

CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

TUESDAY, 23 OCTOBER 2018 AT 6.30 PM
COMMITTEE ROOM 1 - 3RD FLOOR, CROWDALE CENTRE,
218 EVERS HOLT STREET, LONDON, NW1 1BD

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MEMBERS

Councillor Oliver Lewis (Chair) (L)

Councillors Nasim Ali (L), Julian Fulbrook (L), Samata Khatoon (L),
Stephen Stark (C), Shiva Tiwari (L), Abi Wood (L) and Anna Wright (L)

Co-opted Members - Camden Youth Council representative,
Reverend Guy Pope and Imogen Sharp

SUBSTITUTE MEMBERS

Councillors Sabrina Francis (L), Maria Higson (C), Alison Kelly (L),
Awale Olad (L), Simon Pearson (L), Nazma Rahman (L), Lorraine Revah
(L) and Georgie Robertson (L)

L = Labour, C = Conservative

Issued on: Monday, 15 October 2018

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**CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE
23 OCTOBER 2018**

THERE ARE NO PRIVATE REPORTS

PLEASE NOTE THAT PART OF THIS MEETING MAY NOT BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC AND PRESS BECAUSE IT MAY INVOLVE THE CONSIDERATION OF EXEMPT INFORMATION WITHIN THE MEANING OF SCHEDULE 12A TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972, OR CONFIDENTIAL WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 100(A)(2) OF THE ACT.

AGENDA

Wards

1. APOLOGIES

2. DECLARATIONS BY MEMBERS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS (IF ANY)

4. DEPUTATIONS (IF ANY)

5. MINUTES

To approve the minutes of the meeting held on 3rd September 2018.

(Pages
7- 14)

6. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIR DECIDES TO TAKE AS URGENT

7. JOINT ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CABINET MEMBERS FOR BEST START IN LIFE AND YOUNG PEOPLE AND COHESION

All Wards

Joint report of the Cabinet Members for Best Start in Life & Young People and Cohesion

(Pages
15 - 58)

The Cabinet Member for Best Start in Life and Young People and Cohesion will provide the Committee with their annual report for discussion.

8. ANNUAL HEALTH UPDATE ON CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES **All Wards**

Report of the Executive Director, Supporting People

(Pages
59 - 74)

The report summarises health outcomes for children and young people in Camden and outlines work being undertaken to improve or maintain these by the Council, CCG and other local partners. It draws on the most recent Child Health Profile (June 2018), setting out areas of strength and areas for development and reflects our work to deliver Our Camden Plan and Camden 2025's vision that people lead healthy, independent lives.

9. FUNDING UPDATE AND SCHOOLS FUNDING CONSULTATION 2019/2020 **All Wards**

Report of the Executive Director, Supporting People

(Pages
75 - 100)

The report updates on the national funding position following the release in July 2018 of the latest ESFA guidance on schools funding for 2019/20. It provides estimates of the possible impact on resources in 2019/20. It then sets out a consultation document seeking the views of schools and other interested parties about any changes to the school funding arrangements for 2019/20.

The report covers the latest government announcements concerning funding made in September 2017 and outlines the key updates following ministerial announcement on schools funding made on 24th July 2018. Reference is made to the new proposals on early years funding and 30 hours of free childcare for working parents of three and four year olds which were introduced in September 2017.

The report explains that the schools national funding formula was introduced in April 2018/19 but following a series of government announcements In July 2017 and 2018 the option to maintain local funding formulas for the distribution of schools and high needs block grants has been extended to 2020/21 making 2021/22 the earliest year for the complete implementation of the national funding formula.

The report also indicates the current budget pressures and the position regarding the drawdown from DSG reserves for the Early Intervention Pathfinder and hubs project. It also outlines the current proposals and impact of the recent Teachers pay award for September 2018 (section 1.9).

The consultation section of the report outlines the current and any proposed changes to the local funding formula (primary and secondary schools) used for the distribution of the schools DSG block. The recommendation made at Schools Forum on 18th September 2018

was to maintain the current local formula to consolidate previous changes and to enable a focus on managing the real terms funding reductions to school budgets caused by freezes to per pupil funding in recent years. The report also explains the timetable leading up to a decision on the funding formula by the authority, which is required prior to the end of October in order to comply with a requirement to inform the government of any changes by 30th November.

10. CHILDREN'S SERVICES' COMPLAINTS ANNUAL SCRUTINY REPORT 2017/2018 **All Wards**

Report of the Executive Director, Supporting People

(Pages
101 - 112)

This report provides information about complaints made to the Children's Services (Supporting People Directorate) in London Borough of Camden during the twelve months between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018. It is a statutory requirement to produce an annual report which is published on the Council's website.

11. CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES QUARTER 1 2018/19 PERFORMANCE REPORT **All Wards**

Report of the Executive Director, Supporting People

(Pages
113 - 134)

The report provides a summary of performance in relation to children and young people for the period 1 April 2018 to 30 June 2018 (Q1 2018/19).

The report includes the Executive Director's judgments of performance and a summary of the key performance measures.

The performance information set out in the report and dataset are linked to the delivery of the Camden plan and provide a strategic overview of performance across services in relation to children and young people.

12. CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2018/19 **All Wards**

Report of the Executive Director, Supporting People

(Pages
135 - 140)

This report sets out the work programme for the municipal year 2018/19 for the committee's consideration. The committee will continue to be provided with an updated report on their future work programme at each meeting, for their consideration.

13. DATE OF NEXT MEETING AND FUTURE MEETING DATES

To note that the next meeting of the Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee will take place on **Thursday 6 December 2018** and to note the following schedule of meeting dates:

Monday 18 February 2019

Thursday 28 March 2019

14. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THE CHAIR DECIDES TO CONSIDER AS URGENT

AGENDA ENDS

THE LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN

At a meeting of the **CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE** held on **MONDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 2018** at 6.30 pm in Committee Room 1, Crowndale Centre, 218 Eversholt Street London NW1 1BD

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE PRESENT

Councillors Oliver Lewis (Chair), Samata Khatoon, Stephen Stark, Abi Wood, Anna Wright and Co-opted Member Reverend Guy Pope

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ABSENT

Councillors Nasim Ali, Julian Fulbrook, Shiva Tiwar and Co-opted Members Imogen Sharp and Camden Youth Council representative

The minutes should be read in conjunction with the agenda for the meeting. They are subject to approval and signature at the next meeting of the Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee and any corrections approved at that meeting will be recorded in those minutes.

MINUTES

1. APOLOGIES

Apologies for absence had been received from Councillor Ali, Imogen Sharp and Councillor Taheri.

The Cabinet Members, Councillors Hai and Mason had also sent their apologies for absence.

To Note: All

2. DECLARATIONS BY MEMBERS OF PECUNIARY AND NON-PECUNIARY INTERESTS IN RESPECT OF ITEMS ON THIS AGENDA

There were no declarations made.

3. ANNOUNCEMENTS

It was announced that Kim Issroff a Co-opted Member since 2011 had resigned from the Committee. The Chair thanked Kim for her independent voice and great service to the committee.

To Note: All

4. DEPUTATIONS

There were no deputations.

5. NOTIFICATION OF ANY ITEMS OF BUSINESS THAT THE CHAIR DECIDES TO TAKE AS URGENT

There was no urgent business.

6. MINUTES

Consideration was given to the minutes of the meeting and it was noted that:

- **Minutes, agenda page 11** The question mark in the sentence under the action point should be deleted
- A travel plan update would be circulated to members of the committee

**To Note: All
Action By: Executive Director Supporting People**

RESOLVED

THAT subject to the above change the minutes of the meeting held on Thursday 19 July 2018 be approved as a correct record.

To Note: All

7. UPDATE ON PROVISIONAL SCHOOL EXAM RESULTS

The committee received a presentation from the Managing Director of Camden Learning with the 2018 provisional attainment headlines for early years foundation stage results, with key stage results from Primary (KS1 & 2 and Secondary (KS4 and 5), **Appendix A**.

The provisional information to the committee included the following:

- Provisional Foundation Stage Profile - good level of development
- Provisional Key Stage 1 (KS1) Reading - had narrowed the gap on 2017 national and London averages
- Provisional KS1- Writing, an increase on the 2017 results, above the national results for 2017 and closer to London results for 2017
- Provisional Key Stage One - Maths, above the national results for 2017 and closer to London results for 2017
- Provisional Key Stage Two - Reading, an increase on 2017 and well above the 2018 national results and above the London 2017 results

- Provisional Key Stage Two - Writing, an increase on 2017 and above the 2018 national results and above the London 2017 results
- Provisional Key Stage Two - Maths, an increase on 2017 and above the 2018 national results and above the London 2017 results
- Provisional Key stage Two - Combined, an increase on 2017 and well above the 2018 national results and also well above the London 2017 results
- Provisional Key Stage Four, results were largely in line with 2017 results (where comparable) and there is no national comparator available yet
- Provisional Key Stage Four - Entries, both reformed and unreformed GCSEs show Camden did better than the national average across all subjects
- Provisional Key Stage Five (A Level entries), Camden A* results at higher than the 2018 national results, Camden entries awarded A* - C higher than the national results

To Note: All

During consideration of the presentation the committee discussed the following:

- The moderating of the teaching in early years and good practice at other authorities were being looked at as a useful comparison an approach
- That the results for early years were reliant on families speaking English as a first language. What did a good level of development look like when pupils were working at different levels and all pupils were not school ready at the start of their education
- Schools were responsible for tracking the progress of their pupils, they knew their pupils well and knew who needed support. Progress was tracked and measured but the information was not held centrally. Detailed information on progress would be available at the February meeting on Achievement and Standards in schools. The progress of Camden children at school in other boroughs was not tracked by Camden
- The 1% of pupils indicated in the data was equal to 100 Camden pupils
- The difference in the levels of attainment at KS2 and KS4 was in part due to Camden being an importer of students at secondary school level. This meant that the children assessed at KS4 were a very different cohort to those that had been assessed at KS2
- More recently there had been an increase in the number of Camden residents choosing Camden schools for their children
- There were standards meeting at all schools. What was also needed was a forensic analysis of the data for children from Camden and those joining Camden schools. This needed to include progress monitoring and tracking, what interventions had been effective and how to improve performance and sharing good practice across schools. Was there a way to look at the data for just Camden children at KS2 and KS4 and track that progress?

Camden Learning (CL) was building on a foundation of good Camden Schools that had an established network of engagement across the family of schools. Camden Learning was growing in effectiveness and developing a system response to schools

issues, developing moderation and strengthening collegiality. There was a high level of commitment and motivation from teachers in Camden, with levels of professional development and incentives that made Camden very different to other boroughs. The maths results work was an example of building on the knowledge and experience in the borough and extending it across schools.

The committee thanked Christine Gilbert, Chair of the Camden Learning Board and Jon Abbey, Managing Director for the presentation, the information received and looked forward to the full and detailed Achievement and Standards report to the committee in February.

RESOLVED

THAT the presentation be noted.

To Note: All

8. 2018 ANNUAL SCHOOL PLACES PLANNING PROCESS

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Director Supporting People that provided information on planning projections and the 2018 current capacity and pressures within the borough, projected future demand and any likely impact of changes in neighbouring boroughs. This report was part of the statutory duty to ensure that there were sufficient school places in the Camden local authority area for every child who wanted one.

In response to questions the committee was told that:

- The map referred to on page 99 of the agenda for the Holborn area had been included to show key development sites in the area but was very out of date. It was agreed that a plan providing updated information would be circulated to the committee

Action By: Executive Director Supporting People

- Abacus Belsize Primary School was a Free School that the council had worked collaboratively with but as a free school there was no funding relationship with Camden Council.

To Note: All

RESOLVED

THAT the report be noted

To Note: All
Action By: Executive Director Supporting People

9. SCHOOL ABSENCE AND EXCLUSION

Consideration was given to a report of the Executive Director Supporting People that provided an update on school attendance figures for Camden, benchmarked against London and national data.

In response to questions the committee was told that:

- There was a clear correlation between school attendance and attainment. A Department of Education Study in 2012 had shown that for every 17 days of school absence it reduced exam results by 1 GCSE grade. Camden Learning would be carrying out a detailed analysis of the correlation between absence and attainment in Camden Schools
- The leadership and school approach were key to the ownership of this issue and how it was addressed. There were a range of approaches in schools but the absence levels in Camden compared to other London boroughs was poor
- Persistent absence data was available from each school and the issue was considered on a case by case basis with the aim of finding the right range of support for each child. This report had looked at the issue from a performance lens but behind each figure was a child and their family
- Not attending school had a detrimental effect on attainment and was a proxy indicator for other issues that might be affecting children and their families
- The links to safeguarding issues had been highlighted as part of the Youth Safety Taskforce. The report to the scrutiny committee in December, on safeguarding, would include information on absence, the referral to the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub and the use of early help/fixed penalty fines
- The Camden Learning analysis would be reported back to this scrutiny committee
- Being away from school, part of the day, for a medical appointment was not recorded as an absence

To Note: All

The committee also received a presentation, **Appendix B** that provided an update on school exclusions in Camden. It included:

- Rate of Permanent Exclusion
 - National and Inner London - secondary schools
 - Camden and other London boroughs - secondary schools
- Secondary Fixed Term Exclusions
 - London Borough of Camden
 - Camden, National and Inner London
- Rate of Fixed Term Exclusions, Camden and Neighbouring London boroughs - secondary schools

- Rate of Permanent Exclusion
 - National and Inner London - primary schools
 - Camden and other London boroughs - secondary schools
- Count of Fixed Exclusions
 - London Borough of Camden - primary schools
 - National and Inner London - primary schools
- Rate of Fixed Exclusion - Camden and other London boroughs- primary schools
- Percentage breakdown of Exclusions by Gender of Excluded Pupil
- Ethnic breakdown - Camden Permanent and Fixed Exclusions
- Current tools for reducing exclusions. Action plan for reducing exclusions
- Key Stage 4 Alternative provision programme
- Restarting Camden Centre for Learning's Key Stage 3 REACH programme
- Primary Re-integration satellite programme

In response to questions about the presentation the committee was told that:

- Schools were under increasing financial pressures but they were working collaboratively to manage resources and meet the challenges of supporting pupils that needed the support of the Pupil Referral Unit (PRU)
- Camden Schools continued to take an inclusive and collective approach and had not excluded pupils to improve their performance figures. Camden head teachers had a number of strategies to jointly manage resources and to meet the needs of pupils. The approach in Camden had been developed and nurtured over a number of years was not typical of all boroughs
- An update from Camden Centre for Learning on the attainment of the pupils at the PRU would be included in the Achievement and Standards report at the February meeting

RESOLVED

- i) THAT the report and the presentation at Appendix B be noted
- ii) THAT the Camden Learning review on absence would be added to the scrutiny committee's work programme

To Note: All
Action By: Executive Director Supporting People

10. CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY COMMITTEE WORK PROGRAMME 2018/19

The committee considered a report that set out the work programme for the municipal year 2018/19 and

RESOLVED

- (i) THAT information on excluded and absent children be included in the December agenda report - Young People at risk of Child Sexual Exploitation and Criminal Exploitation
- (ii) THAT an update on the Camden Learning review on school absence be included in the Achievement and Standards report at the February 2019 meeting
- (iii) THAT early years provision and childcare be included in the report on Schools Funding for the March 2019 meeting.

