in existence before the general power became law) is subject to restrictions then these restrictions also apply to the exercise of the general power so far as it is overlapped by the pre-commencement power. This general power also does not enable the Council to do anything which the Council is unable to do by virtue of a pre-commencement limitation. It further does not allow

the Council to do anything which the Council is unable to do by virtue of a post-commencement power.

Contractual Issues

12.7 It is proposed that OnSide will lead and be fully responsible for the procurement and subsequent management of the construction project (subject to planning approval) local companies will have the opportunity to tender for the construction related works. The detail of the operational arrangements will be developed pending planning approval as per recommendation (ii).

Equality

12.8 The Council has a public sector equality duty under the Equality 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.

12.9 The new Youth Zone proposal aims to increase the range of and outreach of activities for young people across the borough. This includes activities that are accessible for and targeted at young people who share protected characteristics, including those with disabilities, young women and different ethnicities and religions.

12.10 A **full equality impact assessment will be undertaken** when a confirmed site has been identified for the new Youth Zone. The impact assessment will consider the offer and accessibility of the new Youth Zone for different groups, including those that share protected characteristics. It will put forward mitigating actions to increase opportunities for all groups of young people to have access to and benefit from the new Youth Zone offer.

12.11 Beyond the immediate decision on the new Youth Zone, there will need to be further consideration on provision of services at the existing Bruce Grove Youth Space. To inform this process a full equality impact assessment will be undertaken to assess the impact of any future service changes on those groups that currently use Bruce Grove Youth Space, identifying mitigating actions and alternative options where appropriate.

13. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 - Not applicable

Appendix 1

HEADS OF TERMS

AGREEMENT FOR LEASE AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS

AT (TBC)

- 1. Seller**

The Mayor and Burgesses of the London Borough of Haringey of Civic Centre, High Road, Wood Green, London N22 8LE
- 2. Seller's Solicitor**

Legal Services, London Borough of Haringey, Alexandra House, Station Road, Wood Green, London (FAO Patrick Uzice)
- 3. Buyer**

OnSide Youth Zones
- 4. Buyer's Solicitor**

TBA
- 5. Property**

Not yet identified
- 6. Basis of agreement**

The property is to be sold on a long lease of 125 years and subject to vacant possession. Completion of the grant of the lease will be subject to the Conditions Precedent.
- 7. Purchase Price**

The purchase price will be £1.00.
- 8. Title**

The Seller's Solicitor to deduce title to the Buyer's Solicitors.
- 9. Agreed Scheme**

A development providing a Youth Zone facility based on the attached specification and including an indoor sports hall with climbing wall, fitness gym and dance studio, music suites and arts/craft, cafe and outdoor recreation area.

The Buyer is to commission and pay for initial design works and obtain planning permission based on the agreed scheme so that a planning application is submitted and validated by (or later dated mutually agreed by both parties) with determination of the application obtained by.
- 10. Early Access**

The Seller will permit the Buyer to access the site prior to exchange of contracts and/or following exchange of contracts through licence for the purposes of undertaking visual survey work provided that the Seller will be under no obligation to allow access to occupied areas. The Seller will use reasonable endeavours to enable access to occupied areas where possible. If structural surveys and inspections are to be undertaken the Buyer will need to make good if the sale does not

complete.

11. Exchange and Completion Timescales

The parties will endeavour to exchange contracts by the [].

The Buyer will oversee the preparation and submission of a planning application in order to achieve validation by xxx (or later date mutually agreed by both parties), which must be agreed by the Seller prior to the application for planning permission. Once the planning application has been validated all other detail will be dealt with under reserved matters, with the application determined prior to XXX (or later if mutually agreed by both parties).

Completion will take place no later than 28 days after the satisfaction of the last of the Conditions Precedent.

If completion of the lease has not taken place by a long stop date of 18 months from exchange of contracts either party may terminate the agreement. A satisfactory permission will be a permission which does not contain an onerous condition. An onerous condition will be a condition which contains a condition which may have the effect of materially reducing the value, increasing the cost or restricting the occupiers of the development. The Buyer would have a right to terminate the agreement if the permission contains an onerous condition.

12. Conditions Precedent for Exchange of Contracts

Entry into the agreement for lease will be subject to the following conditions:

- Agreeing the form of lease including the operating model.

The lease will include a D1 use (details tbc), no assignment or subletting or charging will be allowed, full repairing and insurance obligations on the tenant, lease to be outside the provisions of Part II of the Landlord and Tenant Act 1954.

- Satisfactory completion of legal due diligence.
- Satisfactory surveys having been undertaken to include ground conditions, statutory undertakers, and rights of light, noise and air quality.
- Receipt of the Seller's approval and Buyer's

approvals.

- The Buyer will enter into a fixed charge over their leasehold title in favour of the Seller in respect of the received grant.

13. Conditions Precedent for Completion

The agreement for lease will provide that the grant of the lease to the Buyer will be conditional upon the happening of the following events:

- Receipt of a satisfactory detailed planning permission.
- Vacant possession being provided.
- The Buyer and Seller entering into Funding Agreements and the provision of services is agreed.

14. Costs

Each party will bear their own costs.

15. Services

The Seller shall grant the Buyer the right to use and connect into all existing service media and thereafter the free flow of all services through such service media, such rights to be included in the lease.

16. Site Security

The Seller will be responsible for the security of the site between exchange and completion.

17. Communications

The parties will agree a communications strategy in connection with the project in relation to the local community, stakeholders and the media.

