

## NOTICE OF MEETING

# CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL

**Monday, 23rd January, 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**

Please note that this meeting may be filmed or recorded by the Council for live or subsequent broadcast via the Council's internet site or by anyone attending the meeting using any communication method. Although we ask members of the public recording, filming or reporting on the meeting not to include the public seating areas, members of the public attending the meeting should be aware that we cannot guarantee that they will not be filmed or recorded by others attending the meeting. Members of the public participating in the meeting (e.g. making deputations, asking questions, making oral protests) should be aware that they are likely to be filmed, recorded or reported on.

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

### **2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

### **3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

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

#### **4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

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

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

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

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

#### **5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

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

#### **6. MINUTES (PAGES 1 - 22)**

To approve the minutes of the meetings of 19 October, 13 December and 19 December 2016.

#### **7. HARINGEY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2015/16 (PAGES 23 - 94)**

To receive a presentation from the Chair of Haringey Local Safeguarding Children's Board (LSCB), Sir Paul Ennals, on the LSCB's Annual Report.

#### **8. 2016 TEST AND EXAMINATION RESULTS (PAGES 95 - 112)**

To consider the 2016 test and examination results for Haringey schools.

#### **9. FINANCIAL HEALTH OF HARINGEY SCHOOLS (PAGES 113 - 120)**

To report on the financial health of Haringey schools.

#### **10. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE (PAGES 121 - 128)**

To consider the work plan for the Panel.

#### **11. NEW ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

To consider any items admitted at item 3 above.

**12. DATES OF FUTURE MEETINGS**

- 16 March 2017

Rob Mack, Principal Scrutiny Officer  
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Bernie Ryan  
Assistant Director – Corporate Governance and Monitoring Officer  
River Park House, 225 High Road, Wood Green, N22 8HQ

Thursday, 12 January 2017

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## **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER, 2016**

### **PRESENT:**

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

**Co-opted Members: Luci Davin (Parent Governor representative) and Uzma Naseer (Parent Governor representative)**

### **1. FILMING AT MEETINGS**

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

### **2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Toni Mallett and Yvonne Denny (Church representative).

### **3. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

### **4. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

None.

### **5. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

None.

### **6. MINUTES**

#### **AGREED:**

That the minutes of the meeting of 5 July 2016 be approved.

### **7. CHILD OBESITY; 2016 UPDATE**

Deborah Millward, Healthy Public Policy Officer from Public Health, reported that the government had recently published "Child Obesity: A plan of Action", which outlined their plan to reduce England's rate of childhood obesity within the next ten years. Haringey had adopted a "whole systems" approach to the issue and established the

Haringey Obesity Alliance, which was currently chaired by Councillor Arthur, the Cabinet Member for Finance and Health. A strategic role was followed, which focussed principally on sugar reduction and physical activity. A range of initiatives were taking place including work to encourage schools to increase the length of PE lessons to two hours and the “Daily Mile” programme. In addition, Councillor Arthur had pledged to review the food that was provided within Council properties that children attended. A Play Streets weekend was also planned to take place in the spring. Work was also taking place between Regeneration and Public Health regarding the key elements on design.

In answer to a question, it was acknowledged that it would be a challenge to increase PE lessons in schools to two hours. PE had been squeezed by the demands of other school subjects and the local authority could only offer encouragement and not compel schools. The Daily Mile would supplement this approach. Good practice in schools, such as active classrooms, would also be promoted.

There were sensitivities around children from different cultural backgrounds. There were a range of community and voluntary organisations involved in the Obesity Alliance and work would be undertaken with them to reach the communities that they covered. Best practice from boroughs similar to Haringey would also be incorporated.

The Panel noted that a proposal by the Council to implement a 400 metre exclusion zone of hot fast food takeaways around schools had been rejected by the external planning officer. Public Health England was assisting the Council’s case by providing the latest data in order to challenge the Planning Inspectorate regarding this. It was possible that provisions within the London Plan would supersede local provisions.

Ms Millward reported that a Healthy Catering Commitment had been introduced within the borough and 86 establishments had now signed up to it. In order to gain certification, businesses had to achieve at least a significant number of 22 criteria. The scheme was entirely voluntary and work was being undertaken with the Council’s Communications Team to increase awareness of it.

A lot of work was being undertaken to promote play and unorganised physical activity and Homes for Haringey had been involved in this. Attention was being given to the needs of young girls as their activity levels tended to be lower, especially after adolescence. Efforts were also being made to incorporate provision for physical activity within the built environment. There were 6 key elements within this and details were passed to developers, who were asked to specify how they would address them. This work was at its early stages. It was not intended to impose standards on developers but hoped instead to encourage innovation and creativity on their part.

The Panel noted that data on child obesity was derived from measurements of children that were taken by schools. Work was undertaken with other boroughs and this enabled examples of good practice, such as the measures that had been successful in Lambeth, to be taken on board.

## **8. CHILD OBESITY; 2016 UPDATE**

David Tully, the Interim Head of Finance (Adults and Children), reported that in Period 3 there was a projected overspend of £6 million. This had come from a number of sources, including;

- Children's placements - £2.2 million;
- Social care costs - £2.6 million; and
- Special educational needs - £0.5 million.

The overspend would have been £3 million more had Cabinet not previously agreed to provide additional funding. There had been particular difficulties arising from the delivery of projected savings and an increase in demand for social care. Of the £16.7 million of savings that that have been aimed for, £6.5 million had so far been delivered.

Jon Abbey, the Director of Children's Services reported that the projected savings of £5.1 million in placements had proven to be undeliverable. In addition, the increase in the number of foster carers had not materialised. The scaling back of the work force had also been affected by an increase in the number of looked after children. The Panel noted that the number of Looked After Children (LAC) had stood at 600 LAC two years ago. Although the figures had gone down to 406 in April this year, they had now gone up to 430.

Neelam Bhardwaja, Assistant Director for Safeguarding and Social Care, reported that there were a number of reasons for children coming into care that were beyond the control of the Council. For example, if young people were remanded in custody, the Council had no say about their placement but nevertheless were required to pay for it. It was not possible to predict accurately the number of young people requiring secure accommodation and the costs of such placements could be up to £5,000 per week. The Council was also responsible for assisting unaccompanied asylum seekers.

In answer to a question regarding payments to people with no recourse to public funds, Ms Bhardwaja stated that the Home Officer could take several years to determine individual cases. If people found that they needed help to provide adequately for their children, the Council was obliged to provide assistance. Failure to do so could lead to legal challenge. However, robust checks were made to ensure that claims were valid. Mr Abbey commented that the amount spent on people with no recourse to public funds had gone down from £1.5 in the last two years but the threat of judicial review had increased.

Mr Abbey reported that the Council's Corporate Delivery Unity was currently looking at demand for children's social care in order to try and understand the dynamics and improve prediction of costs. The level of demand was such that it was difficult to reduce expenditure at the moment. However, the Early Help service had only been in place since October and could have the potential to reduce demand. Appointing permanent social care staff was still a challenge but the position had improved.

Gill Gibson, Assistant Director for Early Help and Prevention, stated that a targeted response was provided by the Early Help service with the aim of working with specific cohorts and intervening at an earlier stage.

In answer to a question, Mr Abbey reported that the Priority 1 budget had gone down from £80 million to £43.5 million within the last five years. Although considerable savings had been made, they had not been made as quickly as necessary to meet targets. Spending was broadly in line with that of statistical neighbours. If it went much below this level, there was a danger that OFSTED would deem it to be unsafe. The assumptions on which the budget had been set were correct but the methodology may have been flawed.

Councillor Weston, the Cabinet Member for Children, commented that it was important that budget levels were not set at unsafe levels. The Council was still facing huge budgetary pressures and looking at all options. If less came out of the funding for Children and Young People's services, the difference would need to be made good from elsewhere. Mr Abbey stated that, although there was an overspend, the service had a grip on spending and there was now greater stability. The right structure was in place but it would take time for improvements to be achieved. The service wanted to be good and resources needed to be used effectively.

Panel Members were of the view that the budget had not been set at the appropriate level at the start of the current MTFs and would not expect an unrealistic budget proposal to be set as part of the next budget strategy.

The Panel noted that the biggest reason for referral of children for social care was domestic abuse. There had been a large increase in these and the Police were the source of most. A large proportion of referrals resulted in no further action. This was very similar to the experience of other boroughs. This had been raised with the new Borough Commander but she had stated that she was restricted by Police regulations which meant that the Police were duty bound to make referrals. However, she recognised that the issue needed to be addressed but this would take time and not be easy as it was a Metropolitan Police wide issue. The issue had also been raised with the Chair of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB) and the Chief Executive.

Ms Bhardwaja reported that the Council was represented on the London Safeguarding Board, who were currently reviewing how Multi Agency Safeguarding Hubs (MASH) operated, and this would provide an opportunity to influence future policy.

## **9. HARINGEY CHILDREN'S CENTRES - THE IMPACT OF CLOSURES**

Ngozi Anuforo, the Early Years Commissioning Manager, reported that that the number of Children's Centres had gone down from 16 to 9. The number of children registered had increased slightly though. Specific work had taken place with Whittington Health and each centre was now aligned with a health visiting team. The changes had not been in place for long though. Engagement was taking place with service users and there were now strong and representative parent's forums at the centres. It had been acknowledged that more developmental work was required and the service had been proactive in engaging with parents, particularly those groups who normally did not engage such as fathers and young parents.

In answer to a question, she stated that there had been a slight decrease in children with disabilities registering and the reasons for this were being looked at and, in particular, whether there were any barriers. Some parents could lack confidence in the

ability of practitioners to address the needs of their child and the service was considering what training could be provided to address this. It was also possible that there were a number of children who did not have a diagnosis.

The benchmark for children registered had been set at 65% of those eligible and this had been met. Current levels were close to 90%. Centres were well embedded in local communities and the reconfiguration of health visiting had been crucial to this. Partnership working had grown in strength and that was particularly true of the relationship with Whittington Health.

Partners worked together with parents to determine the most effective means of communicating with the local community. Feedback indicated that a greater use of images would be welcome. A significant number of parents had English as a second language and their input had been particularly helpful. Outreach was an important part of the new offer. There were less staff than previously but more were assisting with outreach.

Centres worked with a network of local services and providers and would not necessarily expect all registered children to come to the Centre. This enabled centres who had experienced specific increases in registrations to absorb additional numbers. It was acknowledged that numbers attending popular stay and play facilities needed to be closely monitored. Collaborative work between centres would assist in accommodating additional numbers.

The bulk of children attending centres came from nearby wards. Although some families were travelling to access services, they were not in the numbers expected and services needed to be aware of children who may be missing out. All relevant children and families were contacted to let them know how they could continue to access services after the changes were implemented.

## **10. FREE EARLY EDUCATION ENTITLEMENT UPDATE**

Ms Anuforo reported that 50% of eligible children were taking advantage of the 2 year old offer. The DfE no longer had a specific target for involvement but still wished to be appraised on progress. In developing the three year old offer, action was being taken to ensure that it did not impact adversely on the 2 year old offer. There was a shortfall in the number of places of 300 but take up was a bigger issue than place creation. Support continued to be provided for providers. There was anecdotal evidence that some parents were not taking up available provision as they felt their child was too young. The offer also needed to fit in with the needs of parents. If a flexible approach was adopted, places could be filled. There was now a wider range of providers and more schools, playgroups and childminders involved.

In answer to a question, she stated that assistance was provided to parents so that they were best able to choose suitable provision for their children. Training and support was also provided to providers in order to fill gaps in provision. However, a better understanding of blocks was still required and work with parent champions would be undertaken to achieve this.

Providers were currently receiving a higher rate of funding than that which was provided by the Department for Education. It was prudent for the Council to work with the sector to manage down the level of payment to the funded amount. The intention was to use a slow taper but it was acknowledged that there was a risk of losing providers. The service would start to engage with providers regarding this.

**11. SCRUTINY REVIEW ON CHILD FRIENDLY HARINGEY - INTRODUCTION, SCOPE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE**

**AGREED:**

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

**12. WORK PROGRAMME UPDATE**

**AGREED:**

That the work plan be approved.

CHAIR: Councillor Kirsten Hearn

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

## **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL HELD ON TUESDAY 13TH DECEMBER 2016**

### **PRESENT:**

**Councillors: Kirsten Hearn (Chair), Toni Mallett and Liz Morris**

**Co-opted Member: Luci Davin (Parent Governor representative)**

### **18. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillor Mark Blake and Uzma Naseer (Parent Governor representative).

### **19. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

### **20. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Councillor Mallett stated that she was a governor at Broadwaters.

### **21. UPDATE ON RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE OFSTED INSPECTION OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN NEED OF HEALTH AND PROTECTION, LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN AND CARE LEAVERS AND REVIEW OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LOCAL SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD**

*Inspection on the Effectiveness of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB)*

The Panel considered an update on progress with the implementation of the recommendations from the Ofsted inspection of 2014 on the effectiveness of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). He reported that there were only four recommendations that directly concerned the LSCB and these had all been dealt with within a few months of the report.

He stated that participation from schools was much better, with Head Teachers attending meetings regularly. He met periodically with the Head Teachers Forum and, in addition, the LSCB had initiated specific pieces of work with schools. In respect of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE), the LSCB's guidance had been in the process of being updated when OFSTED had visited. There was now a better understanding of the role of gangs within this. More work had also taken place on missing children.

A recent independent audit had assessed the LSCB as now being good. In particular, better systems were now in place. He was confident that were OFSTED to re-inspect now, they would say that the LSCB had addressed its previous recommendations fully.

In answer to a question regarding historical abuse, he stated that there were now systems in place to prevent abuse that had not been around 30 years ago. The priority was to ensure that perpetrators did not pose a risk to other people. In addition, consideration needed to be given to communication. Some schools still needed to undertake further work on their safeguarding procedures but there was now a range of support that was available. Not all schools had their procedures on their websites but the numbers of those that did had improved. OFSTED had been very complimentary about safeguarding support by the LSCB for schools.

Support to those reporting historic abuse was the responsibility of the Police, who were able to signpost individuals to services. Reassurance was required for current parents and pupils in schools. There was a legal requirement to encourage whistle blowing and procedures were explained to staff in inductions. There had also been moves to make to a legal duty for staff to whistle blow.

In terms of sports clubs, safeguarding provision depended on a number of things. If an activity was on schools premises and organised by schools, the same procedures and protection applied as within school. If schools were letting their facilities, very similar provision applied and could be built into the contract. For sports clubs outside of school, there was a website that provided guidance to parents. Sports clubs had access to LSCB training. However, parents needed to exercise a degree of care and request assurance that coaches were DBS checked and that there were safeguarding procedures. It was nevertheless important that parts kept concerns in proportion and not unnecessarily restrict the activities of children and young people.

In answer to a question, he stated that young women had been involved in shaping policy and practice in respect of CSE and missing children through focus groups that had been arranged as part of the strategic review of Violence Against Women and Girls. Some were now being trained as peer supporters. The number of children and young people receiving return home interviews after going missing had gone up and this had helped to identify risk.

Tackling sexism should be inherent to safeguarding practice and at the heart of sex and relationship training. This was now more important than ever due to the increase in alternative sources of information that were available, particularly those on-line. Church schools had different guidelines in respect of sex and relationship training. Although every school had provision, its quality was not clear. One very important area was consent and guidelines needed to cover both the law and the individuals own perception.

Sir Paul felt that there were a number of values that kept young women safe and these included equality, respect, honesty, openness and valuing diversity. Empowerment was an issue that required particular attention though. It was sometimes forgotten that individuals were best placed to protect themselves.

In terms of feedback from return home interviews, the quality and truthfulness of this was variable. Not every child was referred and not all were honest in how they responded. It had not been possible yet to identify any underlying themes.

*Inspection of Services for Children in Need of Health and Protection, Looked After Children and Care Leavers:*

The following updated that Panel on progress with the recommendations from the inspection of services for children in need of health and protection, looked after children and care leavers:

- Jon Abbey, the Director of Children's Services
- Neelam Bhardwaja, Assistant Director for Safeguarding and Social Care; and
- Carol Carruthers, Head of Children in Need of Support and Protection.

Mr Abbey reported that there had been 17 recommendations for the local authority. In addition to these, it had also been necessary to address service improvement and respond to changes in demand.

There was now a single point of access to children's social care. The Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) was working effectively and there was now greater partner involvement, although it was recognised that there was still work to be done. The Early Help Service had now been launched and the effects of it were starting to be seen. Referrals were now being dealt with within the necessary time limits. Data was being managed effectively and the signs of safety policy had been implemented. The number of looked after children had gone down and was currently 437. Challenges still remained in respect of private fostering and the tracking of care leavers. In respect of the recruitment and retention of social care staff, the service had been able to recruit but had also lost staff as well.

The following responses were made to the Panel's questions:

*The experiences and progress of children who need help and protection  
children who need help and protection*

- All schools now had a named family support worker, who was the first point of contact for advice and discussion. The service was structured to align with Networked Learning Community boundaries and each group was offered a termly briefing on the activity of the Early Help Service in their area and discussion how the schools offer could be developed further. Since October 2015, the Early Help service had seen a significant increase in the volume of requests from schools and had increased its reach to 90% of primary and infant schools and all secondary schools, The service would go to any school where need was identified.
- The Early Help Service was delivering its commitment to have a Family Support Worker in each Children's Centre and every site now had a named worker. The three directly managed Children's Centres were now part of the Early Help Service. Schools were helping to fund the service.
- Statistics held by the service indicated that the breakdown of the families being supported by the Early Help Service was as follows;
  - 42.4% Black/African/Caribbean/Black British, against a Haringey population of 28%;
  - 34.2% White, against a Haringey population of 46%;
  - 8.8% Other, against a Haringey population of 5%;

- 8% Mixed heritage, against a Haringey population of 12%; and
- 6.8% Asian/Asian British, against a Haringey population of 9%

The Black community was currently over represented but it was hoped that this would enable the service to prevent the need for a greater level of intervention arising.

- A strategy discussion was held whenever there was reasonable cause to suspect that a child was suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm. It should be used to:
  - Share available information;
  - Agree the conduct and timing of any criminal investigation;
  - Decide whether an assessment under Section 47 of the Children Act 1989 should be initiated or consider such an assessment;
  - Plan how a Section 47 enquiry will be undertaken;
  - Agree what immediate action is required to safeguard and promote the welfare of a child and/or provide interim services and support;
  - Determine what information from the strategy discussion would be shared with the family; and
  - Determine if legal action was required.
- The attendance of agencies at strategy discussions or meetings was measured and this showed an improving picture. There was an escalation policy for the Chair to use if they felt that another agency was not contributing in the way that they should. It was felt that agencies contributed well in strategy meetings.
- Signs of safety was an evidence based practice model developed in Australia in the 1980's and was now used as an approach in a number of local authorities. It was a strengths based but safety focused approach, which was grounded in partnership and collaboration.
- There were currently no assessments that were out of timescale. The monthly completion rate was currently 93% but the overall annual rate was 72% due to a peak in demand that had occurred in the early summer. Since then, demand had levelled but remained higher than previously experienced. However, demand appeared to be rising again.
- A social care assessment framework was used, based upon the child's development, family and environmental issues and parenting capacity. There was statutory guidance on how assessments should be completed.
- Chronic neglect was characterised by domestic abuse, parental mental health issues and substance misuse. At the early stages, cases were picked up by schools, who involved Early Help services. When entrenched and severe neglect was identified, children were referred by schools and other agencies directly to children's social care.
- Good practice was identified in a number of ways through audits, compliments from partner agencies and by managers. Each team highlighted good practice in their team meetings and was starting to keep a good practice file and examples. Staff that were identified as good practitioners were written to by senior managers.

The Council was part of a quality performance network. In addition, further work was being undertaken to determine what good looked like.

- A private fostering arrangement was an arrangement between families for the care of a child under the age of 16 by someone other than a parent or close relative for 28 days or more that is undertaken without the involvement of the local authority.
- The need to identify privately fostered children had been communicated to the community through awareness raising and training for partner agencies. There was information on the Haringey website and it had also been referred to within the schools admissions forms. The issue remained a challenge though.
- The key message around privately fostered children was the need to for partners to understand what a private fostering arrangement was in order to be able to identify them and make referrals. Schools were normally the first to discover such arrangements and alert children's social care services. It was possible some additional work was required with schools in respect of this issue.
- In November, there were 5 child protection conferences out of 28 that were held outside of timescale. The reason for delay was often the non availability of families. It was important that families attended but they could be chaotic in nature which could make getting them to attend challenging.
- Child protection plans were produced following child protection conferences and aimed to reduce risk. Plans were individual to each child and family. The plan was implemented by a core group of professionals working with the family and child. The core group and the family met monthly to consider progress against the plan. Social workers visited fortnightly to progress the plan and ascertain the views of the children. Plans were reviewed formally at 3 months and at 6 monthly intervals subsequently.
- The "LADO" was the Local Authority Designated Officer. The LADO dealt with allegations against professionals. Their role was to manage investigations regarding professionals and ensure that adequate steps were taken to safeguard children and young people. They also provided awareness raising and training.

### *The experiences and progress of children looked after and achieving excellence*

- It was not possible to give a figure for the cost of the contract for the recruitment of fosters carers as it was in the process of being negotiated. The previous contractor had been paid per assessment and on the approval of foster carers. Issues of both cost and quality were considered as part of the evaluation process.
- Careful consideration had been given to the option of delivering the service in-house. However, previous experience had suggested that this might be challenging. There would be a need to set up fully an in-house facility in advance whilst the previous contractor had been paid only once assessments had taken place. It was therefore felt to be risky due to the up front costs that would be incurred.

- One local authority was giving a discount on Council Tax as an incentive to foster carers. Providing incentives for Haringey foster carers was something that could be looked at but this would need to be balanced against the Council's current financial position. Foster parents valued the support provided by the Council and it was the reason why some of them joined the in-house scheme from agencies.
- The appointment of a permanent head of service had helped to improve the percentage of young people with a pathway plan. This had led to an increased focus on the figures and regular scrutiny of performance. Sometimes work demands and the availability of key people could hinder progress but efforts were made to ensure outstanding plans were completed as soon as possible.
- The completion of life stories could be challenging for the more historical cases. It was felt important that all children knew where they came from and life stories also needed to be kept up to date. Work had been undertaken to address the historical cases and the focus was now on current cases. Training had been provided on this issue.
- There were no set time scales for the completion of risk assessments but they needed to be done at the beginning of involvement and after a change in circumstances, if necessary. They were undertaken as an integral part of assessments and pathway plans and shared. However, not all relevant information may have been shared with carers in the past and it had previously been identified as an area of weakness. Improvements had since been made though.
- The categories of missing children were those missing from home, education or care. In respect of missing from care, performance was good with only two currently missing. Weekly reports were provided on children missing from care and all appropriate steps taken to find them. Other missing children were monitored on a three weekly basis, with assistance from relevant partners. It was often found that children missing from school had moved but the family had failed to tell the school. Systems for addressing missing children were now much more robust. Any patterns that were found were referred to the Missing and Child Exploitation (MACE) Panel. The increase in the number of missing children was due to many things and similar to the situation elsewhere across the country. Professionals were acutely aware of their responsibilities.
- The acronym "SPOC" referred to "single point of contact" and person with special responsibilities (i.e. coordinating child death responses).
- "Drift and delay" referred to when a proposed outcome within a care plan for a looked after child was not achieved within the desired timescale. The Independent Reviewing Officers (IROs) and statutory reviews had a key role in ensuring that this was avoided. Reports of the IRO were shared with parents, team managers, social workers and other professionals. There was a team of IROs and their role was defined in legislation.
- The acronym "S&W" referred to safety and welfare (vulnerabilities risk).

- Haringey Youth Justice Partnership Board had responded to the Panel's recommendations on disproportionality with an agreed set of actions for their implementation. The Youth Justice Partnership Board would monitor the implementation of each of the actions and report progress in implementation and impact of these actions to both Haringey's Health and Wellbeing Board and Haringey's Community Safety Partnership.
- There could be a number of reasons for dips in performance in areas that had improved due to a consistent focus but had since dipped. Performance was monitored on a frequent basis the service was now able to identify downward trajectories in a more agile way. There would nevertheless be variations but action was being taken to try to reduce these.
- Practical and logistical factors, such as moving away or lack of contact details, were the predominant challenges in keeping in touch. However, the Council had obtained support from the European Social Fund for two posts to build relationships and increase the number that kept in touch. The Panel noted that once young people turned 18, there was not legal requirement to keep in touch and some young people chose not to do so.
- The service was implementing Viewpoint, which was a piece of IT software which children and young people registered with in order to participate and share their views. The service kept abreast of the market in order to identify suitable apps. Engagement with young people also took place through a number of different means, including discussions with Aspire and the Haringey Youth Council, but it was acknowledged that the service needed to work hard on this.
- There was a Designated Nurse for all Looked After Children with responsibility for ensuring that health histories were communicated to looked after children. 83% had received their health records by the end of August.

### *Leadership, management and governance*

- Performance was tracked and recorded in a number of ways using graphs and charts to illustrate progress towards goals, comparing performance against statistical neighbours and track trends in relation to practice, including checks and balances on quality of practice as well as the quantitative issues. The Priority 1 dashboard was an important tool from which the service could create transparency and engage the community in understanding performance in key areas. The dashboard had had over 1,500 unique page views since it was launched. The trajectories looked at past, present and projected performance towards key targets and RAG rated performance according to targets. Performance was also tracked against the Ofsted recommendations. In addition, the service also undertook self evaluation and would be staging a mock inspection in the new year.

In answer to a question regarding how the needs of different communities were taken into account, Ms Bhardwaja reported that this could be a challenge. One particular issue was physical chastisement of children and the norms that existed within different communities. There could be a need to talk to parents in some circumstances and

there had been some cases that had required Police intervention. Mental health was another issue and the thresholds set for access to services were now very high.

Mr Abbey commented that access to good schools for looked after children had improved considerably. There were also better and different offers available for post 16.

**AGREED:**

That a report be submitted to a future meeting of the Panel on private fostering.

CHAIR: Councillor Kirsten Hearn

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

## **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S SCRUTINY PANEL (BUDGET) HELD ON MONDAY 19TH DECEMBER 2016**

### **PRESENT:**

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

**Co-optees/Non Voting Members:** Uzma Naseer (Parent Governor Representative) and Luci Davin (Parent Governor representative)

#### **1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

None.

#### **2. ITEMS OF URGENT BUSINESS**

None.

#### **3. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Councillor Mallett stated that she was a governor at Broadwaters.

#### **4. DEPUTATIONS/PETITIONS/PRESENTATIONS/QUESTIONS**

None.

#### **5. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2017/18 - 2021/22**

Councillor Elin Weston, the Cabinet Member for Children and Families, introduced the proposals within the Medium Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) relating to Priority 1 of the Corporate Plan. She stated that they needed to be seen within the context of the very severe cuts that there had been to local government funding since 2010. In this period, funding had been reduced by 40%. This had impacted considerably on the Councils ability to provide services, especially in the light of increases in demand. The intention was nevertheless to ensure that young people were adequately safeguarded. The proposed savings came to just below £4 million and were proportionately less than were being proposed for other areas of Council activity. The Panel noted that the original saving proposals for 2017/18 were £4 million. The current proposed savings were also around £4 million but were spread across two financial years.