**Action By: Executive Director Supporting People
To Note: All**

11. DATE OF NEXT MEETING AND FUTURE MEETING DATES

It was noted that the next meeting of the Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee would take place on **Tuesday 23 October 2018** and the following dates were also noted:

Thursday 6 December 2018
Monday 18 February 2019
Thursday 28 March 2019

To Note: All

12. ANY OTHER BUSINESS THE CHAIR DECIDES TO CONSIDER AS URGENT

There was no urgent business.

The meeting ended at 8.55pm

CHAIR

Contact Officer: Donna Alexander-Morrison

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MINUTES END

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN	WARD: ALL
REPORT TITLE: Joint Annual report of the Cabinet Members for Best Start in Life and Young People and Cohesion	
REPORT OF: Cabinet Members for Best Start in Life & Young People and Cohesion	
FOR SUBMISSION TO: Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee	DATE: 23 October 2018
<p>SUMMARY OF REPORT:</p> <p>The Cabinet Member for Best Start in Life and Young People and Cohesion will provide the Committee with their annual report for discussion</p> <p>Local Government Act 1972 – Access to information:</p> <p>No documents that are required to be listed were used in the preparation of this report.</p> <p>Contact Officer: Chris Douglas, Senior Policy and Projects Officer Strategy and Change Corporate Services, Tel: 020 7974 2977 email: chris.douglas@camden.gov.uk</p>	
<p>RECOMMENDATIONS: Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee is asked to:</p> <p>(i) Note and comment on the report.</p>	
<p>Signed</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>Cabinet Member for Best Start in Life</p> <p>Cllr Angela Mason</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;">  </div> <p>Cabinet Member for Young People and Cohesion Cllr Abdul Hai</p> <p>10 October 2018</p>	

BEST START IN LIFE PORTFOLIO ANNUAL REPORT 2018

COUNCILLOR ANGELA MASON

1. Introduction

- 1.1. We are now all wearily familiar with the impact of austerity policies and the cuts in funding that have been imposed on local government. The funding crisis extends to our schools. The Institute of Fiscal Studies estimates that the amount of per pupil spending in England's schools has fallen by 8% since 2010. Less often discussed, but as damaging, has been the fragmentation of public services for children and young people. The most dramatic example of this process has been the balkanisation of education caused by this government's free school academy programme, but there are other examples where statutory partnerships and collaboration are being undermined. The government proposes to scrap Children's Safeguarding Boards and allow each authority to set up less comprehensive systems with only the police and health although I very much hope that Camden's Safeguarding Board, which was judged outstanding by Ofsted last year, will continue in its broad form. A similar fate befell the Children's Trust Partnership Board (CTPB) which removed the duty on schools to cooperate through children's trusts and the need to produce a children's plan.
- 1.2. Again in Camden I am pleased to say that we decided to continue with the Children's Trust Partnership Board which includes our schools, FE colleges, the police, local GPs and the Camden Clinical Commissioning Group, Public Health the Job Centres and the voluntary sector as well as representatives from different parts of the council. The Board has taken responsibility for the Council's Resilient Families Programme and its six strategic objectives
 1. Fewer children and young people living in poverty
 2. Children and young people are safeguarded and are protected from harm
 3. Outcomes for children and young people who require additional support are
 4. Children and young people succeed at school and thrive
 5. Good physical and mental health are promoted and health inequality reduced
 6. Children and young people are encouraged to be safe and positively engaged in the community
- 1.3. This year I thought it would be useful to organise my Annual Report around these objectives which I hope illustrates the network of mutual support and collaboration that is increasingly embedded in the DNA of our schools and children's services and how the use of 'systems thinking' has made our services more effective and resilient to austerity cuts.
- 1.4. There are many examples of what might be called the 'Camden way' in this Report but I wanted to begin by noting the success of Camden Learning which has just completed its first full year. Bringing all our Camden schools together in a partnership with the local authority is the very opposite of the national academisation policy and has allowed the skills and expertise of our teachers to be spread across the system for the mutual benefit of all.

- 1.5. The other demonstrable outcome of collaboration is the sustained reduction in the number of children coming into care. Across England local authority children's services are overspent by over £800 million. Camden is one of the very few authorities not to be overspent on its children's services budget. Camden has created a system of support for children through our Resilient Families Programme, continued investment in targeted universal services like Camden Sure Start and joint working across professional boundaries that has been, the key to using our limited resources most effectively and achieving better outcomes for Camden children.
- 1.6. The other thread which I hope that you will see in this report is the shift from a 'transactional', or tick box culture to a 'relational culture', that is, from a culture that relies on a formal exchange of functions to one which seeks to create relationships based on common objectives and mutuality of purpose. We cannot claim that this practice is universal.
- 1.7. The work of the domestic violence review is already demonstrating the many internal barriers between different parts of the council that create more problems than solutions. There are similar issues with our educational welfare functions including school absence and exclusions, but integrating this work within Camden Learning will begin to enable us to use all the resources in the system to improve outcomes for our young people.

2. Strategic objective: Fewer children and young people living in poverty

2.1 Child poverty and welfare reform

According to the Joseph Rowntree Foundation there were 4 million children living in child poverty in the UK in 2017 and some studies project that number will be 5 million by 2020. Every part of Camden has areas of relative wealth alongside areas of relative poverty. Data from the Centre for Research in Social Policy estimates that 39.9% of children in Camden are living in poverty in 2018, the 10th highest borough in the UK including 51.9% in St Pancras and Somers Town and 49.5% in Kings Cross, that is 14,429 children. When we consider our educational achievements it is worth remembering the degree of deprivation that so many of our children experience.

2.2 Child poverty blights childhoods. Growing up in poverty means being cold, going hungry, not being able to join in activities with friends. It also can have long-lasting effects. Research shows that the biggest driver of future poverty is the educational attainment of children when they leave full-time education. In Camden in 2017 at key stage 4, there was a 10.5% gap in terms of the average attainment 8 score between children receiving free school meals and their wealthier peers. This has a major impact on chances of being employed and of earning enough to avoid poverty as adults.

2.3 Families experience poverty for many reasons, but its fundamental cause is not having enough money to cope with the circumstances in which they are living. A family might move into poverty because of a rise in living costs, a drop in earnings through job loss or benefit changes. There are children in poverty who live in workless households but increasingly the growing number of families in work but with low incomes. Work no longer guarantees a route out of poverty – two-thirds (67%) of children growing up in poverty in the UK live in a family where at least one member works. When the

government says 'record employment' read the huge increases in zero hours and short hours contracts, those paid the national minimum wage or living wage (or not), and part-time rather than full-time employment, making the lives of many families difficult in this gig economy. Universal Credit will only make things worse.

2.4 Universal Credit and welfare agenda

Over the past year the financial resilience of the poorest families has been further tested by the government's continuing welfare agenda with 17% of Camden residents already considered to be at risk or in crisis.

2.5 There are over 7,600 families with children in receipt of benefits in Camden, 4,000 of which are in work but on low pay. As mentioned above, poverty within working families is a key issue in Camden which is likely to be further exacerbated by the roll out of Universal Credit in December 2018 to all new claims.

2.6 The Council's analysis of the impact of Universal Credit (UC) shows that 2,800 families with children will be worse off under UC if they applied tomorrow. 77% of these families are in work and 50% of these are lone parents. Families with more than 3 children will particularly be at risk as allowances are removed from families with more than two children. Conditionality - the requirement to seek work - will apply to all mothers once the child is three. Esther McVey, the Work and Pensions Secretary has recently briefed that half of single parents and two-thirds of working age couples with children will lose the equivalent of £2,400 a year. This is deeply concerning and the Council is working with a range of partners to mitigate the effects and ensure a network of support and advice for people transitioning to UC.

2.7 Support will be offered to tenants as soon as they make a claim and the Council has made a commitment to no evictions for tenants moving to UC who get into arrears as a result of government delays to their claim or payments. Also, extra employment support will be offered for those wanting in work progression – to get a pay rise or a better paid job.

2.8 Our libraries will be providing help with digital skills and children's centres will be giving hands on support to families in need. We are working the voluntary sector to ensure people can access independent help and advice if they get into financial difficulties and communicating the support offer in November to residents, schools, community and resident associations etc.

2.9 The large scale transfer of existing claimants to UC is not due to begin until the next year, but we are determined to have the support in place for anyone who needs it. The Camden Early Help offer works with families to address poverty and its effects. Family workers work with partners in the voluntary sector to support families to address low income, debt and money issues and extra employment support for those wanting in work progression.

2.10 Reducing the number of families in overcrowded housing

Children need space to play, develop, and do their homework. They also need privacy, especially when they are growing up and studying for exams. Adults need space too, to foster healthy relationships with their partners and enable them to care for their families.

- 2.11 Reducing the number of families living in unsuitable overcrowded housing is one of our key aims, given the impacts we know this can have on the health and wellbeing of children. The Housing Allocations Scheme in Camden supports the borough's wider work around tackling child poverty.
- 2.12 Camden's new general needs housing allocations scheme started in January 2016. The scheme works to reduce homelessness, tackle overcrowding, increase mobility in housing stock to provide more families with the opportunity to access social housing, and reduce families living in unsuitable accommodation for their needs.

Under the new scheme, in the 33 months to September 2018, 1,200 (56% of all allocations) households experiencing overcrowding were rehoused in larger accommodation, including 1,884 dependent children, 799 of whom were severely overcrowded. In a comparable sample, under the previous scheme 811 (38% of all allocations) overcrowded households were rehoused, including 1,276 children, 245 of whom had been severely overcrowded. This represents a 226% increase in the number of children rehoused from the most severe overcrowding.

- 2.13 Thirty-six households containing 37 children with disabilities were given larger accommodation under the new scheme, 22 of whom were in households experiencing overcrowding. In a comparable sample under the previous scheme, 27 children with disabilities were in households rehoused, 19 of whom were in overcrowded households.

3. Strategic objective: Children and young people are safeguarded and are protected from harm

3.1 The Camden Model of Social Work

The Camden Model of Social Work of social work has been in place for 3 years. It is practice informed by evidence of improved outcomes for children and families. This period has seen a development of confidence in social work to work in a way that emphasises the importance of the child's network, helping to build and strengthen relationships within families. This means understanding the whole family system within which the child lives and a greater emphasis on building resilience within families rather than a focus on process. Social workers meet regularly for group supervision to use reflective skills in which they are trained to think positively about effective work with children and families.

- 3.2 The systemic practice model is highly valued by staff and many feel that it has improved the quality of their work with children and families. A group of social workers and managers continue to meet as a Champions Group to support the development of the new practice and improve systems where there are challenges within existing ways of working. The group are offered additional support by the Tavistock and Portman NHS Trust to develop their skills so that they can train other social workers in the Camden Model of Social Work.

- 3.3 During the summer months there was a strong focus on social worker recruitment in Children's Safeguarding and Social Work. From over 100 applicants 15 Social Workers were successfully recruited including recruiting into all available ASYE

(Assessed and Supported Year in Employment) social work positions for this year. In addition a number of agency workers have also moved into permanent roles which has meant a reduction in agency spend for the Service. Overall, the process has created a positive atmosphere internally and saw the teams all working together which, coupled with this successful recruitment campaign, has provided a real moral boost for the Social Work team.

3.4 **Right Balance for Families**

Funded through the Department for Education Innovation Fund this is approach to social work for children aged 10 to 13 uses a preventative model to stop problems escalating in the teenage years or identify a need for care earlier to improve long-term outcomes for these children. The work is being undertaken by social workers in partnership with the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust, Catch22 and Camden Learning

3.5 We are targeting 10-13 year old children who are already 'children in need' because there is a high rate of repeat referrals to social work for this age group – approximately three times the average across the service - which indicates missed opportunities for this group. The transition from primary to secondary school is also an important time, and can be difficult for some children, so additional support may be beneficial. Long-term neglect is recognised as being harmful for children and the Right Balance approach is designed to mitigate this with an opportunity for early intervention to prevent harm during the significant changes that happen to children in adolescence.

3.6 The project is now entering its second year and early results are promising - so far 68 children have been involved in the project from 56 families. We held a consultation event in July 2018 and families told us they liked the family group conference process and the opportunity to create their own plan and the additional support with education and children enjoyed the support from their mentors. Education is emerging as a priority for both parents and children and young people in the family led plan - so far 75% of families and 67% of children have identified education as part of their goals. Goals have included improving peer friendships, improving attendance and punctuality, supporting the transition from primary to secondary and making improved progress at school.

3.7 **Safeguarding children**

Probably the most significant event in this last year was the long awaited Ofsted inspection of safeguarding services and the Camden Safeguarding Children Board (CSCB). I was delighted that Camden Children's Services received an overall rating of 'good' by Ofsted. Inspectors rated the leadership, management and governance, as well as adoption services, as 'outstanding'. The inspectors also praised our early intervention of families in need of support, which is reducing the need for children to be taken into care and effective protection of victims of child sexual exploitation and those at risk of youth violence and gang affiliation. Ofsted found a strong focus on staff training, ensuring caseloads are manageable and helping social workers to have time for reflection.

3.8 The CSCB was also inspected and judged to be 'outstanding', which was awarded to only 3 of the 146 local safeguarding children boards (LSCBs) across the country. Ofsted commended that the CSCB for having "well established and highly effective

arrangements in place to hold partner agencies to account for safeguarding children” and specifically noted Camden partners’ “exceptional commitment to continuously improve frontline practice”. Building on this very favourable inspection Camden have been designated Partners in Practice and asked to assist other authorities facing difficulties. Money from this programme will be used to develop the further work on adolescents described below.