Report for: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 16 March 2017

Item number:

Title: Scrutiny Review on Child Friendly Haringey

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: All

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

1. Describe the issue under consideration

- 1.1 Under the agreed terms of reference, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC) can assist the Council and the Cabinet in its budgetary and policy framework through conducting in-depth analysis of local policy issues and can make recommendations for service development or improvement. The Committee may:
- (a) Review the performance of the Council in relation to its policy objectives, performance targets and/or particular service areas;
 - (b) Conduct research to assist in specific investigations. This may involve surveys, focus groups, public meetings and/or site visits;
 - (c) Make reports and recommendations, on issues affecting the authority's area, or its inhabitants, to Full Council, its Committees or Sub-Committees, the Executive, or to other appropriate external bodies.
- 1.2 In this context, the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 21 July 2016 agreed to set up a review project to look at Child Friendly Haringey.

2. Cabinet Member Introduction

N/A

3. Recommendations

- 3.1 That the report and its recommendations be agreed and submitted on behalf of the Panel to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for approval.

4. Reasons for decision

- 4.1 The Committee is requested to agree the report and the recommendations within it so that it may be submitted to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for approval.

5. Alternative options considered

- 5.1 The Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel could decide not to agree the report and its recommendations, which would mean that it could not be referred to the Overview and Scrutiny Committee for approval.

6. Background information

- 6.1 The rationale for the setting up of the review, including the scope and terms of reference, is outlined in paragraphs 1.1 to 1.5 of the report.

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”.

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

Finance and Procurement

- 8.1 Where there are financial implications of implementing the recommendations within this report, it is important that the recommendations are fully costed and a funding source identified before they can be agreed. If the recommendation requires funding beyond existing budgets or available external funding, then Cabinet will need to agree the additional funding before any proposed action can proceed.

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.

8.5 The Panel has aimed 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

Appendix A: Draft report of Scrutiny Review on Child Friendly Haringey.

10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985

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Scrutiny Review: Child Friendly Haringey

A Review by the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel

2016/17

Panel Membership	Cllr Kirsten Hearn (Chair)
	Cllr Mark Blake
	Cllr Toni Mallett
	Cllr Liz Morris
	Cllr Reg Rice
	Uzma Naseer (Co-opted Member)
	Luci Davin (Co-opted Member)
	Ms Y Denny (Co-opted Member)
	Mr C Ekeowa (Co-opted Member)

Support Officer: Robert Mack, Principal Scrutiny Support Officer

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CHAIR'S FOREWORD

What does Child friendly mean? Such laudable intentions don't always deliver. Failure can consign such notions to the bin of the worthy sound bite. We wanted to explore different models of so-called "Child Friendly" Councils to see if we could avoid the pitfalls associated with such wide-sweeping intentions and learn from others to inform what we might do, to deliver real change for all Haringey's children.

When applied to local authorities, "child friendly" generally means the process for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. This means ensuring that children know their rights, can access services when they need them and are involved in designing, implementing and evaluating services aimed at them. It also means making sure that services work with children rather than doing things for or to them. In addition, it recognises that children have a wide range of needs and wants which go beyond just the services specifically designed for them. Being "child friendly" invites politicians, Council workers, contractors and organisations delivering something on behalf of the people of the borough to always have at the front of their mind, "what is this service like for children", so that from street design to bin collections, from development of open spaces to the first point of contact, we bring children to the heart of all we do. That can only make what we do better for everyone.

The Panel has been inspired by the work that several other "child friendly" local authorities have undertaken. This has included a whole Council approach to committing to being child friendly, clear focussed objectives; engaging and involving children in making the Council "child friendly"; insisting that every worker from Councillors and the chief executive all the way through the organisation down, commits to the aim and acts to make it a reality. Adopting a similar approach in Haringey would make a real difference to the lives of Haringey's children. Action should also be taken to include partners and especially the voluntary sector in this.

Gains from becoming a "Child Friendly" borough will not be achieved overnight and will not happen unless partners are also on board. It is a long term process. It is also important that there is real substance and commitment to change within such an approach. Were the Council to also become a Unicef Child Rights Partner, this would assist with the development of a meaningful strategy and provide robust external challenge, thus providing firm foundations. It would also provide accreditation and therefore additional recognition of the progress that has been made by the Council in recent years.

The Council's ultimate ambition should be to ensure that Haringey becomes a truly great place to grow up in. Becoming a "Child Friendly" borough puts the ambition at the forefront of future plans for children and young people in Haringey. In becoming child friendly, we commit wherever we encounter children, to do our utmost to protect and promote their human rights, no matter or who they are or the difficult circumstances they present to us with.



Kirsten Hearn
Chair

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That the Council declares its intention to become a “Child Friendly” borough, with this approach embedded in everything that the Council does and driven by strong political and officer commitment.
2. That a “Child Friendly borough” strategy be developed for Haringey and that this includes the following:
 - A clear local vision of what a “Child Friendly” borough should look like;
 - Enhanced arrangements for listening and responding effectively to the voice of the child;
 - Engagement of children in the design, implementation and evaluation of services designed for them;
 - Child impact assessments and evaluation to be considered within proposed new policies and reviews or change to existing policies;
 - Action to ensure that children know their rights; and
 - A coordinating mechanism.
3. That, as part of the development of a “Child Friendly” strategic approach, engagement take place with partners and the voluntary sector in order to secure their collaboration.
4. That an application be made by the Council to become a Unicef Child Rights Partner.
5. That the following issues, based on feedback and performance information, are key priorities for children and young people in the Council’s new Young People’s Strategy and the focus of any projects developed as part of the Unicef Child Rights Partners scheme;
 - Community safety for young people and, in particular ensuring that they are able to travel safely around the borough;
 - Youth facilities and activities which provide fun as well as opportunities for personal, educational and social development;
 - Mental health and the promotion of social and emotional well-being;
 - Housing and, in particular, the avoidance of homelessness; and
 - Reducing the percentage of children living in households living in poverty.