In answer to a question, regarding the ability to achieve the savings Jon Abbey, the Director of Children's Services, reported that there was a degree of confidence that

all of the nine savings proposals were achievable. There was a planning process linked to each of them to ensure that they were delivered and this included assessment of risk. Timeliness, modelling, confidence of those leading change and Equalities Impact Assessments were all considered as part of this.

Notwithstanding this, he stated that it could be difficult to be precise regarding statutory responsibilities with some areas yet to be fully determined. However, he felt that the proposals were feasible and learning obtained from the previous MTFs had been taken into account. A question was asked as to whether the level of funding necessary to run a service was safe. In response, he stated that there was a need to consider this. He felt that it was in the range of £42 to £48 million and funding levels were now getting close to critical levels. Less had been spent by relevant services each year but it was acknowledged that services for children and young people had a role in contributing to Council savings. However, there was a need to ensure that there was still capacity to safeguard effectively. If the budget continued to go down, careful thought would need to be given as to how services might be delivered in the future.

A question was asked about the impact of poor housing on the numbers of children entering the care system in the light of a recent report from Shelter which had made a correlation. The Cabinet Member stated that housing issues could contribute to children being taken into care but the cause was most likely to be a range of issues. She was not aware of any specific proposals regarding housing that were likely to impact directly on children and young people. She was nevertheless aware that benefit changes were likely to have an impact. In answer to a question, she stated that savings had been put in year one which were felt to be possible to implement quickly.

The Panel considered the individual proposals as follows;

#### *1.1; Service Re-design and Workforce*

The Cabinet Member stated that this proposal aimed to make services more responsive to needs and delivered in a timely manner and that thresholds were applied appropriately.

Neelam Bhardwaja, Assistant Director for Safeguarding and Social Care, reported that the changes aimed to ensure that contacts were dealt with at the right stage, using a triage or single point of entry to services. Consideration would be given to when contacts took place and changes made to shift patterns would reflect this.

In respect of Independent Reviewing Officers (IROs), the experience in other boroughs suggested that approximately £100k could be saved through them being externally commissioned. OFSTED had also rated IROs services that had been commissioned externally in some local authorities that it had inspected as good.

In answer to a question regarding spending on agency staff, Mr Abbey stated that there was a need to have a stable workforce. Measures to improve recruitment and retention had been taken and it was hoped that these would make the Council more

competitive. However, there had always been a percentage of staff that were agency. Fifteen per cent of staff were currently from agencies. Some agency staff had joined the Council's workforce and it was hoped that others would. £1.5 million had already been saved through this. The Panel noted that all of the senior management team were now permanent Council staff.

The Panel noted that moving to external commissioning of IROs was the most easily achievable saving of this group. In answer to a question regarding thresholds, Ms Bhardwaja stated that there was no intention to increase them. These were, in any case, set externally by the London LSCB.

### *1.2; Early Help and Targeted Response*

The Cabinet Member reported that the Council would continue with its early help approach, which was aimed at reducing escalation and keeping children and young people out of care. Positive results were starting to be seen, with fewer re-referrals.

Gill Gibson, the Assistant for Early Help and Prevention, reported that the proposal was aimed at keeping a very specific cohort of young people out of care and within families. There were no specific staffing changes arising from this and the cost of implementing the proposal was already within the budget. The work would not focus exclusively on adolescents although it was likely to be most successful there. Progress would be tracked constantly and formal review points would be built in.

### *1.3; Family Group Conferencing*

The Cabinet Member reported that the use of Family Group Conferences (FGCs) in Haringey was currently very limited. They were spot purchased and the intention was to use them earlier and more often.

Ms Bhardwaja reported that reported that FGCs adopted a problem solving model and had originated in New Zealand. Evidence from other local authorities suggested that their greater use in Haringey would improve effectiveness. Several of these local authorities had been rated either good or outstanding by OFSTED. In answer to a question regarding whether it would be possible to undertake the service in-house, she stated that she was not aware of any authority that currently did this. In addition, FGCs aimed to be independent.

### *1.4; Family Based Placements*

The Cabinet Member reported that the aim of this proposal was to provide placements closer to home for a small group of adolescents and, in doing so, make savings as such placements were cheaper than residential care.

Charlotte Pomery, the Assistant Director for Commissioning, reported that there were a number of young people who needed a spell of residential care and it was proposed to move them on in a more timely manner once they were ready. The proposal was to place them in a family setting. Work would need to be done though to ensure that appropriate support packages were also available. The target was to

place them within 20 miles of the borough. A Panel Member raised a point regarding the feasibility of this proposal, since young adolescents who had been in care were felt likely to be the hardest to place.

Ms Bhardwaja reported that children could be remanded to secure accommodation by the Courts and, in such circumstances, the Council had to pay for the placement. Young people could also be remanded to care but this did not necessarily need to be secure accommodation. It was rare that a young person was held securely for more than 6 weeks.

The Panel noted additional funding had been provided for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). The transformation plans for CAMHS were aimed at providing earlier intervention.

The Cabinet Member commented that the efficiencies in respect of this were principally about making the service work better. In answer to a question, Ms. Pomery agreed to provide the Panel with details of the exact number of foster carers that there currently were. She stated that recruitment and retention of foster carers was a constant issue.

**AGREED:**

That the Panel be provided with the figure for the current number of foster carers.

*1.5; Care Leavers - Semi Independent Living*

The Cabinet Member reported that this proposal was aimed at ensuring that transitional measures to promote financial independence were managed more effectively. Ms Bhardwaja reported that assistance was provided for around a year and was individually focussed. The intention was to provide support a lot earlier so that young people were able to become independent more quickly. In answer to a question, Mr Abbey stated that the proposal aimed to ensure that support was stopped at the right point. It was acknowledged that achieving financial independence could be difficult for young and vulnerable young people but the proposal was not aimed at cutting support but instead managing it more effectively. The Panel noted that support was also provided for unaccompanied minors up to the age of 18, although this was subject to change due to the new Immigration Act.

Ms Bhardwaja commented that there had been a variable level of consistency in how transitional measures were applied. The objective was to prepare young people for independence effectively. The service was facing a bulge in demand due to the bulge in the number of children taken into care in the wake of the Baby P case.

*1.6; Adoption and Special Guardianship Order Payments*

The Cabinet Member reported that this proposal was aimed at bringing the amount that was paid to adoptive parents in line with those paid by statistical neighbours. Ms Bhardwaja reported that the current scheme was three years old and it would be necessary to implement the new arrangements sensitively, particularly where

agreements were already in place with adoptive parents about financing. The principle that no child should not be adopted due to lack of finance would still apply. The changes were about tightening up the system so just those who needed support received it and it was applied consistently. It was possible to claim additional funding to assist in the placing of children and young people who were hard to place.

In answer to a question regarding whether the new arrangements would have an adverse impact on people becoming special guardians, which could lead to children remaining in more expensive care settings or settings outside the family, Ms Bhardwaja reported that special guardianship order payments were intended to be means tested but the Council's service had not been diligent in reviewing levels. There was a need to ensure that the scheme was applied in a fair and equitable way.

**AGREED:**

1. That figures be circulated to the Panel on the annual amount of spending on adoption and special guardianship order payments; and
2. That a report be submitted to the Panel in due course on the impact of the implementation of the refreshment of the payment policy.

*1.7; Supported Housing*

The Cabinet Member reported that the proposal was to bring together housing related support and, in particular, the service for homeless young people and care leaders.

Charlotte Pomery, Assistant Director for Commissioning, reported that the aim was to ensure that provision was fully utilised. It was hoped that that the remodelled pathway would enable greater use of smaller and more specialised providers. The Panel noted that the savings arising from this would be achieved by year two.

*1.8; New Models of Care*

The Cabinet Member reported that this proposal was aimed at building and developing new partnerships and obtaining economies of scale from these. There were a number of potential areas where savings could be achieved, including integration of Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision, pan London adoption and specialised commissioning.

In answer to a question regarding savings obtained from joint work with other local authorities, Zina Etheridge, Deputy Chief Executive, reported that it was not possible yet to provide detail on these but she was confident that the savings identified could be achieved. There were examples from elsewhere of savings that had been achieved through such measures including the merger of children's services between the boroughs of Richmond and Kingston, which had achieved initial savings of £2-3 million. In answer to a question, she stated that the closer working between the Council and Islington was at an early stage and had yet to deliver savings. Although there was risk attached to the lack of detail on how the savings would be achieved, it

was unlikely that all of the potential areas identified would prove not feasible. She was happy to report back with further detail in due course.

In answer to a question, Ms Pomery reported that commissioning was about finding the right provision. There was a range of maintained services in the borough and a mix between the sectors from which services were provided, with some being commissioned from the private sector.

**AGREED:**

That an update on progress with the development of the new models be submitted to a future meeting of the Panel.

*1.9; Schools and Learning*

The Cabinet Member reported that the proposals had been put together to mitigate the loss of £1.3 million from the Education Services Grant (ESG). Rory Kennedy, the Assistant Director for Schools and Learning reported that the ESG was used to fund a range of services including education welfare, school improvement, human resources, internal audit and payroll. The remaining amount of £550,000, which had been transferred to the Dedicated Schools Grant, would be used for carrying out statutory duties. The proposals involved re-prioritisation and redesign of centrally retained early years services and de-delegating the budgets for new redundancy costs and education welfare services. The withdrawal of ESG funding was intended to provide an incentive for schools to become academies.

In answer to a question, he stated that most primary schools used the Council's Education Welfare Service. Schools could buy their human resources provision from anywhere that they wished. Although many schools used the Council's provision, increasing numbers were leaving. Mr Abbey stated that the Council's service was challenged and of variable quality.

Concern was expressed at the potential impact of the loss of ESG grant on school improvement services. Mr Kennedy stated that engagement was taking place with Head Teachers and governing bodies about potential future models. There was a consensus that a Haringey wide service which provided both support and challenge to schools was welcomed and needed.

The Panel was asked if it would be reviewing the proposals for reductions in early years funding, especially with regard to the childcare subsidy provided for nursery schools and local authority nurseries. It was noted that the Panel would be looking at early years provision in due course.

**AGREED:**

That the effects of the loss of Education Services Grant be monitored closely and that further reports be made to the Panel in due course on progress with the implementation of the proposals.

*General Issues*

The Panel expressed serious concern at the lack of detail within the proposals in respect of risk modelling given the budget reductions the service was facing. It was felt that the lack of further details, including Equalities Impact Assessments, made it difficult to understand the full impact upon services.

**AGREED:**

That serious concern be expressed at the lack of detail within the proposals in respect of risk modelling and that a further report on 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.

CHAIR: Councillor Kirsten Hearn

Signed by Chair .....

Date .....

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**Report for:** **Children & Young People Scrutiny Panel – Monday 23<sup>rd</sup>  
January 2017**

**Item number:**

**Title:** **Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report  
2015/16**

**Report  
authorised by :**

**Lead Officer:** **Haringey Safeguarding Children Board**  
Sir Paul Ennals, Independent Chair  
c/o Patricia Durr LSCB & SAB Business Manager,  
[patricia.durr@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:patricia.durr@haringey.gov.uk) 020 8489 1472 or 07964119978

**Ward(s) affected:** All

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

**1. Describe the issue under consideration**

- 1.1 The annual report is for the period 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016 and is produced as part of the Board's statutory duties under Section 14A of the Children Act 2004 and Chapter 3 of Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015.
- 1.2 The report was ratified by the Board at its meeting in September 2016 and has been submitted to the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, the London the Mayor's Office for Policing & Crime, and the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 1.3 The report provides an overview of Board activities and achievements during 2015-2016; it summarises the effectiveness of safeguarding activity in Haringey; provides an overview of how well children in Haringey are protected, and fulfils the Board's statutory duties. The meeting's attention is explicitly drawn to:
  - the Chair's Foreword
  - Section 6 on Board effectiveness;
  - the summary in Section 8.

- 1.4 The *LSCB Business Plan 2014 – 2016 (Appendix C)* provides the framework of priorities for our work whilst allowing us to be responsive to emerging themes and challenges: it enables us to monitor and track progress on identified actions. The 2014-16 Business Plan took into account areas of improvement as identified in the May 2014 Ofsted review of the LSCB, which have all been completed.
- We review our priorities annually, and the report also includes a new five year strategy for the Board (*Appendix D*) with a clear vision and mission statement and a number of priorities:
- Priority One: Overhaul the ways in which agencies tackle chronic neglect
  - Priority Two: Improve outcomes for children with particular vulnerabilities and those subject to particular risks
  - Priority Three: Strengthen cross-borough partnership
  - Priority Four: Develop high quality partnership working at all levels between our agencies
  - Enabling Priority One: Meaningfully engage children and young people in our work
  - Enabling Priority Two: Promote and develop the children's workforce to better safeguard children and promote their welfare
- 1.5 Safeguarding arrangements within Haringey remain broadly robust and effective, and the partnership continues to demonstrate its willingness to confront and respond to issues which arise.
- 1.6 2015-16 brought many changes in safeguarding in Haringey; changes to the Early Help offer, establishing new Thresholds, relaunching the front door and MASH, introducing, 'Signs of Safety'. 2016-17 brings the possibility of fundamental review of the organisation of multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, and the creation of new partnerships with neighbouring boroughs within the health service, council and police.
- 1.7 The year ahead looks ever more challenging in relation to resources, and we need to be ready to consider radical different ways of undertaking our key roles. Haringey is a complex urban authority, facing reductions in budgets in all its public services, and enduring much higher than average effects of the cuts in welfare benefits. The population within Haringey is under severe pressure.
- 1.8 We still need to improve our sharing and analysis of data, so that we can become better at identifying any changes and emerging threats to the safety of children within Haringey. We still need to improve our engagement of children and young people in our work. But as a partnership we are ready for the next set of challenges.

## **2. Cabinet Member Introduction**

N/A

**3. Recommendations**

3.1 For information

**4. Reasons for decision**

N/A

**5. Alternative options considered**

N/A

**6. Background information**

6.1 The LSCB is the statutory body for agreeing how the relevant organisations will co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the London Borough of Haringey.

6.2 The objectives of the Board are:

- to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area;
- to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for that purpose.

6.3 The scope of the LSCB role falls into three categories:

1. to engage in activities that safeguard all children, aim to identify and prevent abuse, and ensure that children grow up in circumstances consistent with safe care;
2. to lead and co-ordinate pro-active work that aims to target particular groups;
3. to lead and co-ordinate responsive work to protect children who are suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

**7. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

Strategic Priority One

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

N/A

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# Haringey Safeguarding Children Board

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Annual Report  
2015 – 2016

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Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

CONTENTS

| Item   | Section | Page |
|--|---------|------|
| <a href="#">Foreword by the Chair</a>                          | 1       | 3    |
| <a href="#">Introduction</a>                                   | 2       | 5    |
| <a href="#">Progress on priorities, issues and challenges</a>  | 3       | 6    |
| <a href="#">Local context</a>                                  | 4       | 11   |
| <a href="#">Governance and accountability</a>                  | 5       | 12   |
| <a href="#">Board effectiveness and challenge</a>              | 6       | 26   |
| <a href="#">Quality and Performance</a>                        | 7       | 28   |
| <a href="#">How safe are children and young people here?</a>   | 8       | 36   |
| <a href="#">Appendix A – LSCB Role, scope and function</a>     |         |      |
| <a href="#">Appendix B – Section 11, The Children Act 2004</a> |         |      |
| <a href="#">Appendix C - LSCB Business Plan 2014 – 2016</a>    |         |      |
| <a href="#">Appendix D – LSCB Strategy 2015-18</a>             |         |      |
| <a href="#">Appendix E – Board membership and attendance</a>   |         |      |
| <a href="#">Appendix F – LSCB Budget 2015-16</a>               |         |      |

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

### 1 Foreword by the Chair

- 1.1 Welcome to my second annual report as the Independent Chair of Haringey's Safeguarding Children Board for 2015-16. I am most grateful for the strong support and engagement of partner agencies throughout the year, and the sterling contributions of the Board manager Patricia Durr and Assistant Eliese Gray. The partnership displays a real drive to work purposefully together in the task of keeping children and young people safe within Haringey, and this year has been one of real progress in many areas.
- 1.2 The external challenges have not become any less on all partners; indeed, in many respects the challenges have increased further. Budget pressures continue to ratchet up amongst all agencies, and in particular the financial and workforce pressures have been becoming more apparent amongst health agencies. Demand has continued to increase; the child population in Haringey has increased markedly in recent years, perhaps as a result of Government welfare changes leading many poor families to leave inner London boroughs and move into Haringey. We see evidence daily of families under increasing pressure, and front-line staff in all partner agencies have had to show real courage and determination in the face of increasing referrals. The world of child protection can be an unforgiving one, so it requires real maturity for agencies to find the necessary balance of strong support and strong challenge. I remain proud of the way in which Haringey agencies confront those areas where we know we need to improve, whilst seeking to identify examples of good practice that we see daily from staff on the front line.
- 1.3 Resources available to the Board itself have also been under severe pressure. At times we have been over-ambitious in setting out objectives for ourselves, even when we have known that the central coordinating resources are slimmer, and that each partner is under-staffed. As the report will show, although we have achieved much within the year, we have also left undone some of our ambitions. It is the message of the times that we have to find ways of doing more with less, and we have had to be mature and realistic about what is achievable. For example, we would all like to have strengthened further the direct engagement of the Board with children and young people; and our aspirations to begin to recognise good practice more formally and regularly have had to be put on hold. We have streamlined our ways of operating, to maximise on the valuable time that partners make available and to sharpen our approaches to audit, review and decision-making.
- 1.4 In the previous year we had been inspected by Ofsted, so part of the story of 2015-16 has been one of ensuring that we have responded fully to the recommendations that they produced. Other partners in turn have been inspected by the various regulators; as a Board we consider all external inspection reports, and satisfy ourselves that partners are addressing any issues that relate to child protection.
- 1.5 As is common within London, we have seen many changes of personnel in key positions across all agencies, and some real challenges for partners to fill some vacant posts. I am pleased that overall the proportions of agency and temporary staff have been reducing, but in the process we have been getting to know many new faces in a multitude of roles. I believe there has been insufficient attention paid by Government Departments to the needs of workforce development across many key sectors; our

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

challenges in recruiting and retaining health visitors, experienced social workers and senior managers in all agencies is mirrored across London.

- 1.6 We have initiated some major changes across the partnership in our approaches to working with children and families. The introduction of the “Signs of Safety” approach signals our commitment to strengthening our commitment to “appreciative enquiry”, engaging more positively with children and families, and placing trust in front-line professionals to reach conclusions about the families with whom they are working.
- 1.7 During the year we have focussed closely on Missing Children (with a task group led by the Borough Commander), and on ensuring that our strategy for Child Sexual Exploitation is robust. The calendar year ended with an independent diagnostic assessment of this area of work, a process which engaged all partners in intensive joint work. We were pleased with the endorsements that emerged, whilst also clear on the importance of the further improvements which we have committed to implementing.
- 1.8 I reported last year on our successful application to the Department for Education for an Innovation Grant to strengthen the quality and range of our joint working to support vulnerable young people across the borough boundaries with our neighbours in Enfield. The project has been highly successful, and provides us with some strong evidence of the importance of finding ways of working flexibly in response to the flexible lives of so many young people.
- 1.9 In January 2016 the Government commissioned Alan Wood to review the future of LSCBs, and our Board submitted thoughts to this process. The report, and the Government’s response, came out this Spring, and we are engaged in thinking about how we can respond as a partnership to the challenges it sets out. Most of the themes identified chime with proposals we had put forward, so I expect our Board to be well positioned for the legislation that is currently working its way through Parliament.
- 1.10 Safeguarding arrangements within Haringey remain broadly robust and effective, and the partnership continues to demonstrate its willingness to confront and respond to issues which arise. The year ahead looks ever more challenging in relation to resources, and we need to be ready to consider radical different ways of undertaking our key roles. We still need to improve our sharing and analysis of data, so that we can become better at identifying any changes and emerging threats to the safety of children within Haringey. We still need to improve our engagement of children and young people in our work. But as a partnership we are ready for the next set of challenges.

## 2 Introduction

- 2.1 This annual report is for the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 and is produced as part of the Board's statutory duty under section 14A of *The Children Act 2004* and Chapter 3 of *Working Together to Safeguard Children 2015*. The Chair of the Board is required to publish an annual report in relation to the preceding financial year, on the effectiveness of child safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the local area.
- 2.2 The report will be submitted to the Chief Executive, Leader of the Council, the local police and crime commissioner<sup>1</sup> and the Health and Wellbeing Board. The report provides an overview of LSCB activities and achievements during 2015 – 2016; it summarises the effectiveness of safeguarding activity in Haringey; provides an overview of how well children in Haringey are protected, and fulfils the Board's statutory duty to:
- provide an assessment of the performance and effectiveness of local services
  - identify areas of weakness, the causes of those weaknesses and action being taken to address them as well as other proposals for action
  - include lessons from reviews undertaken within the reporting period
  - include assessment of Board partners' responses to child sexual exploitation
  - include information on children missing from care, and how the LSCB is addressing the issue
  - include contributions made to the LSCB by partner agencies and details of what the LSCB has spent, including on Child Death Reviews, Serious Case Reviews and other specific expenditure such as learning events or training
- 2.3 More information about the statutory role and function of the LSCB can be found at **Appendix A**.

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<sup>1</sup> In London this is the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime

### 3 Progress on priorities, issues and challenges

- 3.1 The *LSCB Business Plan 2014 – 2016 (Appendix C)* has continued to provide the framework of priorities for our work whilst allowing us to be responsive to emerging themes and challenges: it enables us to monitor and track progress on identified actions.
- 3.2 We review our priorities annually and in 2015-16 we laid the groundwork for a longer term five year Strategy 2016-21 which is outlined at Appendix D. A new Business Plan is being developed to take us forward in 2016-17 to address priorities outlined in the strategy, which are:
- Priority One: Overhaul the ways in which agencies tackle chronic neglect
  - Priority Two: Improve outcomes for children with particular vulnerabilities and those subject to particular risks
  - Priority Three: Strengthen cross-borough partnership
  - Priority Four: Develop high quality partnership working at all levels between our agencies
- The strategy also identifies a couple of enabling priorities:
- Enabling Priority One: Meaningfully engage children and young people in our work
  - Enabling Priority Two: Promote and develop the children's workforce to better safeguard children and promote their welfare
- 3.3 In May 2016, the Wood Review of LSCBs was published with recommendations for changing the statutory arrangements for local safeguarding arrangements. The recommendations have been accepted by Government and are currently being taken forward in the Adoption and Social Work Bill. The Board is therefore reviewing its priorities in light of this. In this section we set out progress achieved in 2015-16.
- 3.3. *PRIORITY ONE Gangs, Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and Missing***  
*Strengthening the connections between work around a) missing children, CSE and gangs, b) supporting and monitoring the development of a multi-agency response, and c) assessing the effectiveness of early intervention in reducing gang membership*
- 3.3.1 We have made good progress in this area underpinned by the following:
- Bi-borough CSE & Vulnerable Children Project funded by the DfE LSCB Innovation Fund in partnership with our neighbouring borough Enfield;
  - a multi-agency diagnostic on CSE, recommendations and partnership action plan;
  - review of progress against CSE strategy and development of an integrated refreshed action plan with clear accountability;
  - developed our reporting cycle to ensure that we received regular reports on CSE, gangs and missing children;
  - developed our performance monitoring with a focus on these issues;
  - commissioned a Serious Case Review which considered gang association and harmful sexual behaviour to be published in 2016 with learning about approach;
  - completed engagement in the MsUnderstood Project looking at CSE, serious youth violence and harmful sexual behaviour;

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

- Represented on the London Safeguarding Children Board CSE Task & Finish Group
- Strengthened representation of Violence Against Women & Girls (Lead in Public Health) and Gangs and Offender Management (Lead in Community Safety)
- Developed both CSE and Children who run away or go missing from home, care or education pathways and local protocols. Missing Children and Young People protocols
- Developed integrated approaches to considering the links between gangs, missing children and young people and CSE through the Multi-agency Child Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meetings co-chaired by the Borough Police and Children's Social Care.

3.3.2 The sub-group has responded to developments with clear governance and accountability structure and agreed strategy and action plan, which includes connections and routes into the Violence Against Women and Girls Board, Gang Action Group Strategy and oversight of our work on Missing Children & Young People. It has embedded learning about the wider connections to additional vulnerabilities through revision of its remit and role for 2016-17. There is an integrated action plan, with agreed accountabilities and reporting into the Board, which encompasses the recommendations and learning from the multi-agency CSE Diagnostic Report.

3.3.3 The CSE Bi-borough CSE & Vulnerable Children Project enabled us to build on the priority both Boards had committed to the issue. The Project led to the development of a number of joint initiatives including:

- A communication pilot project via North Middlesex University Hospital to provide information to our hardest to reach young people that includes information on a range of vulnerabilities and includes links to our respective youth websites.
- Bi-borough MASH to MASH checks for cases where there is a concern of CSE/ Gang activity
- Aligning the CSE Central Logs across Haringey and Enfield and to introduce a system for gathering intelligence on persons of concern
- Periodic Bi-borough Peer Networking Seminars sharing information about alliances, sexual relationships, tensions places of education and any known gang links to better safeguard children at risk.
- Sharing learning about models of best practice across the bi-borough partnership and to align resources to improve information sharing and safeguarding responses to vulnerable children and young people which included aligning arrangements for Single Points of Contact for CSE across both boroughs in Children's Social Care, Health and the Police and improving MASE arrangements
- Joint CSE and harmful sexual behaviour training targeted at particular professional groups including foster carers, pupil referral units and MASH teams, semi-independent accommodation providers and children's homes

3.3.4 This project demonstrates that where there is an appetite to collaborate in the best interest of our most vulnerable children and young people, much can be achieved

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

both in terms of best practice and cost efficiencies through sharing resources. A number of recommendations are being taken forward by the Boards to embed the work and continue the collaboration.

### 3.4 **PRIORITY TWO - Early Help**

*Scrutinise the move towards strengthening the early help offer across Haringey, seeking assurance on the common understanding of definitions, on the impact on child protection services, and on appropriate multi-agency engagement.*

3.4.1 A new strategic approach to enabling early help and intervention for children, young people and their families was launched this year focussed on delivery of integrated, flexible and responsive services with a greater emphasis on prevention and early intervention with the aim of reducing, in the longer term, the need for specialist and more expensive provision. The approach seeks to empower parents, families and children to be resilient and effective in developing a supportive environment for their children. The Strategy seeks to deliver the following three outcomes:

- Improved family and community resilience
- Thriving children, young people and families
- Strong partnerships making effective use of all resources

3.4.2 The Strategy is delivered through the Haringey's Early Help Partnership Board and monitored and reviewed through the Board's governance arrangements. This Board identified that the key risk contained within the strategy is the immediate impact on safeguarding as resources shift to Early Help.

### 3.5 **PRIORITY THREE – Neglect**

*Improving effectiveness of all agencies in recognising and responding to neglect*

3.5.1 The Board is reviewing the development of a Neglect Strategy and has taken this forward in its developing 5 year strategy 2016-21 as a key priority.

3.5.2 Our audit cycle for this year included a multi-agency audit focused on neglect which took place in two stages over Q2 and Q4. Compliance rate was 100% collectively although not all of the children were known to all services within the timescale. A common challenge in multi-agency auditing is the differences in the way in which the audit was undertaken and moderated and an acknowledgement of the different skills levels and approaches within and between agencies. Some good practice showed evidence of a real commitment to hearing the child's wishes and feelings but overall there is work to do to improve engagement with children. Some good evidence of partnership working but some concerns around reporting and recording. All cases evidenced that CP case conferences, initial and reviews, are held in a timely manner and that core groups are regularly being held.