- 3.9 This summer the DfE stated their intention that next year all LSCBs are to be replaced by local safeguarding partnerships, who will hold the responsibility for making arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children. The safeguarding partners are the local authority, the clinical commissioning group and the police, and we can involve any other relevant agency we think can help us in our efforts to safeguard children.
- 3.10 In addition to delivering the core safeguarding work, Camden Safeguarding Children Board, the Children’s Trust Partnership Board and the Health and Wellbeing Board continue to work closely together to ensure that safeguarding is recognised as everybody’s business, with a particular focus on key vulnerable groups and risk issues for Camden and looking at opportunities for synergies and joint working between these Boards. The Resilient Families Programme offers a particular opportunity to do this.
- 3.11 The Safeguarding Board’s child sexual exploitation strategy group was broadened in early 2018 to form the Vulnerable Adolescents Risk and Exploitation Strategy Group. The remit of the group would be to oversee the recommendations of the Youth Safety Taskforce and cross-agency work taking place on all forms of exploitation, including county lines, modern slavery, gang involvement, criminality and vulnerability to radicalisation and extremism.
- 3.12 In conjunction with the NSPCC, Camden partners won the bid to provide a service that brings together medical, investigative and therapeutic services under one roof for children who have experienced sexual abuse. The service named Light House opens in October 2018 and aims to address the gaps which have been identified in regards to emotional and mental health support for children and young people disclosing sexual abuse or exploitation.
- 3.13 There has been a rise in the number of children on protection plans during 2017/18. By the end of 2017/18 there were 310 children and young people who were subject to a child protection plan, compared to 257 the year before. The rise is significant for older children aged 16 and over, with their siblings, being identified as requiring child protection plans. It is clear looking forward that we need to develop the service we provide to our vulnerable young people. In part, this will mean developing a practice to intervene earlier where the learning of the Right Balance project will be very valuable, but also to develop a more holistic adolescent centred approach.
- 3.14 **Domestic Violence**
Nobody could pretend that domestic violence is a new issue, but it is a matter of great concern to me, with responsibility for domestic violence in my portfolio, that it remains a disturbingly common feature of all children and families contact service referrals. It is also the most prevalent factor identified at assessment stage and remains the most common factor in child protection plans in Camden – 69% of child protection cases

had an identified factor of domestic abuse in 2017/18. The number of domestic violence cases discussed at MARAC where there is a child in the household has increased from 383 to 455 in the last year. In part, while this reflects a greater awareness of the issue, it also demonstrates that we still lack effective interventions to prevent violence and certainly to mitigate its impact on children.

- 3.15 A recent high-level evaluation of the impact of the work across Camden Council recognised domestic violence and abuse (DVA) as a key cross cutting issue across a number of key areas including Children’s Services, education and employment and Community Safety. This identified a need to develop early intervention and prevention approaches and to place outcomes for the victims and their families at the centre of our approach to tackling DVA.
- 3.16 The recent Government Domestic Abuse green paper saw a number of partners coming together across Camden to provide input to the Council’s response. This demonstrates an appetite for a broader partnership approach to tackling this problem.
- 3.17 A whole systems review of Domestic Violence and Abuse and our approach will be undertaken. There is an appetite to use a strategic framework to take a wider approach to tackling this issue within the council and with our partners, using the framework applied to our Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) strategy, and more recently to firming up the recommendations of our Youth Safety Taskforce. It is therefore proposed that the review will use the 5 key components of the CSE framework, namely:
- Prevent Identify Support Disrupt Enforce
- 3.18 The whole systems review of DVA will look at how we can move into the early intervention/ prevention space on DVA, including work with perpetrators and putting victim experiences at the heart of what we do and how we do it, making them safe and building happier, safer, more resilient lives. While maintaining a focus on safeguarding the most vulnerable from serious harm, we will take a more holistic approach with a partnership including the council, police, health services, and voluntary organisations to tackle DVA and making it everyone’s business.
- 3.19 **Looked after children and corporate parenting**
Camden’s vision for looked after children (LAC) is to ensure that those children and young people placed both in and out of borough have the best opportunities in life. Stability of family life, improving educational outcomes and increasing the numbers in education, employment and training are priorities. The responsibility for corporate parenting for looked after child is shared by all elected members and senior Council officers.
- 3.20 A cross-party Camden Corporate Parenting Board of elected members, looked after young people, foster carers and cross council senior officers including Martin Pratt, the Statutory Director of Children’s Services and Executive Director Supporting People, was formally established in April 2013 and has continued to meet to provide governance and an overview to ensure that outcomes for looked after children continue to improve.
- 3.21 I would like to thank the looked after children and young people who have been attending the Board meetings and making valuable contribution which have shaped

the services we provide across the partnership for looked after children. Foster carers also attend the Board and I would like to acknowledge the work they do, looking after our children and ensuring that they can achieve the best possible outcomes.

- 3.22 The overall number of LAC has remained fairly steady since 2014 but the difference is the number who are unaccompanied minors. In 2017/18 approximately one third of the LAC population were unaccompanied minors (64 out of 199) – and at the end of March 2018 almost half (47%) of LAC were aged over 16.
- 3.23 The profile of the unaccompanied minors has changed significantly over the last years with notable increases in children from Afghanistan, Albania/Kosovo and also East Africa (Eritrea, Ethiopia and Sudan). The main increase in unaccompanied minors comes from those entering the country via St Pancras International. The service met with British Transport Police and Immigration to discuss the increase of children arriving at St Pancras and agreed that we can now refer any young people aged 16 or over back to the pan London rota. Also we have maximised our reclaim from government to ensure we receive the maximum funding to care for these children.
- 3.24 Still, compared to other London local authorities, overall Camden has a lower number of children in care. At the end of 2017/18 there were 40 Camden LAC as per 10,000 of population, compared to 58 in Inner London and 62 nationally. As I said earlier, I am confident that this reflects the success of early interventions enabling children and young people to live successfully in family settings rather than any policy of raising the thresholds for children coming into care.
- 3.25 Over half of our LAC are placed in foster care, with about another third in residential care, most of whom are in the pathways (designed to enable young people to be suitably accommodated within the borough they have grown up in). Given the large numbers of unaccompanied minors an immediate challenge will be provide a service suited to their needs and based on understanding of particular type of traumas they will have faced in their journey to this country. A part of this is the anxiety they can experience waiting for a decision on their immigration status once they turn 18. Out of borough children are mostly placed in foster care.
- 3.26 The proportion of children becoming looked after in their teenage years has increased in 2017/18 to 79%. There is also increasing the number of specialist placements available as an increased proportion from the older cohort of looked after children have more complex needs than previously. CAMHS have a dedicated CAMHS service for looked after children based at the Crowndale Centre.
- 3.27 Local authorities are now required by the Government to provide adoption services as part of regionalised Adoption Agencies. The initial plan for a single London Adoption Agency proved too complex to progress due to the scale of the project and further proposals have been discussed that are based on four Regional Agencies to deliver adoption services in London (North, South, East and West). It is proposed that the North London Regional Adoption Agency will be comprised of Barnet, Camden, Enfield, Hackney, Haringey and Islington. It is anticipated that a business case to agree the regionalisation of Adoption services in North London will be presented to each council's cabinet in January 2019.

4. Strategic Objective: Outcomes for children and young people who require additional support are improved

4.1 Resilient Families

In Camden there are approximately 12,000 children and young people who are living in difficult and challenging family situations, who without additional support, are at risk of suffering significant harm, the threshold for safeguarding. This includes children whose lives are affected by complex and challenging issues including parental drug and alcohol dependency, domestic violence, poor mental health, sexual violence, exploitation and disabilities.

4.2 Early help involves identifying needs early for children and young people and providing support before the issues escalate. The support is not early in terms of age, but early in the onset of problems. Providing services as early as possible in the child's development and when problems are emerging can be a more effective way of reducing the long-term effects of harm than dealing with more deep-rooted problems at a later date. Early help can also be more effective in engaging parents and empowering them to improve parenting skills, helping cope with changes, stresses and difficulties and are less likely to escalate to higher levels of need (which are more costly to deliver for the Council).

4.3 Camden has established its resilient families approach to improve outcomes for children and young people by promoting family and community resilience. Central to this approach is the shift towards prevention and getting children and families early help to strengthen family resilience. The early help offer in Camden is made up of universal delivery partners - the Council, health, education and voluntary sector – working together to identify those children and families who would benefit from early help, carry out an assessment of need and provide targeted early help services to address these needs in order to improve outcomes. More than 200 staff and colleagues have been trained across services in the Resilient Families way of working towards early help.

4.4 All referrals into early help have been handled via shared Front Door processes. In 2017/18 there were 7,248 contacts received at the front door of Children's Services, of which 2,569 (35%) were referred to the Early Help Teams. The top presenting issues were domestic violence (24%) and parenting/mental health (both 16%). Almost half (48%) of all EH assessments were for the under 5s carried out by EH teams in the Early Years Service. At the end of 2017/18, 86% of closed early help cases were free from further early help or social work intervention 12 months on.

4.5 A new Early Help Strategy is being written, for 2018 - 2025 to align us with where we want to be as a borough in Camden 2025 and how we are planning to get there. The Children's Trust Partnership Board is helping define the new strategy's terms of reference and overseeing its production; while Children and family insight and views have been sought through Community Conversations and used as a foundation for the strategy.

4.6 Children and young people with disabilities

Camden's Children and Young People with Disabilities Service (CYPDS) provides services for disabled children. For children with complex social care needs and/or

where there are concerns around parenting, they will receive a full statutory social work service.

- 4.7 The CYPDS services continues to work alongside Camden Integrated Children's Service, a partnership between the council and 4 local NHS Trust providers (CNWL, Whittington Health, the Royal Free and the Tavistock & Portman) who provide a range of health services for children with disabilities and or complex and additional health needs. It operates a single point of referral to services. There has been a 52% increase in the number of front door referrals in respect of children with disabilities which is an indication that the identification has improved and additional support is provided where required.
- 4.8 In 2017/18, one of the key achievements was to reduce the waiting times for autism assessments for children and young people from a maximum of 20 weeks in the previous year to 12 weeks. This is the time frame recommended by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines.
- 4.9 The Ofsted inspection commended the partnership working in the protection of children and young people with disabilities: "Disabled children and those with complex health needs are well supported, alongside their brothers and sisters, through high-quality services. Effective social work practice is fortified by increasingly integrated partnership working. Tenacious collaborative work ensures that children are safeguarded, when necessary, and the quality of their lives improved."
- 4.10 **Special Education Needs and Disabilities**
All children who had a Special Education Needs statement were given a new Education, Health and Care (EHC) plan before the end of March 2018 - 1,324 children and young people who were resident in Camden have an EHC plan. In the last couple of years the demand for EHC plans has risen nationally, largely due to the 2014 Children and Families Act that introduced a system of support which extends from birth to 25. Therefore the rise is in the 16-25 age group covering further education in schools and colleges. Camden is seeking to reverse this trend by refocusing funding on early intervention through a new more flexible funding arrangement and focussing on increasing employment opportunities and SEND internships.
- 4.11 Over the last few years, Camden had successfully reduced the number of children requiring expensive out of borough placements by investing in additional local provision and keeps children in borough and as part of the community. At the end of 2017/18 there were 499 children with EHC plans in local authority maintained mainstream schools, and further 82 in either resourced provision or in specialised SEN units in maintained mainstream schools. There were 304 children at LA maintained special schools (of which 248 were at Swiss Cottage special school) and 17 in the Pupil referral units. There were another 89 children with plans at academies or free schools.
- 4.12 As with most London boroughs, the majority of special education need can be met locally, with better outcomes, however there are children with complex education, health and social care needs who require highly specialist places that are not available regionally.

- 4.13 In Camden, the number of children and young people with EHC plans, where primary need is identified as autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have risen steadily over recent years with the proportion rising from 12.5% in 2010 to almost 29% in January 2018. If this were to continue the number of children/young people with EHC plans and autism is estimated to be over 500 by January 2025, which is an increase of around 150 children (40% increase), from 358 as at January 2018.
- 4.14 The growth in numbers has put considerable pressure on existing local provision and currently children either struggle to get a place at the local special school due to demand for places, and at mainstream schools due to lack of suitable provision and appropriately qualified staff.
- 4.15 One of our key priorities is to increase local resourced provision to support children and young people with autism spectrum conditions in mainstream education. Officers are working with School Heads and governors to develop additionally resourced provision (ARP) in local mainstream primary and secondary schools, which will benefit children with more complex levels of autism, helping to ensure families stay together and children grow up and participate in their local community.
- 4.16 The Council has made a significant amount of capital funding available to provide additional places for children with autistic spectrum disorder (ASD). £5.5m has been allocated from the capital budget and in addition to this, the DfE have awarded additional capital funds to all local authorities to improve or increase places for children with special educational needs and disabilities (SEND). Camden has been awarded £1.6m over three years from a government grant (Special Provision Capital Fund). The total capital available for developing additional places is therefore £7.1m.
- 4.17 I am pleased that the Council has recently appointed a new Head of Service for Head of SEN and Inclusive Intervention Services, Karen Flanagan. I wish Karen the very best of luck in her new role.

5. Strategic objective: Children and young people succeed at school and thrive

5.1 Supporting families through Sure Start

Our youngest children 0-5 and their families continue to be supported by Camden's Sure Start approach. Camden Sure Start provides a full range of support in children's centres and other venues from the moment parents know they are expecting a baby, through pregnancy and birth, until the child is 5 years old. The five children's centre 'hubs' are spread across the borough ensuring access for all children and parents wherever they live in Camden. They are responsible for providing an integrated service ensuring families are supported through a pathway that is defined by their need.

- 5.2 Each centre has a fully equipped health room where mums and dads can see midwives for antenatal and postnatal care. In addition, Camden's Bump to Baby group is a five week course for parents-to-be supporting them to make the transition to parenthood. The group is delivered jointly by Early Years Family Workers, Health Visitors and a midwife. Over 80 fathers have attend the Bump to Baby group, nearly 80% of families stated they have improved their knowledge and confidence about

parenting and 97% of families would recommend the group to family and friends. Once baby is born health visitors are based on site for health reviews and general advice (including a parental and infant mental health service).