1. Background

- 1.1 As part of the work planning process for 2016/17, it was suggested that the Panel should look in depth at how Haringey could become a “child friendly” borough. This would include considering what would constitute a “child friendly” borough and the actions that might be required by the Council and its partners to achieve such a goal.

Terms of Reference

- 1.2 It was agreed that the terms of reference would 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.”

Sources of Evidence:

- 1.3 Sources of evidence were:

- Research and policy documentation from Unicef and a number of different local authorities;
- Interviews with officers from the Council, other local authorities and Unicef;
- Consultation responses for a range of young people within Haringey; and
- Performance information.

- 1.4 A full list of all those who provided evidence is attached as Appendix A.

Membership

- 1.5 The membership of the Panel was as follows:

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

Co-opted Members: Ms Uzma Naseer and Ms Luci Davin (Parent Governor representatives), Ms Y Denny and Mr E Ekeowa (Church representatives).

2. Introduction

- 2.1 A number of local authorities in the UK have undertaken initiatives that have aimed to make them become “child friendly”. These have included Leeds, Bristol, Calderdale and Brighton. Action to achieve this has focussed upon ensuring that children:
- Know their rights;
 - Can access services when they need them; and
 - Help to design, implement and evaluate services designed for them.
- 2.2 All of the initiatives undertaken have been inspired, to a greater or lesser degree, by the concept of “Child Friendly Cities”. This is the process for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, led by local government. It is a global initiative led by Unicef (the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund), 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.
- 2.3 The initiative has been running for 20 years and has covered 20 different countries and 195 local authorities. The objective of it is to embed children's rights into everything that local authorities do and 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 is considered to be equally applicable to the governance of all communities which include children, irrespective of their size.
- 2.4 There is a Unicef framework dating from 2004 that is intended to provide a foundation for 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.
- 2.5 The Unicef framework also contains “building blocks” to assist local authorities in developing their schemes and these may be more relevant to authorities in the UK. They provide an outline of what might be the necessary pre-requisites for becoming “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; and
9. Independent advocacy for children

- 2.6 Some local authorities in the UK have taken this original Unicef initiative and used it as a starting point for developing a framework of their own. Although schemes are focussed on local authorities, they have also involved active involvement from a range of partners as well as the voluntary sector. Some have also included private sector involvement.
- 2.7 The development of Child Friendly Cities is based on recognition that children have a wide range of wants and needs. They 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.

Unicef

- 2.8 Until three years ago, the Child Friendly Cities initiative was based on the above mentioned generic framework. In recognition of the fact that some of the items on the list of children's rights were less relevant to cities in more highly developed countries, Unicef decided that the initiative would benefit from being more adaptable to local conditions.
- 2.9 A new scheme – Child Rights Partners – was developed for the UK and piloted with five local authorities. It was decided not to accredit authorities at this stage as the scheme was still under development. The local authorities that work was undertaken with were:
- Derry and Strabane;
 - Leeds
 - Tower Hamlets;
 - Newcastle; and
 - Glasgow
- 2.10 The Panel received evidence from Naomi Danquah from Unicef regarding their work. She reported that there is a perception that the role of Unicef is only concerned with aid for countries to the south of the globe. However, Unicef works globally and is a source of expertise for governments across the world. In the UK, their work covers fundraising and lobbying and, in addition, they have also promoted three programmes;
- The Baby Friendly initiative;
 - Rights Respecting Schools; and
 - Child Rights Partners.
- 2.11 The local authorities that were involved in the Child Rights Partners initiative did not want a prescriptive approach but instead wished to learn from each

other and fit their programme to local priorities. The projects undertaken by each local authority varied considerably;

- Leeds took on a whole city approach as well as undertaking a specific project on care leavers;
- Derry and Strabane looked at embedding children's rights in their community plan and ensuring children and young people were involved in its development. They also undertook work to address sectarianism. Mapping took place of where children and young people from different communities went and funding was obtained to develop safe spaces designed by young people from all communities.
- Tower Hamlets initially undertook a focussed piece of work on commissioning of services for substance abuse;
- Glasgow focussed on early years. Professionals had found it difficult to challenge parents and joint training was arranged to develop a greater understanding; and
- Newcastle looked at applying a rights-based approach to their children's social care services. Children and young people also wrote a Children's Rights Charter that became the foundation of the Council's Children and Young People's Plan 2015-2020.

2.12 Ms Danquah stated that the initiative had helped to empower children and young people so they were better able to access services. Support had also been provided for staff so that they are able to develop better relationships and improvements made in how services communicate with each other. An evaluation of the pilot scheme was currently being undertaken by Queens University, Belfast. The wider Unicef Child Friendly Cities programme is also being re-modelled and New York has recently adopted the UK model. The aim is to have a standardised model that is contextualised to fit local conditions.

2.13 The Panel noted that from 2017, local authorities in the UK will be able to work towards accreditation from Unicef. Local authorities involved will have to take a whole authority approach and, in addition, select six specific areas to focus on at the start of the process. The initiative is intended to be a partnership between the local authority, young people and the third (voluntary) sector. Private sector involvement is also possible. Joint applications from a number of local authorities will be accepted. There are a number of areas that local authorities can focus their work on, such as political commitment, workforce knowledge and improving services. The choice of focus will depend on local issues and priorities.