5.2.3 A number of recommendations are being taken forward including the development of documents, training and tools to support and deepen understanding of neglect; improve the use of hypothesis and analysis in neglect cases; embed Signs of Safety

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

to enable a more robust multi-agency approach to identify risk and expressing and owning the level of concern; review the suitability and availability of direct work tools and resources to improve and support direct work with children and young people; and increase understanding of the impact of neglect and attachment theory and neuroscience through the multi-agency training programme.

### 5.2.4 Additionally our new Board Strategy commits us to:

- develop a LSCB neglect strategy ensuring that prevention and Early Help is at the centre of response
- develop understanding across the partnership of attachment theory
- develop and roll out a training programme to ensure thresholds are correctly applied
- get messages out into communities through information and other campaigns
- support early intervention and parenting programmes such as Family Nurse Partnership and Parent-Infant Programme.

**3.6** Progressing Priority Four *Promoting good practice* and Priority Five, *Engaging the voices of children and young people* has proven to be a real challenge this year. Capacity and resources have not allowed for the necessary development time for the Board Manager to build the infrastructure needed. The number of Serious Case Reviews has diverted attention away from appreciative inquiry. We have continued to improve engagement with schools through representative Primary and Secondary HTs now members of the Board. The Board Manager now works with the School Improvement Safeguarding Lead to develop the Designated Safeguarding Lead Forum.

### 3.6.1 Engaging children and young people remains a firm enabling priority in our new strategy which commits us to:

- Establish a robust, proportionate system for securing the views of children and young people on key issues concerning the Board, including CYP who are themselves at risk.
- Build on the extensive existing mechanisms for capturing CYP's views, to allow for key issues to surface for consideration by the Board.
- Establish a system for CYP to present periodically to the Board on key issues.
- Ensure annual audit cycle and performance framework consistently includes attention to children's lived experiences and journeys

### 3.7 Signs of Safety (SoS)

**3.7.1** In Q1 the Board took the formal partnership decision to support the adoption of the SoS model of approach to working with children and families and confirmed funding for an accredited training programme across the partnership. SoS puts children, parents and everyone connected to the children at the heart of assessments and decision-making and gives them every opportunity to come up with their own ideas on how to make their children safe before we offer/impose our own solutions. Clear leadership provides workers with the confidence to make the right decisions at the right time to support families to stay together.

**3.7.2** The three main principles of the SoS model are:



Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

- Developing positive and constructive working relationships with families, children and between professionals.
- Working with families from a stance of appreciative inquiry and being professionally curious, applying a questioning approach.
- Promoting the direct involvement of practitioners and service users in the research and development of SoS so that the model is informed by what complex case work and child practice actually looks and feels like.

3.7.3 An implementation plan has been agreed by the Executive running through four phases and involving training and strategic development. Phases 1 and 2 were completed this year. Phase 1 was about leadership and the development of the plan and the alignment with practice across the partnership. A workshop was held on 29th July and involved the Executive membership and other key partnership representatives. Phase 2 was about rollout across the partnership and includes introductory training. Phases 3 and 4 involve further practice development and practice leadership.

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

### 4 Local Context

4.1 Haringey is an exceptionally diverse and fast-changing borough. We have a population of 267,540 according to 2014 Office for National Statistics Mid Year Estimates. Almost half of our population and three-quarters of our young people are from ethnic minority backgrounds, and around 200 languages are spoken. Our population is the fifth most ethnically diverse in the country.

4.2 The borough still ranks among the most deprived in the country but has seen improvement in its ranking over the past six years - with the exception of Education and Living Environment, Haringey has seen an improvement in rankings for all domains in the English Indices of Deprivation 2015. Haringey is the 30th most deprived borough in England and the 6th most deprived in London with the 10th highest level of child poverty in London. 7 of Haringey's 19 wards are within the most deprived 10% nationally. All of these wards are in the east of the borough where Northumberland Park remains the most deprived.

In terms of crime, Haringey is ranked 8th most deprived in England out of 326 local authorities and 8th in London out of 33 local authorities.

4.5 There are approximately 63,400 children and young people under 20 living in Haringey (approximately one third of the total population). The wards with the largest number of people aged under 20 in Haringey are: Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Tottenham Hale. There are more children in the east of Haringey, which has higher levels of deprivation than the west.

4.7 1 in 3 children live in poverty, 1 in 4 children live in household with no working adult (23% compared to 18% in London). Over 10, 000 households are with lone parents (34% compared to 28% in London). It is estimated that over 11, 000 children in Haringey live with some form of long-standing disability.

4.8 Over 9,000 children and young people have Special Educational Needs (SEN) in primary and secondary schools. Approximately 1,200 children have a Statement of SEN; of those, 35% had autism followed by moderate learning difficulties (21%) and emotional, behavioural and social difficulties (12%)

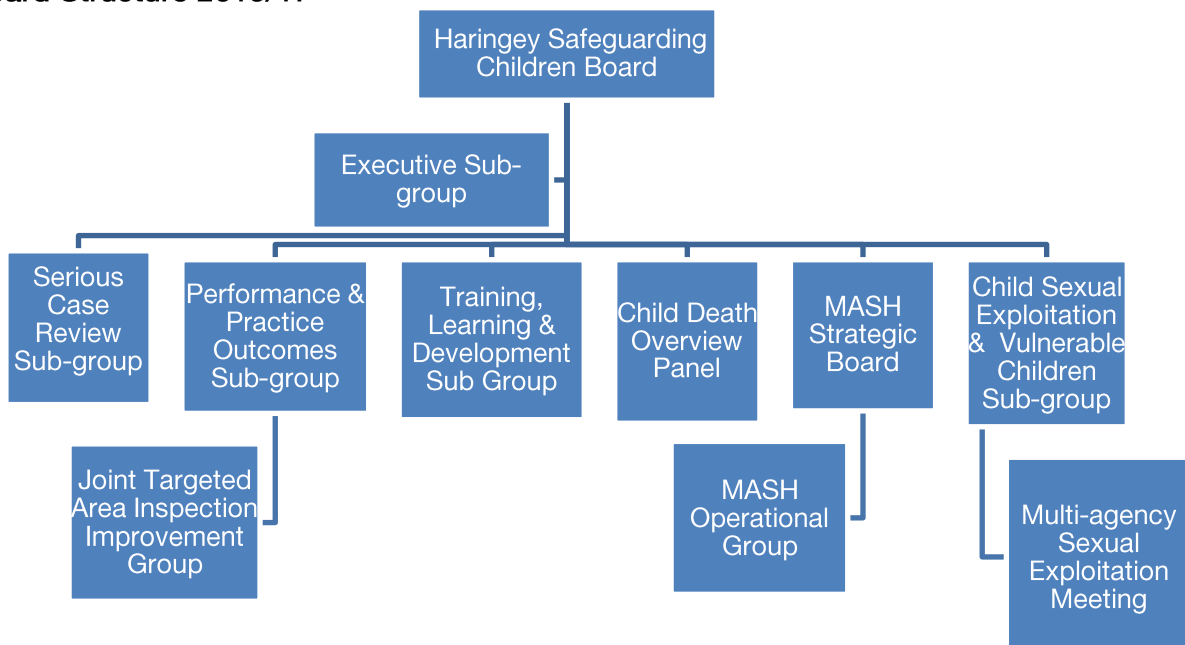
4.9 [Haringey's Joint Strategic Needs Assessment \(JSNA\) 2014/2015](#) describes the health, care and wellbeing needs of the local population. This helps the CCG and Haringey Council commission the best services to meet those needs

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

### 5 Governance and accountability

- 5.1 The LSCB has an independent chair and a number of subgroups chaired by a senior member from across the partner agencies. The Chair is accountable to the Chief Executive of the local authority in chairing the LSCB and overseeing its work programme. However, he is accountable only to the Board for the decisions he takes in that role. The role of Vice-Chair is undertaken by the Designated Nurse from the CCG.
- 5.2 The Board is attended by representatives from the partner agencies with a high level of engagement. Information about Board attendance can be found at *Appendix E*.
- 5.3 Governance continues to be strengthened with regular reporting from sub-groups through to the Executive and the Board; a range of task and finish group activity with clear reporting lines the continuation of our member appraisal process, and the introduction of 360degree appraisal of the Chair..
- 5.4 During the year the structure of the Board changed to reflect priorities and efficiencies. We report on the business of each of the sub-groups operating during 2015-16 in this report and the structure below reflects the shape of the Board from April 2016.

#### Board Structure 2016/17



#### 5.5 Relationship between the LSCB and other strategic boards

- 5.5.1 The Chair of the LSCB attends the Health and Well-Being Board. He meets regularly with the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive, the Director of Children's Services, the lead member for children, the Council Leader, and the Chair of the Adult Safeguarding Board. He meets annually with the Chief Executives of the key

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

partner agencies. He meets annually with the Council's Scrutiny Committee. Links are maintained through representation on key strategic partnerships:

- Community Safety Partnership
- The Health & Wellbeing Board
- The Safeguarding Adults Board
- The Violence Against Women & Girls Strategy Group
- The Preventing Radicalisation & Violent Extremism (Prevent) Delivery Group

This year, the Board has developed a Prevent Action Plan and the Board Manager sits on the borough Prevent Delivery Group.

### 5.6 The Local Authority

5.6.1 Local authorities have overarching responsibility for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of all children and young people in their area. They have a number of statutory functions under the 1989 and 2004 Children Acts which make this clear, and statutory guidance Working Together to Safeguard Children sets these out in detail. This includes specific duties in relation to children in need and children suffering, or likely to suffer, significant harm, regardless of where they are found, under sections 17 and 47 of the Children Act 1989. The Director of Children's Services and Lead Member for Children's Services in local authorities are the key points of professional and political accountability, with responsibility for the effective delivery of these functions.

5.6.2 The Local Authority - lead by the Director of Children's Services and the Deputy CEO - is represented at all levels of the LSCB and plays a lead role in the partnership.

### 5.5.7 The Partnership

5.7.1 Safeguarding children and protecting them from harm is everyone's responsibility. Everyone who comes into contact with children and families has a role to play.

5.7.2 A range of local agencies, including the council, the police and health services, have a duty under section 11 of the Children Act 2004 to ensure that they consider the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children when carrying out their functions. Under section 10 of the same Act, a similar range of agencies are required to cooperate with local authorities to promote the well-being of children in each local authority area (see chapter 1). This cooperation should exist and be effective at all levels of the organisation, from strategic level through to operational delivery

More information about these statutory duties can be found at Appendix B. In addition to these section 11 duties, which apply to a number of named organisations, further safeguarding duties are also placed on individual organisations through other statutes.

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

### 5.8 Health

- 5.8.1 Haringey CCG is the major commissioner of local health services across the borough and is responsible for safeguarding quality assurance through contractual arrangements with all provider organisations. All health providers in Haringey are required to have effective arrangements in place to safeguard vulnerable children and to assure the CCG, as commissioners, that these are working. Designated Professionals, as clinical experts and strategic leaders, are a vital source of advice to the CCG, NHS England, the Local Authority and the Haringey Local Safeguarding Children Board (HSCB). They also provide advice and support to multi-agency health professionals.
- 5.8.2 *Safeguarding Vulnerable People in the NHS – Accountability and Assurance Framework (2015)* defines the safeguarding responsibility and duty of Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs). CCGs are also required to demonstrate that they have appropriate systems in place for discharging their statutory duties in terms of safeguarding children.
- 5.8.3 Haringey CCG fulfils and is compliant with these safeguarding children responsibilities and duties during the period of 01/04/15 to 31/03/16 as outlined in its [Safeguarding Children Annual Report 2015-16](#) within its own organisation and across the organisations from which it commissions. Additionally NHS England conducted a series of deep-dive exercises across CCGs' arrangements and in 2015, one of the areas of focus was safeguarding. The results of this process were reported in February 2015 and they acknowledged the extent of focus and commitment to safeguarding within Haringey CCG.
- 5.8.4 The Assistant Director Safeguarding/Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children, Designated Doctor, and Named GP were full and active members of the HSCB in 2015/16; regularly attending and contributing to the bi-monthly meetings. The Assistant Director Safeguarding / Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children and Designated Doctor were also full and active members of the HSCB Executive. The Assistant Director Safeguarding / Designated Nurse for Safeguarding Children continued in the capacity of Vice Chair of the HSCB throughout this period, as well as chairing the CSE Subgroup (which developed the borough's CSE Strategy and Action Plan) and Vice Chairing the Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) Strategic Group; with the Interim Assistant Designated Nurse and latterly the Deputy Designated Nurse attending the VAWG Commissioning and Harmful Practices Groups.
- 5.8.5 The three main Provider Trusts are all also represented on the Board and hold internal bi-monthly safeguarding children committees attended by the Designated Doctor, Assistant Director Safeguarding / Designated Nurse Child Protection or

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

Deputy Designated Nurse. The meetings provide an opportunity for information sharing and challenge regarding all aspects of safeguarding children. Any issues arising are discussed with the Executive Nurse/ Director of Quality and Integrated Governance and within the Haringey CCG Safeguarding Children Assurance meeting as appropriate. All Named Safeguarding Professionals in the Provider Trusts were up-to-date with safeguarding children training during 2015/16. More information is contained in the [CCG Annual Safeguarding Report](#)<sup>2</sup>

### 5.9 The Metropolitan Police

5.9.1 The Metropolitan Police is represented on the Board across a number of different commands and teams including the Haringey Borough Command and its Public Protection Unit; the Sexual Offences, Exploitation and Child Abuse Investigation Command (Specialist Crime and Operations 17) and the local Child Abuse Investigation Team and regional Sexual Exploitation Team. Additionally Serious Case Reviews are supported by the Specialist Crime Review Group.

5.9.2 SC&O17 teams investigate allegations of abuse against children, under 18 years of age, involving family members, carers or people in a position of trust. This includes allegations of physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect. They also investigate historical allegations where the offence took place when the person was under 18 but is now an adult. All children are considered vulnerable to crime and abuse by adults and other children and young people. All offences against the child are governed by legislation which determines differing ages for specific offences.

### 5.10 Financial arrangements

5.10.1 The work of the Board is financed by contributions from partner agencies, of which currently over 80% comes from the council. In addition to financial contributions, partner agencies contribute significant amounts of staff time to support the delivery of the board's work programme, and to support training delivery. Full budget information is contained within *Appendix D*.

5.10.2 The guidelines which we adhere to (*Working Together 2015*) make it clear that funding arrangements for Safeguarding should not fall disproportionately and unfairly on one or more partner to the benefit of others. In London this burden does fall unfairly on Local Authorities because the Metropolitan Police continues to choose to fund partnership safeguarding in London at a level 45% below all the other large urban Metropolitan Police Forces in England. This is not negotiable at a local borough level.

5.10.3 The safeguarding structures in London are changing but there will still be a need to resource whatever arrangements are put in place.

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<sup>2</sup> Safeguarding Children Annual Report 2015/16, can be found on the [Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group website](#)

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

## 5.11 Reports from Sub-groups

### 5.11.1 Serious Case Review (SCR) Sub-group

*Chair: Independent Board Chair*

*Remit: To consider when to undertake a review on the death of a child where abuse or neglect are factors, or where there are serious concerns regarding inter-agency working where a child suffers potentially life threatening concerns, serious impairment of health or development, and to monitor implementation of action plans.*

5.11.2 The group met 5 times during the course of 2015-16. Attendance was good at all these events, although the Chair missed one meeting through illness (chaired by the LSCB Vice-Chair).

5.11.3 During the course of the year the following issues were discussed and actions taken:

- a. Monitoring of Action plan in respect of Child T
- b. Agreeing publication of SCR on CH, in partnership with LB Enfield, agreeing communications strategy and monitoring Action Plan
- c. Agreeing publication of Child O, and agreeing dissemination
- d. Commissioning, and monitoring production of, SCR on Child R (due for publication in June 16)
- e. Commissioning SCR on Child S
- f. Considering the learning from SCRs published in Haringey over recent years, identifying common themes and agreeing a communications strategy
- g. Considering – but not completing – production of a Haringey protocol on undertaking SCRs

5.11.4 The SCR on CH concerned a troubled young man who, at the age of 15, murdered another young man in a knife attack. The report highlighted the depth of CH's experiences with violence throughout his life, the complexity of the his mother's actions to hinder effective agency engagement, the problems encountered in transferring the case from Haringey to Enfield, and some clear occasions where more effective and direct involvement could have been expected by agencies. From the publication of CH, the key areas of learning arose from the need to address the following issues, all of which have been addressed in the action plan:

- The failure of Children's Social Care to respond to the requests by a social worker and others for intervention with CH and his family
- The failure of Children's Social Care to follow safeguarding procedures and to ensure the safety of CH's nephew, after he was found to have suffered a large number of non- accidental injuries
- The need to ensure Social Work assessments are used effectively to inform decisive action
- The apparent normalisation and toleration by agencies of high levels of violence in CH's household, and failure to act on opportunities to remove CH from the household some time prior to Mr Z's death
- The weaknesses in the processes of transferring case responsibility between the neighbouring boroughs

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

- 5.11.5 The SCR on Child O concerned a deeply troubled young woman with long-standing mental health problems who took her own life at the age of 16. She had received intensive input from several agencies over a prolonged period, but no one had succeeded in building a sufficiently trusting relationship to understand the cause of her distress or find a way of helping her. The report highlighted some failures to respond appropriately to regular unspecific allegations from O regarding sexual offences against her; recent changes in policy and practice in all agencies would hopefully have produced a more appropriate response today. The report found some failings in the formal child protection arrangements undertaken by several of the agencies. The process of agreeing the joint funding of place at the residential therapeutic placement from where O took her own life was prolonged and not well managed. When Ofsted rated the placement inadequate on safeguarding, whilst the council was right to review the placement, the review judged it to have done so insensitively and in too much haste. All these issues have been addressed within the action plan.
- 5.11.6 **Protocol** – whilst the plan to produce a protocol setting out Haringey’s processes for SCRs has not been completed, the two new SCRs which have been commissioned are testing out different approaches to engagement with staff, and use of a Panel. Creation of a protocol has been deferred whilst the Government itself reviews its arrangements for SCRs.
- 5.11.7 **The review of key learning from previous Haringey SCRs** threw up a series of recurring themes, and focus groups are being established to discuss each of these issues with staff:
- Weaknesses in professional challenge
  - Failures to assess the wider family, environment and case history
  - Poor inter-agency communication
  - The need to intervene earlier
  - Lack of professional awareness over emotional harm inflicted on the child
  - Organisational, planning and process failures.
- 5.11.8 We held three learning events across the year, including a joint event with Enfield Board to disseminate learning from the SCR on Child CH, and two SCR workshops looking at the SCRs for Child CH and Child O as part of the Board Training Programme.
- 5.12 **QA & Best Practice Sub-group – now Practice and Performance Outcomes (PPO) Sub-group**  
*Chair: LB Haringey Assistant Director, Quality Assurance, Early Help & Prevention*  
*Remit: To monitor the effectiveness of multi-agency child protection and safeguarding work through data analysis and audit processes. To monitor and scrutinise the effectiveness of local arrangements to safeguard children and, through this, to ensure a demonstrable impact on services.*
- 5.12.1 The PPO sub group met in May and September 2015 and January 2016. There has been good attendance from CYPS, Schools and Learning, LA Performance, CAIT, Commissioning, Legal and Health - Haringey Clinical Commissioning Group (HCCG), Whittington Hospital NHS Trust (Whittington), North Middlesex University

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

Hospital Trust (NNUH) and Barnet Enfield and Haringey Mental Health Trust (BEH-MHT). The Group is chaired by the Assistant Director Safeguarding and Social Care.

### 5.12.2 Activity, Progress and Achievements 2015/16

- Audit cycle has continued with Voice of the Child in Q1, Neglect in Q2/Q4 and the CSE Evaluation carried out independently in Q3. All these audit reports have been presented to the LSCB board along with action plans.
- Development of a model data set has been much more challenging and time consuming. As a number of agencies found it difficult to provide data requested in the initial data set model, and it was revised to overcome these difficulties.
- Submission of data has been quite variable in that some agencies have submitted comprehensive data on time whereas others have had to be chased and even then submitted only incomplete data. Efforts are continuing to bring about improvements both in the timeliness and quality of data.
- Work has taken place to develop a Performance Framework with an appropriate score card.
- Threshold guidance was updated to incorporate the latest government guidance in relation to CSE, Prevent and LADO along with the associated indicators.
- “Learning from SCRs” seminars have continued. A cross border joint seminar in relation to CH SCR was held with Enfield LSCB.

### 5.12.3 Planned Next Steps:

- A Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) Improvement Group has been established reporting to the Board via the PPO Sub-group.
- An independent multi agency evaluation on the theme of Domestic Violence has taken place recently, reflecting the criteria established for us by the JTAI process. Recommendations will be considered to decide what improvements need to be made both in terms of data and practice.
- Consideration has been given to amalgamating the JTAI and PPO subgroups; however, this matter needs to be examined further to ensure that important aspects of PPO’s work are not overlooked.
- Monitor the consistent use of the Performance framework by all agencies.
- Improve communication about performance across the partnership including the outcomes and learning from audits and reviews.

### 5.13 Child Death Overview Panel (CDOP)

*Chair: AD Public Health*

*Remit: To provide a review of all deaths of children who are under 18 and resident in the borough. and use the information gathered to develop interventions and recommendations to improve the health and safety of children in order to prevent future deaths*

- 5.13.1 As the year in question has only just closed, this is a preliminary report and, as such, subject to change. The system was piloted in 2007/8 and has been fully functional from 2008/9. A full report on the scheme from 2008/9 will be prepared later in the year. In 2015/16, there were 24 deaths of children normally resident in Haringey. For many of these, final post mortem reports, inquests or other proceedings are still in

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
 Annual Report 2015-16

progress. The table below describes the children who died by their age and provisional diagnosis. These have not yet been confirmed by the CDOP.

| Age   | <28 days | 28 days<br><1 year | 1 year<br><5<br>years | 5 years<br><18<br>years |
|---|----------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Cause of Death</b>                           |          |                    |                       |                         |
| Deliberately inflicted injury, abuse or neglect |          |                    |                       | 1 <sup>1</sup>          |
| Malignancy                                      |          | 1                  |                       | 2                       |
| Acute medical or surgical condition             |          |                    |                       |                         |
| Chronic medical condition                       |          | 1 <sup>2</sup>     |                       | 1 <sup>3</sup>          |
| Chromosomal, genetic and congenital anomalies   | 1        | 2                  |                       | 1                       |
| Perinatal/neonatal event <sup>4</sup>           | 6        | 2                  |                       |                         |
| Sudden Unexplained Infant Death                 |          | 2 <sup>4</sup>     |                       |                         |
| As yet unascertained                            | 1        | 2                  |                       | 1                       |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                    | <b>8</b> | <b>10</b>          |                       | <b>6</b>                |

1. This youth was fatally stabbed just short of his 18th birthday. He was known to social services and the youth justice system. A serious case review is being undertaken.
2. This infant died from cardiac disease secondary to unrecognised vitamin D deficiency. His older sister had already been treated for this condition. His mother misunderstood information given about vitamin D deficiency and only took supplements herself. The importance of vitamin D deficiency and the availability of free supplements, to those who need them, is being emphasised to healthcare professionals and the leaflet for parents has been revised. Coincidentally, national information is being put in all red books (Personal Child health Records). The Public Health Department of the Local Authority will organise a symposium.
3. A young person ingested a constituent of food to which she was known to be allergic and subsequently died. The exact circumstances are yet to be made clear.
4. In one instance the mother was known to have taken up smoking after delivery, having ceased during the pregnancy.

5.13.2 During the year, there were eight rapid response meetings in relation to unexpected deaths, as well as three meetings of the CDOP panel itself. The work of the CDOP was significantly hampered by the absence on long term sick leave of the Health Services Single Point of Contact, demonstrating the great value of her contribution.

#### 5.14 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) & Vulnerable Children Sub-group

*Chair: Designated Nurse, CCG*

*Remit: To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the multi-agency approach to the identification and response to Child Sexual Exploitation in Haringey.*

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

5.14.1 The CSE sub-group is made up of a wide range of relevant partners. During 2015/16 the group met five times and has largely been working on monitoring the implementation of the Haringey CSE strategy. The CSE Strategy was ratified by Haringey LSCB in January 2015. The action plan was developed by the CSE sub-group and ratified by the board in March 2015.

5.11.2 The CSE Action Plan consists of five objectives, beneath which a number of actions have been taken and a number are planned:

- Prevention and Early Identification
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Providing effective services and support
- Prosecution and disruption
- Governance and Scrutiny

### 5.11.3 Activity and progress during 2015/16:

- All agencies had access to e-learning on CSE and face-to-face courses via the LSCB and via internal organisational training. Safer London delivered training sessions to a variety of staff within schools and health agencies.
- Haringey had a CSE Single Point of Contact (SPOC) in place within Whittington Health, CYPS and the Metropolitan Police. These people were the conduit for information flow into and out from the Multi-Agency Planning (MAP) and Multi-Agency Sexual Exploitation (MASE) meetings.
- All the care and support provision used by Haringey for looked-after-children located both in and out of the borough was mapped. Requirements with regard to CSE including expectations of staff working with children and young people has been included as part of the contract specification for the planned procurement of semi-independent provision.
- Haringey Public Health team undertook a review of Haringey schools Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) policies during the spring and summer term of 2015 and found that specific information about CSE and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) was not included in the SRE policies but was sometimes mentioned in the Child Protection, or safeguarding policy. Advice was offered and suggestions made for improvement.
- A key aspect of the CSE strategy was to collect and analyse a range of data to inform the response to the CSE within Haringey. The work of the MASE meetings informs the borough's CSE profile and a first report for quarter 1 was presented to the LSCB in September 2015. The CSE profile was discussed at each CSE Sub-group meeting. The Profile is compliant with the London CSE Operating Protocol identifying needs of children and young people, details of offenders; details of problem locations and themes arising.
- Haringey was successful in a joint bid with Enfield LSCB for Department for Education Innovation funding which enabled a project lead to be commissioned to develop closer joint working across Haringey and Enfield to meet the needs of young people at risk of or experiencing CSE.
- During 2015 the London CSE Operating Protocol was adopted for all MAP and MASE meetings within Haringey with the aim of facilitating the use of standardised criteria, agreed risk assessment tools and ensuring young people received a consistent and appropriate response.

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

- In November 2015 the HLSCB Child Sexual Exploitation Pathway & Governance was published. It had been developed in consultation with safeguarding partners in Haringey to ensure that staff from all services are well informed about local CSE arrangements. The guidance aimed to ensure that professionals are able to understand how to identify and assess risk, share information, work well together, form professional judgements and make informed decisions to help vulnerable children and young people and safeguard and protect those in need of support, protection and care.
- Also in November a multi-agency diagnostic of services for Children and Young people at risk of CSE was commenced which considered a number of key themes and made a number of recommendations to further improve the partnership response to CSE. These recommendations have been added to the CSE action plan for consideration and implementation during 2016/17.
- Two data bases – an offender/suspect profile and a victim profile - were created to inform and populate a CSE profile in a standardised way, whilst enabling professionals to identify the most vulnerable children and track themes locations and trends.
- In early January 2016 The London Safeguarding Children Board issued revised guidance on CSE with significant changes which the partnership responded to.