- 5.3 Camden Baby Feeding Team is based at the children's centres. The team provides information and support on breastfeeding, safe bottle-feeding and weaning. This includes weekly drop-in groups where mums can meet other parents and get information on feeding baby.
- 5.4 Each children's centre has on site stay and play sessions with structured programmes and drop in play sessions open to all. These include fun activities like sand and water play, art and crafts and messy play to help stimulate child learning and development in a social environment. In 2017/18 there were 36 stay and play drop-in sessions run each week throughout the year attended by 2,099 children. 81% of families attending sessions were from vulnerable groups. The Stay and Play team also run sessions in other venues across the borough and in partnership with two voluntary sector providers, Abbey Community Centre and St Pancras Community Association. Last year there were 30 baby massage courses for vulnerable and or first time parents and their children.
- 5.5 There is an employability team offering one-to-one information advice and guidance, supporting parents into volunteering or training opportunities or into paid work, including help to complete applications forms, create CVs and prepare for interviews.
- 5.6 In 2017/18, 210 parents were supported by the employability service on their pathway to employment - the service supported 37 parent to secure jobs, 57 parents to start training courses and 3 parents entered a work placement. The courses started vary from degree courses to entry-level ESOL courses. Job starts were primarily part-time jobs across different sectors (e.g. retail, customer service, health and social care, childcare).
- 5.7 There is a Welfare Rights team helping parents entitled to benefits, checking if work affects benefits, as well as offering other financial help. As a result of the interventions provided by the Welfare Rights Team in 2017-18, families were helped to claim additional benefits totalling £801,042. Each family gained on average £3657.73 per annum. Weekly gain for all families was £701,892, representing an increase from 2016-2017 (£671,684).
- 5.8 The early identification of need is a vital function of Camden's early years partnership. The universal service provided by our midwives and health visitors is crucial in identifying families that need a bit more support to help their children to thrive. The early help service provided through children's centres, part of the borough wide early help offer, works with families to develop their strengths and resilience so that they are able to meet the on-going needs of their children. In 2016/17, a total of 537 (946 children under 18 years) families received family support. Referrals were received from a wide range of services and partners including health visitors and midwives, family social work teams, nurseries and self-referrals too. I am also very pleased that we are training Parent Champions to act as advocates of the service and peer mentors. This month a very successful forum was held bringing together our parent champions and our many baby and children volunteer groups like Home Start and Little Village who

provide free baby clothes and goods to parents in financial need. All our volunteers are coming together in a new volunteer parent network to work with our Early Years Service and provide advice to the council.

- 5.9 Camden has a longstanding commitment to and proud history of high quality early years provision. Before September 2017 our offer of 25 hours per week (30 hours including lunch) for children in maintained settings was considerably more than the statutory entitlement of 15 hours provision for all three and four year olds.
- 5.10 From September 2017, the government introduced an additional entitlement for the children of working parents. Three and four year old children of parents who were both in work became eligible for an additional 15 hours funded early education and childcare, in addition to the 15 hours universal entitlement. It was financially unsustainable for Camden to continue with our local universal enhanced offer as well as implementing the new national policy. The new national policy goes some way to address Camden's ambition to support parents to take up paid employment. However, it does not sufficiently address the needs of disadvantaged children or the needs of those parents who want to access training or skills development opportunities to enable them to take up paid work in the future.
- 5.11 The most disadvantaged 2 year olds in the borough are already identified by the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) who notify the Council so that they can be offered 15 hours of funded childcare from the term after their second birthday. In order to sustain and build on the early education that these children receive as 2 year olds, Camden opted to invest up to £1.6m and offer them an additional 15 hours of funded early education as 3 and 4 year olds in whichever provision they choose. Parents of these children could be engaged in Children's Centre and other community based activities supporting them to gain the skills they need to return to work.
- 5.12 Good progress has been made across all the early education funded streams and in the summer term 2,997 children were being funded for the universal offer for 3&4 year olds, 688 taking up the national 30 hours for working parents offer, 566 taking up the additional 15 hours through the Camden Enhanced Offer and 475 2 year olds were also receiving funding. The progress made on the full year after implementation of the new funding streams will emerge as part of the autumn head count.
- 5.13 **Early years Foundation Stage (EYFS) – Reception/Age 5**
EYFS teacher assessments take place in Reception and national results are not available until October. However, looking at data submitted by Camden schools in later June, it is possible to understand the emerging Camden picture.

The main KPI for EYFS is % pupils achieving a good level of development (GLD), which when an individual pupils achieved an 'expected' or 'exceeding' grade in all Prime and both Literacy and Mathematics Learning Goals. Provisional data for Camden in 2018 shows a 5% point improvement from 66% to 71%. National results for 2017 were also 71% and London results were 73%, so whilst Camden has shown a big improvement, it is likely to still be below the London average, once this is made available. However we are confident that this increase will be sustained and built upon as our services really begin to make a difference

5.14 **Inspections of Early Years settings**

I am very pleased to announce that at the end of the 2017/18 reporting year, 97% of our 72 registered day care providers were judged to be good or outstanding by Ofsted. Of these, nine providers are maintained by Camden, the rest are private, voluntary and independent. At the same time, 97% of our 92 childminders were good or outstanding.

5.15 **School inspections**

In the 2017/18 academic year, 18 Camden schools were inspected by Ofsted, 11 of which were primary schools, plus three secondary schools, three a pupil referral unit and one special school. Of these schools, 15 were judged as 'good' including Acland Burghley Secondary following almost 5 years as 'requiring improvement'. Two schools were judged 'outstanding' (Kentish Town Primary and Great Ormond St Hospital School). All of Camden's special schools and pupil referral units are good or outstanding.

5.16 St Aloysius Primary School was inspected in March 2018 and judged to require improvement and so joins Haverstock Secondary School, inspected in January 2017, as the only two Camden schools that are not good or outstanding. I am pleased to say that under new Heads both schools are making excellent progress.

5.17 At the end of the academic year 93.3% of pupils attending Camden schools, were being educated in good or better schools. In comparator terms, the London average for pupils attending state-funded schools is 93% and the national average 85%.

5.18 **Admissions and place planning**

All primary and secondary applicants were offered a place again this year in. It is particularly pleasing that the number of Camden residents applying for places in Camden secondary schools which was falling four years ago, has increased for the second year in succession. This September almost a whole secondary year group more Camden resident applicants applied than was the case in 2015.

5.19 While overall numbers are currently increasing in the secondary phase, there has been a dip in demand for reception places in some planning areas. This is mirrored in neighbouring boroughs. The Greater London Authority has very recently revised its forecasts down and continues to assess the effects of Brexit, house prices and welfare reforms on London's population. As a result I have asked for a review of forecasts by Camden's place planning officers over and above the reports provided by the GLA in order that we can plan effectively with schools for the coming years.

5.20 **Camden Learning**

We want Camden to be a place where everyone has a chance to thrive and nobody gets left behind. This means ensuring that every child enjoys learning and achieves well, so they leave school as confident, successful learners and good citizens.

5.21 Camden Learning is a local partnership set up in 2016 for the benefit of children and schools bringing teachers, headteachers and other education practitioners together, to share expertise. All Camden schools regardless of their status have chosen to be members of Camden Learning.

5.22 By creating a strong partnership between schools, Camden Learning, the council, and others with an interest in education will help to enrich learning, raise standards and drive improvement. This makes sure that every child gets the right support and reaches their potential. I am delighted with the success of Camden Learning in its first year and the work of Jon Abbey our new Director and Christine Gilbert CBE our distinguished chair. At the well-attended Head Teacher's Conference this year there was a strong sense of ownership of Camden Learning and a confidence that the improvements that we have seen this year can be maintained and developed.

Educational attainment

5.23 Phonics - Year 1/Age 6

The phonics screening check is a statutory assessment for all pupils at the end of Year 1 to check whether they have reached the expected standard in phonics decoding and national results are not available until October. However, looking at data submitted by Camden schools in June, it is possible to understand the emerging Camden picture.

5.24 Provisional results for 2018 show that 83% of pupils were assessed as working at or above the expected standard. This is a slight increase from 2017, when the result was 82%. National results for 2017 were 81%.

5.25 Key Stage One (KS1) – Year 2/Age 7

KS1 teachers' assessments are submitted for pupils at the end of Year 2 and national results are not available until late September. However, looking at data submitted by Camden schools in June, it is possible to understand the emerging Camden picture.

5.26 KS1 are above national results for 2017 at the expected standard and show improvements on 2017. London averages are also not yet available, but looking at provisional Camden 2018 results against London averages for 2017 shows Camden has narrowed the gap.

- Maths 76%
- Reading 77%
- Writing 70%

5.27 Key Stage Two (KS2) – Year 6/Age 11

We have always done well at key stage 2 in recent years and this year our KS2 results are again well above national results for 2018 at the expected standard and show big improvements on 2017. Although London averages are not yet available, looking at provisional Camden 2018 results against London averages for 2017 shows Camden is likely to continue as one of the higher attaining boroughs in London.

- Maths 83%
- Reading 83%
- Writing 82%
- Combined (RWM) 76%

5.28 At the higher standard, provisional KS2 results also show continued improvement across all subjects in 2018 (no national data yet available on these measures, and no confirmation that the higher standard will remain at 110 scaled score points).

5.29 **GCSE Results – Year 11/Age 16**

Results this year were affected by national changes to performance measures, as grades moved to a numbered system a 9 to 1 scale. The provisional results are broadly in line with our results last year although the new qualifications make the degree of improvement difficult to judge. The 'Attainment 8' score is not yet available as some schools are still awaiting some vocational qualifications.

5.30 The provisional results show:

- The percentage of students achieving a 'standard pass' in English and Maths (grade 4 and above in both) across Camden is 66%, broadly in line with our 2017 result (67%) and well above the 2017 national result (59%).
- The percentage of students achieving a 'strong pass' in English and Maths (grade 5 and above in both) across Camden is 47%, again broadly in line with our 2017 result (48%) and well above the 2017 national result (40%).
- The percentage students achieving the EBacc (English Literature and Language, Maths, History or Geography, a language and a Science) with a 'standard pass' (grade 4 and above in English and maths) across Camden is 30%.
- The percentage students achieving the EBacc with a 'strong pass' (grade 5 and above in English and maths) across Camden is 20%.

5.31 **A-Levels – Year 13/Age 18**

In 2018 the provisional results show:

- Camden entries awarded A*-C is 78.6%, higher than the National at 76.8% in 2018.
- The percentage of students achieving 3 or more A* to E grades for A-Levels within Camden is 81.3%.
- Average points scores (APS) per entry are 4.8 points higher than in 2017, up from 30.4 to 35.2 (When expressed as a grade this is up from grade C to C+ overall).

5.32 **Learning Hubs**

Camden Learning Hubs, based on local strategic priorities, connect classroom teachers and support them in working together to accelerate improvement and impact. This practice-focused model, some of it involving primary and secondary teachers together, is fairly unusual and attracts a good deal of regional and local interest.

Individual schools are funded to lead hubs to bring about change and improvement. By harnessing the exceptional skills, expertise and talent of local leaders and teachers, hubs offer a vibrant network for school-based professionals. Eighty-seven per cent of Camden schools participated in at least one Learning Hub last year, with some schools participating in more than one.

5.33 Hubs are motivating and energising for those involved. There is a strong commitment to them and they are building professional and social capital across the borough and beyond. A small number of independent and secondary schools from outside the area have also participated adding to the richness of the dialogue and collective learning.

- 5.34 In 2017/18 there were nine hubs operating in the areas of:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Early years | Primary maths | Primary SEND |
| Assessment (Writing) | Oracy | Mental health |
| Higher learning potential | Secondary maths | Post 16 pedagogy |

5.35 **Camden Learning Business Managers**

School Business Managers in Camden have formed a vibrant network where guidance and best practice are shared and new ideas are developed. Covering 60 primary and secondary schools, their network provides a forum for questions and advice, at meetings and on-line. With half termly meetings, colleagues in busy roles can build purposeful alliances, including sharing intelligence about suppliers. With a strengthened, collective voice, the business managers' network has also been able to secure improvements in contracts, such as facilities management, and the way information is shared.

5.36 **Supporting subject networks: Maths**

Two primary schools shared the lead for improving borough-wide maths outcomes: Eleanor Palmer and Netley, with 25 other schools engaged. In addition to meetings and events, initiatives included a four-round, inter-school times table challenge. Maths leaders completed a return for every child in each KS2 class sorting them into average scores and league tables, with the top ten schools attending a final maths event in March. The popular competition was good fun and focussed minds on improving maths outcomes. Two whole-day maths challenges were also hosted for high attainers, with the final won by Brookfield Primary school.

5.37 **Accountability**

Camden Learning has also introduced a systematic process of Standard Reviews covering all state schools. A detailed Risk Register is produced with a dashboard indicating risks and strengths as the basis for further work during the year. Although the reviews are consciously rigorous they have been much appreciated by schools.

5.38 **Supporting Governors**

As part of Camden Learning's package to support governing bodies, we offer a range of services to member schools. These include an annual conference, a comprehensive and diverse training programme delivered by expert trainers, a wide range of model documentation available through our on-line Governor Hub, bespoke training and support, plus clerking for meetings. Training events for governors last year, included support for Chairs, induction training, skills development and expert advice on topics like headteacher performance management, keeping children safe, and staff pay and performance.

5.39 **The Erasmus project**

Erasmus+ is the European Commission programme for education, youth and sport. Swiss Cottage School has been leading a cross-borough project designed to ensure that the nine participating Camden schools are outward looking and connected to innovation in education, globally. Funding has been secured for a total of 120 school personnel (staff and governors) to take part in international study visits across Europe. So far, 53 participants have been on study visits, including to Finland, Spain, Sweden and Iceland. These visits seek to enhance teaching and learning (including through

the use of the outdoors and forest schools) in addition to developing the curriculum. They also provide longer-term links between schools to broaden cultural understanding and strengthen research and development.

5.40 **Adult and Community Learning**

I am also pleased to report that our Adult and Community Learning service has had another very successful year offering high quality learning to those most in need and helping them progress into further learning and employment. In total, 4,060 learners completed 6,844 enrolments in the academic year 2017/18 on courses and activities in 114 community venues, 7% above the Service target. There were consistently high overall achievement rates across the Service offer and 97% of all learners successfully completed their programmes.

5.41 The Service continued to support the resettlement of vulnerable Syrian families in Camden through ESOL, digital skills and family learning programmes, continuing through August, providing the families with much needed support to develop the skills and confidence to integrate into life in London. Involvement in the MHCLG funded Talk English project enabled us to establish new partnerships to provide informal ESOL classes to women with pre-Entry – Entry level English skills who had not previously accessed English language learning.

5.42 The Service coordinates the Camden ESOL Advice Service (EAS), funded through the MCHLG Controlling Migration Fund, which aims to address the pressure on ESOL provision in Camden, exacerbated by the high levels of migration into the borough. The EAS has established regular advice and assessment sessions across the borough to facilitate the timely placement of learners into English language provision and has started to address the issue of ESOL learning dormancy in Camden.

5.43 **The School Estate**

I am pleased to say that in July Camden's four school sixth form – La Swap – took possession of new buildings on the Parliament Hill School Site that will create more teaching spaces and importantly a sixth form common room for La Swap students. The rebuild and refurbishment at Parliament Hill School is progressing well and on course to open for 2020. Both of these have been funded through our Community Investment Programme. Hampstead School opened new buildings this year and good progress is being made with the Maria Fidelis School rebuild, where phase one is complete and the new school is in operation, both projects were funded by the Priority School Building Programme (PSPB). The building of a new Edith Neville School is proceeding well and on schedule to open for 2019. Meanwhile our programme of ongoing refurbishment of the school estate has progressed successfully this year at a cost of £3.5M. Further planned refurbishment works are scheduled over the coming year with an anticipated spend of £6.8M.