2.14 Five local authorities will be selected initially. Ms Danquah emphasised the fact that it is not intended to be a "tick box" exercise and will require a strong commitment to change. The criterion for involvement are:

- Political commitment. It will require Cabinet sign off and not merely support from officers;
- The commitment shown needs to be both vertical and horizontal in terms of the organisation. There also needs to be a commitment to participation;
- There needs to be a governance group to oversee the process. This can be an existing group; and

- There needs to be evidence of a local vision and it cannot just be thoughtless commitment.
- 2.15 A fee of £25,000 will be payable by each local authority selected. Unicef are very much aware that this might prove to be a sticking point for many local authorities due to current budgetary issues. Local authorities will receive 40 days of Unicef time in return, including training, mentoring, use of resources and participation in networks. The aim is to build capacity within local authorities so that they are not reliant on Unicef. The scheme is to be launched in May 2017.
- 2.16 If more than 5 local authorities are interested in participating, involvement can be staggered. Where interest is expressed, Unicef will want to gain an understanding of where local authorities are and what projects they might be interested in pursuing. Although the deadline for expressions of interest was February, the initiative is ongoing so this will not preclude applications being made after this date.

3. Work by Other Local Authorities

- 3.1 There are a number of local authorities that describe themselves as “Child Friendly” but, whilst they all appear to be based on the Unicef concept, they have interpreted this in different ways. Whilst most of them are Unicef Child Rights Partners, there are some that are not and it is not necessarily a prerequisite.

Leeds City Council

- 3.2 The Unicef initiative was the inspiration behind the work that Leeds City Council have undertaken to become a “Child Friendly City” and they are also a Unicef Child Rights Partner. They have used this as a basis for developing a very ambitious scheme aimed at Leeds the best city in the UK to grow up in.
- 3.3 Extensive consultation with children and young people and local performance information was used 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:

Leeds City Council “12 Wishes”

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.

- 3.4 The instigation for the development of Child Friendly Leeds came from the current Director of Children's Services. When appointed, he had stated his ambition to make Leeds a "child friendly city" and the work that had been undertaken subsequently was driven by this.
- 3.5 The Council's Children and Young People's Plan 2015-19 outlined the five outcomes that the Council was seeking to achieve in respect of children. These are:
- All children and young people are safe from harm;
 - All children and young people do well at all levels of learning and have skills for life;
 - All children and young people enjoy healthy lifestyles;
 - All children and young people have fun growing up; and
 - All children and young people are active citizens who feel they have a voice and influence.
- 3.6 There has been a consistent focus on these. There are 14 priorities below these outcomes;
1. Help children to live in safe and supportive families;
 2. Ensure that the most vulnerable are protected;
 3. Improve achievement and close achievement gaps;
 4. Increase numbers participating and engaging;
 5. Improve outcomes for children and young people with special educational needs and/or disability;
 6. Support children to have the best start in life and be ready for learning;
 7. Support schools and settings to improve attendance and develop positive behaviour;
 8. Encourage physical activity and healthy eating;
 9. Promote sexual health;
 10. Minimise the misuse of drugs, alcohol and tobacco;
 11. Provide play, leisure, culture and sporting opportunities;
 12. Improve social, emotional and mental health and well being;
 13. Reduce crime and anti-social behaviour; and
 14. Increase participation, voice and influence.
- 3.7 In addition, 3 "obsessions" had been identified on which there is relentless focus;
- Safely and appropriately reduce the number of children who are looked after;
 - Reduce the number of young people not in education, employment and training; and
 - Improve school attendance.
- 3.8 Three behaviours have underpinned their strategy;
- Listening and responding to the voice of the child;
 - Restorative Practice: doing with, not for or to;
 - Outcomes based accountability: is anyone better off?

- 3.9 The current figures for looked after children are currently the best that they had ever been, with a 14% drop in numbers. The authority had previously been something of an outlier in terms of their number of looked after children. £20 million has now been saved from this budget. In addition, they currently had their lowest NEET rate ever, although they acknowledged that more improvements needed to be made. There has also been a very large reduction in the number of children and young people not in school.
- 3.10 Whilst there had been some adjustments to their strategy, there has been a strong and consistent message. Work has also been undertaken with local businesses to assist in promoting the child friendly approach. There are also 600 child friendly Leeds ambassadors, who come from a wide cross section of the city, including schools and the third sector.
- 3.11 There has been a large amount of learning and development work that has taken place to develop restorative practice, with over 8,000 professionals trained across the city, including NHS officers and refuse collectors. The restorative approach needs to be adopted by everyone and this started at the top.
- 3.12 The use of family group conferences (FGCs) has been expanded from 30 per year to 50 per month. This is a simple but effective model of social care practice that involves sitting down with families to identify solutions jointly. They felt that there had been very positive outcomes from this. They emphasised that it requires a large amount of preparation times and the input of skilled people.
- 3.13 Leeds have also undertaken strong workforce development. There are now only 11 agency social workers out of a work force of 300. There had previously been a large number of newly qualified social workers but many of these have stayed with the authority and the benefits of this are now starting to be seen. There is a deliberate policy of progression and it is possible for staff to begin as students and finish up as director.
- 3.14 The authority has four dedicated officers in its Voice, Influence and Change team who have a role in developing the voice of the child and spreading its influence. There is a Student LSCB that has been running for 18 months and whose purpose is to provide a children and young people's perspective on the work of the LSCB and advise on the most effective methods for engaging children and young people in safeguarding topics. There was also a children in care council and a care leavers council. Whilst there was a no youth council youth, there was a youth forum, which met quarterly. The last forum meeting had involved over 180 primary school children.
- 3.15 There is a children's mayor, who is elected by Year 6 children. Children who are standing wrote a manifesto which is then put to the vote. 35,000 children had voted in the last election. The person elected presents their manifesto to full Council, which was responded to by officers.