### 5.11.4 Planned next steps for 2016/17:

Much progress had been made since March 2015. However there remains much to do to ensure that the work already achieved has a positive impact on children and young people. The frequency of the meetings will be reviewed with a view to using task and finish groups to drive the implementation of the strategy forward. Actions planned include:

- Revision of the HLSCB Child Sexual Exploitation Pathway & Governance in light of the London SCB revised guidance
- Development and dissemination of Local CSE publicity materials
- Consideration of the CSE Champions model within a broad range of agencies and providers.
- Develop a high level, targeted disruption and prosecution strategy.
- Development of the group into scrutiny and accountability for a range of vulnerabilities.

### 5.12 MASH Strategic Board

*Chair: Assistant Director Safeguarding and Social Care. LB Haringey*

*Remit: To improve safeguarding arrangements and promote the welfare of children through the successful implementation of a Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub in Haringey.*

5.12.1 The MASH Strategic Board (MSB) was revived this year and has met regularly every two months since the first meeting in May 2015. The group has enjoyed good attendance from partners, namely, CYPS, police, health (CCG, North Mids, Whittington, CAMHS and MH Trust), probation, education, Mosaic support staff and performance.

### 5.12.2 Activity and Progress 2015/16

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

The main focus of the MSB has been:

- to oversee the development and launch of Single Point of Access (SPA) and Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub.
- to ensure there is an appropriate level of presence of staff from key MASH partner agencies.
- holding the MASH Operational Group to account and that the operational protocol is being implemented effectively.
- to agree MASH IT solutions and the data set to measure the activity and the effectiveness of the MASH.
- development and implementation of Information Sharing Protocol.
- oversee the implementation of the MASH Improvement Action Plan focusing on information sharing, governance, staffing, I.T., premises, operational protocol, training, performance reporting and PR/Comms.

### 5.12.3 Achievements to Date

- Four well attended multi agency briefing sessions held to launch SPA and MASH with positive feedback from partner agencies.
- MASH Improvement Action Plan has been implemented and signed off.
- Issues of staffing levels have been discussed and resolved although clarity is still being sought about the level of health staffing commissioned for the MASH by CCG.
- Presence of Early Help personnel in the SPA taking work directly from SPA to Early Help.
- Clear separation of contacts and referrals and the respective pathways for both.
- The Operational MASH Group operating effectively to drive the business of MASH and also interrogating data to develop a better understanding of performance.

### 5.12.4 Planned Next Steps

- Embedding the consistent use of thresholds across all partner agencies as well as in SPA and MASH.
- Interrogation of the MASH data set more systematically to explore why so many contacts and S47s lead to no further action.
- Responding to the recommendations from the SCR Child R to review the MASH

## 5.13 Training, Learning & Development Sub-group

*Chair: LSCB Training Co-ordinator (until July 2015)*

*Named Nurse for Safeguarding, Whittington Health (July 2015- Feb 2016)*

*Vacant (since Feb 2016)*

*Remit: To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of safeguarding children training, learning and development across the partnership.*

5.13.1 The Training, Learning and Development Sub-group is tasked with addressing the training needs of the partnership and is generally well-attended by most members, who are motivated and reflective partners and are deemed at the appropriate level of responsibility within their organisations to make the decisions required.

Unfortunately the group has struggled in 2015-16 to be as effective as it might due



## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

to problems with chairing the group and a vacancy within the Board Business Unit for the training lead. This has meant that plans around quality assuring training across the partnership, adopting a new approach to single agency training oversight and communication with children and young people and the wider community and partnership have not been progressed.

- 5.13.2 The group oversaw the 2015-16 LSCB multi agency training programme which delivered 19 training courses over 36 sessions; approximately 700 training places were offered to workers across the agencies, similar to the previous year and covering a full range of levels 1-4, skills and knowledge areas. Learning lunches on CSE and Preventing Radicalisation were also offered.
- 5.13.3 The largest take up of the multi-agency LSCB training offer was from CYPS staff and schools, followed closely by early years settings. There has been a drop in attendance from other agencies over previous years. Training for Designated Safeguarding Leads has been the most popular course and as a result of increased demand from schools across the borough and anticipated further increase following the review of the statutory guidance Keeping Children Safe in Education, Schools and Learning Traded Services are now providing this course for schools as part of their wider training offer in addition to the LSCB multi-agency offer.
- 5.13.4 New this year was Signs of Safety training and briefings following agreement by the Board in May 2015 to adopt and implement this approach to safeguarding and child protection. Phase 1 implementation involved five 2 day training session for social workers and Early Help staff and six half day partnership briefings to introduce the model. Also this year, the DfE funded bi-borough CSE & Vulnerable Children Project allowed us to explore and develop greater collaboration and a joint training offer with our Enfield neighbours around CSE and harmful sexual behaviour. A number of targeted courses were offered in the last quarter of the year and through in to Q1 2016-17. The Board Managers are continuing to develop this collaborative approach to training.
- 5.13.5 The group had plans to explore ways of reaching more staff across the partnership and ensuring that the learning is effectively and usefully disseminated by diversifying the training offer. This is in part prompted by some concern about dips in applications and attendances for full day training courses which is thought to be at least in part due to diminishing capacities of the multi-agency workforce to engage in whole day training. Further consultation with the workforce was planned and will be carried forward through 2016-17 as the Board also considers the potential impact of the Government's new proposals for safeguarding arrangements through the Adoption and Social Work Bill.
- 5.13.6 In December 2015 FUSE - a new learning platform - was launched which enables participants to access all available training and book themselves onto courses. There were some problems for partners to access and register with the service - some of which are ongoing and we are keeping it under review. The Business Unit has worked hard to ensure that this was not a barrier to people accessing the training courses.

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

### 5.14 Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO)

5.14.1 The Local Authority Designated Officer is a statutory role; the role and its remit are clearly defined in Chapter 7 of the London Child Protection Procedures as well as in the Government guidance “Keeping Children Safe in Education”. Contact is made with the LADO when there are concerns that a professional or volunteer working with children has:

- Behaved in a way that has harmed a child, or may have harmed a child
- Possibly committed a criminal offence against a child
- Behaved towards a child/children in a way that would indicate they may pose a risk of harm to children.

This concern includes behaviour or an incident in the home life of a professional or volunteer where the procedures may apply.

5.14.2 Following the appointment of a permanent LADO in April 2015, it has been possible to develop a more consistent approach to data collection and analysis regarding contacts and referrals made to the LADO. This year there were a total of 276 consultations with the LADO, an average of 5.3 per week. The first quarter showed 59 contacts with the LADO; the last quarter had 76, showing a steady increase over the year. This can be explained in part by the consistency of having a permanent LADO who has been building links with partner agencies and staff within Children’s Services, and partly by a greater understanding of the role within the borough. Comparable data obtained from neighbouring boroughs would suggest the current levels of activity are about what would be expected.

5.14.3 In 2015-16 out of a total 276 contacts for advice, consultation or referral from various partner agencies:

- 69 were from the education sector (25%) - usually from Head Teachers or Designated Safeguarding Leads;
- 94 contacts from social workers either within the London Borough of Haringey, or in other neighbouring authorities (34%);
- 15 from the Early Years Service (5%);
- 17 formal contacts from Ofsted (6%); and one from the Department for Education;
- 23 from the police, either the Child Abuse Team or from other parts of the police service (8%);
- the remainder of contacts were from a number of partners both statutory agencies and within the community.

5.14.4 The largest number of consultations were about, rather than from, those working in the education sector. These amounted to 122 of all the 276 contacts; this is 44%. 73 (26%) of consultations with the LADO were about qualified teachers.

5.14.5 55 of the referrals were sufficiently serious to require a formal investigation. Of these, 10 cases were found to be substantiated. This figure remains broadly constant, and is consistent with figures in neighbouring authorities.



Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

5.14.6 It is expected that work will continue to embed and promote understanding of the LADO role across partner agencies. It is hoped that by raising the profile of the role within the borough concerns and allegations about staff who work with children and young people can be dealt with firmly, fairly and consistently. Actions should be agreed with understanding of the implications for both the children involved and the professional or volunteer.

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

## 6 Board effectiveness and challenge

- 6.1 During the year all Board members were appraised by the Chair or Vice-Chair, reviewing the contribution they had made to the work of the board and securing their views on the board's strengths and weaknesses, and the conclusions from the appraisals were considered by the Executive and the full Board. Board members are largely positive about the efficiency and effectiveness of the Board – the quality of its reports, its minutes, and its decision-making - whilst noting the need for further strengthening of the Board's direct engagement with children and young people. Those agencies which operate across more than one authority boundary are supportive of identifying ways in which the number of meetings can be reduced, and supportive of increasing further collaboration with the Safeguarding Adults Board and with neighbouring LSCBs.
- 6.2 In response, the Board has agreed to streamline its work into quarterly meetings, with consequent reductions in the frequency of some sub-committees. Links with the Safeguarding Adults Board has been further strengthened, with joint work planned and collaboration in particular with the Enfield LSCB has become significant and influential.
- 6.3 The Board continues to provide an opportunity for rigorous challenge of the work of partners. Much of the necessary challenge rightly occurs outside the public setting of a full Board meeting, and the Chair's regular challenges to partners reflect the Board's commitment to avoiding the "naming and shaming" which has characterised much child protection practice nationally. The Serious Case Reviews provided many opportunities for challenge – summarised in Section 5.11. The Board has also focussed in some detail on the work of the front door and the MASH, seeking assurance on the engagement by all partners, the delivery of objectives, and the understanding of thresholds. The board has also provided consistent challenge to improve the practice of Strategy Meetings, in particular to ensure appropriate invitations to and engagement of health professionals, to ensure that meetings always take place when required, and to increase the capability of carrying out some such meetings "virtually".
- 6.4 During the year there has been a significant improvement in the frequency and quality of strategic joint working across the agencies regarding high risk young people. A pattern of monthly breakfast meetings has been established, which in turn spawned the creation of a new strategic group (reporting to the LSCB) to review practice in areas covered by Joint targeted Area Inspections. These processes have injected some vigour and pace to the processes of joint working.
- 6.2 Board members continue to report positively upon the impact of the work of the Board on the practice and policies within their own agencies, citing numerous examples within the appraisal process of where policies have been changed and improved as a result of Board discussions. Feedback on the quality and range of the training offered by the Board continues to remain high.
- 6.4 Overall, the Board considers itself to be broadly effective, providing rigorous challenge and scrutiny across partners, combined with increased levels of support. The Board still has more to do to engage the voices of children and young people,



## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

and lay members, effectively within its work. Whilst the quality of its performance data has improved, and the regular interrogation of the data has become regular, in line with neighbouring authorities there remains a real challenge to securing relevant multi-agency data in a timely manner.

- 6.5 The shortage of resources available to the Board has become more apparent. Appropriate levels of funding have been hard to secure from some partners, in particular from the Metropolitan Police, and the budgets are increasingly dependent upon the council's contributions, at a time when council budgets are under severe pressure. The Board has had to be realistic in tempering some of its aspirations, in the light of inadequate resources available to the board itself or to partners.
- 6.6 In the coming year, as the Board responds to the recommendations of the Wood Report, there will be many further changes. Many of the Government's proposed changes chime with the views of the Board – processes of simplifying arrangements, streamlining meetings and membership, reviewing the coordination of Child death Reviews, simplifying processes of Serious Case Reviews, and looking imaginatively at cross-borough arrangements, are all consistent with Board thinking. But times of change bring risks of disruption and further resource pressures. The year ahead will be one of high risk for the strength and sustainability of LSCBs. As a partnership I want us to remain faithful to our vision for all children to be safe and healthy, to enjoy life and to fulfil their social and educational potential.

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

## Quality and Performance

7.1 Our Performance and Practice Outcomes Sub-group takes the lead on our performance, audit and quality assurance work to monitor and scrutinise the effectiveness of multi-agency child protection and safeguarding work across the borough. Our Training, Learning and Development Sub-group works to support practice development and improvement.

### 7.2 Audits

Our agreed audit cycle this year included four agreed priority areas to establish a genuine multi-agency approach to audits in 2015/2016:

- Q1 – Children’s wishes, feelings and experiences
- Q2 – Neglect
- Q3 – CSE and other additional vulnerabilities
- Q4 - Child’s journey – pathway from identified need

7.2.1 As a partnership we were able to complete three audits this year, instead of the planned four, partly due to the intensity of the Q3 CSE evaluation which involved an external evaluator in a process which was akin to a mock inspection and provided a rich feedback tool for the partnership.

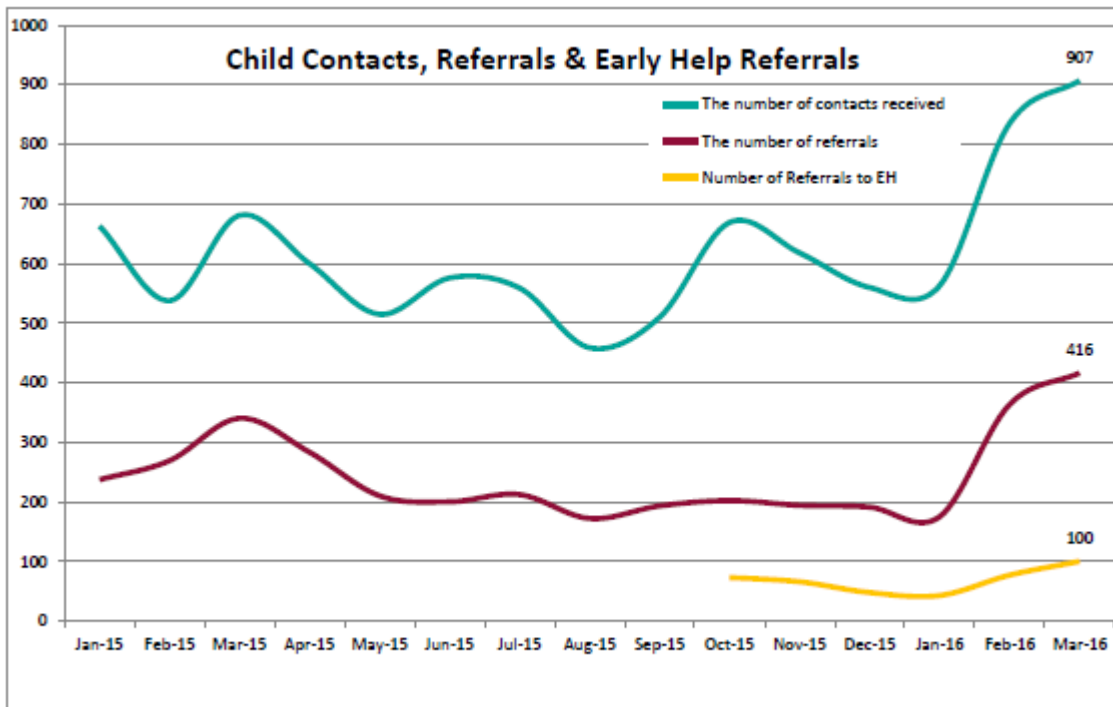
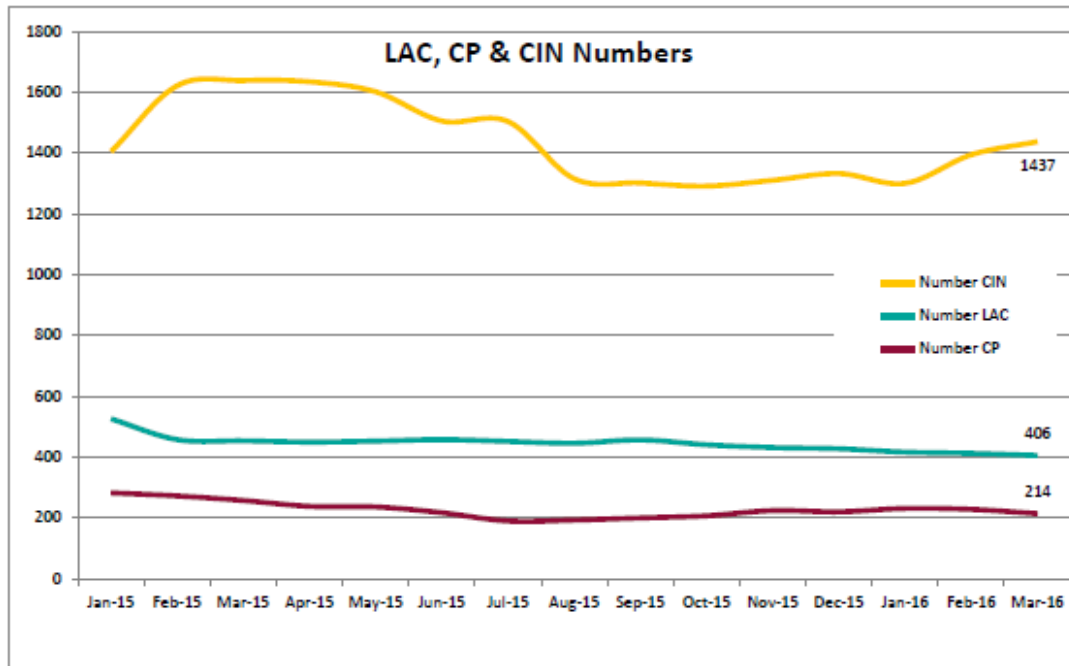
7.2.2 Outcomes of the audits on Children’s wishes, feelings and experiences, CSE and neglect are discussed elsewhere in this report. Moving forward into 2016-17 we have established a Joint Targeted Area Inspection Improvement Group which will provide the framework and expertise to undertake multi-agency audits and improve our approach.

### 7.3 Children in Need of Safeguarding and Support

This year saw significant changes to the management of the multi-agency front door in Haringey with the full launch of Single Point of Access and Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub arrangements from 1st February 2016. The new process for recording each individual child’s contact and referral episodes has meant some settling in.

There has been a 6.2% increase in contacts compared with 2014-15, most notably in the last 2 months of the year. The number of recorded contacts in March at 907 is 60% higher than the number received in December and January. Referrals and assessments have also increased substantially in the same period. It is thought that this change may well be related to implementation of new SPA arrangements

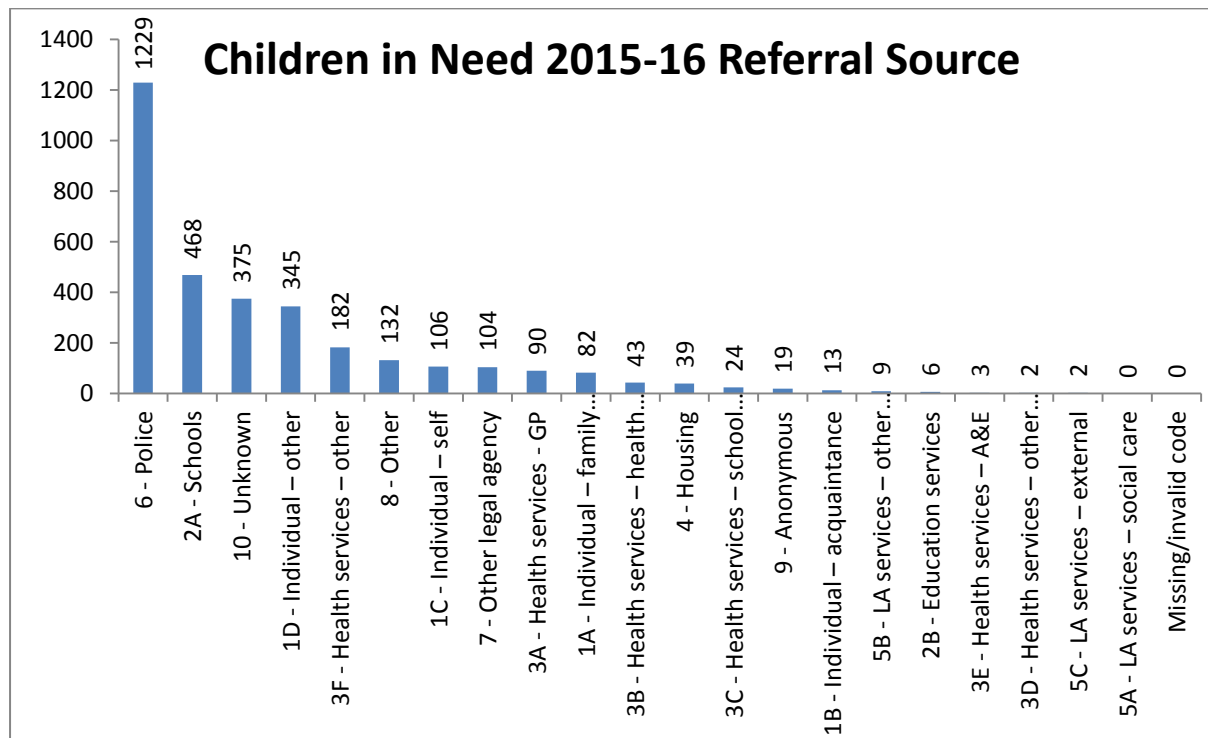
Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16



Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|   | 2014/15  |                 |             | 2015/16 |        |        |        |        |        |        |   | YTD   | Target | Traffic Light |
|---|----------|-----------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|-------|--------|---------------|
|   | Haringey | England 2013/14 | SNS 2014/15 | Oct-15  | Nov-15 | Dec-15 | Jan-16 | Feb-16 | Mar-16 | H or L |   |       |        |               |
| <b>The number of contacts received</b>                                | 6,941    |                 |             | 669     | 618    | 560    | 563    | 835    | 907    | L      | ↓ | 7,371 | -      | Data Only     |
| <b>Referrals</b>  | 2,262    | 657,800         | 3,804       | 202     | 194    | 191    | 175    | 363    | 416    | L      | ↓ | 2,811 | 2,403  | Red           |
| <b>The rate of referrals to children's social care per 10,000 pop</b> | 383      | 470             | 506         | 34      | 33     | 32     | 30     | 62     | 71     | L      | ↓ | 476   | 407    | Red           |
| <b>Re-referrals within 12 months of the previous referral</b>         | 12%      | 23%             | 14%         | 16%     | 10%    | 13%    | 15%    | 8%     | 8%     | L      | ↑ | 15%   | 14%    | Amber         |
| <b>Percentage of referrals with outcome NFA</b>                       | 5%       | 14%             | 4%          | N/A     | N/A    | N/A    | N/A    | 16%    | 18%    | L      | ↓ | 9%    | -      | Data Only     |

Concern was raised through the latter part of the year that the increase in contacts appears to be due to the number received that do not meet thresholds but there is also identified real need within the increase. The picture is being looked at within the partnership taking note of referral routes to the multi-agency front door. As the chart below shows most referrals come from the police, schools and health services as expected.



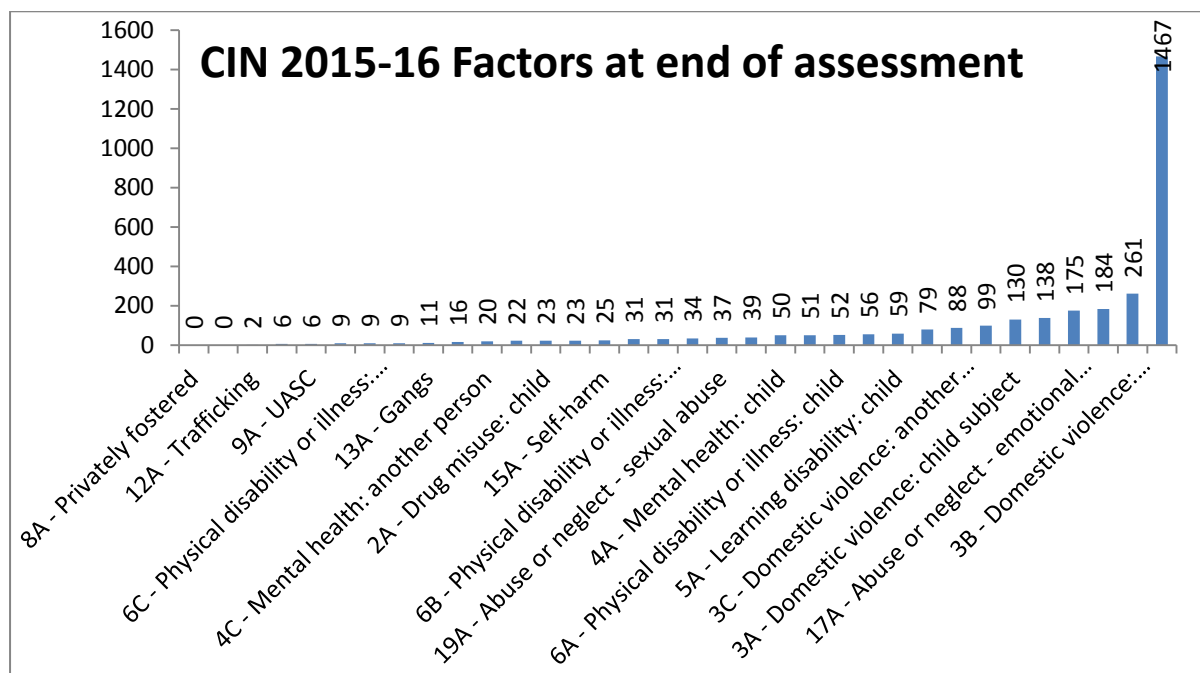
## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

|        | 2014/15  |                 |             | 2015/16 |        |        |        |        |        |       |   |   |            | YTD  | Target    | Traffic Light |
|--------|--|-----------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---|---|------------|------|-----------|---------------|
|        | Haringey   | England 2013/14 | SNS 2013/14 | Oct-15  | Nov-15 | Dec-15 | Jan-16 | Feb-16 | Mar-16 |       |   |   |            |      |           |               |
| OP388  | Children subject to a child protection plan                            | 257             | 48300       | 257     | 207    | 224    | 220    | 231    | 228    | 214   | V | ↓ | 214        | -    | Data Only |               |
|        | Month on month net change (No. CP)                                     | -               | -           | -       | -      | +17    | -4     | +11    | -3     | -14   | V | ↓ | -43 (-17%) | -    | Data Only |               |
| OP388a | The rate of Children Subject to a child protection plan per 10,000 pop | 44              |             | 40      | 35     | 38     | 37     | 39     | 39     | 36    | L | ↓ | 36         | 42   | Amber     |               |
| OP 411 | Children Becoming Subject to a child protection plan in the period     | 391             | -           | 272     | 33     | 52     | 27     | 22     | 27     | 16    | V | ↓ | 335        | -    | Data Only |               |
| OP 413 | Children Ceasing Subject to a child protection plan in the period      | 335             | -           | 248     | 27     | 37     | 15     | 27     | 31     | 28    | V | ↓ | 373        | -    | Data Only |               |
| HY64   | Child Protection Plans ceasing after two years or more                 | 1%              | 5%          | 6%      | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%     | 0%    | L | → | 1.5%       | 7%   | Green     |               |
| Op64a  | CP Plans lasting over 2 years at period end (snap shot)                | 2.7%            | 3%          | 0%      | 1%     | 1%     | 1%     | 3%     | 3%     | 3%    | L | ↑ | 3%         | 2.6% | Amber     |               |
| Op 365 | Subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time       | 22%             | 16%         | 14%     | 6%     | 14%    | 7%     | 5%     | 22%    | 38%   | L | ↑ | 14%        | 13%  | Green     |               |
| Op613  | The number of ICPCs initiated  | 372             | -           | -       | 42     | 59     | 32     | 26     | 32     | 17    | V | ↓ | 403        | -    | Data Only |               |
| Op615a | ICPCs in 15 working days   | 65%             | -           | -       | 76%    | 95%    | 78%    | 46%    | 75%    | 82%   | H | ↑ | 82%        | 78%  | Green     |               |
| OP380  | Child Protection Visits  | 84%             |             | 0%      | 94%    | 93%    | 97%    | 94%    | 97%    | 93%   | H | ↓ | 93%        | 90%  | Green     |               |
| OP381  | Children in Need Visits  | 73%             |             | 0%      | 90%    | 93%    | 89%    | 91%    | 90%    | 89.5% | H | ↓ | 89.5%      | 90%  | Amber     |               |

The percentage of assessments completed within 45 working days declined to 75% in comparison to 93% in January and February; the Board received assurance regarding actions taken to improve performance, which are reflected in later data. The 2015-16 position (80%) remains below the expected target (90%). The proportion of children seen in 10 days as part of an assessment has continued to increase over the last 3 months.