5.44 Camden Learning has completed its first year as an independent not for profit company very successfully as we can see from the continued upward trend in results and the continued support from schools. Camden Learning now facilitates our support to school governors and is the first port of call for schools in accessing other Council services. I am pleased to say that the steady increase in schools opting to purchase Council services has increased for the third year running. It is also developing a Camden-wide post 16 strategy and continuing to run the 19 school 'hub' development

programmes. One of these focuses on development of Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Mathematics with a range of partners in education and business in Camden.

6. Strategic objective: Good physical and mental health are promoted and health inequalities reduced

6.1 Emotional health and well-being of children, young people and families

Camden Open Minded is a group of clinical teams and outreach clinicians who provide high quality child and adolescent mental health (CAMH) services to 0-25 year olds. Mental health professionals are integrated into almost every universal, targeted and specialist children's service, such as general practice, children's centres, primary and secondary schools; special educational needs provision, social care (safeguarding and disability) and youth offending.

6.2 The main provider is the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust. There are smaller services delivered by the Brandon Centre, Anna Freud and Camden and Islington Mental Health Trust which include specialist support services for parents with mental health problems.

6.3 Camden's joint strategic needs assessment (JSNA), estimates 4,574 children and young people aged 0-18 are likely have some kind of mental health condition.

6.4 Performance data for 2017/18 shows that 2,811 children and young people aged 0-18 access child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) in Camden. Of those seen by the Tavistock and Portman NHS Foundation Trust, 69% of cases had a referral to treatment waiting time of less than eight weeks (an improvement on 61.8% in 2015/16). For the Tavistock's services, 99.4% of young people and parents report that they are 'treated well' and 94.7% agreed with the 'working together' statement, indicating that different agencies are working together to provide the best possible services to service users.

6.5 The refresh of the Local CAMHS Transformation Plan (LTP) is underway and will be published in October 2018. The refresh (of the original 2016 LTP) is a revised programme of improvement priorities has been set out under the three domains of promoting resilience, improving access to support and care for the most vulnerable.

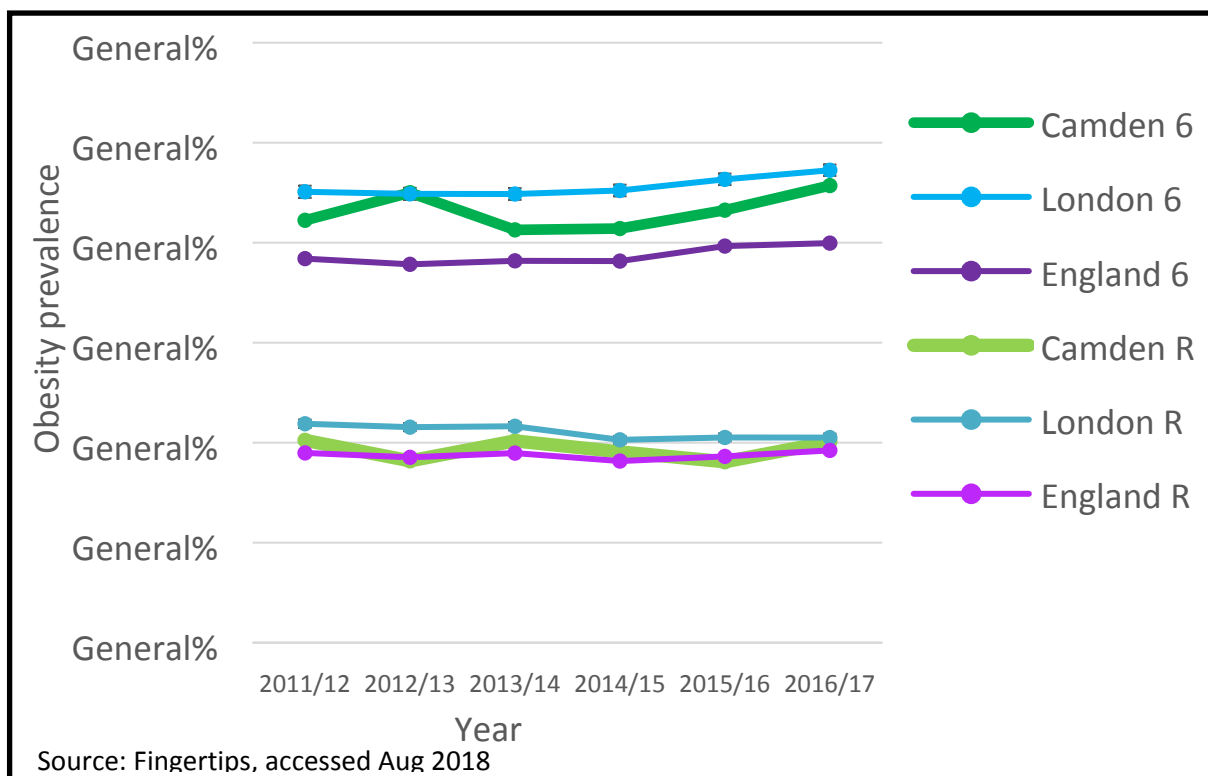
6.6 There remains a commitment to reducing stigma about mental ill health and normalising conversations about difficulties and how to get help. Work continues on building a whole system approach to commissioning and delivery of services, improving access to evidence-based treatments and timeliness of intervention. For those children and young people who are most vulnerable, the refreshed LTP continues to provide opportunities to develop and to implement innovative new models of care, which will improve continuity of care and patient experience, whilst delivering best value from the system. The refreshed plan also provides an opportunity to explore options for mainstreaming and embedding innovative practice to ensure the sustainability of transformation beyond 2020/21.

6.7 Mental health professionals integrated into 90% of schools alongside a range of initiatives to support wellbeing like the Mental Health & Resilience in Schools

framework and the Mental Health Directory of Support that brings together information about local and national organisations that can provide support to schools. Another programme is creating “wellbeing libraries” in primary schools to enable staff to use stories to talk about mental health, and delivering workshops for parents and carers in primary and secondary schools on helping build children’s positive mental health and resilience.

- 6.8 Last year a new Public Health funded Health and Wellbeing Consultant began supporting schools to implement the iMHARS (Mental Health and Resilience Framework). During 2017/18 10 schools participated in reviews using the iMHARS framework which resulted in a range of policy and process changes including training for staff and new ways to support vulnerable pupils including pupil resilience workshops.
- 6.9 The school-led Mental Health Learning hub has developed resources for teaching about mental health in secondary schools and a staff wellbeing survey and resource for schools.
- 6.10 Camden has also submitted an expression of interest to become a trailblazer site for the recommendations set out in the March 2018 Green Paper. If successful, this would include the development of Mental Health Support Teams in schools which would enhance the exceptional CAMHS in Schools Model that Camden already has in place, as well as the development of a 4-week waiting time pilot. These initiatives would target those with mild-moderate mental health problems as well vulnerable cohorts who may not be accessing current support. This would integrate with the current transformation plan through an enhancement of current services to increase access, workforce and care for the most vulnerable.
- 6.11 **Minding the Gap**
Minding the Gap (MTG) is jointly commissioned by Camden Council and the CCG and aims to improve the mental health of vulnerable hard to reach young people, aged 16 to 24.
- 6.12 Minding the Gap is delivered by a consortium of health and voluntary sector partners providing:
- The Hive hub and young people’s team led by Catch 22, providing activities and access to sexual health and substance misuse services; and a team who deliver 1-1 mental health outreach support;
 - A social enterprise, ‘walkinglondon22’, delivering walking tours in Camden with contracts with the Francis Crick Institute, Camden Council and Air BnB. A new partnership this year has led to health promotion walking tours for new students at UCL this September
 - Individual counselling and therapy and group sessions provided by the Brandon Centre. They saw 261 young people for individual counselling and therapy in 17/18 compared to 166 prior to MTG
 - A fortnightly transitions meeting supporting the most vulnerable young people with mental health. There were 75 young people presented at MTG transitions meetings during 2017/18.

- 6.13 The Integrated Commissioning Committee have agreed to the continued funding of Minding the Gap to March 2020. The business case included some reconfiguration of services and reduced funding in order to meet the required savings for the CCG. Discussions are underway to support the sustainability of The Hive which includes the possibility of the relocation of the Royal Free Hospital day school to the building.
- 6.14 In many ways we are fortunate in Camden to have so many good mental health providers, but I am conscious of the increasing need amongst children and young people.
- 6.15 **Tackling child obesity**
Childhood obesity has been described as one of the greatest health threats that the nation faces. We know there are significant inequalities in the borough. In the areas of the borough with the highest levels of deprivation, the percentage of overweight children is significantly higher; notably among black children.
- 6.16 We know that being overweight or obese in childhood can lead to obesity and ill health in later life and children can also suffer consequences from the psychological impacts of bullying, low self-esteem and depression to type 2 diabetes and joint problems.
- 6.17 The latest figures (for 2016/17) show that 21% of reception age children in Camden schools are overweight or very overweight. See the chart below. Gospel Oak ward has the highest prevalence of overweight/very overweight 4 to 5 year olds (33%), significantly higher than the Camden average. In Year 6, the Camden average is 39% of 10-11 year olds with Bloomsbury and Holborn and Covent Garden wards have the highest prevalence of overweight/very overweight children (50% and 48%, respectively). The Camden average in 2016/17 was not significantly different to the London average in either Reception or Year 6.
- 6.18 Families for Life is a universal healthy lifestyle offer for families with children from 2-11 years began in April 2017. The offer includes a range of 4 and 6 week programmes for parents and their children focusing on healthy eating, healthy cooking and physical activity, delivered by Camden's Health and Wellbeing Team, and hosted in children's centres, schools and community venues. In 2017-18, a total of 438 attendees (from 189 families) were seen in Camden across 31 programmes. 58% of the attendees were from BME groups. A key part of the offer is to train up early years staff in children's centres and schools to be able to run the programmes themselves - 21 school staff were trained last year as a result of this.



6.19 Camden Can

Tackling obesity in Camden requires a ‘whole system’ approach, bringing together partners from across the community to address the multiple drivers of obesity. Camden’s Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives partnership, “Camden Can”, aims to make Camden a place where everyone has the opportunity to maintain a healthy lifestyle, through physical activity and a healthy diet. The Partnership brings together a range of strategic partners who are able to influence physical activity and access to a healthy diet in the borough. Public Health funding is provided to support a range of initiatives within the community, including:

- 6.20 The Camden Can Innovation Fund provides funding and support to people, communities and organisations with new ideas for tackling the issue of overweight and obesity. Thus far six projects have been selected.
- 6.21 The Camden Can Pledge programme enables organisations, including local schools, hospitals, housing associations, voluntary organisations and businesses to sign up and commit to improving physical activity and healthy food for those people their organisation works with and/or employs. So far, 35 organisations in Camden have made a pledge.
- 6.22 The Somers Town and St Pancras Healthy Living Partnership is a 3 year ward specific project that aims to increase the proportion of residents who have a healthy weight, eat well and are physically active. The partnership aims to draw on existing local assets and local collaboration to support healthier lives and positive outcomes.

6.23 **Work in Schools**

The Race to Health, a whole school activity challenge, won the 2018 London Sport award for technology and participation. In 2017/18, 1,681 pupils from 16 schools, and 8 libraries participated in Race to Health. However,

- the percentage of pupils who achieve the recommended 60 minutes daily physical activity for health benefits decreased compared with 2016/17.
- the percentage of boys meeting the physical activity recommendations was 15% (6% below the national average) and the percentage of girls was 11% (5% below the national average).
- there was an average of 29 minutes daily physical activity for boys and 24 minutes for girls

6.24 Healthy Early Years London (HEYL) was launched in 2018 and Camden's Little Steps to Healthy Lives (LSHL) programme has been aligned to HEYL Bronze. 14 early years settings including all 5 children's centres and 4 maintained nurseries have achieved the Little Steps to Healthy Lives award. The programme covers healthy eating, physical activity (including movement play), breastfeeding, immunisations, dental health, mental health and smoking prevention.

6.25 In schools 49 (84%) of primary, secondary and special schools are engaged in the Healthy School award programme which is the most we have had in the last 5 years, with more than half (53%) already holding the Healthy School recognition. 88 pupils were trained as Mini Health Champions (in 6 primary schools) and 33 Health Champions (in 3 Secondary schools) with a focus on healthy eating or physical activity. In one school there was an increase from 19% to 51% of children eating packed lunches with both a portion of fruit and vegetables. In another school there was a decrease in the number of children who eat crisps most or every day from 62% to 22%.

6.26 **School Nurses**

School Nurses support children and young people to reach their full potential through health assessment, intervention, and education to ensure that physical and emotional health needs are met.

6.27 Camden School Nurses work in partnership with local maintained schools, free schools and academies, Camden Centre for Learning, Gloucester House and Robson House. The service also supports children and young people who are subject to a child protection plan who do not attend school. The service offers every child a school entry health review, hearing and vision screening and support with transition, administers immunisations according to the recommended UK schedule (flu, HPV, Meningitis AWCY and school leavers' booster) and undertakes the National Child Measuring Programme (NCMP).

6.28 Targeted support is given for children with an identified long term medical conditions, through care planning and training for education staff. School nurses play a key role in safeguarding, being the lead health professionals for children aged 5-19 who are subject to Child Protection or Child In Need plans, with a focus on the voice of the child. The service also provides a healthy lifestyles service for those children who have been identified as overweight and very overweight through the NCMP, and promotes health information to vulnerable CYP about healthy lifestyles choices, including sexual health.

7. Strategic Objective: Children and young people are encouraged to be safe and positively engaged in the community

- 7.1. Camden, like other parts of London, has seen a worrying rise in knife crime and youth violence, including the profoundly shocking murders of two young men, in Kentish Town, on a single night in February 2018. These tragic events reinforced the urgency of the investigation of the Youth Safety Taskforce which Councillor Hai discusses in detail in his report.
- 7.2. There is a significant body of national evidence that directly correlates good school attendance with improved attainment and outcomes for children. Notwithstanding the academic outcomes, we know that children's safety and wellbeing are supported and nurtured when they are in school and therefore this is central to our ambition for all Camden children.
- 7.3. The most vulnerable children are most likely to be excluded. In the UK one in two has a recognised mental health need. Excluded children are four times more likely to be from the poorest families and eight out of 10 of them have a special education need or disability. Boys are much more likely to be asked to leave their school, with three boys permanently excluded for every girl.
- 7.4. **Exclusions**
Since we experienced an upturn in secondary permanent exclusions last year in 2016-17 to 29 children and young people (which was above national and London averages and is likely to be mirrored in 2017-18) we have taken steps to reduce both permanent and fixed term exclusions – particularly for groups at high risk. In September 2017 we introduced a KS4 high quality alternative provision approach aimed at students for whom a standard KS4 GCSE curricular diet is not motivating. The pupils are at high risk of either exclusion or persistent absence. This provision is funded by schools and operated by Camden Centre for Learning (CCfL). Of the 22 referrals to take up a place none has been excluded this year. Two placements were not ultimately successful but the students nevertheless finished their education.
- 7.5. This year fixed term secondary exclusions fell below the national average and closer to inner London's average and the most 'at risk' group - of permanent and fixed term exclusion - has seen numbers fall dramatically over the past two years (this year's exclusions data are yet to be verified by the DfE). We are doing more this year and have anticipated the Youth Crime Task Force's recommendations not only through the KS4 project I have just described, but also by tackling exclusion earlier. Last month CCfL opened a KS3 programme (the REACH programme) designed to prevent permanent exclusion and to help swiftly to reintegrate pupils at risk of permanent exclusion and any who have been excluded (sometimes from other boroughs).
- 7.6. Although exclusion rates in our primary schools are lower than national and London rates we are also moving to ensure children who are at risk of later exclusion at identified early and are also provided with a swift behaviour improvement or re-integration pathway through the creation of a Re-integration Satellite which will be run by Robson House Special School and Rhyl Primary school. It will aim to prevent up to 15 primary school children who may later be at risk of exclusion from becoming so.