- 3.16 Officers from Leeds stated that it was not just about listening to the voice of children but ensuring that they had influence, which is more difficult. Work is undertaken to ensure that the feedback that is obtained was representative of the city as a whole and areas where there is under representation are targeted. They felt that it is necessary to have a skilled and committed team to support this work.
- 3.17 The progress that has been made by Leeds has been recognised by OFSTED. They had previously been assessed as inadequate in an inspection of safeguarding and Looked After Children that took place in 2010 and had an Improvement Notice placed on them. Following this, a wholesale service restructure took place with a new Senior Leadership Team appointed and a new strategic vision for children's services in the city developed, which was "Child Friendly Leeds". The Improvement Notice was lifted in 2011. In 2015, the authority was inspected again and rated as "good".
- 3.18 There is strong cross part support for the child friendly approach. Members understand that they have an important role to play, particularly in listening to children and young people. The authority is committed to the strategy and has held its nerve when there had been challenges. They had invested in family group conferences and workforce development. Whilst £20 million had been saved through their approach, their budget had gone down more quickly than this. The authority is also trying to manage better the placement of looked after children out of the area.
- 3.19 In respect of the Unicef Child Rights Partners initiative, they had been involved for three years and, whilst this had been an interesting experience, it had not been without its challenges. Unicef had had an international perspective and some of this did not translate well. Whilst they had been glad to be involved, they have decided not to continue, particularly as a charge is being introduced.
- 3.20 The feedback that had been obtained from children and young people, as outlined in the "12 Wishes" had enabled them to challenge other services and partners to respond to issues that were not directly the responsibility of their service.

Tower Hamlets

- 3.21 Tower Hamlets began working with Unicef in 2013 through their Children and Families Partnership Board. Unicef had approached Tower Hamlets due to the borough's high levels of child poverty. A visit was made to Tower Hamlets on behalf of the Panel to hear the views of officers who had been involved in the initiative there.
- 3.22 They stated that the theoretical model used by Unicef was similar to the approach used in Every Child Matters. Tower Hamlets had been tasked with coming up with a project to focus their activity on and selected commissioning

as it was felt that this was an area where they could do better. The area of commissioning that was chosen initially for the work was substance misuse. The Unicef approach involved looking at the needs of children holistically and this is now embedded in their practice. They had found that fewer young people are now exiting substance misuse services early but it is possible that this is due a particularly good provider being appointed.

- 3.23 The Council's Corporate Parenting Board had also re-examined its engagement and participation practices using the child rights based approach. It was found that younger children were not accessing the children in care council. As a result of this, there are now two children in care councils in Tower Hamlets – one for the young children and one for the remainder. In addition, many children are placed outside the borough and a shortfall in engaging with them had been identified. The provider had therefore been asked to work with relevant children and young people and involve them in a national advocacy scheme. Extra money was provided for the commissioning of the service to provide for the additional engagement identified as being necessary.
- 3.24 The child rights approach is now part of commissioning for all children's services. It had also been incorporated into the strategic planning for the development of their Children and Young People's Plan. The Unicef seven child rights principles had provided the analysis framework for the needs assessment. These are:
 - Dignity;
 - Participation;
 - Life, survival and development;
 - Non-discrimination;
 - Transparency and accountability;
 - Best interest; and
 - Interdependence and indivisibility.
- 3.25 It was felt that the Child Rights Partner initiative had brought a lot of benefits to Tower Hamlets. It had enabled a shared language to be developed in respect of children's rights. Unicef also brought a lot of expertise and added value to the work that had been done by the Council. In particular, they had provided a lot of training and support, which was considered to be of excellent quality. They felt that they were now better able to meet the needs of children and young people and deliver improved outcomes as services are targeted more effectively.
- 3.26 Although it was felt that the child rights approach was sound, it had been a challenge to generate an understanding of it internally. It could appear overly academic but professionals involved in children's social care tended to understand what it is about. They felt that the approach would not necessarily cost more and can lead to better outcomes for children and young people. Training is a very large element of the process and it was felt that Unicef are outstanding in delivering this. All commissioners had now been trained in the approach.

- 3.27 It was felt that there may be a need to commit resources in excess of the £25,000 that UNICEF are asking for future participation as a Child Rights Partners though. In particular, it would require someone to administer and co-ordinate the work internally.

Bristol

- 3.28 Bristol's child friendly initiative differs at it is very much a community generated initiative, with the voluntary sector and higher education institutions taking a prominent role. The local authority does not take a leading role. It is co-ordinated by the Bristol Child Friendly City network, which was initiated by three community organisations, in partnership with the University of Bristol. It is described as being inspired by the Unicef Friendly Cities initiative. The priorities of the Bristol initiative are based around the built environment and the development of a democratic voice for children and young people. It is well regarded locally and is felt to have influenced policy and planning.
- 3.29 The aims for Bristol Child Friendly City are to promote action and change so that all children are better considered in the physical and democratic 'space' of Bristol. This is underpinned by wider initiatives to create a safer, healthier, more equal and connected city for everyone.
- 3.30 Following consultation with voluntary and statutory organisations, children, young people and academics in 2015, a three part vision was developed, consisting of longer term aims, each with an 'action for change' that can be achieved in the shorter term. These are as follows:

"1. All children have safe, independent mobility and access to the city of Bristol and its resources, including streets, communities, green space, the city centre, play, sport, arts, culture/youth culture. Children will have richer, healthier lives where they can discover, connect, pursue interests and abilities, play, learn, enjoy, participate and grow up with a sense of belonging and ownership. Children will be more present and visible, creating a truly inter-generational city. Focus for action/change: Free bus travel for under 16's in Bristol

2. All children feel heard and have a say in decision making on things that affect their lives. Children will grow up to feel more trusted, equal, active citizens and engaged, empowered adults. Bristol will benefit from their unique perspectives and contributions, both now and in the future. Focus for action/change: 16 year olds able to vote in mayoral elections. Effective routes identified for civic/democratic participation of under 14's.