In terms of factors at assessment, domestic violence and abuse remain the biggest single safeguarding risk to children and young people in Haringey.

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16



#### 7.4 Looked After Children (LAC)

The number of children looked after has continued to decrease. The percentage of LAC with up to date care plans, pathway plans and personal education plans has increased significantly; 92% of care plans were up to date (above target), 85% of pathway plans and 87% of PEPs were up to date.

The percentage of LAC reviewed within timescale has remained in line/above the expected target in the last 4 months. 93% were in timescale in February.

#### 7.5 Private Fostering

During 2015-16 there were 12<sup>3</sup> new referrals to social care for potential private fostering arrangements, consistent with the national average and comparable to 2014-15.

A private fostering arrangement is one that is made privately for the care of a child under the age of 16 (or under 18 if disabled) by someone other than a parent or close relative with the intention that it should last for 28 days or more. Private foster carers may be from the extended family, such as a cousin or great aunt; a friend of the family, the parent of a friend of the child, or someone previously unknown to the family who is willing to privately foster a child.

<sup>3</sup> This figure needs to be checked

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

### 7.6 Missing Children and Young People

During the year we have improved our approach to children and young people missing or who run away from home, care or education. We developed our integrated partnership protocol and a new High Risk Missing Panel now meets regularly to look at high risk cases and plan for safety. There is some way to go with ensuring that police and social care data is integrated and to demonstrate performance around welfare checks and return home interviews. During the year the Metropolitan Police produced a dataset as below that broke down the information about missing under 18s. Albeit that the data does not cover the time period accurately for this report, it does give us a good indication of volume across the borough and the intention is that this will continue in the new Safeguarding Children Dataset that the Met is developing.

| <b>Under 18s missing persons volumes by month</b>                         |          |       |          |          |           |            |           |            |            |            |          |                    |       |
|---|----------|-------|----------|----------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| Jan   | Feb      | March | April    | May      | June      | July       | Aug       | Sep        | Oct        | Nov        | Dec      | Total              |       |
| 50  | 73       | 70    | 79       | 78       | 89        | 79         | 61        | 92         | 80         | 90         | 96       | 937                |       |
| <b>Under 18s missing persons volumes by age</b>                           |          |       |          |          |           |            |           |            |            |            |          |                    |       |
|   | 0-5      | 5-7   | 8-10     | 11       | 12        | 13         | 14        | 15         | 16         | 17         |          | Total              |       |
|   | 11       | 16    | 21       | 30       | 31        | 42         | 209       | 171        | 232        | 174        |          | 937                |       |
| <b>Under 18s missing persons by length of time missing</b>                |          |       |          |          |           |            |           |            |            |            |          |                    |       |
| Cancelled before creation   | Same day | 1 day | 2-4 days | 5-7 days | 8-14 days | 15-21 days | 22-28 day | 29-39 days | 40-49 days | 50-90 days | 90+ days | Open investigation | Total |
| 23  | 535      | 167   | 109      | 33       | 19        | 10         | 3         | 2          | 2          | 3          | 1        | 30                 | 937   |
| <b>Under 18s missing persons by gender</b>                                |          |       |          |          |           |            |           |            |            |            |          |                    |       |
|   | Male     |       | Female   |          | Trans     |            | Unknown   |            |            |            | Total    |                    |       |
|   | 395      |       | 542      |          |           |            |           |            |            |            | 937      |                    |       |
| <b>Number of children missing from care at any one point in the month</b> |          |       |          |          |           |            |           |            |            |            |          |                    |       |
| 2014/15   | April    | May   | Jun      | Jul      | Aug       | Sept       | Oct       | Nov        | Dec        | Jan        | Feb      | Total to date      |       |
| 31  | 2        | 3     | 5        | 7        | 5         | 10         | 4         | 6          | 9          | 12         |          | 63                 |       |

Through the year we became more aware of the growing numbers of children educated otherwise or home educated, which at the end of the year stood at 143. There were 43 children open to the children missing education team, who assist parents whose children are not in education to apply for school places. 9 permanent exclusions and 172 fixed term exclusions from Haringey schools.

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

| Missing and Stability  | 2014/15  |                 |             | 2015/16 |        |        |        |        |        |   |   |      |        |               |
|--|----------|-----------------|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---|---|------|--------|---------------|
|  | Haringey | England 2013/14 | SNS 2013/14 | Oct-15  | Nov-15 | Dec-15 | Jan-16 | Feb-16 | Mar-16 |   |   | YTD  | Target | Traffic Light |
| 00 Number of children missing from care at any point in the month        | 31       | -               | -           | 4       | 6      | 9      | 16     | 13     | 11     | L |   | 60   | -      | Data only     |
| 01 Number of children away from Placement without Authorisation          | 19       | -               | -           | 4       | 9      | 7      | 6      | 3      | 6      | L |   | 23   | -      | Data only     |
| 62 Stability of placements of looked after children: number of moves     | 7.5%     | 11%             | 13%         | 8%      | 9%     | 8%     | 7%     | 9%     | 8.6%   | L | ↓ | 8.6% | 8%     | Amber         |
| 63 Stability of placements of looked after children: length of placement | 74%      | 67%             | 70%         | 75%     | 75%    | 75%    | 77%    | 75%    | 79%    | H | ↑ | 79%  | -      | Data only     |
| 1b Percentage of children placed outside of the Borough                  | 73%      | 38%             | 65%         | 77%     | 75%    | 77%    | 75%    | 77%    | 78%    | L | ↓ | 78%  | -      | Data only     |
| 53 Percentage of children placed 20 miles or more                        | 18.0%    | 13%             | 18%         | 19%     | 19%    | 21%    | 19%    | 21%    | 23%    | L | ↓ | 23%  | 16%    | Red           |

### 7.7 Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

7.7.1 Between March 2015 and November 2015, 76 young people were identified as being at risk of or victims of CSE. The system of recording changed after this time so we don't have full year data but the MASE reviews the CSE list regularly and has identified some key actions moving forward to address the problem. The most common ages at referrals are 14, 15 and 16 with very similar numbers identified across that cohort. There is a small number of single young adult men (between 18 and 21 years) identified as potential perpetrators.

7.7.2 The majority of victims are female, consistent with the London CSE Profile. The ethnic breakdown of the young people included in the most recent CSE Profile is broadly representative of the borough population and ethnic breakdown of the looked after child population.

7.7.3 There is an emerging trend of peer on peer abuse being linked to episodes of being missing and/ or association with gangs. The Haringey and Enfield CSE profile is reflective of the London profile in that, to date, there have been no organised adult exploitative networks identified (but this does not mean that they do not exist, rather that we have yet to identify them) with most concerns centred around peer-on-peer exploitation. Scoping through the Bi-borough CSE and Vulnerable Children Project identified the following:

- Young people do not recognise borough boundaries. Our young people are very mobile and their peer group networks extend across and outside of their home authorities.
- Cross border peer networks are common.
- Cross borough allegiances are being formed by gangs.
- Many young men, including those affected by gangs, are reluctant to use condoms during sexual activity.

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

- Young people do not always understand issues of consent in relation to sexual activity.
- 35% of young people discussed at the Enfield MASE in November 2015 had a connection to the borough of Haringey. Likewise, 25% of young people discussed in Haringey MASE in the same month had a connection to Enfield.
- Haringey and Enfield share significant numbers of children on a daily basis. Scrutiny of School's Census data for 2015 identifies that 4224 children cross the Enfield/Haringey borough boundary to attend school in their neighbouring borough.
- These numbers are roughly evenly split, with 2063 children travelling from Haringey into Enfield to attend school daily and 2161 children from Enfield travelling into Haringey.
- North Middlesex University is a further significant area of bi-borough activity through the Accident and Emergency (A&E) Department of the Hospital. The hospital is located in Enfield, but sits on the borough boundaries between Edmonton and Tottenham; both areas of high gang activity. This cohort includes some of the most vulnerable and hard to reach young people and includes young people attending with gang related injuries; presentations resulting from substance misuse; those exhibiting poor mental health and self-harm; injuries resulting from domestic abuse; young people who are missing; presentations with injuries, sexually transmitted infections, pregnancy and poor mental health that are indicative of CSE.

### 7.8 Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

FGM is also known as female genital cutting and female circumcision: is the ritual removal of some or all of the external female genitalia. An estimated 3,500 women and girls are affected by FGM in Haringey, with 115 victim/survivors reported between April 2015 and March 2016. We also know that there are high, but hidden, levels of forced marriage and crimes committed in the name of 'honour'.

A new mandatory reporting duty for FGM came into force in October 2015 via the Serious Crime Act 2015, following a public consultation. The duty requires regulated health and social care professionals and teachers in England and Wales to report known cases of FGM in under 18-year-olds to the police. As FGM has been recognised as a safeguarding issue by partners for some time, we do not anticipate that this will affect numbers reported.

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

## 8 How safe are children & young people here?

- 8.1 As I stated last year, it is never possible to say categorically that all children are safe. Whilst use of data and external inspections suggest that our services across Haringey are at least as good as in most areas, I have never been more conscious of the impact of austerity on core services, and there is no doubt that vulnerabilities exist across several parts of the public and voluntary sector. Haringey is a complex urban authority, facing reductions in budgets in all its public services, and enduring much higher than average effects of the cuts in welfare benefits. The population within Haringey is under severe pressure.
- 8.2 We can be reassured that the quality of schools and education in Haringey remains largely very high, with very high proportions being rated as good or outstanding, and this provides a significant source of protection to children and young people. Good schools are normally safe schools. However the data suggests we may be seeing an increase in the number of children being educated at home, which in some cases can place them at risk.
- 8.3 Some public health indicators are also showing positive trends – the rates of obesity are better than might be expected, as are the low levels of hospital admissions due to injury, and teenage pregnancy rates have fallen faster than in any other areas. However other data, such as levels of tooth decay, are worrying, and there has been some evidence of the reappearance of some conditions associated with severe poverty, such as rickets.
- 8.4 For most of last year the rates of referrals were steady, with gradual reductions in the numbers of Children in need, children on Child Protection Plans, and numbers of Looked after Children. However the final months of the year produced a significant rise in referrals, the causes and consequences of which are not yet entirely clear and are being closely monitored. This coincided with a relaunch of the MASH and front door arrangements, and follows on from the gradual establishment of the improved Early Help arrangements. Performance in relation to timescales for assessments and visits has been largely positive; occasional drops in performance are rapidly identified in data and responded to. Outcomes for children in care continue to be largely satisfactory,
- 8.5 Our focus on highly vulnerable young people who are at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation, are missing or at risk of trafficking, has been strong.
- 8.6 2015-16 brought many changes in safeguarding in Haringey; changes to the Early Help offer, establishing new Thresholds, relaunching the front door and MASH, introducing, 'Signs of Safety'. 2016-17 brings the possibility of fundamental review of the organisation of multi-agency safeguarding arrangements, and the creation of new partnerships with neighbouring boroughs within the health service, council and police.
- 8.7 Our partnership is strong, but the weather around us is stormy.



Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

## Appendix A: Role, scope and function of the LSCB

The LSCB is the statutory body for agreeing how the relevant organisations will co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the London Borough of Haringey.

The objectives of the Board are:

- to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area;
- to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for that purpose.

### Scope

The scope of the LSCB role falls into three categories:

1. to engage in activities that safeguard all children, aim to identify and prevent abuse, and ensure that children grow up in circumstances consistent with safe care;
2. to lead and co-ordinate pro-active work that aims to target particular groups;
3. to lead and co-ordinate responsive work to protect children who are suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

### Function

Regulation 5 of the Local Safeguarding Children Boards Regulations 2006 sets out the functions of the LSCB:

1(a) developing policies and procedures for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area of the authority, including policies and procedures in relation to:

- the action to be taken where there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare, including thresholds for intervention;
- training of persons who work with children or in services affecting the safety and welfare of children;
- recruitment and supervision of persons who work with children;
- investigation of allegations concerning persons who work with children;
- safety and welfare of children who are privately fostered;
- cooperation with neighbouring children's services authorities and their Board partners;
- communicating to persons and bodies in the area of the authority the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, raising their awareness of how this can best be done and encouraging them to do so;
- monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of what is done by the authority and their Board partners individually and collectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and advising them on ways to improve;
- participating in the planning of services for children in the area of the authority; and
- undertaking reviews of serious cases and advising the authority and their Board partners on lessons to be learned

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

## Appendix B: Section 11 The Children Act 2004

Section 11 places a duty on:

- local authorities and district councils that provide children's and other types of services, including children's and adult social care services, public health, housing, sport, culture and leisure services, licensing authorities and youth services;
- NHS organisations, including the NHS England and clinical commissioning groups, NHS Trusts and NHS Foundation Trusts;
- the police, including police and crime commissioners and the chief officer of each police force in England and the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime in London;
- the British Transport Police;
- the National Probation Service and Community Rehabilitation Companies;<sup>22</sup>
- Governors/Directors of Prisons and Young Offender Institutions;
- Directors of Secure Training Centres;
- The section 11 duty is conferred on the Community Rehabilitation Companies by virtue of contractual arrangements entered into with the Secretary of State.
- Principals of Secure Colleges; and
- Youth Offending Teams/Services.

These organisations should have in place arrangements that reflect the importance of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children, including:

- a clear line of accountability for the commissioning and/or provision of services designed to safeguard and promote the welfare of children;
- a senior board level lead to take leadership responsibility for the organisation's safeguarding arrangements;
- a culture of listening to children and taking account of their wishes and feelings, both in individual decisions and the development of services;
- clear whistleblowing procedures, which reflect the principles in Sir Robert Francis's Freedom to Speak Up review and are suitably referenced in staff training and codes of conduct, and a culture that enables issues about safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children to be addressed;<sup>23</sup>
- arrangements which set out clearly the processes for sharing information, with other professionals and with the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB);
- a designated professional lead (or, for health provider organisations, named professionals) for safeguarding. Their role is to support other professionals in their agencies to recognise the needs of children, including rescue from possible abuse or neglect. Designated professional roles should always be explicitly defined in job descriptions. Professionals should be given sufficient time, funding, supervision and support to fulfil their child welfare and safeguarding responsibilities effectively;
- safe recruitment practices for individuals whom the organisation will permit to work regularly with children, including policies on when to obtain a criminal record check;



Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

- appropriate supervision and support for staff, including undertaking safeguarding training;
- employers are responsible for ensuring that their staff are competent to carry out their responsibilities for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children and creating an environment where staff feel able to raise concerns and feel supported in their safeguarding role;
- staff should be given a mandatory induction, which includes familiarisation with child protection responsibilities and procedures to be followed if anyone has any concerns about a child's safety or welfare; and
- all professionals should have regular reviews of their own practice to ensure they improve over time.
- clear policies in line with those from the LSCB for dealing with allegations against people who work with children.

*Appendix C: Haringey Local Safeguarding Children Board Priorities and Business Plan 2014– 2016 (needs updating)*

## Haringey Local Safeguarding Children Board

### Priorities and Business Plan 2014– 2016

This business plan outlines the agreed priorities and actions to be undertaken by the Board and its partners to deliver this year’s safeguarding priorities. The actions also take into account areas of improvement as identified in the May 2014 Ofsted review of the LSCB.

Priority High (H) Medium (M) Low (L)

Red (R) Action not started or behind schedule; Amber (A) Action in hand; Green (G) Action completed

| ❖  | ❖ <b>PRIORITY ONE Gangs</b><br>❖ a) Strengthening the connections between work around missing children, CSE and gangs, b) supporting and monitoring the development of a multi-agency response, and c) assessing the effectiveness of early intervention in reducing gang membership |                   |            |   |  |          |       |
|----|--|-------------------|------------|---|--|----------|-------|
| P1 | Action   | Lead group/person | By When    | Evidence required   | Progress/last updated  | priority | RAG   |
| 1  | Review the current range of multi-agency groups working with highly vulnerable groups of young people (gangs, CSE, missing children, violence against women & girls, etc) & recommend (if appropriate) more functional & proportionate systems                                       | CSE sub group     | March 2015 | Work plans of existing groups<br>Statistical information from multi-agency partners<br>Risk assessments | The CSE Sub-group is now overseeing this work and has a clear governance and accountability structure and agreed strategy, which includes connections and routes into the VAWG, Gang Action Group Strategy and | H        | Green |

|   |  |                       |                    |  |  |   |       |
|---|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--|--|---|-------|
|   | <p>OFSTED 2 - Review Haringey's CSE multi-agency guidance and consider whether the involvement or association with gangs by young women should be included as a risk factor to strengthen arrangements to provide a coordinated response to this vulnerable group of young people.</p> |                       | Sep 14             |  | <p>oversight of our work on Missing Children &amp; Young People. The workflow into MASE and MASH is developing. There is a clear action plan and agreed accountabilities and reporting into the Board.</p> <p>Completed.</p> |   |       |
| 2 | Complete Missing Children strategy, emphasising the links to gangs   | Vulnerable Children's | October 2015 Board | All agency local strategies to inform the multi-agency | Protocol integrated across children and young people missing   | H | Green |

|  |   |              |                                |                              |  |  |  |
|--|---|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|
|  | <p>OFSTED 4 - Ensure that the Board receives an annual report on children missing from home, missing from care and missing from education to assure itself that appropriate processes and practice are in place to safeguard this vulnerable group of children and young people. Strengthen the existing Board's annual report arrangements to include an evaluation of service responses for</p> | <p>Group</p> | <p>meeting</p> <p>Nov 2014</p> | <p>oversight by the LSCB</p> | <p>from care, home and education has been agreed in principle at October Board and further development via the DfE Innovation Fund Project and CSE Sub-group. High risk senior management group now established led by DCS considering missing cases monthly.</p> <p>Narrative included in LSCB Annual Report 2014 and 2015 agreed October 2015. Reporting and data collection is being developed through a number of routes incl MASE, PPO Sub-group, MASH, high risk meetings and DfE Project.</p> |  |  |
|--|---|--------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|--|

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|   |   |   |     |               |   |  |   |       |
|---|---|---|-----|---------------|---|--|---|-------|
|   | missing children, to support multi-agency actions and reduce risks posed to children  |   |     |               |   |  |   |       |
| 3 | Complete and implement CSE strategy<br><br>OFSTED 3 - Accelerate plans to formally agree the draft CSE strategy and ensure it is clearly linked to the gang action plan. Make clear how the strategy will link to front-line practice, and what success criteria will be used to measure and evaluate progress. | CSE Group                                 | Sub | December 2014 | Clear evidence of multi-agency systems  | Strategy approved and being implemented via the CSE Sub-group  | H | Green |
| 4 | Review engagement of disabled children with gangs   | Disabled children policy and review group |     | March 2015    | The LSCB will have the findings of the review presented to the LSCB board and the Chair or representative will discuss findings with appropriate strategic leads to assure that the needs of disabled children affected by gangs is appropriately responded | The Disabled Children's Sub-group undertook the review with the Gang Action Group and reported to the Board in May - the findings to be fed into the Gang Action Group Strategy in June. Five key areas were requested to be | M | Green |

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|   |  |                                 |   |   |  |   |       |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-------|
|   |  |                                 |   | to.   | looked at in more detail for a further report to the Board in autumn/winter 2015   |   |       |
| 5 | Review relevant performance data and information-sharing systems     | PPO Sub group                   | November 2015   | The LSCB performance management report. This will incorporate the findings of this review.                    | Performance framework and model dataset has been approved and quarterly performance reports presented to the Board. Still with work to be done with partners to integrate and make consistent. | M | Green |
| 6 | Review the impact of the Early Help offer on future gangs engagement | CSE & Vulnerable Children Group | Taken forward into 2016-17 due to embedding of the Early Help service | The findings will be presented to the LSCB and the review to be included within the new strategy Priority Two | This action is being looked at within the process of monitoring the Early Help Strategy and the Board manager is discussing with GaG lead about the best way to take forward.                  | M | Amber |
| 7 | Make this a feature of our Section 11 review                         | Quality Assurance group         | December 2014   | The S11 audit will have gangs as a themed area to assess agency's safeguarding arrangements.                  | S11 Audit was completed and presented to the Board in March 2015 with questions regarding this priority summarised in the  |   | Green |

|    |   |                          |                                     |                          |   |   |              |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--------------|
|    |   |                          |                                     |                          | report. This will be ongoing moving forward. Next audit due end of year 2016  |   |              |
| ❖  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b>PRIORITY TWO - Early Help</b></li> <li>❖ Scrutinise the move towards strengthening early help offer across Haringey, seeking assurance on the common understanding of definitions, on the impact on child protection services, and on appropriate multi-agency engagement.</li> <li>❖ The role of the LSCB in relation to the Early Help offer is to seek assurance that the introduction of the Early Help Offer does not inadvertently introduce new safeguarding risks.</li> </ul> |                          |                                     |                          |   |   |              |
| P2 | <b>Action</b>   | <b>Lead group/person</b> | <b>By When</b>                      | <b>Evidence required</b> | <b>Progress/last updated</b>  |   | <b>RAG</b>   |
| 1  | Consider the draft Early Help Strategy with particular focus on the safeguarding aspects of the strategy  | LSCB Chair               | November Board meeting              | The draft report         | Happened at Board in November 2014 and came back to the Board for further consideration in July 2015. Outcome measurements will be agreed with Board Manager and agreed to look at in Q4 audit and report back to Board in march 2016 | M | <b>GREEN</b> |
| 2  | Request reports to the full Board initially every 6 months from the Early Help Partnership Board, specifically seeking to   | LSCB Chair               | First report to our May 2015 Board. | report                   | On track. Report came to July 2015 meeting with above agreements. Specific issue relating to step   | L | <b>Green</b> |

|   |   |   |               |   |   |   |       |
|---|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|-------|
|   | answer the question as to whether the processes of step up and down are being undertaken safely and appropriately                         |   |               |   | down processes included within audit programme.   |   |       |
| 3 | Review the training the LSCB currently undertakes, in order to consider whether any adjustments are required in the light of the changes. | LSCB Training Officer – post vacant and Chair is vacant |               |   | New Head of Early Help, Gareth Morgan is now a member of Training, Learning & Development Sub-group and work needs to be progressed to ensure our courses reflect the EH offer. One event held for health colleagues in September but need to build on this now EH offer has been launched. | L | Amber |
| 4 | Make this a feature of our Section 11 review  | Quality Assurance Group                                 | December 2014 | The S11 audit will have early help as a themed area to assess agencies safeguarding arrangements. | S11 Audit was completed and presented to the Board in March 2015 with questions regarding this priority summarised in the report. This will be ongoing.   | M | Amber |

| P3  | Action                            | Lead group/person                         | By When   | Evidence   |  |            |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|--|------------|
| ❖ <b>PRIORITY THREE – Neglect</b><br>❖ Improving effectiveness of all agencies in recognising and responding to neglect |                                   |   |   |  |  |            |
| 1   | Sign off Neglect Strategy         | Performance & Practice Outcomes Sub-group | Moved to Priority One in the new Five Year Strategy | The development and monitoring of the neglect strategy will be included in the work plan of the Performance and Practice Outcomes Sub-group. | This action was amended; the key element of the strategy was agreed to be the revised process of compiling chronologies which has now moved through to the MASH Board. However the Executive agreed November 2015 to review following Neglect audit and mapping of current position to be taken forward by a Task & Finish Group via the PPO Sub-group and it is now included as Priority One moving forward with the new strategy | Amber      |
| 2   | Finalise delivery of the strategy | Performance & Best Practice Sub-group     | Under review as above                               |  | As above – now Priority One  | M<br>Amber |

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|    |   |                                       |                         |  |   |   |       |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|---|-------|
| 3  | Oversee delivery of Neglect Strategy  | Performance & Best Practice Sub-group | March 2016              |  | As above – to be taken forward  | L | Amber |
| 4  | Make this a feature of our Section 11 review  | Quality Assurance Group               | December 2014           | The S11 audit will have neglect as a themed area to assess agencies safeguarding arrangements. | S11 Audit was completed and presented to the Board in March 2015 with questions regarding this priority summarised in the report. This will be ongoing. | M | Green |
| ❖  | <b>❖ PRIORITY FOUR - Promoting good practice</b><br><b>❖ Shift the overall balance of our activities more towards identifying and promoting elements of good practice.</b>  |                                       |                         |  |   |   |       |
| P4 | <b>Action</b>   | <b>Lead group/person</b>              | <b>By When</b>          | <b>Evidence</b>  |   |   |       |
| 1  | Create an annual Good practice in Safeguarding Award – perhaps as part of a wider Haringey Awards scheme; invite nominations for examples of effective multi-agency practice, create positive publicity around the awards | Chair/Board Manager                   | On hold due to capacity | The LSCB will include the details of the award winners in their annual report.                 | Issues reviewed at the September 2014 best practice sub group and some criteria discussed. BM needs to pursue resourcing options                        | L | Amber |
| 2  | Develop a programme for disseminating examples of good practice in safeguarding   | Chair/Training Officer                | November 2014           | Local and national safeguarding news will be   | Three examples of good practice went into the Jan/Feb 2015 newsletter and next  | L | Amber |

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|   |  |                                      |  |  |   |   |       |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|-------|
|   | through existing agency newsletters. Have regular slots in agency e-bulletins (for example, HAVCO's e-bulletin, CCG newsletter etc).   |                                      |  | available to all partners via the LSCB and their internal communications.                                  | steps are to interview teams/individuals and include in the next newsletter. Limited response and Communications strategy needs to be reviewed  |   |       |
| 3 | Design and deliver at least one specific campaign, in partnership with local agencies.<br><br>These will include SCR learning, FGM in schools and the community, promoting positive parenting and involving children and young people. | Chair/Board Manager/Training Officer | Some deliver but on hold due to capacity | The LSCB will have agreed a one year campaign programme – first to run Jan/April 15 on learning from SCRs. | SCR poster campaign was welcomed across the partnership.<br><br>CSE Safeguarding Campaign throughout March and beyond including learning lunches.<br><br>Full programme not yet agreed but should include the views and ideas of children and young people. | L | Amber |
| 4 | Review and update branding of LSCB.  | Chair/Board Manager                  | On hold due to capacity                  | The LSCB will re-launch its vision for safeguarding children in  | Work started on this with website refresh but needs development.  | L | Amber |