- 7.7. In recognition of these developments, we will be launching an exclusion prevention strategy later this term and I am grateful to Jeanette Lowe, Executive Headteacher of CCfL who has agreed to support the schools and teams involved in this work during this academic year following her very successful Ofsted inspection results earlier this year.
- 7.8. **Attendance**
Last year I reported that Camden's attendance was a cause for concern. This year I can report that attendance has become a focus for improvement and whilst small, there are already encouraging signs that it is beginning to improve.
- 7.9. Whilst still below the national averages, attendance at all primary schools has increased by 0.1% compared to the previous year. Attendance at all secondary schools has increased by 0.3% compared to the previous year. However attendance at special schools and pupil referral units has decreased by 0.01% and 2.4% respectively.
- 7.10. Similarly, there has been improvement in the statistics for persistent absence this year. Levels of persistent absence in primary schools has decreased for the second year in a row and is 10.1%. Levels of persistent absence in secondary schools has decreased by 2% compared to the previous year.
- 7.11. A strategic response to the concerns about attendance is in train to make further, greater and sustained improvement. Work has taken place to review our current support offer to schools from the Education Welfare Service and integrating the service within Camden Learning, and we are working to develop a strategy and approach which better supports attendance as part of the educational whole, contributing to children's attainment, wellbeing and long term outcomes.

8. Looking Forward

- 8.1 As I said at the beginning of this report we are very fortunate in Camden to have such a dedicated and skilled workforce. We also benefit immensely from some truly remarkable leaders. This year we have had four new secondary heads and it is very heartened to see the alacrity with which they have become part of 'team Camden' and are taking forward the work of their schools. I am grateful to all our teachers in our schools, adult leaning and higher education and to colleagues in CNWL and the local police who work together to protect our children and help them to thrive.
- 8.2 Special thanks also go to Dominic Clout the Chair of the Safeguarding Board who has given great service to the borough over a lengthy period and thoroughly deserved the outstanding judgment in the Safeguarding Inspection; I have already mentioned to Jon Abbey and Christine Peters who have so successfully led Camden Learning; and also to Councillor Oliver Lewis who has led CSF Scrutiny with empathy and challenge.
- 8.3 My thanks also go to the senior management team who done so much to transform our children's and youth services – Anne Turner and Eve Stickler and to Peter Dudley who continues to oversee Camden schools.

- 8.4 I am sure they would also all join me in paying tribute to the leadership of Martin Pratt, the Director of Children Services and Executive Director of Supporting People, who has a profound compassion and care for children and young people and the ability and courage to challenge orthodoxies and create, with his colleagues, new solutions for families and children.
- 8.5 It is almost impossible to know what lies ahead in these difficult and unpredictable times, but at least in Camden we can rely on a strong network of professionals, volunteers and service users who will work together to protect and improve the life chances of all our children and young people.
- 8.6 Increasing political and economic instability is not going to make the lives of children and their families any easier, but I am confident that we can continue to build on the work we have developed to ensure that every Camden child thrives and that no child is left behind.

Councillor Angela Mason, *Cabinet Member for Best Start in Life*

YOUNG PEOPLE AND COHESION ANNUAL REPORT 2018

COUNCILLOR ABDUL HAI

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This is my first report as the Cabinet Member for Young People and Cohesion – leading on services that our young people and communities tell us are important to them. The services within the Young People and Cohesion portfolio make a real difference to all those young people and the wider community in the borough, particularly at a time of austerity. The portfolio consists of specialist services supporting vulnerable young people through Youth Early Helps (YEH); keeping young people safe through our Youth Safety Taskforce work; maximising opportunities for young people through apprenticeship levy; taking a preventative approach to reducing youth offending; supporting young people into education, employment and training; opening new opportunities through Science, Technology, Engineering, Art and Mathematic (STEAM); working with our Youth MPs to ensure that their voices count; making our communities resilient through focused work on community cohesion and tackling inequality in all its forms. In light of international, national and local threats, we are continuing to tackle all forms of extremism.
- 1.2 Since taking over responsibility for this portfolio, I have had the privilege of working with our voluntary and statutory sector partners; young people and the wider community groups to ensure that our services are delivering outcomes for our services users. A key focus is to address the underlining barriers and challenges through multi-disciplinary work.

2. Intervention and Prevention

- 2.1 As Councillor Mason has mentioned in her report, early intervention and prevention is central to the work that the Council and their partners are offering. In the Integrated Youth Support Service (IYSS), the early help offer in Camden is made up of the Council, health, education and voluntary sector – working together to identify those young people and their families who would benefit from early help, and provide targeted services to address their needs in order to improve outcomes. Through the three strands of the service - early help, youth offending, and progression and participation - the youth service model promotes a more holistic approach to service delivery. I really enjoyed working closely with Cllr Mason to deliver the three key strands.
- 2.2 **Youth Early Help (YEH)** is made up of teams of Youth Workers, Youth Early Help Case Managers, Connexions and Careers Advisors and Substance Misuse workers who are based in three youth hubs in the borough to provide a “One Stop Shop” style service for young people. Local hubs offer a more integrated way of working and a single family focussed access point to ensure that young people are supported to develop skills, knowledge and coping mechanisms. The hubs offer -
- structured programmes of positive activities at youth clubs/centres/schools;
 - information, advice, guidance and support for young people who are at risk or are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET);

- preventative and harm reduction work for young people who are at risk of using and misusing substances through workshops and via one to one sessions;
- a Triage Programme which is a crime prevention programme which aims to deter young people from entering youth justice system;
- a Youth Engagement programme, which aims to support young people and their families to work together to develop resilience and improve outcomes for the young people;
- an evidenced based ‘whole family’ offer including Family Group Conferencing (FGC) and the Helping Families Programme (HFP) by the Youth Offending Service, helping to support young people with wider familial issues that are affecting their behaviour.

2.3 There were 490 referrals were made to YEH in 2017/18 to work with vulnerable and at risk young people and their families. Of these, 317 young people were accepted across three programmes (Triage, Youth Engagement and FDW substance misuse). 89% of young people completed their Triage programme, which in turn led to a 17% reduction in first time entrants into youth justice system. 78% of young people who engaged with the FWD substance misuse service in 2017/18 successfully completed their treatment, which means they reported as either drug free or reduced their intake at the point of case closure.

2.4 This demonstrates how the early help programme is working, by responding to individual young people and their family’s needs to improve outcomes and resilience.

3. Reducing youth offending

3.1 The Youth Offending Service (YOS) undertakes both preventative and reduction work and is a multi-disciplinary team which includes professionals from social care, police, probation, education and health agencies. The aim of the service is to work with young people and families to address factors that lead to criminal behaviour and reduce re-offending and the number of young people sentenced to custody.

3.2 Over the last year the YOS has seen a reduction of first time entrants into youth justice system and a reduction in the number of young people receiving custodial sentences. These measures suggest that fewer young people are committing fewer offences. However, the nature of some of the offences shows an increase in both violence and weapons offences.

Camden Youth Safety Taskforce

The Camden Youth Safety Taskforce was set up in December 2017 in response to the significant increase in youth violence incidents in the borough over the previous year. The aim was to help the council understand, prevent and ultimately reduce violence amongst young people, including knife crime, in the borough. The taskforce sought to develop a detailed understanding of the underlying causes of this ongoing problem.

Keir Starmer QC, MP and I chaired the Taskforce steering group which comprised members drawn from key stakeholders including the police, parents, voluntary and community groups, schools and youth work professionals. Keir and I are indebted to Georgia Gould, Leader of the Council for commissioning this Taskforce work.

The Taskforce gathered information through extensive engagement with young people, parents and residents, professionals and the voluntary sector, as well as a detailed literature review to learn from what has worked elsewhere. It gathered evidence by asking three broad questions:

- Why do some young people carry knives?
- What are the main causes of youth violence?
- What can be done to address the problem of youth violence in Camden?

The Taskforce engagement included:

- 4 secondary school visits to speak with approximately 100 students.
- 4 youth centre visits to speak with approximately 70 young people across different parts of the borough.
- An online survey which was completed by 169 people.
- Small and individual focus groups including with 12 young people open to Camden's Youth Offending Service.
- Two parents' focus groups and 3 community conversations involving parents and other local residents.
- An open drop-in session for anyone in the borough who wanted to meet the Taskforce.
- A number of professional focus groups which included: youth workers, family support works, community safety officers, headteachers and a meeting with the police Borough Commander.
- One-to-one meetings with policy experts and local voluntary groups.

Taskforce findings and recommendations

The Taskforce made 17 recommendations to the council, schools, businesses, community partners, and to all citizens in the borough.

The remit of the Taskforce was to consider what more could be done to keep young people safe and it has adopted and adapted a successful framework used in Camden to tackle child sexual exploitation (CSE) and Domestic Violence Abuse (DVA). Therefore, the recommendations have been categorised under five themes:

- **PREVENT**
Prevent youth violence by providing young people, parents and professionals with information which raises their awareness of the issues and helps them keep themselves safe, make positive choices about their behaviour and build their resilience.
- **IDENTIFY**
Identify and refer those young people who need support because they are vulnerable to being affected by youth violence.
- **SUPPORT**

Target those at-risk of or affected by youth violence and provide them with the support they need, including enabling parents and professionals to support the young people with whom they are involved.

- **DISRUPT**

Disrupt the patterns of youth violence to make Camden a safe environment by interrupting the activities of perpetrators and inhibiting the grooming and targeting process.

- **ENFORCE**

Use appropriate enforcement of perpetrators using information and intelligence gathered by partner agencies.

The Taskforce found that fear, and the perceived need for protection, is a key factor driving young people to carry knives. The recent increase in youth violence in the borough will only serve to exacerbate this fear. The reports states that some of the underlying causes of youth violence include the presence of a well-established drugs market in the borough and the exploitation associated with this, a lack of 'thing to do' for young people and a lack of opportunities in education training and employment. The Taskforce also provides evidence which shows that is often the most vulnerable young people who are affected by youth violence with research showing significant levels of trauma in the history of high-risk young people.

The Taskforce recommends a broad ranging, multifaceted and comprehensive response to the problem, often described as a 'public health approach'. This is the term given to treating youth violence as a broad public health issue rather than simply a law and order issue. This means taking a whole community approach to tackling the problem, with a clear focus on prevention and involving a wide range of partners in the effort from schools and the police, to health professionals, youth workers and the voluntary sector.

In addressing what could help keep young people safe in Camden, the Taskforce calls for a focus on early intervention and prevention, extra support for parents, greater employment opportunities for vulnerable young people, extra support for students to stay in education, developing trauma informed approaches, better identification of those at risk, additional support for those aged 18-25, the promotion of programmes that develop life skills and improved relations with local communities and the police and other public services.

3.3 Camden has a proud tradition of community action and the recommendations of the Taskforce are not just for the Council. It will need all the relevant partners and communities in Camden to come together to implement the changes.

4. Young people in education, employment and training

4.1 The final and third strand to IYSS is around the participation of young people in education, employment or training, but also engaging young people with positive activities in the community.

4.2 Every young person should have the same opportunity to gain skills and qualifications. Staying longer in education or training ensures that everyone has the same opportunity to fulfil their full potential, whatever this may be. Most people do stay in learning until they are 18 already, and we know those who don't are disadvantaged compared to other young people.

- 4.3 In 2015 the law changed as a result of which all young people must continue in learning or training until their 18th birthday. This includes going to college, starting an apprenticeship or a traineeship, or combining learning with working and volunteering. Young people can start work after sixteen, but they will also need to do training or learning that will lead to real and valuable qualifications.
- 4.4 Young people should receive a suitable offer of education in a school or college or work-based training for the September after they complete their GCSE year. This is called the September Guarantee. Last year, more than 98% of 16-17-year olds in Camden were made offer of an education place under the September Guarantee. Nationally, the average was 95.5%.
- 4.5 In May 2018 96.3% of Camden's 16-18-year olds were in Education, Employment or Training (EET) which equates to 2,986 young people. This is higher than the Central London average of 93.4%. Of those young people in Camden, 2,898 were in learning.
- 4.6 Camden has the lowest numbers of young people with an unknown destination compared to all other Central London authorities (1.3% v 4.6%). This means that we know what more young people are doing than our neighbours and shows that we are more effective in identifying, tracking and supporting those young people who are NEET or in danger of becoming NEET.
- 4.7 High numbers of young people in EET, alongside low numbers of unknowns, indicate that early intervention work in Camden is delivering the right outcomes. Accurate tracking and support are ensuring that fewer Camden young people are facing unemployment compared to our London neighbours. There are just 85 young people in Camden who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET). At 2.37%, this is a reduction on last year's figure (3.3%). This corresponds with numbers of young people in Camden claiming out of work payments – in July 2018 there were 170 (1.2%) of young claimants aged 18-21 against a Central London average of 2.3%; a London average of 2.6%; and a National average of 3.1. %.
- 4.8 Following a successful bid. the Camden Careers and Connexions service supported 127 NEET young residents aged 16 – 24 through careers advice and guidance, mentoring and 6 months follow up support, as part of a European Social Fund programme. The outcomes were extremely positive with 121 young people engaging fully with the programme and staying in education and employment. We are currently working with a careers company called Prospects to bid for the next round of funding.
- 4.9 The Careers and Connexions Service continue to improve and expand the traded service delivering high quality Careers and Connexions services in Camden Schools. As a result, they are now working within all Camden's mainstream schools, except for one, and we are also present in special schools and hospital schools.
- 4.10 Through a successfully won bid from the Richard Reeves Foundation, we are working with 10 Camden Schools to achieve a Quality in Careers Kite Mark in careers education. We are delivering this in close partnership with the STEAM commission and the Camden Schools Careers Forum.