3. Adults in positions of power make decisions with all children in mind. The planning of new places, spaces and initiatives will consider the needs of children. Bristol will be better for children and people of all ages, and more accountable to young citizens. Focus for action/change: Children become a key consideration in any strategic city processes."

The Welsh Government

- 3.31 The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child has been adopted by the Welsh government as the basis of policy making for children and young people and this was now enshrined in law there. It made a specific commitment to improving the lives of children and young people and stated its aim to provide opportunities and experience for them to grow, to ensure that they know and understand about their rights and that there is help for them as and when they need it. They introduced the Rights of Children and Young Persons (Wales) Measure in 2011 and this embeds consideration of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child into law.
- 3.32 The Measure places a duty on Welsh Ministers to have due regard to The United Nations Convention. It applies to decisions of the Welsh Ministers about any of the following:
- Proposed new legislation;
 - Proposed new policies; and
 - A review of or change to an existing policy and/or legislation.
- 3.33 A Children's Rights Scheme was developed under the Measure and this includes the need to undertake Children's Rights Impact Assessment (CRIA) in respect of any of the above. It is felt that the scheme encourages consideration of the wider impacts of work outside specific policy areas.

4. Haringey

- 4.1 In undertaking its work, the Panel considered the areas that might be prioritised for action as part of a “Child Friendly” strategy. The Panel heard from officers in the Children and Young People’s Service about what are the key areas for Haringey, based on performance information:
- Haringey is the 28th most deprived local authority area in the country and the 6th most in London. Conversely, the borough is also contains some of the least deprived wards in the country;
 - When housing costs are taken into account, one third of the borough’s children are living in poverty, which is the 9th highest level in London. Haringey households have been affected significantly by the cumulative impact of welfare reform. The number impacted is 22,696 (20%) households;
 - The number of looked after children has steadily declined from a peak of 610 in 2011 to its current level of 429. It is nevertheless still above the average for London and England;
 - The highest single cause of referrals to social care is domestic violence (22%), followed by physical abuse (16%). There are a growing number of referrals due to homelessness. However, neglect is the biggest cause of children being taken into care (14%).
 - 95.3% of primary schools and 100% of secondary schools were now rated a good or outstanding. Of particular note was the fact that the educational achievement of looked after children was consistently amongst the best in the country.
- 4.2 The Panel noted that there is not currently a specific overarching strategy in respect of the promotion of children’s rights issues. However, there is a Young People’s Strategy as well as a Youth Offer, although a lot of resources have been lost in recent years. Action has also been taken to capture the voice of the child although it was acknowledged that this could be improved. In particular, there is the Haringey Youth Council, which has recently been reconstituted. There is also Aspire, which acts as the borough’s children in care council. It was noted that the Youth Council includes representation from children with disabilities. In terms of looked after children, the Independent Reviewing Officer is required to provide challenge and ensure that the rights of children were observed.
- 4.3 Officers reported that schools have their own systems for promoting children’s rights and some use the UNICEF Rights Respecting Schools framework. This can include the use of young people as mediators, many of whom had proven to be very effective. In respect of looked after children, there was the London wide pledge for children and young people in care, which Haringey has signed up to.

- 4.4 In respect of the evidence that had been received by the Panel from Leeds, it was felt that there was substance behind their child friendly initiatives. They have progressed from being challenged to stability and, in addition, they are also now able to say that they no longer have specific thresholds. The whole process had taken six years in total. Consideration was now given to the potential impact of all Council decisions on children. In addition, the “three obsessions” within the Children and Young People’s Plan had helped to focus action.
- 4.5 In terms of Haringey, officers felt that a “quick win” would be to get the Council thinking corporately about children’s issues. Child and young people are affected by and require a wide range of public services and it was felt there was a need to broaden the sense of responsibility.
- 4.6 The Panel noted that the Corporate Plan has one more year remaining and plans are being put to place to develop the new one. Officers felt that a child friendly focus could be fed into these discussions. Political and senior management commitment would be of particular importance in taking this forward. The approach could be adapted so that it was more specific to Haringey and incorporating local initiatives, such as Signs of Safety which is the model of children’s social care that is currently used. A child friendly approach need not have cost implications – it could focus on the resources that the Council had and how these could be used to best effect. It could also assist in generating commitment. In addition, an ambassador scheme such as that which was in operation in Leeds, with a role in engaging with the community, could also have potential in Haringey.

5. Feedback from Children and Young People in Haringey

- 5.1 The Panel obtained feedback from a range of children and young people in Haringey on the issues that are of importance to them. This was inspired by the work undertaken by Leeds City Council in developing their “12 Wishes”.

Haringey Youth Council

- 5.2 At the first meeting of the re-constituted Haringey Youth Council, young people debated the issues that were of most concern to them. The three biggest concerns were identified as follows:

1. Crime and gangs
2. Youth clubs and activities for young people
3. Mental health

- 5.3 It is envisaged that, once the Youth Council's Terms of Reference are finalised and adopted, future meetings will involve input from the lead officers for these areas within the Council to ensure that the Youth Council's views are integral to service planning.