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|   |   |                     |  |  |   |   |       |
|---|---|---------------------|--|--|---|---|-------|
|   |   |                     |  | Haringey.  |   |   |       |
| 5 | Develop a new vision for LSCB and 3-5 year strategy   | Chair/Board         | September 2015 - initial work being developed through 2016-17 in light of Government Review of LSCBs | Partners and the public will be clear of the LSCB's ambitions for ensuring safeguarding arrangements in the borough                                  | Will be reviewed at the Board Development Day 2016  | L | Green |
| 6 | Explore potential for "Community Champions" – a proposal from the voluntary sector to actively engage local people in specific safeguarding activities.   | Chair/Board Manager | On hold due to capacity  | The children and adults safeguarding boards with the third sector will discuss the viability of this proposal.                                       | Increased synergy between the Boards needs to be progressed   | L | Amber |
| 7 | OFSTED 1- Ensure that schools are fully involved at Board level so that their representations are known, understood and considered and their contribution fully harnessed to influence the shape of services. | Chair/Board Manager | March 2016   | The Board will be able to evidence clear dialogue and influence from schools on the safeguarding agenda which will be outlined in the annual report. | Primary and Secondary HTs now members of the Board and attending. PE has addressed Primary and Secondary HT meetings. Board Manager works with the School Improvement Lead to develop the | M | Green |

|    |  |                          |   |   |   |   |       |
|----|--|--------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------|
|    |  |                          |   |   | Designated Safeguarding Lead Forum.   |   |       |
| ❖  | <b>❖ PRIORITY FIVE - Engaging the voices of children and young people</b><br><b>❖ Identify an effective and proportionate way of tapping into the already available views of children and young people, to inform the work of the LSCB</b> |                          |   |   |   |   |       |
| P5 | <b>Action</b>  | <b>Lead group/person</b> | <b>By When</b>  | <b>Evidence</b>                                   |   |   |       |
| 1  | Explore potential for focus groups of young people to discuss particular issues based around our priorities  | Chair/Board Manager      | Being reviewed into 2016-17 and Enabling Priority One in the new Board Strategy | Engagement of young people and participation team | Work needs to be done to develop this priority and increased focus will be given to this by the Business Manager to make the existing activity more meaningful. There was some progress in relation to the Special School Council communication through the Disabled Children's Sub-group which provides a good model. Now moving forward into the new strategy as an Enabling Priority | H | Amber |
| 2  | Explore possible ways of engaging with "Takeover Day" in   | Chair/Board Manager      | November 2015   | The LSCB will have engaged young people in        | Delayed due to ongoing staffing issues. Was picked up   | M | Amber |

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|  |           |  |  |                    |  |  |  |
|--|-----------|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|
|  | November. |  |  | new creative ways. | by the Training sub group with a delivery date scheduled for November 2015 but not delivered due to capacity issues. |  |  |
|--|-----------|--|--|--------------------|--|--|--|

# HARINGEY SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN'S BOARD STRATEGY 2016-2021

## 1. About the Safeguarding Children's Board

- 1.1 The role and responsibilities of the Local Safeguarding Children Board are those stated in chapter three of Working Together to Safeguard Children (2015). This Strategy, along with the Board's Annual Business Plan, seeks to implement those duties and assure the local community that the Board facilitates local stakeholders to work together to ensure that all children and young people are safe and feel safe within their homes, schools and communities. The LSCB is the statutory body for agreeing how the relevant organisations will co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in the London Borough of Haringey. The objectives of the Board are:
- to co-ordinate what is done by each person or body represented on the Board for the purposes of safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area<sup>4</sup>;
  - to ensure the effectiveness of what is done by each such person or body for that purpose.
- 1.2 The scope of the LSCB role falls into three categories:
1. to engage in activities that safeguard all children, aim to identify and prevent abuse, and ensure that children grow up in circumstances consistent with safe care;
  2. to lead and co-ordinate pro-active work that aims to target particular groups;
  3. to lead and co-ordinate responsive work to protect children who are suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.
- 1.3 Regulation 5 of the Local Safeguarding Children Boards Regulations 2006 sets out the functions of the LSCB:
- 1(a) developing policies and procedures for safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children in the area of the authority, including policies and procedures in relation to:

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<sup>4</sup> This includes children looked after by the local authority placed out of borough

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

- the action to be taken where there are concerns about a child's safety or welfare, including thresholds for intervention;
- training of persons who work with children or in services affecting the safety and welfare of children;
- recruitment and supervision of persons who work with children;
- investigation of allegations concerning persons who work with children;
- safety and welfare of children who are privately fostered;
- cooperation with neighbouring children's services authorities and their Board partners;
- communicating to persons and bodies in the area of the authority the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, raising their awareness of how this can best be done and encouraging them to do so;
- monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of what is done by the authority and their Board partners individually and collectively to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and advising them on ways to improve;
- participating in the planning of services for children in the area of the authority; and
- undertaking reviews of serious cases and advising the authority and their Board partners on lessons to be learned

1.4 Working Together 2015 defines safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children as:

- protecting children from maltreatment;
- preventing impairment of children's health or development;
- ensuring that children grow up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care; and
- taking action to enable all children to have the best outcomes.

## 2 Haringey LSCB Strategy: Vision & Mission

### 2.1 Vision:

*We believe that every child should grow up in a loving and secure environment which is free from abuse, neglect and crime, enabling them to be safe and healthy, to enjoy life and to fulfil their social and educational potential.*

### 2.3 Mission:

- Ensure we fulfil our shared responsibilities to safeguard the wellbeing of children and young people
- Demonstrate our commitment to participation of children and young people
- Promote and facilitate effective joint working between front-line staff across all agencies
- Establish a culture of “high support, high challenge” between partner agencies



## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

- Ensure there are systems for effective shared learning across our partnership
- Celebrate the strengths and positive achievements of partners in keeping children and young people safe.

### 3 Consultation

3.1 This is the five year strategic plan of the Local Safeguarding Children Board (LSCB). It is written in collaboration with all of the partner agencies that are the key stakeholders of the Board and has been considered in line with other related borough plans and strategies including that of the Health and Well-Being Board, the Safeguarding Adults Board and the Community Safety and Cohesion Partnership, the Violence Against Women and Girls Partnership, Haringey Council Corporate Plan and Haringey CCG 5 year plan.

3.2 We are keen to know what the local community views are and have an online consultation response form here (insert link) or you can send responses to the questions below to the LSCB Business Manager, Patricia Durr [patricia.durr@haringey.gov.uk](mailto:patricia.durr@haringey.gov.uk) We are also asking community and voluntary sector groups working directly with children and families through our Board partner representatives.

#### 3.2 Consultation Questions:

1. Does the Strategy set out the right strategic priorities, bearing in mind the statutory duties and functions of the Board?
2. Are there any other strategic priorities that you think the Board should address?
3. How can you help the Board to achieve its objectives?
4. How can we improve communication about the role of the Board?
5. Do you have any further comments?

### 4. Background

4.1 Contrary to what is too often reported, England and Wales have one of the safest child protection systems in the world. The number of children who die as a result of maltreatment has not increased over the last thirty years. Social workers, teachers, health visitors and police officers often successfully intervene to make children's lives better. Safeguarding boards are here to coordinate the multi-agency partnership to keep children safe and ensure its effectiveness: they have a clear mandate to scrutinise and hold local organisations to account for the quality of services. Boards can only ever be the sum of their parts: the strength comes in the joint endeavour to work more effectively and closely together

## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

- 4.3 At the time of writing the Government is undertaking a national review of LSCBs offering an opportunity to take stock of the local child protection partnership within the current climate of constrained funding and the possibilities afforded through new local bodies such as Health & Wellbeing Boards and consideration of different regional structures to hold local arrangements to account. A key consideration will be the focus of multi agency collaboration – the balance between protecting children and the wider safeguarding issues.
- 4.4 Haringey is an exceptionally diverse and fast-changing borough. We have a population of 267,451 according to the 2014 Office for National Statistics Mid Year Estimates. Almost two-thirds of our population, and over 70% of our young people, are from ethnic minority backgrounds, and over 100 languages are spoken in the borough. Our population is the fifth most ethnically diverse in the country. The borough ranks as one of the most deprived in the country with pockets of extreme deprivation in the east. Haringey is the 13th most deprived borough in England and the 4th most deprived in London with the 4th highest level of child poverty in London. Haringey is the most unequal borough in London, with over half of its wards being either very rich or very poor. Northumberland Park, a ward in the East, is the most widely deprived ward in London.
- 4.5 There are approximately 63,400 children and young people under 20 living in Haringey (approximately one third of the total population). The wards with the largest number of people aged under 20 in Haringey are: Seven Sisters, Northumberland Park, White Hart Lane and Tottenham Hale. 1 in 3 children live in poverty, 1 in 4 children live in household with no working adult (23% compared to 18% in London). Over 10, 000 households are with lone parents (34% compared to 28% in London). It is estimated that over 11, 000 children in Haringey live with some form of long-standing disability. Over 9,000 children and young people have Special Educational Needs (SEN) in primary and secondary schools. Approximately 1,200 children have a Statement of SEN; of those, 35% had autism followed by moderate learning difficulties (21%) and emotional, behavioural and social difficulties (12%).
- 4.6 In recent years there have been a number of significant changes in the context in which agencies must work together to safeguarding children at national, regional and local levels. There has been legislative change including the Children and Families Act 2014 and the Care Act 2014 and new guidance, policy and programmes. Across all, there is a strong emphasis on increasing partnership working, integration, prevention, participation and strengthening communities. There is a strong desire locally to strengthen and integrate both strategic and operational partnership.

## 5 Principles

- 5.1 This Strategy is underpinned by the two key principles set out in Working Together 2015:

- **safeguarding is everyone’s responsibility:** for services to be effective each professional and organisation should play their full part; and
- **a child-centred approach:** for services to be effective they should be based on a clear understanding of the needs and views of children.

## 6 Our priorities

### 6.1 Priority One: Overhaul the ways in which agencies tackle chronic neglect

#### *Why is this a priority?*

- Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child's basic needs.
- It is estimated that one in ten children have suffered from neglect.
- Nationally, neglect remains the most common form of child abuse across the UK as well as the most common cause for being subject to a child protection plan (CPP) or on a child protection register (CPR).
- Numbers of recorded cruelty and neglect offences in England and Northern Ireland are now the highest they have been for a decade.
- In Haringey, neglect is the second most common factor identified following assessment – the most common being physical abuse
- Neglect was an identified priority for our 2014-16 Business Plan and whilst some progress was made, it is acknowledged that there is a need for increased multi-agency focus: all agencies recognise the pervasiveness of neglect, its long-term impact on children’s health and wellbeing and its connectedness to other forms of abuse.
- The most common problems identified as serious causes for concern are chaotic family lifestyles with absence of routines and poor home conditions. Poor hygiene and domestic violence are also common factors.
- Consequences can include an array of health and mental health problems, difficulties in forming attachment and relationships, lower educational achievements, an increased risk of substance misuse, higher risk of experiencing abuse as well as difficulties in assuming parenting responsibilities later on in life.

#### *Where do we want to be by 2021?*

- Prevention is key. The strategic aim is to ensure there is early recognition of neglect. From early support to statutory intervention there should be appropriate, consistent and timely responses across all agencies working together.

- Work with children and families should be positive and empowering and keep a clear focus on the impact of neglect on the child.
- All those who have contact with children and families have their role to play in the recognition of potential neglect.
- There should be improved awareness and understanding of neglect across all agencies ,using Signs of Safety and Wellbeing methodology so that early identification is achieved and there is effective working between services working with children and adults;
- We should improve the recognition, assessment and support of children and young people and their families where neglect has been identified but before statutory intervention is required; and improve the assessment and intervention with children and young people once statutory intervention has become necessary.
- The safeguarding system should be clearly understood and communicated and the role of communities acknowledged. Haringey should be known for its development of protective communities.
- Multi-agency auditing should consistently demonstrate the impact, supported by data on those children on CPP plans where chronic neglect is a factor.

***What are we going to do to get there?***

- Develop a LSCB neglect strategy ensuring that prevention and Early Help is at the centre of response
- Develop understanding across the partnership of attachment theory
- Develop and roll out a training programme to ensure thresholds are correctly applied
- Get messages out into communities through information and other campaigns
- Support early intervention and parenting programmes such as Family Nurse Partnership and Parent-Infant Programme.

**7.2 Priority Two: Improve outcomes for children with particular vulnerabilities and those subject to particular risks**

***Why is this a priority?***

- It is recognised that there are particular vulnerabilities and risks that require particular attention, some of which are supported by supplementary statutory and regional and local guidance, and for which the Board has particular responsibility and accountability
- Supplementary guidance to Working Together includes:
  - Safeguarding children who may have been trafficked
  - Safeguarding children and young people who may have been affected by gang activity

- Safeguarding children from female genital mutilation
- Forced marriage
- Safeguarding children from abuse linked to faith or belief
- Radicalisation - Prevent strategy
- Radicalisation - Channel guidance
- Use of reasonable force in schools
- Safeguarding children and young people from sexual exploitation
- Safeguarding Children in whom illness is fabricated or induced
- CSE was a priority for our 2014-16 Business Plan with the development of our Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Strategy and accompanying action plan ratified by the LSCB in January 2015.
- There has been much progress embedding strategic leadership, pathways and practice and a developed understanding of the interconnectedness of vulnerabilities
- The multi-agency CSE diagnostic identified the need to improve outcomes for victims of CSE

***Where do we want to be by 2021?***

- A safeguarding system informed by increased understanding of the needs and experiences of children and young people at risk and ways to support them and to tackle perpetrators
- Improved outcomes for vulnerable children and young people
- Increased action against perpetrators of CSE
- A responsive, swift and confident pathway for all children and young people at particular risk
- Efficient multi-agency performance monitoring systems in place to enable us to identify emerging trends in vulnerabilities and risks and to be responsive in developing priorities

***What are we going to do to get there?***

- Capture the opinions and the experiences of those who are at risk of or who have experienced CSE and parents/carers of young people who have been victims of CSE to inform more effective response to reduce risk and harm.
- Consider the CSE + Champions model within a broad range of agencies and providers.
- Develop a system to enable Schools & CYPS to cross reference schools absence information with risk assessments for individual children and young people to vulnerable to or at risk of CSE.

- Data regarding CSE and related activity and response to be regularly included in the LSCB performance framework.
- Map local street gang profiles to identify gang-associated women and girls, and ensure their risk of CSE is considered and responded to appropriately.
- Scope Haringey's response to young people identified as perpetrators of CSE or harmful sexual behaviour and consider appropriate responses to any gaps identified.
- Utilise a problem profile for intelligence led planning and commissioning so that resources are allocated in response to known risks, themes and trends.
- Develop a high level, targeted disruption and prosecution strategy.
- Screen and risk assess all children and young people for CSE over the age of Ten who are referred for CYPS.
- Ensure that Commissioners include working with vulnerable children and working in partnership to support and protect them in service specifications, monitor through contracts and report to the Board
- Monitor the delivery of the gangs strategy
- Strengthen Haringey's safeguarding response to tackling extremist radicalisation
- *Add in suitable targets relating to FGM & violence against women and girls, missing children, Home Educated Children, disabled children*

### 7.3 Priority Three: Strengthen cross-borough partnership

#### *Why is this a priority?*

- The lives and experiences of the communities we serve are not determined by borough boundaries in the same way that services are currently configured
- Children and young people cross borough boundaries everyday, particularly through their schools
- We have a number of agencies that currently serve more than one borough including NMUH and BEH-MHT
- We know through profiling and mapping work around gangs, serious youth violence, children missing or running away and CSE that we need to strengthen cross-borough working to better safeguard children
- We know that themed cross-borough working is useful – CSE, gangs
- We know that many statutory agencies are looking at future restructuring and reorganisation that will involve cross borough merger
- At a time of decreasing resources, cross-borough partnership makes economic sense
- Our experience of Serious Case Reviews is that they are rarely restricted to one local authority area

***Where do we want to be by 2021?***

- Improved outcomes for children and young people as a result of effective and consistent cross-borough partnerships particularly for children with particular vulnerabilities including CSE, gang involvement, serious violence, missing and runaway and trafficking
- Haringey is ready for forthcoming reorganisation of local public services because of confident collaborative senior leadership focused on children's needs
- More effective and efficient use of resources in respect of safeguarding children due to collaboration

***What are we going to do to get there?***

- Develop consistent approaches to make working together easier (such as what we are doing through DfE Project)
- Provide more joint learning opportunities for sharing good practice and promoting professional relationships
- Develop greater integration and links with London Safeguarding Board, its role and the value it can add to local cross borough and other opportunities
- Scope possibilities for greater synergy and resource pooling between Boards
- Take forward recommendations from our bi-borough 2015/16 DfE Innovation Fund project on CSE and Vulnerable Children
- Scope out opportunities for more themed cross-borough projects with other boroughs
- Resolve and improve Looked After Children notifications as a priority

**7.4 Priority Four: Develop high quality partnership working at all levels between our agencies**

***Why is this a priority?***

- The safeguarding system is dependent on professionals working effectively together to put children first and at the centre of the system, and by every individual and agency playing their full part, working
- Working Together 2015 seeks to emphasise that effective safeguarding systems are those where:
  - the child's needs are paramount
  - all professionals who come into contact with children and families are alert to their needs and any risks of harm
  - all professionals share appropriate information in a timely way and discuss any concerns
  - high quality professionals are able to use their expert judgement
  - all professionals contribute to whatever actions are needed to safeguard and promote a child's welfare and take part in regularly reviewing the outcomes for the child against specific plans and outcomes;

***Where do we want to be by 2021?***

- Front line practitioners feel confident sharing information in a timely, appropriate way and in line with best practice and the legal framework.
- There is improved sharing, recording and reporting information in the best interests of children across the partnership
- Concerns about the safety and welfare of children are responded to within time and with joint accountability and risk management across the partnership.
- Decisions are made with the whole safeguarding system and how it can better safeguard children.
- Children are better protected by frontline practitioners who feel respected, listened to and confident and their views, knowledge and experience inform decision making in a tangible and/or measurable way.

***What are we going to do to get there?***

- Significantly improve the quality of information-sharing between front-line workers
- Improve the IT systems which underpin information-sharing
- Improve the effectiveness of the MASH and other multi-agency teams
- Review our systems for sharing learning at the front line
- Actively explore the potential for greater joint planning, joint commissioning and collocation between agencies

**7.5 Enabling Priority One: Meaningfully engage children and young people in our work**

***Why is this priority?***

- The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC, 1989) enshrines the right of children to be involved in all decisions that affect their lives. In England there is also national legislation and guidance stressing the importance of involving children in decision-making, specifically in child protection cases and for children in need of support. (Children Act 2004; DCSF, 2010).
- However, the evidence, including our own auditing, clearly shows that the child's voice is often not heard and effectively represented and that agencies are less able to safeguard and protect children and young people when their views, wishes and feelings are not ascertained or taken into account.
- The failure to listen to children and to make sure their views are taken into account in child protection cases was highlighted in an Ofsted report of 67 serious case reviews (Ofsted 2010).

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

- Safeguarding legislation and guidance makes clear that all agencies have a responsibility to safeguard children and to take a child centred approach that does not lose sight of the needs and views of children themselves.
- The Board’s role and responsibility to undertake audit exercises as part of its quality assurance function. An overriding consideration is to evaluate how well current practices elicit the child’s voice and to identify areas of strength as well as areas for improvement.
- Additionally the Board is committed to improving engagement of children and young people in its work to improve its understanding of children’s and young people’s experiences of safeguarding and their priorities and how we can better communicate about safeguarding across the borough.

***Where do we want to be by 2021?***

- Board priorities and decisions are informed by children’s views in a tangible and/or measurable way and there is a clear feedback mechanism to communicate this to them.
- The annual Board business plan clearly sets out where the Board will hear directly from CYP. Issues raised are driven by CYP themselves.
- Safeguarding practice and outcomes for children are improved because of consistent application of a child centred approach

***What are we going to do to get there?***

- Establish a robust, proportionate system for securing the views of children and young people on key issues concerning the Board, including CYP who are themselves at risk.
- Build on the extensive existing mechanisms for capturing CYP’s views, to allow for key issues to surface for consideration by the Board.
- Establish a system for CYP to present periodically to the Board on key issues.
- Ensure annual audit cycle and performance framework consistently includes attention to children’s lived experiences and journeys

**7.6 Enabling Priority Two: Promote and develop the children’s workforce to better safeguard children and promote their welfare**  
***Why is this priority?***

- 

***Where do we want to be by 2021?***

- Haringey is an attractive proposition for the multi-agency children’s workforce, with a clear vision for children and practice and a strong and stable workforce.



## Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2015-16

- The children's safeguarding workforce in Haringey is:
  - child centred
  - excellent
  - committed to partnership and integrated working
  - respected and valued as professionals
- All working with children and families understand safeguarding and promoting children's welfare

### ***What are we going to do to get there?***

- Support and develop strong and innovative safeguarding leadership across the partnership
- Support significant reductions in use of agency and interim staff across all partners
- Identify joint opportunities to recruit and retain key staff
- Develop a programme for delivering and expanded range of multi-agency training opportunities, as a means of improving the quality and range of multi-agency working



**Appendix E: Haringey LSCB Members attendance 2015-16**

- representative attended on behalf of the member
- \*post name changed

**Attendance LSCB Board - 2015 – 2016**

- \* Denotes representative attended on behalf of the member
- × Denotes membership ceased
- Post name changed

| Organisation    | Job Title   | Meeting Dates |           |                |              |               |              | No of Meetings attended |
|-----------------|---|---------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------------------|
|                 |   | May 2015      | July 2015 | September 2015 | October 2015 | November 2015 | January 2016 |                         |
| Independent     | Chair   | ✓             | ✓         | ✓              | ✓            | ✓             | ✓            | 6/6                     |
| Independent     | Lay Member  | -             | -         | -              | -            | -             | -            | 0/6                     |
| CAFCASS         | Service Manager   | ✓             | ✓         | -              | -            | ✓             | -            | 3/6                     |
| Local Authority | Deputy CEO  | -             | ✓         | -              | -            | -             | -            | 1/6                     |
|                 | Director of Children’s Services                         | ✓             | -         | ✓              | ✓            | ✓             | ✓            | 5/6                     |
|                 | Assistant Director, Safeguarding & Social Care          | ✓             | ✓         | ✓              | ✓            | ✓             | ✓            | 6/6                     |
|                 | Deputy Head of Service, Additional Needs & Disabilities | ✓             | ✓         | -              | ✓            | ×             | ×            | 3/4                     |
|                 | Strategic Lead - Joint Governance and                   | ✓             |           |                |              | ✓             | ✓            | 3/6                     |

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|                                    |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
|                                    | Improvement Service for Adult Services                             |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |
| Health                             | • AD of Quality & Nursing (Haringey CCG)                           | * | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6/6 |
|                                    | • Assistant Designated Nurse for Safeguarding (Haringey CCG)       | ✓ | * | * | * | ✓ | ✓ | 6/6 |
|                                    | Consultant Paediatrician, Designated Doctor (Haringey CCG)         | ✓ | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 5/6 |
|                                    | Named GP (Haringey CCG)  | - | - | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 3/6 |
|                                    | Director of Nursing (NMUH)   | ✓ | ✓ | - | ✓ | - | * | 4/6 |
|                                    | Director of Nursing Whittington                                    | * | - | ✓ | - | * | * | 4/6 |
|                                    | Head of Safeguarding (Whittington)                                 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6/6 |
|                                    | NHS England  | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0/6 |
|                                    | Consultant Psychiatrist (CAMHS/BEH-MHS)                            | * | * | - | - | - | * | 3/6 |
|                                    | Executive Director of Nursing Quality & Governance (CAMHS/BEH-MHS) | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - | * | 3/6 |
| Assistant Director (Public Health) |  | ✓ | - | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 4/6 |
|                                    |  | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 4/6 |
| Legal                              | Assistant Head of Legal  | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 4/6 |
| Police                             | Borough Commander  | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | * | 5/6 |
|                                    | DI, CAIT   | ✓ | * | - | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 5/6 |
|                                    | DCI, CAIT  | - | - | ✓ | - | ✓ | ✓ | 3/6 |
| Probation                          | ACO (Haringey Probation Service)                                   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | - | - | 3/6 |

Haringey Safeguarding Children Board  
Annual Report 2015-16

|                             |  |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
|                             | ACO (Probation<br>Community Rehabilitation<br>Company) | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | * | - | 4/6 |
| Voluntary                   | HAVCO  | - | ✓ | ✓ | - | ✓ | - | 3/6 |
| Lead Member                 | Councillor   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | - | 5/6 |
| Primary School              | Head Teacher   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6/6 |
| Secondary School            | Head Teacher   | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6/6 |
| London Ambulance<br>Service | Ambulance Operations<br>Manager                        | - | - | - | ✓ | * | - | 2/6 |
| Housing                     | Deputy Director  | ✓ | - | - | - | ✓ | - | 2/6 |
|                             | • Head of Targeted<br>Response & Youth<br>Justice      |   |   |   |   |   |   | 1/6 |
| YJS                         |  | - | - | ✓ | - | - | - |     |
| LSCB                        | Business Manager                                       | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | 6/6 |

*Appendix D: Haringey Safeguarding Children Board Budget 2015-16*

| <b>HARINGEY LSCB BUDGET 2015 - 16</b> |                 |                    |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Income</b>                         |                 | <b>Expenditure</b> |                 |
| <b>Contribution</b>                   | <b>Amount</b>   | <b>Item</b>        | <b>Amount</b>   |
| Metropolitan Police                   | £5,000          | Salaries           | 146,800         |
| Haringey Council, CYPS                | £190,400        | Consultant Fees    | 39,900          |
| Cafcass                               | £550            | Project Management | 20,800          |
| Probation                             | £2,046          | Training Programme | 20,800          |
| Tottenham Hotspur FC                  | £2,046          | Hire of premises   | 8,600           |
| North Middlesex Hospital              | £5,115          | Stationary         | 9,200           |
| Whittington Health                    | £5,115          | Catering           | 2,200           |
| Barnet, Enfield & Haringey<br>MHT     | £5,115          | Travel             | 1,400           |
| Haringey CCG                          | £5,115          | Subsistence        | 800             |
| <b>Sub Total</b>                      | <b>£220,502</b> |                    | <b>250,500</b>  |
| DfE Innovation Fund                   | £56,800         | DfE Project costs  | 56,800          |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                    | <b>£277,302</b> |                    | <b>£307,300</b> |

**Report for:** C&YP Scrutiny Panel – 23 January 2017

**Item number:**

**Title:** 2016 Test and Examination Results

**Report authorised by :** Zina Etheridge – Deputy Chief Executive

**Lead Officer:** Jane Blakey: Head of School Effectiveness

**Ward(s) affected:** All

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

**1. Describe the issue under consideration**

This report is in response to the Overview and Scrutiny members' request for an overview of test and examination results in 2015. It provides information about the key outcomes at the end of each phase: Early Years, Key Stages 1, 2, 4 and Post 16 and provides ranking information which compares Haringey's performance against other local authorities.

**2. Cabinet Member Introduction**

N/A

**3. Recommendations**

To note the analyses of the results set out in the summary reports: Appendix 1 is a version without data charts and Appendix 2 includes data charts.

To note the school level data set out in Appendix 3a (KS2) and 3b (KS4). To be aware that school level data is only provided in data form in an Excel format.