4.11 The Camden Careers and Connexions Service have also passed a Matrix inspection this year. The Matrix is a required Kite Mark standard for a DfE/Ofsted purposes to deliver Careers Guidance in schools. The inspector shared how impressed they were by the careers and Connexions staff they met and we received very positive feedback about the service from both partners and young people.

5. Creating opportunities for young people through employment and skills opportunities including apprentice schemes

5.1 Apprenticeships

Camden Apprenticeships supports teams across Camden Council and external employers to create apprenticeship vacancies. The service works with employers to ring-fence these opportunities for Camden residents and Camden secondary school leavers. The Camden Apprenticeships teams delivered 238 new apprenticeships starts in 2017/18 and the King's Cross Construction Skills Centre supported a further 40 people into local construction jobs.

5.2 Last year, I was proud that a Camden young person won the London Councils Apprentice of the Year award. Camden also won the Best Work with Supply Chains and Local Business award. Camden is currently shortlisted for three awards at the 2018 awards, including nominations for two Camden young people.

5.3 The Apprenticeship Levy and The Enterprise Bill came into force in April 2017 and has introduced important changes to apprenticeships. All organisations are now levied 0.5% of their payroll, which they can claim back in digital vouchers to spend on training apprentices. Public sector organisations with more than 250 staff have also been set a target that 2.3% of their workforce should be apprentices. The legislation introduced other new changes with funding for apprenticeships now open to people of all ages, including those with higher level qualifications. These policies offer Camden opportunities to recruit a broader range of staff and meet targets for greater diversity of the workforce. The changes do mean that apprenticeships are now not solely accessed by young people, although in 2017/18 of apprenticeships created by the Camden Apprenticeships team, 65% were secured by young people 16-24.

5.4 STEAM Commission

This year, we have significantly progressed the STEAM Commission's recommendations into a tangible and scalable programme of activity in Camden. We have established a schools-led STEAM Hub through Camden Learning which is developing a STEAM Leadership Programme – 18 schools have signed up to the Hub within a week of the opening of applications. The Camden Challenge, hosted by Ted Baker, took place in July as part of the Camden Summer University. In September we will launch the delivery phase of the programme at the Francis Crick Institute for Camden headteachers, school governors, businesses and cultural institutions. The event will focus on committing businesses to the 21st Century Talent Pledge. An employer campaign is underway to secure pledge commitments. We have commissioned evaluation support so we can ensure the best practice which we are developing can be disseminated regionally.

5.5 **Work Experience**

To date, Camden Council has hosted 56 work experience placements for school aged children in 2018, more than double compared to 26 in 2017. Five placements have been brokered with external partners including; UCL Farr Institute of Health Informatics, The Wiener Library, Moxley Architects, the Nuffield Foundation and Camden Giving.

5.6 **Scholarships**

We have worked in partnership with Hult International and Anglia Ruskin University to negotiate a scholarships programme for Camden residents that has run for a number of years. This year, four Camden residents secured scholarships across undergraduate and postgraduate courses, with beneficiaries due to begin their courses this September. Camden has also now partnered with Birkbeck in order to offer further opportunities to residents from 2019.

5.7 **Support for People with Additional Barriers**

The number of employers involved in the Camden Ability network has been expanded to 28 and now includes UCL, and Skanska. The project is working with employers to offer training to more people with disabilities and alter their working practices to become more inclusive. The project also aims to secure work experience and job opportunities for people with learning and physical disabilities and support 20 residents into work and 15 into work placements by December 2018.

5.8 Officers have also been involved in a DfE Pacesetters project, designed to increase the number of people with learning disabilities entering apprenticeships or supported employment opportunities. This includes working with local training partners such as Westminster Kingsway to introduce them to employers and expand their existing supported internship programme.

5.9 Last October, officers from HR, SEND and Economic Development have also organised a supported employment training programme to equip frontline Council officers and local schools with the tools required to carve out employment opportunities for people with Learning Difficulties.

6. **Young People engaging in positive activities in the community**

6.1 In 2017/18, 3,356 young people aged between 13 - 19 yrs, including young people with learning difficulties and disabilities, engaged with youth services. This was a 36% increase in participation rate compared to 2016/7. Of these, 2,468 (75%) participated on our youth programme of activities; 1,632 (50%) young people achieved recorded outcomes; and 546 (16%) young people achieved accredited outcomes, such as Duke of Edinburgh awards, AQA and ASDAN awards. Accredited programmes offer support with young people's educational attainment and progression, plus there are vocational qualifications in areas such as sports and the arts. There are programmes and workshops on life skills and personal development.

6.2 Whilst the young men's level of engagement has remained at the same level, there has been an 11% increase of young women engagement in youth provision in 2017/18

compared to last year. This was as a result of the youth service focusing on offering more activities popular with young females.

- 6.3 **The Duke of Edinburgh Award** gives young people aged 13 to 24 of all abilities the chance to develop skills for life and work, fulfil their potential and have a brighter future. The award is a programme of activities for young people that encourages them to get fitter, learn new or develop existing skills, help others by volunteering and experience real adventure.
- 6.4 Participation has increased from 457 in 2016 to 628 in 2018 and has doubled its income as part of Camden's Careers and Connexions Service traded service offer. The success has allowed for greater inclusion including young people with disabilities and young people from Somers Town Youth Centre. The service is currently increasing capacity to create voluntary opportunities for Camden young people.
- 6.5 **The Disability Project** continues to promote and support inclusive youth centre programmes and has developed a curriculum that is aligned with preparing young people for adulthood. This includes employability, Sex and Relationship education with Brook, The Duke of Edinburgh Award and travel training. The Seven O'clock Club runs a range of activities based around the Youth Work Curriculum and Transitions to Adulthood Pathways used by colleagues in Social Care.
- 6.6 **The Camden Summer University** has once again delivered an exciting and varied programme to young people in Camden. 756 young people registered for courses in summer 2018. Priority was given to vulnerable young people resulting in 60 young people from social services, 211 on free school meals and 6 young offenders.
- 6.7 **The Silverdale Bike Project** has moved into new premises at Churchway near Euston as a result of HS2 construction. The Project continues to increase its reach to young people supporting young people on the verge of exclusion or involved in anti-social behaviour. The Project provides a curriculum option for two groups of Acland Burghley students who may have problems accessing a full school curriculum.
- 6.8 In March 2018, a new **Youth MP** was elected when young people across Camden went to the polls to decide who will represent them. All 11 – 19-year olds who live in Camden, go to a local school or college, or work in the borough, were eligible to vote in their school or youth centre. Athian Akec, 15, from Hampstead School was elected Camden Youth MP. More than 5,000 votes were cast.
- 6.9 **Make Your Mark** is an annual national ballot organised by the UK Youth Parliament to help the Youth MPs to decide on their campaign issues. Young people in Camden voted for priorities to include lowering the voting age to 16; creating work experience hubs for 11 – 18-year olds and protection of school budgets. The data has been shared with the UK Youth parliament to be included in the national results.
- 6.10 The **Youth Council** delivered a successful Shout Out Event at Central St Martins and the new Youth council are currently planning next year's event with an emphasis on serious youth violence.

- 6.11 The **Reactive Forum** runs monthly during term time, and is a space for young people with learning disabilities to learn about issues that affect them – and also to get their voices heard. This year, young people have been consulted on and received information on TFL Travel Training, Camden Ability and Connexions (employability and work experience), the Police Youth Engagement Team (personal safety), Safety and Social Media.
- 6.12 **Children in Care Council (CiCC)** provides a voice for children and young people in care and to be involved in making decisions on issues affecting children and young people in care. This includes a review of the Backchat website, development of an App for care leavers; representing voice of children and young people in care at Council meetings and attending Corporate Parenting Board meetings and being involved in decision making about services.
- 6.13 The annual **Young Inspectors programme** continues to undertake inspections of a wide range of statutory services with recommendations being used to adapt and improve services and processes. In the past, the Young inspectors have scrutinised the CIN and CP service, the LAC academy, LAC health services, the MASH, CSE and most recently assessments of children with disabilities. Young inspections have resulted in significant changes in how services are run, including a restructure of the LAC academy and a revision of decision-making responsibility and changes to workflow within the MASH and Assessment teams.
- 6.14 In the 2017 Ofsted inspection of Children’s Services, the inspectors stated that important improvements and changes to services had been achieved in Camden which were ‘directly attributable to young people’s proposals’. Ofsted described Camden’s young people’s participation in and influence on service development to be ‘deeply ingrained’ and ‘strong and influential’. They spoke of the young people having an ‘active, continuous and meaningful voice’ and described the children in care Council as ‘remarkable’.
- 6.15 Our colleagues in the voluntary sector play a vital role in the lives of young people. **Young Camden Foundation (YCF)** is a community of cross-sector organisations working together to improve opportunities for all young people in Camden. Set up in May 2017 with the support of the Council, YCF has 80 key strategic partners including Google, the British Library, and Urban Partners. They have awarded more than £100K in small grants to voluntary organisations who have an interest in helping our young people to fulfil their potential, including the Summer Opportunities Fund, with a total fund of £60,000 designed to help organisations deliver new and accessible activities for children and young people during the summer break.

7. Promoting community cohesion

- 7.1 London is built on migration and immigration, bringing communities from all over the UK and world together. Camden is at the heart of that melting pot and benefited from the culture and energy that this has brought, successfully bringing communities together to tackle problems, and to bring about real social change. Recently, sharing the benefits across all communities has been a challenge with the community seeing an increasing divide between the “haves” and “have nots”.

- 7.2 The Council has taken an active role in working alongside our communities to create and support ways to improve cohesion. A decade of austerity has continued to limit our ability to meet our aspirations.
- 7.3 Together we face stark challenges, from London’s housing crisis to Brexit and its aftermath. Central government cuts look set to continue with the Council and our public sector partners facing increased pressure on services.
- 7.4 The change in the public mood since the EU referendum, places cohesion at the forefront of challenges to the borough, played out in Camden with a 13% increase in hate crime (to 2,748 offences in 2017/18) and a decline in the proportion of residents that agree Camden is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well – down to 68% this summer from 86% in 2016.
- 7.5 Yet our diverse communities with different cultures make Camden special and unique. Camden is a welcoming and innovative place which attracts many visitors because of these traits. In Camden, people care about each other and the wider community. We have a rich wealth of culture and heritage, outstanding green spaces and a strong sense of identity.
- 7.6 The strength of the community in responding in times of need was clearly visible in June 2017 during the evacuation of the Chalcots Estate. A whole host of support was available to residents of the blocks from over 30 voluntary and community organisations. These organisations provided everything from diversionary activities for children and young people, support with laundry and emotional support and advice.
- 7.7 Over the last 12 months we have worked with residents to create a new vision for Camden in 2025:
“Together we want to make Camden a better borough – a place where everyone has a chance to succeed, where nobody gets left behind, and where everybody has a voice”.
- 7.8 Camden 2025 positions the Council to take a lead enabling role with our residents and strategic partners building on Camden’s vibrancy, creativity and diversity. Our approach to supporting communities, is to support bonding within communities and bridging between different communities to directly tackle the misrepresentation and misunderstanding that can exist between communities. Our approach is set out across three themes:
- 7.9 **Theme 1: Intervening early – tackling the causes**
As discussed earlier, Camden’s response to the challenges which families face is the Resilient Families Programme - focussed on intervening early; making the most of the resources to work with families before issues develop that detrimentally effect how that family works together and within its community. This programme looks at the whole

environment around a family, working in partnership with the family and partners to deliver better outcomes.

7.10 The Council has increasingly become an advocate of Family Group Conferences. These allow us to work with individuals and families at times of transition increasing individual resilience. The approach changes the role of the public sector from a service provider to a facilitator of individual, family and community action. Since 2013, when conferences were introduced in Camden, the number of children entering care has dropped by 35%. This is against the national trends.

7.11 **Theme 2: The environment – building better places**

The Council's innovative Community Infrastructure Programme (CIP) enables people from all levels of income to remain in Camden by reinvesting capital receipts back into our communities. Over the 15-year plan, CIP plans to invest £1bn in schools, homes and community facilities. This will enable:

- Building of 3,050 homes (incl 650 replacement homes).
- Improvements to 48 schools and community centres.
- Build/ refurbishment of 9,000 sqm (equivalent to 35 tennis courts) of improved community facilities.

7.12 **Theme 3: Convening – bringing people together**

Holding community festivals within our diverse borough is an example of how we can create cohesive communities through share activities. In 2017-8, over 87,494 people attended 113 Camden community festivals. The community events were organised by local community centres and community groups such as neighbourhood centres, residents' groups, church groups, Islamic associations, Kurdish, Syrian and African communities. This includes 10,000 visitors to Hampstead Christmas Fair, 9,000 at the Durja Puja Hindu Festival and 7,000 at St. Peter's Italian Church Summer Pageant and Festival. These events were open to all. I have no doubt that these festivals also support resilience in our residents by bringing people together from different backgrounds to share knowledge, volunteer and support each other.

7.13 During the summer, the Council responded to the fever pitch of England getting into the football World Cup semi-finals by bringing two large screens to Russell Square and Talacre Park Gardens. These events brought together thousands of residents, as well as wider Londoners, to share the highs and lows of the most successful campaign since Italia 1990.

7.14 I have continued to promote cohesion through engagement with our faith communities via the Faith Leaders Forum. The Forum and the Council are co-developing a strategic 4-year plan, placing the forum at the centre of the dialogue with faith communities that develops the social capital of the networks outside of the meetings and promotes community cohesion.

- 7.15 The Cohesion Impact Group (CIG) supports the borough in the aftermath of an emergency incident (either in Camden or elsewhere) and advises the Council on situations that potentially could have a negative impact on cohesion in Camden, e.g. a rise in hate crime or a terrorist incident either locally, nationally or internationally. The group consists of faith leaders who have volunteered to take on the role. They utilise their positions as leaders in the community with strong networks that can be mobilised in response to emergencies or heightened tensions. The CIG currently consists of 14 faith leaders from Christian, Jewish and Muslim faith traditions.
- 7.16 We continue to deter hate speech in our borough and work to disrupt groups who attempt to use Camden as a venue for messages of hate. Schools follow a framework of enquiry to verify the organisations and individuals who may be invited to speak to students.
- 7.17 Working with our partners, I remain committed to tackling the threat of violent extremism and intolerance that threatens all members of our community. The terror attacks last year whether in Manchester where young people were targeted or in London at Westminster, London Bridge, Borough Market and Finsbury Park, act as stark reminders of the need to foster cohesion and prevent extremism in all its forms.
- 7.18 Public awareness and interest in the governments counter terrorism activity including the Prevent Duty, has heightened. Our local approach to delivering the Prevent Duty in Camden, promotes community cohesion and addresses inequality by tackling all forms of extremism.
- 7.19 Prevent in Camden is rooted very firmly in our early help approach. Where young people are considered to be vulnerable or at risk, they are referred to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) our front door to social care. Where thresholds are met, the case is shared with Camden's multi agency Channel Panel where appropriate support is put in place. Over the year, our Prevent and MASH teams have continued to work in partnership to ensure that our responses are robust.
- 7.20 Last February, the tragic murders of two young people in our borough has prompted schools to request support which recognises overlapping vulnerabilities and that gang involvement could lead young people into the criminal activity which may be a precursor to radicalisation.
- 7.21 Through the employment of a Prevent Education Officer in February, who is working closely with our existing Prevent Co-ordinator in schools and other establishments to understand local vulnerabilities and ensure that staff are trained to identify and support vulnerable young people as well supporting schools with strategies and activities to build resilience to terrorist ideology, in all our young people.
- 7.22 A Camden specific Workshop to raise awareness of Prevent has continued to be delivered on a monthly basis to all Camden Staff and partners. Whilst the education sector has received training bespoke to working with young people, the Education

Officer has developed and delivered specific training to staff across the sector including; Children's Centres Pupil Referral Units and Special Schools. Designated Safeguarding Leads in Schools have had refresher training.