- 5.4 The Panel also submitted a number of specific questions to the Youth Council and the responses were as follows:

- *What would make Haringey a better place for you to live and grow up in?*

1. Better access to youth centres and free activities for young people to attend in the evenings after school and weekends.
2. At the moment there is only one council youth club (Bruce Grove) open three days a week and it is only in one area which is not accessible for all young people in Haringey to get too.
3. If the community were more involved in helping to organise itself

- *What sort of things would make you feel safer in Haringey?*

1. More visible Police presence but police that are from Haringey and who have a knowledge of local young people.
2. TSG officers to be less aggressive
3. More street lights for e.g. at the basket ball courts

- *What do you think would improve the mental health of young people?*

1. Easy access to services for mental health problems
2. Online booking facilities for appointments
3. Modern apps that young people can download access to services in a contemporary way

- *In what way could activities and facilities available for young people in Haringey be improved?*

1. More funding and a wider range of activities available for young people to take part in
2. Mentoring opportunities for young people to have one to one support

- *How could the views of young people best be obtained by decision makers? (e.g. through meetings/social media etc.)*
- 1. Put questions directly to the Youth Council
- 2. Questions can also be put directly to secondary and primary schools where opinions can canvassed on a wide range of subjects. If the questions are specific the whole borough can be feasibly asked.

Aspire

- 5.5 The Panel met with and obtained feedback from Aspire, who are Haringey's Children in Care Council. Aspire members present stated that their priorities were to have fun and be safe and, in particular, to be able to get around without any problems.
- 5.6 They stated that a lot of young people do not feel safe and are worried about gangs. Some are reluctant to travel to other areas of the borough away from where they live due to the "post code" issue. Officers referred to a recent visit that was made to Nandos in Wood Green as a treat for Aspire members where one young person from Aspire had needed to be escorted to safety by member of staff due to concern for his safety. Officers also reported that the post code issue can affect the life chances of young people as they can be reticent to go to other areas for education or training.
- 5.7 Other issues that arose were:
- Street lighting in some areas was felt to be not bright enough. In particular, areas on some housing estates could be dimly lit;
 - There were not enough youth clubs. These allowed young people to meet and make friends;
 - Housing could be a big issue for young people leaving care. They had access to a lot of support when in care, particularly from social workers, and could find it difficult when this was no longer available. Housing services did not appear to make any allowances for them being young or having been in care and it could be very stressful dealing with them.
- 5.8 It was felt that the best way to engage with children and young people was to use social media. Officers commented that how people spoke to young people was important in being able to get messages across.

The Markfield Project

- 5.9 Feedback was also received from the Markfield Project, who met with young people on their Youth Steering Group. They raised the following issues as being important to them:
- Safety rated very highly in the young peoples' priorities;
 - Mental health support was also an important area;
 - Money/work was an issue for all young people and they stated the need for apprenticeships and work opportunities;
 - Inclusion was thought to be of key importance for disabled young people and society generally;

- Social opportunities and fun was an area that came up throughout the discussion, particularly in relation to the needs of disabled young people. The young people wanted to see more youth clubs and activities for young people that promoted choice and independence; and
- Housing and local environment was also an important issue for our young people. They talked of the need for better cleanliness in the streets, less vandalism, litter and generally having a nicer environment. They felt better housing was also needed. Safety arose again in this discussion and one young person said “Living in Broadwater Farm doesn’t feel safe.”

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

- 6.1 The Panel is of the view that adopting a “Child Friendly” ethos could have a number of potential benefits for Haringey;
- The development of an enhanced corporate focus on children’s issues;
 - The potential to deliver better outcomes for children and young people by developing, through improved engagement, services that are more responsive to their needs; and
 - A greater emphasis on the key areas that may assist the borough in obtaining a “good” Ofsted rating for relevant services.
- 6.2 The Panel also noted the evidence from Leeds that becoming “Child Friendly” was not incompatible with the need to save money. Savings of £20 million were made by Leeds through a substantial reduction in the number of looked after children and it was felt that this may have been at least in part to their “Child Friendly” approach and its strong emphasis on working together with children and families to find solutions.
- 6.3 The Panel feels that there would be benefit in the Council aiming to become a “Child Friendly” borough, with this approach embedded in everything that the Council does and driven by strong and wide ranging political and officer commitment.

Recommendation 1:

That the Council declares its intention to become a “Child Friendly” borough, with this approach embedded in everything that the Council does and driven by strong political and officer commitment.

- 6.4 The new Young People’s Strategy should be developed to support the Council’s aspiration to become a “Child Friendly” borough. It is important that becoming “Child Friendly” is a meaningful process with genuine substance and commitment to change behind it. Plans within the Strategy to become a “Child Friendly” borough should therefore include the following elements, which are based on the Unicef framework;
- A clear local vision of what a “Child Friendly” borough should look like;
 - Enhanced arrangements for listening and responding effectively to the voice of the child;
 - Engagement of children in the design, implementation and evaluation of services designed for them;
 - Child impact assessments and evaluation to be considered within proposed new policies and reviews or change to existing policies;
 - Action to ensure that children know their rights; and
 - A coordinating mechanism.
- 6.5 Although it has been very impressed by the work undertaken by Leeds, The Panel nevertheless believes that a Haringey model should be adopted that

reflects the needs, characteristics and aspirations of the local area. In particular, Haringey has its own model of social care practice, which is called Signs of Safety and also follows a collaborative approach.