**4. Reasons for decision**

N/A

**5. Alternative options considered**

Not applicable

**6. Background information**

The analyses and reporting of Haringey results is an annual publication, prepared in the latter half of the autumn term when results can start to be compared with national data. It is regularly updated as validated results are received from the Department for

Education (DFE), with a final version in March/April 2016 when the final data sets are confirmed.

**7. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

Priority 1: Best Start in Life

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

Finance and Procurement

N/A

Legal

N/A

Equality

An analysis of achievement by pupil group is included in the full report, Appendix 1.

**9. Use of Appendices**

Appendix 1: summary report with data charts

Appendices 2a and 2b: school level data

**10. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

## **Appendix 1: Report to Children and Young People’s Scrutiny Panel on 2016 Test and Examination Results**

### **2016 Summary of Strengths and Improvement**

- There are no primary schools that met the 3 year coasting criteria 2014 – 2106. There are no primary schools below floor standards and no maintained secondary schools below floor standards.
- All attainment measures in all phases are now above national except for KS2 Reading, which has dropped below from being above for the first time last year.
- EYFSP, Phonics and KS1 are above national with a widening positive gap and are the best results to date in Haringey.
- KS4 has improved considerably from its dip in 2015 and GCSE results have come close to their previous best (2013). In contrast, results nationally have not yet matched their previous best.
- KS5 total point score per entry has exceeded the national for the first time and results by point score and by grade are the best to date in Haringey and are above London. On average, pupils that reside in the borough and attend Haringey post 16 centres make progress that is twice as good as that made by pupils that that reside in Haringey but are taught out of borough.
- EYFSP, KS1, KS4 and KS5 measures now exceed the London average.
- Progress of disadvantaged pupils is positive and exceeds the national ‘Other’ in Writing at KS1, Writing and Maths at KS2. At KS4, Progress 8 for disadvantaged pupils is in line with national ‘Other’.

|          | Outstanding | Good | Good or Outstanding |
|----------|-------------|------|---------------------|
| Haringey | 20%         | 76%  | 96%                 |
| London   | 28%         | 64%  | 93%                 |
| England  | 19%         | 69%  | 89%                 |

Watchsted November 2016

- 96% of Haringey primary and secondary schools are Good or Outstanding, compared to 93% in London and 89% nationally. 100% of our Post 16 schools and colleges are good or outstanding.

### **Priority Areas for Improvement**

- Increase the percentage of schools that are outstanding; 20% of Haringey schools are Outstanding which is lower than London (28%) but higher than nationally (19%).
- Improve Y1 Phonics outcomes for boys, EAL, disadvantaged and SEN pupils.
- Accelerate progress in Reading at KS2 to bring attainment at least in line with national. Focus groups are Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), Turkish and disadvantaged.
- Improve the achievement of BME groups generally, especially Black Caribbean Pupils, and improve the achievement of those with the highest prior attainment to a rate that is in line with White British pupils with high prior attainment.
- The progress of pupils with Special Education Needs (SEN) in Haringey is better than national SEN in all phases but a priority is to narrow the gap against national ‘all’.
- Increase girls’ uptake of triple science at KS4 and address the recommendations of the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths) report.
- Improve outcomes in vocational subjects at KS5. Continue to improve the quality of careers advice and guidance. Improve collaboration between centres to ensure a robust post 16 offer in Haringey that meets the needs of all pupils, including collaboration around apprenticeships.

## **The Details**

### **Context**

The 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) revealed that Haringey ranks as one of the most deprived in the country with pockets of extreme deprivation in the east. Haringey is the 30th most deprived borough in England and the 6th most deprived in London. This is an improvement on the 2010 IMD rankings, where Haringey was ranked 4th in London and 13th in England.

The January 2016 school census shows that 17% of Haringey primary school pupils are on Free school meals compared to 15% nationally. This increases to 26% in Haringey secondary schools compared to 13% nationally.

It also shows White Other pupils form the greatest proportion of Haringey pupils with 26%, higher than White British at 19%. Black African pupils are the third highest with 15% and Black Caribbean fourth with 8%.

56% of pupils in Haringey have English as an Additional Language, compared to 49% in London and 20% nationally. Schools' census data shows that the vast majority of Other White pupils in Haringey have English as an Additional Language (87%).

19% of pupils in Haringey secondary schools are SEN compared to 13% nationally. 14% of pupils are SEN in Haringey primary schools compared to 13% nationally.

There are more pupils with SEN needs, including with an Educational Health Care (EHC) plan or statement, in the Black and Mixed White and Black Groups than the White Other and White British groups with almost double the number of SEN in the Black Caribbean group compared to White British.

Haringey data (not included) shows that the proportion of KS4 SEN pupils in Haringey has declined from 35% in 2013 to 30% in 2015.

90% of primary school pupils who are Haringey residents attend Haringey primary schools, compared to 92% in London. Around 15% of pupils attending Haringey primary schools live outside of Haringey.

75% of secondary school pupils who are Haringey residents attend Haringey secondary schools, compared to 79% in London. Around 17% of pupils attending Haringey secondary schools live outside of Haringey.

7% of KS2 pupils in Haringey and nationally joined their school after year 5, this is the same proportion as the previous year.

In Haringey in 2015, at KS2 there were more than 3 times as many White British Pupils with High Prior Attainment (PA) than Black Pupils: 12% of Black Caribbean Pupils had High PA and 13% of Black African Pupils compared to 40% of White British. More than double the number of Black Pupils had Low PA than for White British: approximately 20% for Black Pupils compared to just 9% for White British .

At KS4, 50% of White British pupils had High PA, compared to 11% of Black Caribbean pupils and 17% of Black African pupils. Only 10% of White British had Low PA compared to 32% of Black Caribbean pupils and 27% of Black African pupils.

### **Early Years Foundation Stage**

Children are deemed to have reached the national standard, '**Good Level of Development' (GLD)** if they achieve at least the expected level in the prime areas of learning (personal, social and emotional development; physical development; communication and language) and in the specific areas of mathematics and literacy.

### **% of children achieving a good level of development (GLD)**

## Appendix 1

|          | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Haringey | 54   | 56   | 50   | 61   | 67   | 72   |
| London   | 60   | 64   | 53   | 62   | 68   | 71   |
| National | 59   | 64   | 52   | 60   | 66   | 69   |

The 2016 results show the percentage of children attaining a Good Level of development is 72% in Haringey, 69% in England and 71% in London. This is the first time that results for Haringey are higher than London (+1%) as well as being 3% higher than National and the best outcome to date.

**GLD by Pupil Group**

| 2016 GLD % | All | Boys | Girls | Disadv | Non Disadv | SEN | EAL | Black Caribbean | Black African | Turkish |
|------------|-----|------|-------|--------|------------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Haringey   | 72  | 66   | 78    | 71     | 72         | 34  | 67  | 74              | 72            | 46      |
| National   | 69  | 62   | 77    | 54     | 72         | 23  | 63  | 67              | 69            | NA      |

- 72% of pupils attained GLD in Haringey overall.
- All but one Haringey pupil groups are above their national groups; non-disadvantaged are the same as the national.
- Haringey disadvantaged pupils perform in line with national non-disadvantaged (just 1% below)
- There is a large attainment gap between Turkish and SEN Pupils and other Haringey groups. Accelerating the progress of Turkish pupils remains a high priority.

**Phonics year 1****% of children achieving phonics level**

|          | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Haringey | 56   | 67   | 74   | 76   | 82   |
| London   | 60   | 72   | 77   | 80   | 83   |
| England  | 58   | 69   | 74   | 77   | 81   |

In 2016, 82% of Haringey pupils attained the phonics standard which is 1% above the national figure and 1% below the London figure. This is the best Haringey result to date and is above national for the first time.

**Phonics by Pupil Group**

| 2016 Year 1 Phonics % | All | Boys | Girls | Disadv | Non – Disadv Other | SEN | EAL | Black Caribbean | Black African | Turkish |
|-----------------------|-----|------|-------|--------|--------------------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| Haringey              | 82  | 78   | 86    | 80     | 83                 | 49  | 80  | 81              | 83            | 69      |
| National              | 81  | 77   | 84    | 70     | 83                 | 46  | 80  | 79              | 84            | NA      |

- 82% of Haringey pupils attained the phonics standard.

## Appendix 1

- Groups that exceeded their national average are Boys, Girls, Disadvantaged, SEN and Black Caribbean.
- Groups in line with the national average are Non-Disadvantaged, English as an Additional Language (EAL) and Black African (just 1% below).

**Key Stage 1 Attainment**

The main measures used in Key Stage 1 have changed and are no longer measured in levels. The new measures report the percentage of pupils achieving the Expected Standard (EXS), which is a score of 100 in each subject, and the percentage of pupils achieving the Greater Depth Standard (GDS) which is a score of 110 or more in each subject.

| <b>KS1 Expected Standard+</b>                  | <b>Reading</b> | <b>Writing</b> | <b>Maths</b> | <b>Science</b> |
|--|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Haringey                                       | 78             | 74             | 78           | 83             |
| London   | 77             | 70             | 77           | 83             |
| London Top Quartile                            | 79             | 74             | 79           | 86             |
| National                                       | 74             | 65             | 73           | 82             |
| <b>KS1 Greater Depth (the higher standard)</b> | <b>Reading</b> | <b>Writing</b> | <b>Maths</b> |                |
| Haringey                                       | 28             | 19             | 25           |                |
| London   | 26             | 17             | 22           |                |
| London Top Quartile                            | 29             | 19             | 24           |                |
| National                                       | 24             | 13             | 18           |                |

- At both the expected and greater depth standards:
  - All subject areas are above national including Reading which was a key area of focus in 2014.
  - All subject results are above the London average but below the London top quartile, apart from Maths GDS which is just above and Science which is in line.
- Although results are not directly comparable with previous years due to the changes, we have completed a gap analysis which suggests all subjects are at their strongest in 2016 with a growing positive gap between Haringey and London, both at the Expected Standard and at greater depth.

**Key stage 1 attainment by pupil group**

| <b>Reading EXS+ 2016</b> | <b>All</b> | <b>Boys</b> | <b>Girls</b> | <b>Disadvantaged</b> | <b>Non-Disadv</b> | <b>SEN</b> | <b>EAL</b> | <b>Black Caribbean</b> | <b>Black African</b> | <b>Other White</b> | <b>Turkish</b> |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| <b>Haringey</b>          | 78         | 74          | 81           | 72                   | 80                | 34         | 75         | 77                     | 81                   | 72                 | 62             |
| <b>National</b>          | 74         | 70          | 79           | 62                   | 78                | 29         | 70         | 73                     | 77                   | 67                 | 61             |

## Appendix 1

| Writing EXS+ 2016 | All | Boys | Girls | Disadvantaged | Non-Disadv | SEN | EAL | Black Caribbean | Black African | Other White | Turkish |
|-------------------|-----|------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Haringey          | 74  | 69   | 80    | 69            | 77         | 31  | 72  | 74              | 79            | 69          | 61      |
| National          | 66  | 59   | 73    | 52            | 69         | 20  | 64  | 64              | 71            | 60          | 53      |

| Maths EXS+ 2016 | All | Boys | Girls | Disadvantaged | Non-Disadv | SEN | EAL | Black Caribbean | Black African | Other White | Turkish |
|-----------------|-----|------|-------|---------------|------------|-----|-----|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Haringey        | 78  | 78   | 79    | 71            | 82         | 39  | 77  | 69              | 77            | 76          | 67      |
| National        | 73  | 72   | 74    | 60            | 76         | 30  | 71  | 66              | 73            | 71          | 64      |

**KS1 Key Strengths:**

- All pupil groups performed better in Haringey than the equivalent group nationally.
- The largest positive gap against the national figure is for Disadvantaged Pupils where 10% more pupils achieved the Expected Standard in Reading, 17% more in Writing and 11% more in Maths.

**KS1 Key Areas for Development:**

- To narrow the gap between Haringey Disadvantaged pupils and national Non-Disadvantaged pupils in Reading and Maths.
- To narrow the gap between Black Caribbean pupils and Haringey 'all' pupils in Maths.
- To narrow the gap between Turkish pupils and Haringey 'all' pupils in all subjects.

**Key Stage 2**

The main measures used in Key Stage 2 have also changed and are no longer measured in levels.

The main measures used in Key Stage 2 are:

- The average progress score in each of Reading, Writing and Maths
- The percentage of pupils achieving the Expected Standard (EXS) in Reading; Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling; Maths.
- The percentage of pupils achieving the Greater Depth Standard (GDS) in Reading; Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling; Maths.

Progress is the main area of focus for Ofsted when they inspect schools.

**KS2 Progress**

| Progress score | Reading | Writing | Maths |
|----------------|---------|---------|-------|
| Haringey       | +0.9    | +3.1    | +1.6  |
| London         | +1.2    | +1.3    | +1.6  |
| National       | 0       | 0       | 0     |

## Appendix 1

- Haringey pupils make better progress than children with similar starting points nationally in each of Reading, Writing and Maths. Each subject is higher than the national average '0'.
- Compared to the London average, progress rates in Reading are broadly in line (-0.3), in line for Maths and well above for Writing by +1.8
- Out of 33 London boroughs, Haringey is ranked in 19<sup>th</sup> position for progress in Reading, 3<sup>rd</sup> for Writing and 17<sup>th</sup> for Maths.

**KS2 Attainment at the Expected Standard**

| KS2 Expected Standard % | Reading Expected | Writing Expected | Grammar Punctuation and Spelling Expected | Maths Expected | Science Expected | RWM combined Expected |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Haringey                | 64               | 82               | 76  | 74             | 85               | 55                    |
| London                  | 68               | NA               | 77  | 76             | NA               | 57                    |
| National                | 66               | 74               | 72  | 70             | 82               | 52                    |

- 64% of pupils attained the Expected Standard in Reading, 2% lower than the national figure of 66%. Haringey's Reading attainment has dropped to below national having met the national for the first time last year.
- 76% attained the Expected Standard in Grammar Punctuation, and Spelling, 82% in Writing and 74% in Maths. These results continue to be higher than the national figures.
- 55% of Haringey pupils attained the Expected Standard in combined Reading, Writing and Maths, which is 3% higher than the national figure of 52%.
- 85% of Haringey pupils attained the Expected Standard in Science at Key Stage 2, 3% higher than the national figure. This is the first time Haringey's percentage has exceeded the national figure.
- None of Haringey's KS2 attainment figures have exceeded London figures but gaps are narrowing.

**KS2 Attainment at the Greater Depth Standard**

| KS2 Greater Depth % | Reading Higher | Writing | Grammar Punctuation and Spelling Higher | Maths Higher | RWM combined Higher |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|---|--------------|---------------------|
| Haringey            | 20             | 25      | 26                                      | 21           | 9                   |
| London              | 20             | NA      | 29                                      | 22           | 7                   |
| National            | 19             | 15      | 23                                      | 17           | 5                   |

- 20% of Haringey pupils attained the Greater Depth Standard in Reading, above the national average of 19%.
- 25% attained the Greater Depth Standard in Writing, 10% above the national.
- 26% attained the Greater Depth Standard in Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling, 3% above national.
- 21% attained the Greater Depth Standard in Maths, 4% above national.

## Appendix 1

- Maths and Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling are below the London average but the combined Reading, Writing and Maths at the higher standard is 2% above London. Gaps are narrowing for Reading and Maths but have widened for Grammar, Punctuation and Spelling.

**Attainment Thresholds**

- There were no Haringey schools that fell below the Floor standard in 2016 (the minimum Expected Standard).
- There are no Haringey schools that have met the three year (2014 to 2016) criteria for a 'coasting school'.

**KS2 Progress by Pupil Group**

| Reading Progress | All | Boys | Girls | FSM  | Not FSM 'Other' | SEN  | EAL | Black African | Black Caribbean | Turkish | Other White |
|------------------|-----|------|-------|------|-----------------|------|-----|---------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| Haringey         | 0.8 | 0.5  | 1.1   | -1.2 | 1.3             | -1.2 | 0.3 | -0.5          | -0.8            | -1.1    | 1.9         |
| National         | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.3   | -0.8 | 0.3             | -1.8 | 0.2 | 0.2           | -0.6            | -1.0    | 1.2         |
| Writing Progress | All | Boys | Girls | FSM  | Not FSM 'Other' | SEN  | EAL | Black African | Black Caribbean | Turkish | Other White |
| Haringey         | 2.9 | 2.2  | 3.7   | 2.4  | 3.0             | -0.1 | 3.5 | 3.0           | 2.3             | 3.4     | 3.9         |
| National         | 0.0 | -0.9 | 0.8   | -0.4 | 0.1             | -2.9 | 1.4 | 1.4           | 0.1             | 1.7     | 1.7         |
| Maths Progress   | All | Boys | Girls | FSM  | Not FSM 'Other' | SEN  | EAL | Black African | Black Caribbean | Turkish | Other White |
| Haringey         | 1.5 | 2.1  | 1.0   | 0.7  | 1.7             | -0.4 | 2.3 | 0.9           | -1.0            | 3.0     | 2.7         |
| National         | 0.0 | 0.5  | -0.7  | -0.7 | 0.2             | -1.8 | 1.9 | 1.1           | -0.9            | 2.2     | 2.2         |

**KS2 Progress Key Strengths**

- The large majority of groups in Haringey made better progress than the same group nationally in each of Reading, Writing and Maths.
- Disadvantaged Pupils in Haringey outperformed the national Non-Disadvantaged in Writing and Maths.

**KS2 Progress Key Areas for Development**

- Black African and Black Caribbean pupils underperform the same groups nationally in both Reading and Maths.
- Turkish pupils and Disadvantaged Pupils underperform the same group nationally in Reading. Disadvantaged pupils need to narrow the gap against national Non-Disadvantaged in Reading.

**GCSE**

In October 2013, the DFE announced that a new secondary school accountability system will be implemented from 2016. It will include two new headline measures, Attainment 8 and Progress 8.

The new performance measures are designed to encourage schools to offer a broad and balanced curriculum, with a focus on an academic core at key stage 4, and reward schools for the teaching of all their pupils. They measure performance across 8 qualifications.

## Appendix 1

The headline measures which will appear in the performance tables will be:

- Progress across 8 qualifications (the main measure used in school inspections).
- Attainment across the same 8 qualifications
- Percentage of pupils achieving the threshold in English and mathematics (currently a C grade, grade 5 when new GCSEs in English and mathematics are first reported in performance tables in 2017)
- Percentage of pupils entering the English Baccalaureate
- Percentage of pupils achieving the English Baccalaureate

The new Attainment 8 score is based on students' attainment measured across eight subjects: English; mathematics; three other English Baccalaureate (EBacc) subjects (sciences, computer science, geography, history and languages); and three further subjects, which can be from the range of EBacc subjects, or can be any other approved, high-value arts, academic, or vocational qualification.

5+ A\*-C including English and Maths is no longer a key measure though it has been reported again this year which allows for a trend analysis.

The Progress 8 measure takes account of each individual pupil's progress from KS2 starting points and compares each against national performance from the same starting points. The national average progress score for 'All Pupils' is always zero. A positive score reflects progress rates that are better than the national picture.

The Progress 8 measure is also used to set the national floor standards. In 2016, if a school scores below -0.5 progress overall, then it is considered to be below the floor standard. There were no mainstream schools in Haringey that fell below with only Tottenham UTC failing to reach this standard.

#### KS4 Attainment Trend (using the old 5+ A\*-C inc E&M measure)

The DfE published results do not yet have disapplied pupils removed, nor do they take account of re-marks. The Haringey summary data presented in this analysis takes account of disapplied pupils and is therefore different to the current unvalidated DfE figures. Data for groups does not yet have disapplied pupils removed.

| <b>GCSE 5+ A* - C (E&amp;M)</b> | <b>2011</b> | <b>2012</b> | <b>2013</b> | <b>2014</b> | <b>2015</b> | <b>2016 provisional</b>              |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Haringey schools                | 57          | 59          | 64          | 59          | 55          | 63<br>(estimate of validated result) |
| England                         | 59          | 59          | 59          | 53          | 54          | 53                                   |
| London                          | 62          | 62          | 65          | 62          | 61          | 60                                   |

- Nationally 53% of all pupils achieved 5+ A\*-C including English and Maths (a slight drop from 2015). Haringey has improved significantly to 63% (when new arrivals are disapplied) and has exceeded the unvalidated London figure.

**KS4 Attainment 8**

|              |          | All  | Boys | Girls | Disadvantaged | Other | EAL  | SEN  | White British | Black Caribbean | Black African | Other White | Turkish |
|--------------|----------|------|------|-------|---------------|-------|------|------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Attainment 8 | Haringey | 49.3 | 46.7 | 51.9  | 44.6          | 53.9  | 47.2 | 33.4 | 57.3          | 42.6            | 47.0          | 46.8        | 45.6    |
|              | National | 49.8 | 47.5 | 52.1  | 40.9          | 53.1  | 49.7 | 31.0 | 49.6          | 45.2            | 50.2          | 49.3        | 48.2    |

**KS4 Attainment 8 Key Strengths:**

- The Attainment 8 score for Haringey disadvantaged pupils is 44.6, higher than the national disadvantaged score of 40.9.

**KS4 Attainment 8 Key Areas for development:**

- On average, girls score higher than boys nationally (gap 4.6) but this is slightly wider in Haringey with a gap of 5.2).
- Black Caribbean pupils have the lowest Attainment 8 score of the ethnic groups with 42.6, followed by Turkish pupils with 45.6, Other White with 46.8 and Black African pupils with 47.0. Each group is about 3 points behind their national figures. It is expected these scores will increase once validated figures are through and the gap will be much less.

**Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) subjects**

| KS4 subjects A*-C 2016 | Number of entries | Haringey | National |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------|
| Science Core           | 1377              | 66%      | 55%      |
| Additional Science     | 1377              | 73%      | 60%      |
| Physics                | 491               | 94%      | 91%      |
| Biology                | 491               | 96%      | 91%      |
| Chemistry              | 490               | 96%      | 90%      |
| Mathematics            | 2200              | 74%      | 72%      |
| Statistics             | 289               | 78%      | 71%      |
| ICT                    | 155               | 60%      | 66%      |
| Computer Studies       | 258               | 59%      | 59%      |

**KS4 STEM Key Strengths:**

- Pupils who took STEM subjects performed better in many of these subjects compared to the national.
- In Science Core, 66% of Haringey pupils gained A\*-C grade compared to 55% nationally, and in Additional Science 73% compared to 60%.
- In the individual sciences 94-96% of pupils who took one of these subjects attained A\*-C.

**KS4 STEM Key Areas for development:**

- About 60% of pupils who sat ICT or computing attained A\* - C, lower than the 66% nationally in ICT.

## Appendix 1

|                | Haringey     | National     |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Triple Science | % of entries | % of entries |
| All            | 21.7%        | 23.9%        |
| Boys           | 23.9%        | 23.9%        |
| Girls          | 19.5%        | 23.8%        |

- Boys uptake of Triple Science is the same as the national figure of 23.9%.
- Girls uptake of Triple Science is below the national figure by -4.3%.

**KS4 Progress 8**

|          | <b>Progress 8</b> |
|----------|-------------------|
| Haringey | 0.30              |
| London   | 0.16              |
| National | 0                 |

|            |          | All   | Boys  | Girls | Disadvantaged | Other | EAL  | SEN   | White British | Black Caribbean | Black African | Other White | Turkish |
|------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|-------|------|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------|
| Progress 8 | Haringey | 0.3   | 0.15  | 0.33  | 0.09          | 0.42  | 0.44 | -0.23 | 0.14          | -0.07           | 0.27          | 0.47        | 0.43    |
|            | National | -0.03 | -0.17 | 0.11  | -0.38         | 0.10  | 0.40 | -0.55 | -0.11         | -0.15           | 0.34          | 0.42        | 0.37    |

**KS4 Progress 8 Key Strengths:**

- Overall Haringey pupils scored 0.30 in progress 8, higher than London (0.16) and national (0).
- All groups of pupils in Haringey, except for Black African Pupils, outperformed the same group nationally.

**KS4 Progress 8 Key Areas for development:**

- Improve progress rates for SEN and Black Caribbean pupils. Although both are above national averages for the same group, these are the only groups in Haringey to have a negative progress score.

**Provisional results for Post 16 level 3****GCE/ A level/ Level 3 qualifications**

A key measure for post 16 is the new average point score per entry. Average point score per student is no longer reported.

## Appendix 1

|                           | National    | Haringey                              | London      |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Level 3 (voc and A level) | 31.5 C      | 32 C+<br>10 <sup>th</sup> in London   | 31.2 C      |
| A level                   | 30.18 C     | 32.11 C+<br>5 <sup>th</sup> in London | 30.22 C     |
| Academic                  | 30.36 C     | 32.17 C+                              | 30.32 C     |
| Tech Level                | 30.82 Dist- | 28.17 Merit+                          | 31.53 Dist- |
| Applied General           | 34.67 Dist  | 32.72 Dist-                           | 33.32 Dist- |

Results in Haringey improved considerably between 2013 and 2015 for combined A level and level 3 vocational whereas results in England and London decreased or remained broadly similar. This trend continues into 2016 with the new measures. Haringey's average point score of 32 betters the London figure of 31.2 and the National figure of 31.5. Haringey has significantly improved the A level results which are now significantly above national and 5<sup>th</sup> in London. Vocational results are lower than national and London.

Pupils that are resident in Haringey and attend Haringey Sixth Forms perform much better, making double the amount of progress than pupils that are resident in Haringey but attend out of borough settings .

## % A\*-B

|          | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Haringey | 45%  | 54%  | 60%  | 55%  | 58%  | 66%  |
| National | 52%  | 53%  | 53%  | 52%  | 53%  | 53%  |

## % A\*-C

|          | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Haringey | 74%  | 80%  | 85%  | 82%  | 83%  | 85%  |
| National | 76%  | 77%  | 77%  | 77%  | 77%  | 78%  |

- The proportion of exams resulting in an A\*-B has improved to 66% from 58% in 2015. This is 13% higher than National which is the largest positive gap to date.
- 85% of exams resulted in A\*-C, higher than the national 78%, and an increase of 11% from 2011. This is the largest positive gap to date.

**Higher Education (HE) Results**

## Appendix 1

Recent Department for Education (DfE) data shows a rise in HE and Russell group entries with Haringey closing the gap on London for both HE and Russell Group. Haringey is above national for HE and has closed the gap with London for Russell Group entry.

| All HE       | 2013-14 | 2014-15  | RG           | 2013-14 | 2014-15   |
|--------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|-----------|
| Haringey     | 52%     | 53% (+1) | Haringey     | 8%      | 11% (+3%) |
| NA           | 48%     | 48% (0)  | NA           | 11%     | 11% (0)   |
| Inner London | 55%     | 57% (+2) | Inner London | 9%      | 10% (+1)  |
| Outer London | 57%     | 58% (+1) | Outer London | 14%     | 14% (0)   |
| London       | 58%     | 58% (0)  | London       | 10%     | 12% (+2%) |

### Apprenticeships

Haringey is 29<sup>th</sup> in London for numbers starting an apprenticeship (16 and 17 year olds; 2015).

### September Guarantee

The September Guarantee offer of learning to Yr 11 and Yr12 continues to rise but is still behind the national and London averages.

| September Guarantee (offers of learning) | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  | 2016 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Haringey                                 | 41.2% | 60.3% | 74.4% | 85%   | 88%  |
| National Average                         | 92%   | 92%   | 92.5% | 94.6% |      |
| London Average                           | 92%   | 91%   | 94%   | 95%   |      |

### 16-18 Participation in Education or training (March).

The participation of 16-18 year olds in education and training has risen for the last four years and is now at the national average. Although behind the London average the gap closed in 2016.

| %                | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Haringey         | 78.5 | 80.9 | 81.3 | 83.8 |
| National Average | 81.1 | 82.4 | 83.2 | 83.9 |
| London Average   | 84.1 | 85   | 86.4 | 86.6 |

| Appendix 2a                   | KS2 Progress     |                  |                | KS2 Attainment   |   |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--|---|
|                               | Reading progress | Writing Progress | Maths Progress | % Expected Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined | % Greater Depth Standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined |
| School                        |                  |                  |                |  |   |
| Crowland JMI                  | 7.3              | 8.8              | 4.3            | 55%  | 2%  |
| St. Martin of Porres RC JMI   | 6.7              | 5.8              | 3.4            | 88%  | 27%   |
| Harris Coleraine Park         | 6.7              | 6.5              | 6.2            | 78%  | 10%   |
| Holy Trinity                  | 6.5              | 7.3              | 4.2            | 90%  | 0%  |
| St. Michael's CE JMI N6       | 6.4              | 0.6              | 2.5            | 80%  | 17%   |
| Trinity PA                    | 6.0              | 7.2              | 5.9            | 71%  | 6%  |
| Campsbourne                   | 4.3              | NA               | 4.6            | 66%  | 0%  |
| Rhodes Avenue JMI             | 4.2              | 4.4              | 4.5            | 85%  | 32%   |
| St. James CE JMI              | 3.6              | 0.7              | 1.0            | 71%  | 25%   |
| St. Aidan's Primary           | 3.6              | 1.4              | -1.0           | 66%  | 21%   |
| Bounds Green                  | 3.5              | 1.8              | 1.9            | 67%  | 7%  |
| South Harringay Junior        | 3.2              | 5.8              | 4.1            | 55%  | 9%  |
| Muswell Hill Primary          | 2.9              | 0.2              | 0.2            | 72%  | 17%   |
| Coldfall JMI                  | 2.8              | 4.2              | 2.2            | 74%  | 17%   |
| Harris Philip Lane            | 2.8              | 3.5              | 2.2            | 49%  | 4%  |
| Belmont Junior                | 2.7              | 5.8              | 1.6            | 59%  | 16%   |
| Tetherdown JMI                | 2.5              | 1.1              | 0.5            | 71%  | 22%   |
| Stamford Hill JMI             | 2.5              | 5.3              | 4.4            | 48%  | 0%  |
| St. John Vianney RC JMI       | 2.4              | 3.5              | 2.2            | 69%  | 15%   |
| Our Lady of Muswell RC JMI    | 2.0              | 5.6              | 0.3            | 68%  | 8%  |
| Lea Valley JMI                | 1.9              | 3.7              | 3.0            | 47%  | 3%  |
| Welbourne JMI                 | 1.7              | 5.6              | 4.6            | 62%  | 5%  |
| Noel Park PA                  | 1.6              | 1.0              | 5.4            | 64%  | 3%  |
| Coleridge JMI                 | 1.1              | -1.6             | 2.2            | 70%  | 16%   |
| Chestnuts                     | 1.1              | 3.4              | 3.0            | 60%  | 16%   |
| St. Mary's RC                 | 1.0              | NA               | 3.6            | 58%  | 0%  |
| Earlham JMI                   | 0.7              | 7.1              | 2.7            | 45%  | 6%  |
| Rokesly Junior                | 0.5              | -0.4             | 0.1            | 70%  | 11%   |
| St. Ignatius RC JMI           | 0.5              | 1.3              | -0.4           | 39%  | 2%  |
| Highgate JMI                  | 0.4              | 1.8              | 1.1            | 61%  | 12%   |
| Bruce Grove Primary           | 0.3              | 4.7              | 4.3            | 53%  | 12%   |
| Weston Park JMI               | 0.2              | -0.1             | -0.3           | 70%  | 23%   |
| St. Mary's CE                 | 0.2              | 1.5              | 0.4            | 64%  | 6%  |
| The Willow Primary School     | 0.0              | 3.8              | 2.4            | 52%  | 6%  |
| Tiverton JMI                  | -0.3             | -2.8             | -1.1           | 48%  | 5%  |
| Mulberry                      | -0.5             | 6.1              | 2.4            | 27%  | 0%  |
| Devonshire Hill JMI           | -0.6             | 3.0              | 2.2            | 47%  | 4%  |
| West Green JMI                | -0.6             | 3.8              | 2.0            | 50%  | 0%  |
| St. Gilda's RC Junior         | -0.8             | 1.0              | -3.0           | 59%  | 19%   |
| St. Paul's RC JMI             | -1.1             | 0.2              | 0.8            | 53%  | 10%   |
| North Harringay Primary       | -1.2             | 1.2              | 1.8            | 55%  | 11%   |
| Ferry Lane JMI                | -1.3             | 8.3              | 2.0            | 17%  | 0%  |
| Alexandra JMI                 | -1.6             | 3.3              | -2.1           | 57%  | 3%  |
| Lancasterian Primary          | -1.8             | 0.5              | 0.6            | 41%  | 5%  |
| Risley Primary                | -2.0             | 3.6              | 1.5            | 44%  | 3%  |
| Lordship Lane Primary         | -2.1             | 7.9              | -0.4           | 24%  | 1%  |
| St. Francis de Sales RC       | -2.3             | 2.9              | -0.5           | 47%  | 10%   |
| St. Paul's and All Hallows CE | -2.6             | 1.4              | 1.5            | 47%  | 5%  |
| St. Michael's CE JMI N22      | -2.7             | -1.7             | -3.3           | 40%  | 0%  |
| Stroud Green JMI              | -3.2             | 2.0              | 0.5            | 41%  | 8%  |
| Seven Sisters Primary         | -3.7             | 3.3              | 0.5            | 25%  | 0%  |
| St. Ann's CE JMI              | -4.1             | 2.5              | -2.7           | 27%  | 0%  |
| Earlsmead JMI                 | -4.8             | 0.5              | -3.1           | 28%  | 2%  |
| Haringey                      | 0.8              | 2.9              | 1.5            | 55%  | 9%  |
| National Provisional          | 0.0              | 0.0              | 0.0            | 53%  | 5%  |
| London                        |                  |                  |                | 57%  |   |

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Appendix 3b Validated data with disapplications removed

| School              | Progress 8 | Attainment 8 | % 5+ A* - C<br>(Inc E&M) |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| Woodside High       | 0.67       | 49.2         | 74%                      |
| Alexandra Park      | 0.44       | 59.1         | 81%                      |
| Fortismere          | 0.42       | 62.0         | 84%                      |
| Heartlands High     | 0.42       | 48.8         | 62%                      |
| Greig City          | 0.32       | 46.0         | 50%                      |
| St. Thomas More     | 0.32       | 47.0         | 57%                      |
| Hornsey for Girls   | 0.31       | 52.8         | 69%                      |
| Highgate Wood       | 0.26       | 55.0         | 70%                      |
| Northumberland Park | 0.26       | 43.4         | 45%                      |
| Park View           | 0.24       | 46.7         | 53%                      |
| Gladesmore          | 0.23       | 49.8         | 63%                      |
| UTC                 | -1.26      | 32.1         | NA                       |
| Haringey            | 0.25       | 50.7         | 64%                      |
| England all schools | -0.03      | 48.4         | 54%                      |
|                     |            |              |                          |

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**Report for:** Overview and Scrutiny Committee 23rd January 2017

**Item number:**

**Title:** Financial Health of Haringey Schools

**Report  
authorised by :**

**Lead Officer:** Jon Abbey / Anne Woods

**Ward(s) affected:** N/A

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

**1. Describe the issue under consideration**

The financial position of Haringey schools and the financial health of Haringey secondary schools.

**2. Cabinet Member Introduction**

**3. Recommendations**

For Information

**4. Reasons for decision**

For Information

**5. Alternative options considered**

Not applicable.

**6. Background information**

Maintained schools are funded through the locally agreed funding formula. Resources allocated through the formula are delegated to individual school governing bodies that are responsible for setting and managing school budgets.

The delegated resources are from the earmarked Dedicated Schools Budget (DSG). In general terms the DSG funding per pupil has remained virtually static since 2010-11; the limited and variable increase in school funding coming from grants such as the Pupil Premium. This is in effect a cut in real terms for most schools as rising costs must be contained within this funding.

The impact of costs on schools has been particularly significant in 2015-16 and 2016-17 with increases in employers' contributions to teachers' pensions and the removal of the contracted out rebate on employer National Insurance contributions.

The situation in Haringey is better than in most Local Authorities (LAs) as the successful conclusion of the 'Fair Deal for Haringey Children' saw an increase

of £7+m per year in Haringey's DSG Area Cost Adjustment (ACA) starting in 2013-14.

In most LAs there is a differential between funding per-pupil in primary and secondary schools. This is wider than the average in Haringey because of the unusually low Planned Admission Limits (PANs) in our secondary schools, 27 compared with 30 elsewhere. In 2013-14, when the Department for Education (DfE) revised the national regulations on funding formulas, Haringey's primary : secondary ratio was 1:1.42 compared with the national average of 1:1.29.

In local formula revisions since 2013-14 the ratio has fallen to 1:1.35, but the PAN for maintained secondary schools has not changed.

A national funding formula is expected to be introduced from 2018-19 with a primary:secondary funding differential close to the national average. In preparation for this consultation is underway on amending maintained secondary schools PANs.

The Department for Education is planning substantial changes to the Dedicated Schools Budget, school organisation and Local Authority (LA) responsibilities. These were set out in its stage one consultations on a national schools funding formula, funding high needs and an early years national funding formula. Plans for changes in school organisation and LA responsibilities were set out in the White Paper 'Education Excellence Everywhere'. In preparation for a National Schools Funding Formula (NSFF) the Education Funding Agency (EFA) carried out a 'rebasings' exercise to reset the three existing blocks of the Dedicated Schools Grant (DSG) and to create a new fourth block, the Central Block that would separate out the centrally retained items currently in the Schools Block. The original intention was to introduce a NSFF from April 2017 but the introduction has been postponed for a year until April 2018. Similarly the plan to begin moving to a formula led High Needs block has been postponed but the rebasing of the block will be reflected in the 2017/18 DSG.

All Haringey schools will need to adapt to a lower level of funding to that previously received. Smaller schools will be particularly hard hit and governing bodies will need to think about the most appropriate organisational structure for their school.

The net surplus revenue balances for maintained school for the period 2012 to 2016 are set out in the table and on a school by school basis for the last three years in Appendix 1.

| Phase          | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                | £000    | £000    | £000    | £000    |
| Primary        | 3,876   | 6,717   | 7,824   | 6,567   |
| Secondary      | 2,477   | 3,895   | 2,784   | 2,643   |
| Special        | 193     | -167    | -171    | -31     |
| Nursery        | 166     | 57      | 32      | 62      |
| Tuition Centre |         |         | 54      | 51      |
| Total          | 6,712   | 10,502  | 10,523  | 9,292   |

In addition schools may hold capital balances from unspent Devolved Formula Capital Grant and Revenue Contributions to Capital. In most years capital balances are in the region of £1m.

The significant increase between 2012-13 and 2013-14 was largely due to the improved ACA, and increases in pupil numbers and the Pupil Premium. There was also a shift of funding to primary schools from secondary schools, as the primary/secondary ratio was rebalanced.

### Secondary Schools.

The financial balances of secondary schools are affected by the same pressures as primary schools. The primary/secondary ratio in Haringey has been historically high to reflect the smaller secondary PAN and has been falling since 2013-14 but without any change in the underlying PAN. This has added to the pressure on secondary school budgets and the latest projected year-end revenue balances (Second Quarter monitoring returns) are set out in the following table.

| School                   | Projected Balance March 2017 | Comments  |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---|
|                          |                              |   |
| Fortismere               | Deficit £341K                | Licensed Deficit Agreement (LDA) in place. Deficit within agreed level. |
| Gladesmore Community     | Surplus £1,186k              | Includes significant balances from fund raising                         |
| Highgate Wood School     | Deficit £201K                | Exceeds LDA, governing body will be asked to submit revised LDA         |
| Hornsey School for Girls | Surplus £16k                 | Significant reduction in roll and restructure.                          |
| Northumberland Park      | Surplus £239k                |   |
| Park View Academy        | Deficit £150k                | LDA request received.   |
| Total                    | Surplus £749                 |   |

## 7. The role of internal audit

7.1 Internal Audit undertakes an annual programme of school audit reviews to ensure that schools are complying with the requirements of the Schools Finance Manual and the risks associated with the key financial and non-financial processes are appropriately managed. The audit programme is determined by a combination of risk analysis and cyclical reviews, so that all schools are subject to audit at least every four years.

7.2 Internal audit provides each school with one of four assurance ratings (Full; Substantial; Limited; and Nil) following each visit. The rating is based on the assessment of how effective the school has been in managing financial and non-financial systems. The tests which Internal Audit undertake to base the

assurance rating on have been shared with all schools and cover the following areas:

- Management organisation;
- School improvement plan and OFSTED inspections;
- Staffing;
- Budget setting, monitoring and control;
- Disbursement accounting records;
- Asset management and inventory records
- Income and lettings;
- School unofficial fund; and
- School meals

7.3 The Internal audit team have run workshop sessions for school staff (finance staff, bursars, and head teachers) over the last three financial years to assist schools in identifying key risk areas and control processes. All schools with audits planned during the year are invited to the annual workshop session. A training session on audit and risk management, covering governor roles and responsibilities in relation to audit and risk management, as well as providing advice and guidance on key risk/control areas, is also part of the training programme for school governors and is also provided on an annual basis.

7.4 When the mandatory financial assessment required under the Financial Management Standards in Schools (FMSiS) process was stopped in 2011, the number of 'Limited' and 'Nil' assurance ratings increased across all schools. Additional training and support has been put in place and performance has improved over time, with more schools achieving 'substantial' assurance. The summary over the last three financial years is shown below:

**Table 1**

|   | <b>Number of audits planned</b> | <b>Substantial Rating assurance</b> | <b>Limited Assurance rating</b> | <b>Nil Assurance rating</b> |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>2013/14</b>                          |                                 |                                     |                                 |                             |
| Primary Schools (incl. nursery/special) | 15                              | 8                                   | 6                               | 1                           |
| Secondary Schools                       | 3                               | 1                                   | 2                               | 0                           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                        | <b>18</b>                       | <b>9</b>                            | <b>8</b>                        | <b>1</b>                    |
| <b>2014/15</b>                          |                                 |                                     |                                 |                             |
| Primary Schools (incl. nursery/special) | 12                              | 4                                   | 8                               | 0                           |
| Secondary Schools                       | 1                               | 1                                   | 0                               | 0                           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                        | <b>13</b>                       | <b>5</b>                            | <b>8</b>                        | <b>0</b>                    |
| <b>2015/16</b>                          |                                 |                                     |                                 |                             |
| Primary Schools (incl. nursery/special) | 12                              | 8                                   | 2                               | 0                           |
| Secondary Schools                       | 1                               | 1                                   | 0                               | 0                           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                        | <b>13</b>                       | <b>9</b>                            | <b>4</b>                        | <b>0</b>                    |
| <b>Total</b>                            | <b>44</b>                       | <b>23</b>                           | <b>20</b>                       | <b>1</b>                    |

- 7.5 Internal Audit complete formal follow up audits of all school audits; these visits are arranged in advance with schools to confirm that recommendations have been implemented. Of the 145 original recommendations made in 2014/15, 97 (84%) had been implemented at the time of the follow up visit; 2 (11%) of the 18 high priority (Priority 1) recommendations originally made remained outstanding. This represents a substantial improvement compared with the results of previous years' follow up outcomes.
- 7.6 The results of the audit and follow up visits are reported to and picked up within the School Improvement Programme; this ensures that appropriate focus on areas of control weakness are addressed.
- 7.7 **Significant audit issues reported in 2016/17.** The internal audit programme has commenced and six school visits (out of a planned total of 21) have been completed to date. This year's audit programme focused on those schools which had received a 'limited' or lower assurance rating at their last audit and/or had not implemented all high priority recommendations at the time of the follow up visit, with fewer of the cyclical audit visits planned. Of the six audits completed to date:
- One school has received substantial assurance;
  - Four schools have received limited assurance; and
  - One school has received a nil assurance rating.

**8. Contribution to strategic outcomes**

Priority One.

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

**Finance and Procurement**

The Chief Financial Officer was involved in the writing of this report.

**Legal**

The report is for information only.

**Equality**

Equality Impact Assessments were undertaken in 2012/13 and 2013/14 ahead of major changes to Haringey's Schools Funding Formula.

**10. Use of Appendices**

Appendix 1 lists individual school balances and is incorporated into the report.

**11. Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985**

- a. **The Schools Budget Outturn 2015-16 and Update on the Dedicated Schools Grant for 2016-17.**

<http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/g7519/Public%20reports%20pack%2030th-Jun-2016%2016.00%20Haringey%20Schools%20Forum.pdf?T=10>

- b. **The Schools Budget Outturn 2014-15 and Update on the Dedicated Schools Grant for 2015-16.**

<http://www.minutes.haringey.gov.uk/documents/g7076/Agenda%20frontsheet%2008th-Jul-2015%2016.00%20Haringey%20Schools%20Forum.pdf?T=0>

**Appendix 1 School Closing Revenue Balances**

| <b>School</b>                  | <b>Revenue<br/>Balance<br/>31/3/14<br/>£</b> | <b>Revenue<br/>Balance<br/>31/3/15<br/>£</b> | <b>Revenue<br/>Balance<br/>31/3/16<br/>£</b> |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| <b>Primary Schools</b>         |  |  |  |
| Alexandra Primary              | £114,669.19                                  | £135,999.43                                  | £167,010.91                                  |
| Belmont Infants                | £56,838.89                                   | £97,271.83                                   | £91,508.95                                   |
| Belmont Junior                 | £125,257.27                                  | £130,111.55                                  | £77,631.22                                   |
| Bounds Green Infants           | £49,264.41                                   | £105,508.78                                  | £111,266.86                                  |
| Bounds Green Junior            | £83,298.04                                   | £86,789.57                                   | £78,497.34                                   |
| Bruce Grove                    | £31,782.00                                   | £54,940.96                                   | £21,160.81                                   |
| Campsbourne School             | £288,555.87                                  | £267,788.21                                  | £210,326.84                                  |
| Chestnuts                      | £75,540.00                                   | £35,605.13                                   | £16,098.63                                   |
| Coldfall Primary               | £285,525.20                                  | £338,411.59                                  | £413,152.30                                  |
| Coleridge Primary              | <b>-£126,043.22</b>                          | £125,428.81                                  | £149,353.67                                  |
| Crowland Primary               | <b>-£18,510.59</b>                           | £235,501.26                                  | £53,036.51                                   |
| Devonshire Hill Primary        | £279,959.89                                  | £329,953.54                                  | £153,178.99                                  |
| Earlham Primary                | £193,579.95                                  | £150,961.61                                  | <b>-£22,348.54</b>                           |
| Earlsmead                      | £513,975.71                                  | £571,087.76                                  | £427,675.68                                  |
| Ferry Lane                     | £20,737.42                                   | £132,734.82                                  | £51,221.70                                   |
| Highgate Primary               | £74,572.78                                   | £26,096.02                                   | <b>-£59,695.58</b>                           |
| Lancasterian Primary           | £263,015.69                                  | £232,119.41                                  | £156,873.13                                  |
| Lea Valley Primary             | £295,177.93                                  | £418,017.68                                  | £328,376.42                                  |
| Lordship Lane Primary          | £300,339.66                                  | £166,301.46                                  | £230.01                                      |
| Mulberry                       | £241,387.81                                  | £400,351.14                                  | £405,209.41                                  |
| Muswell Hill Primary<br>School | £64,337.50                                   | £83,152.98                                   | £109,547.47                                  |
| North Harringay Primary        | £98,234.49                                   | £182,333.18                                  | £242,081.92                                  |
| Our Lady of Muswell            | £142,790.87                                  | £98,382.08                                   | £212,194.08                                  |
| Rhodes Avenue Primary          | £50,674.04                                   | £103,937.45                                  | £99,776.05                                   |
| Risley Avenue Primary          | £503,027.20                                  | £251,268.28                                  | £183,445.37                                  |
| Rokesly Infant                 | £47,724.05                                   | £35,418.39                                   | £35,480.64                                   |
| Rokesly Junior                 | £263,077.95                                  | £198,985.80                                  | £227,587.17                                  |
| Seven Sisters                  | £111,373.93                                  | £233,873.13                                  | £132,139.04                                  |
| South Harringay Infants        | £97,559.16                                   | £71,697.08                                   | £143,636.49                                  |
| South Harringay Junior         | £68,653.24                                   | £216,660.40                                  | £341,486.75                                  |
| St Aidan's                     | £40,938.52                                   | £84,069.11                                   | £69,420.59                                   |
| St Francis de Sales<br>Infant  | £164,763.55                                  | £145,825.80                                  | £159,943.42                                  |
| St Francis de Sales<br>Junior  | £212,597.48                                  | £170,360.31                                  | £151,381.16                                  |
| St Gilda's RC Junior           | <b>-£17,347.60</b>                           | £32,431.23                                   | £11,140.61                                   |
| St Igantius                    | £128,373.08                                  | £28,598.36                                   | £50,704.33                                   |
| St James CE Primary            | £65,804.73                                   | £56,978.38                                   | £57,682.06                                   |
| St John Vianney                | £156,992.29                                  | £147,384.45                                  | £109,433.86                                  |
| St Martin of Porres            | £0.00  | £60,750.57                                   | <b>-£8,649.55</b>                            |
| St Mary's CE Primary           | £54,205.56                                   | £100,265.59                                  | £166,493.14                                  |
| St Mary's RC Infants           | £72,115.69                                   | £84,962.29                                   | £116,231.04                                  |
| St Mary's RC Junior            | £91,320.79                                   | £95,931.18                                   | £162,575.62                                  |
| St Michael's N6                | £42,989.04                                   | £66,117.09                                   | £72,575.76                                   |
| St Paul's RC Primary           | £43,027.66                                   | £104,343.06                                  | £82,046.87                                   |
| St Peter in Chains             | £69,803.52                                   | £153,575.15                                  | £89,185.25                                   |

|                       |                      |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Stamford Hill         | £28,217.51           | -£19,855.85          | -£185,734.17         |
| Stroud Green          | -£30,960.00          | £100,691.73          | £30,718.94           |
| Tetherdown            | £64,003.19           | £76,873.31           | £123,267.29          |
| The Willow            | £239,013.69          | £182,093.87          | £359,530.84          |
| Tiverton Primary      | £265,854.98          | £295,428.10          | £107,298.20          |
| Welbourne Primary     | £366,564.72          | £239,092.13          | £183,812.02          |
| West Green            | £35,399.22           | £35,303.36           | £4,542.86            |
| Weston Park Primary   | £27,335.92           | £65,704.10           | £96,479.34           |
| <b>Primary Totals</b> | <b>£6,717,389.87</b> | <b>£7,823,612.65</b> | <b>£6,567,219.72</b> |

**Secondary Totals**

|                          |                      |                      |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Fortismere               | £443,384.70          | £343,609.96          | £230,984.36          |
| Gladesmore Community     | £2,099,742.66        | £1,483,805.06        | £1,779,313.11        |
| Highgate Wood School     | £334,397.42          | £97,877.53           | -£169,914.00         |
| Hornsey School for Girls | £309,257.72          | £291,716.87          | £222,439.34          |
| Northumberland Park      | £268,682.15          | £174,602.93          | £238,135.61          |
| Park View Academy        | £439,664.95          | £392,339.60          | £342,418.52          |
| <b>Secondary Totals</b>  | <b>£3,895,129.60</b> | <b>£2,783,951.95</b> | <b>£2,643,376.94</b> |

**Special Schools**

|                       |                     |                     |                    |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Blanche Nevile        | -£39,758.88         | -£113,001.96        | -£18,775.33        |
| Riverside             | £34,955.18          | £84,903.74          | -£7,366.64         |
| The Brook             | -£323,139.09        | -£304,643.82        | -£248,815.28       |
| The Vale              | £161,269.10         | £161,351.42         | £243,735.60        |
| <b>Special Totals</b> | <b>-£166,673.69</b> | <b>-£171,390.62</b> | <b>-£31,221.65</b> |

|                       |                   |                   |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Pembury               | £27,769.27        | £817.71           | £1,641.99         |
| Rowland Hill          | -£7,965.73        | -£23,534.32       | £7,949.40         |
| Woodland Park         | £37,240.68        | £54,939.78        | £52,596.83        |
| <b>Nursery Totals</b> | <b>£57,044.22</b> | <b>£32,223.17</b> | <b>£62,188.22</b> |

|                       |              |                   |            |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|
| <b>Tuition Centre</b> | <b>£0.00</b> | <b>£54,497.00</b> | £51,054.85 |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|

|              |                       |                       |                      |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Total</b> | <b>£10,502,890.00</b> | <b>£10,522,894.15</b> | <b>£9,292,618.08</b> |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|

|                                |                      |                      |                      |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <b>School Capital Balances</b> | <b>£1,215,662.51</b> | <b>£1,182,750.40</b> | <b>£1,150,909.28</b> |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

|                       |                       |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Total Balances</b> | <b>£11,718,552.51</b> | <b>£11,705,644.55</b> | <b>£10,443,527.36</b> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|

**Report for:** Children and Young People's Scrutiny Panel – 23 January 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](mailto: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

| <p><b>1. Scrutiny review projects;</b> These will be dealt with through a combination of specific evidence gathering meetings that will be arranged as and when required and other activities, such as visits. Should there not be sufficient capacity to cover all of these issues through in-depth pieces of work, they could instead be addressed through a “one-off” item at a scheduled meeting of the Panel. Both of these issues will be subject to further development and scoping.</p> |   |          |
|---|---|----------|
| Project   | Comments  | Priority |
| <b>How child friendly is Haringey?</b>  | <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        |
| <b>Refugee children</b>   | <p>It is proposed that the Panel undertake a short review on Haringey’s response to the new role of local authorities in supporting refugee and asylum seeker children and, in particular, the new regionalised structure for this.</p>   | 2        |

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

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

|   |   |
|---|---|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Financial Monitoring; To receive an update on the financial performance relating to Corporate Plan Priority 1.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>13 December 2016<br/>(special session)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>Update on Progress with Response to OFSTED Inspection on the Effectiveness of the Local Safeguarding Children Board.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>19 December 2016</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budget scrutiny</li> </ul>   |
| <b>23 January 2017</b>                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cabinet Member Questions</li> <li>Child Safeguarding and preventing violence against the child; To report on progress</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Financial Health of Haringey Secondary Schools.</li> </ul> |
| <b>16 March 2017</b>                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Post 16 Provision; To report on the further development of post 16 provision within the borough, including 6th form provision and the vocational offer</li> <li>Scrutiny Review on Youth Transition; To report on progress with the implementation of the recommendations of the scrutiny review on Youth Transition.</li> </ul>  |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CAMHS; Update on Transformation Plan, the work of the Transition Sub Group and Transition Action Plan.</li></ul> |
|--|--|

TBA:

Private fostering