Recommendation 2:

That a “Child Friendly borough” strategy be developed for Haringey and that this includes the following:

- *A clear local vision of what a “Child Friendly” borough should look like;*
- *Enhanced arrangements for listening and responding effectively to the voice of the child;*
- *Engagement of children in the design, implementation and evaluation of services designed for them;*
- *Child impact assessments and evaluation to be considered within proposed new policies and reviews or change to existing policies;*
- *Action to ensure that children know their rights; and*
- *A coordinating mechanism.*

- 6.6 The Panel feels that action to enable Haringey to become a “Child Friendly” borough will have a greater chance of success if it is not just a Council initiative but involves a range of partners. The Panel would therefore recommend that action be taken to secure the collaboration of partners and, in particular, the voluntary sector.

Recommendation 3:

That, as part of the development of a “Child Friendly” strategic approach, engagement take place with partners and the voluntary sector in order to secure their collaboration.

- 6.7 The Panel also recommends that consideration be given to applying to become a Unicef Child Rights Partner. The Panel is mindful that there would be cost implications arising from this but is of the view that this would provide a number of benefits, including highly rated training, external challenge and the opportunity to achieve accreditation, which would provide a benchmark of the progress that has been made by the Council. In addition, it would give great standing to the Council’s “Child Friendly” scheme and help ensure that it does not become a “tick box” exercise. Becoming a Child Rights Partner would also provide access to a network of other authorities and the opportunity to share learning through this.
- 6.8 There are a number of options that could be explored for the development of the application, including partnerships with the voluntary sector, private sector involvement and a joint application with other boroughs. However, active involvement of children and young people should be a pre-requisite of any application.

Recommendation 4:

That an application be made by the Council to become a Unicef Child Rights Partner.

- 6.9 The Panel has also considered the issues that should be focussed on as part of a “Child Friendly” strategy. It has based this on feedback received from children and young people on what would make Haringey a better place for them to live and grow up in as well as performance information. The following would appear to be the priority areas for children and young people in the borough;
- Community safety. The Panel has heard from young people on a number of occasions about their concerns relating to community safety, violence and especially the “post code” issue that exists in some parts of the borough. This would appear to be a source of worry and, in some cases, risk for many young people. The Panel is particularly concerned at the possibility that it may be adversely affecting the life chances of some young people through deterring them from taking up opportunities in other parts of the borough. Although reference is made to safety in the current Young People’s strategy, it is acknowledged that improvements could be made in work to address this issue;
 - Youth facilities and activities. Play, leisure, culture and sport are not only fun but also very important aspects in the development of young people. Unfortunately, youth facilities have suffered as a consequence of cuts made necessary by austerity but it is clear from the feedback from young people that they feel that more priority now needs to be given to them;
 - Mental health. There has been a large increase nationally in demand for mental health services for children and young people in recent years, which services have struggled to cope with. In particular, depression and anxiety have increased by 70% in the past 25 years. Haringey has also historically had disproportionately high levels of mental illness. The inclusion of the issue in the top three concerns of members of Haringey Youth Council shows that it is now a very real concern for many young people;
 - Housing. The Panel heard evidence of the increasingly adverse impact that housing need is having on children and young people. This came both from feedback from young people – especially care leavers - and performance information, which showed an increasing number of referrals to social care due to homelessness; and
 - Poverty. Some areas of Haringey are still amongst the poorest in the UK and action is still clearly required to address this. Giving disadvantaged children the best possible start in life greatly increases their chances of escaping poverty.
- 6.10 Many, if not all, of the above areas are not just the responsibility of the Council but also of a range of partners. A clear strategic focus on them and the fact that they are supported by feedback from children and young people could enable the Council to challenge partners more effectively.

- 6.11 The Panel would also recommend that, should the Council proceed with its application to become a Unicef Child Rights Partner, the specific areas selected for project work reflect the above mentioned priorities.

Recommendation 5:

That the following issues, based on feedback and performance information, are key priorities for children and young people in the Council's new Young People's Strategy and from the focus of projects that may be developed as part of the Unicef Child Rights Partners scheme:

- Community safety for young people and, in particular ensuring that they are able to travel safely around the borough;
- Youth facilities and activities which provide fun as well as opportunities for personal, educational and social development;
- Mental health and the promotion of social and emotional well-being;
- Housing and, in particular, the avoidance of homelessness; and
- Reducing the percentage of children living in households living in poverty.

Appendix A

Participants in the Review:

Naomi Danquah – Unicef

Bonnie Curran - Bristol City Council

Sue Rumbold, Andy Lloyd Head and Jane Kaye – Leeds City Council

Wesley Hedger – London Borough of Tower Hamlets

Helen Harley and John Meehan – Derry and Strabane District Council

Haringey Youth Council

Aspire

Youth Steering Group - The Markfield Project

Jon Abbey and Gill Gibson – Haringey Children and Young People's Service

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Report for: Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 16 March 2017

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/ N/A
Non Key Decision:

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

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.		
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	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.	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
5 July 2016	<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.
19 October 2016	<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. Financial Health of Haringey Secondary Schools.
16 March 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of Post 16 Provision/Scrutiny Review on Youth Transition; To report on the further development of post 16 provision within the borough, including 6th form provision and the vocational offer, and 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. To include.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A quick guide to how CAMHS works; ○ Work with care leavers/schools/voluntary sector; ○ Diversity issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Haringey Youth Zone; To report on its development. ● Scrutiny Review on Child Friendly Haringey; To agree the final report.
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TBA:

Private fostering

Adoption and Special Guardianship Payments - Impact of the implementation of the refreshment of the payment policy.

New Models of Care - Progress with the development of new models.

Schools and Learning - Progress with the implementation of the proposals.

Budget savings - Progress in delivering the savings and their impact upon service delivery be submitted to the Panel as soon as these became clear and before the end of 2017.

Ethnic minority education attainment