7.23 We have been successful in our bids to the Home Office for grant funding to carry out innovative projects in response to specific vulnerabilities identified in Camden.

- Shadow Games – A drama encouraging young people to recognise the process of radicalisation which will be delivered in 6 secondary schools.
- Brave – Workshops to expose the serious exploitative grooming tactics used in both gang and extremist recruitment and give young people 'exit' strategies. BRAVE will spend 8 days in Camden schools and youth settings with recognised vulnerabilities and youth settings.

7.24 I am committed to lead my services in creating and capturing opportunities that will enable our communities to grow and support each other in an ever-improving world class city.

8. Equality

8.1 Camden has a long tradition of promoting equality – we're proud to be one of the most diverse places in the country. A key part of my portfolio is to take the strategic lead on equality issues for the Council. This includes ensuring that our public sector equality duty is real and effective and our equality initiatives and activities which cover our interactions with partners and residents. I am grateful to Cllrs Kelly and Khatoon for supporting me with the Equality stand work.

8.2 Equal Pay for Equal Value

In May, we opened a final opportunity for staff on the old terms and conditions to move across to the new Camden Terms. This is vital to ensure that as a Council we are paying fairly for work of equal value and reduces the risk of equal pay claims. Approximately 340 employees are still on the old terms and conditions, but since this exercise began, over 200 have transferred to the new terms and conditions. The overall positive impact on pay parity should be reflected in the 2017 -2018 Pay Gap Report.

8.3 Fair Pay

Camden have for a long time sought to be a leader in its approach to fair pay. We became one of the first accredited employers with the Living Wage Foundation in 2012 and have since set a minimum earning threshold above this rate.

8.4 Pay Gap Reporting

Under new legislation that came into force in April, UK employers with more than 250 employees were required to publish their gender pay gap. For a number of years, the Council has taken a leading role in Increasing pay transparency. Since 2015, we have been voluntarily reporting our gender, ethnicity and disability pay gap. We believe that

by shining a light on any disparity in pay, we are acknowledging that there is an issue. We can then talk about how to address it.

8.5 In April our annual Pay Gap Report showed that Camden has a lot of which we should be proud. However, the Council recognises there is work to do in achieving improved representation of Black, Asian and Ethnic Minority (BAME) staff at higher grades in the organisation, which is the primary reason for an 11.6% median pay gap between white and BAME employees. Gaps by ethnic origin at grade level are lower, meaning the proportional median and mean pay gaps – which weight gaps at each grade by the proportion of staff in those grades – were lower at 1.5% and 1.6% respectively. Work in this area is underway and more detail is provided at 2.4.

8.6 The report also showed:

- positive overall gender pay results.
- female median earnings 3.5% higher than those of men.
- female mean earnings higher by 0.9%.

Our HR Business Advisers continue to promote the benefits of flexible working and reduced hours in relevant services where retention of women after maternity leave is a challenge.

8.7 **Zero Hours and Social Value**

HR Services recently sent a short questionnaire to a sample of key suppliers to understand better the use of zero hours contracts since the introduction of the 'Flexible Working' standard. These included GLL (Leisure services), Croma (security services), Veolia, NSL (parking) and CaterLink.

8.8 It was encouraging to find that only two of the five suppliers contacted (GLL and Croma) use zero hour type contracts/work arrangements – one of whom are committed to have all core staff on fixed hour contracts by middle of 2019 - particularly given the prevalence of such contracts in some of the sectors such as catering. All suppliers contacted appear to have robust scheduling systems in place for staff on fixed hours and any on zero hours contracts. Where zero-hour contracts were in place, no exclusivity clauses were included enabling staff to undertake work for other employers.

8.9 As part of the Council's responsibility to consider wider social, economic and environmental benefits that can be created from public contracts and aligned to the Camden 2025 priorities, we are also considering how we can continue and further the social value we can achieve through our procurement processes. We are looking to develop a Social Value framework which will include social value outcomes for a variety of services.

8.10 **LGBT Equality**

A diversity declaration campaign is now planned for roll-out next year with the planning, consultation and technical system adaptations due to take place across the

autumn. One of the planned adaptations is to the gender identity data that we capture. We will include new non-binary and self-descriptive fields, recommended by Stonewall guidance.

8.11 Disability Equality

In September/October, as part of the HR policy review, we will be holding focus groups with staff with a declared disability and managers of staff with a disability, to gather insights about their experiences and barriers. This will inform our refreshed guidance on managing disability in the workplace. The focus groups will also look at the recruitment experiences of the staff to further improve our drive to create a barrier-free process from attraction to on-boarding.

8.12 Race Equality

A detailed analysis of our recruitment, career development and case management systems and processes is underway as part of our drive to understand and eliminate the barriers to progression faced by staff from BAME backgrounds. In parallel, we are conducting some qualitative research to understand how our staff from BAME backgrounds at different levels in the organisation, across a range of services, experience development and progression. This will include approximately 20 in-depth, one – one interviews conducted by an external, objective research company.

8.13 Black History Month

Black History Month began last Friday. This year's theme is Windrush and bridging the cultural identity gap between the Windrush generation and their young descendants. The main event is to be hosted by the Black Workers Group (BWG), featuring speakers and poets from the Afro-Caribbean community and will conclude in an evening with entertainment. There will also be separate events with Afro-Caribbean writers visiting schools and libraries to engage with children to share stories and experiences of what Windrush means to them.

8.14 Modern Slavery

The Modern Slavery Act 2015 contains a number of statutory duties with which the Council is required to comply – including publishing a Transparency Statement regarding their procurement strategy, setting out what it has done to ensure that slavery and human trafficking is not taking place in the Council or its supply chain.

8.15 The Council's standard terms and conditions of contract now include clauses to reduce the risk of slavery and penalise human trafficking and these are also required to be passed down the supply chain to all subcontractors.

9. Coroner's service

9.1 I will continue to work on behalf of our residents to update and improve the coronial service in Inner North London (INL). As Camden is the lead borough I have continued to hold discussions on this with the relevant Leader's, Mayors and Cabinet Members

of our Consortium boroughs (Islington, Hackney and Tower Hamlets). They have all provided their support to my proposals to transform the coronial service, to better help respond to the needs of our diverse communities.

- 9.2 I have led the campaign for the coronial service to be brought into the 21st century. I am passionate about ensuring there is greater support and compassion for bereaved families from our diverse communities. In the last year the Senior Coroner for INL was taken to Judicial Review for what was being called the “Cab Rank Rule” she had imposed, and this was judged illegal. Since this judgment she has designed and agreed a “protocol for prioritisation” and the community feel more represented. My continuing aim is for an out of hour’s service for the coronial service across the country and I want INL, led by Camden, to create a sustainable service that is leading the way. I envisage this as an on call service to facilitate the release of bodies when no further investigation such as a post-mortem is required. I continue to give this my focus and attention, as the community still believes this is the most important addition to the service to make it fair, proportionate and diverse for all faiths.
- 9.3 I know that all parties want a service that works for the diverse communities and I will continue to lead this until there is a positive outcome for these communities. I value the help and support given by the other consortium boroughs, the Metropolitan Police and the Community and hope our strong partnership continues for the good of the people of INL.

10. Conclusion

- 10.1 We must continue to adapt and reconfigure our services in the face of further cuts to the Council’s funding by the central government. We aim to deliver a high quality of service for young people and community groups by working with our stakeholders and key partners.
- 10.2 These frontline services are the essence of a good public service - responding to the complex needs of young people and their families. It is a pleasure to see young people participating in a wider range of educational and recreational activities to advance their learning. I am really pleased to see young people with learning difficulties and disabilities accessing youth services. I hope that we can build on these achievements.
- 10.3 Tackling all forms of inequity is important to me. It is also a Camden tradition. We are making progress in addressing the gender pay gap. We recognise the contributions made by all our diverse communities. This make Camden a unique and special place to live, work or visit. Camden has a real sense of togetherness. It is at its best when there is a call to action as during the Chalcots Estate evacuation. However, Brexit has created a hostile environment for our migrants and our European citizens; they need our support and reassurance.
- 10.4 Additional cuts imposed by central government will make it increasingly difficult to maintain the same level of services to the satisfaction of our services users. We must all face up to this challenge.

10.5 Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all our officers for their support, commitment and dedication to public services.

Councillor Abdul Hai, *Cabinet Member for Young People and Cohesion*

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN	WARDS: ALL
REPORT TITLE Annual health update on children, young people and families	
REPORT OF Executive Director, Supporting People	
FOR SUBMISSION TO Children Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee	DATE 23 October 2018
<p>SUMMARY OF REPORT</p> <p>The report summarises health outcomes for children and young people in Camden and outlines work being undertaken to improve or maintain these by the Council, CCG and other local partners. It draws on the most recent Child Health Profile (June 2018), setting out areas of strength and areas for development and reflects our work to deliver Our Camden Plan and Camden 2025's vision that people lead healthy, independent lives.</p> <p>Local Government Act 1972 – Access to Information</p> <p>The following document(s) has been used in the preparation of this report: Public Health England Camden Child Health Profile July 2018</p> <p>Contact Officers: Dionne Usherwood & Julia Mills, Joint Heads of Children's Integrated Commissioning Tel: 0207 974 2547/ 7150 Email: Dionne.usherwood@camden.gov.uk Julia.Mills@camden.gov.uk</p>	
<p>WHAT DECISIONS ARE BEING ASKED FOR? The Committee is asked to note the report.</p>	

Signed by:



Richard Lewin, Director of Integrated Commissioning, Supporting People

Date: 11/10/2018

1. WHAT IS THIS REPORT ABOUT?

1.1. The report provides an update on Camden's performance and activity against key health indicators relating to services for children and young people. Comparison data has been taken from the Public Health England Camden child health profile published in July 2018.

2. WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY?

2.1. Each year, the Committee receives an update on children's health services delivered by the CCG, Council and our partners. This report reflects our work to deliver Camden 2025's vision that people lead healthy, independent lives, the Children's Trust Partnership Board's priority that 'Good physical and mental health are promoted and health inequality reduced', and our contribution to delivery of the CCG's Local Care Strategy.

2.2. In June 2018, Public Health England published Child Health profiles for each area in England. These profiles provide a snapshot of child health in each area and offer comparisons between regional and national averages. They are designed to help local government and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

2.3. In place of the usual Children's Annual Health report, the scrutiny panel are asked to consider this format outlining key findings for Camden children's health and providing more detail on local action taken in areas of significant change and poor performance.

3. Key findings for Camden

3.1. There are a number of areas, that have been highlighted as performing well:

- The infant mortality rate is better than England but an average of 4 infants each year still die before age 1. Recently there have been 5 child deaths (1-17 year olds) each year on average
- The teenage pregnancy rate is better than England, with 37 girls becoming pregnant in a year
- 3.4% of women smoke while pregnant which is better than England
- The rate for self-harm at 199.3 per 100,000 is better than England
- Hospital admissions of children and young people related to alcohol is decreasing and is similar in rate to the England average, whilst those for substance misuse are better than the England average.

3.2. However, the following areas were highlighted as requiring improvement;

- The MMR immunisation level does not meet recommended coverage (95%). By age two, 80.1% of children have had one dose
- Dental health is worse than England. 30.0% of 5 year olds have one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth
- 10.0% of children in Reception (similar to England) and 22.9% of children in Year 6 (worse than England) are obese
- The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 128.0 per 100,000 is worse than England
- The detection rate for Chlamydia for Camden (1786) is lower than the minimum recommended rate (2300)

3.3. The report outlines what initiatives have contributed to our successes in the areas highlighted as performing well in addition to the action is being taken locally to address areas requiring improvement.

4. Local initiatives contributing to the areas of good performance

The briefing highlights five areas in which Camden's performance exceeds the local and national averages. Below is more detail on some of the initiatives in place locally to manage and achieve these excellent results.

4.1. Child deaths in Camden

The Camden child death overview panel (CDOP) reviews all deaths of residents in Camden aged under 18 to identify trends and gain learning from these deaths to share with partners across the borough. Further information on child deaths in Camden can be found in the CDOP annual report to the Camden's Safeguarding Children Board.

4.2. Local work contributing to the reduction in teenage pregnancy

Camden has demonstrated excellent results in reductions in teenage pregnancy rates (conceptions per 1000 15-17 year olds) when compared to all local authorities in England. We have achieved this through a strong relationships and sex education (RSE) offer delivered by teachers supported by the healthy schools team and the Camden and Islington sexual health network (CAMISH) and targeted sessions to some of Camden's most vulnerable groups outside of school settings (see 7.3). RSE will be compulsory in schools from September 2019 and a working group has been created to support schools with their implementation of this.

4.3. For the last full year that rates are available (2016) the following data supports the data in the public health profile:

- Camden has seen the 7th highest reduction nationally in teenage pregnancy rates from the baseline in 1998 to 2016.
- The reduction was 77.7% from 1998 to 2016 in Camden, 66.5% in London and 59.7% in England.
- In 2016, Camden was the local authority with the 12th lowest rates of conception in the country.
- The quarterly rates for April to June 2017 (the most recent data) show exceptional results for Camden conception rates. See below:

Quarterly under 18 conception rates (April – June 2017)

Camden	5.7
Hackney and City of London ⁵	20.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	13.9
Haringey	26.2
Islington	21.0
Kensington and Chelsea	12.5
Lambeth	24.8
Lewisham	19.0
Newham	18.9
Southwark	25.4
Tower Hamlets	13.0
Wandsworth	20.0
Westminster	10.3

Source: ONS

4.4. Local child and adolescent mental health (CAMHS) work contributing to the low rates of self harm

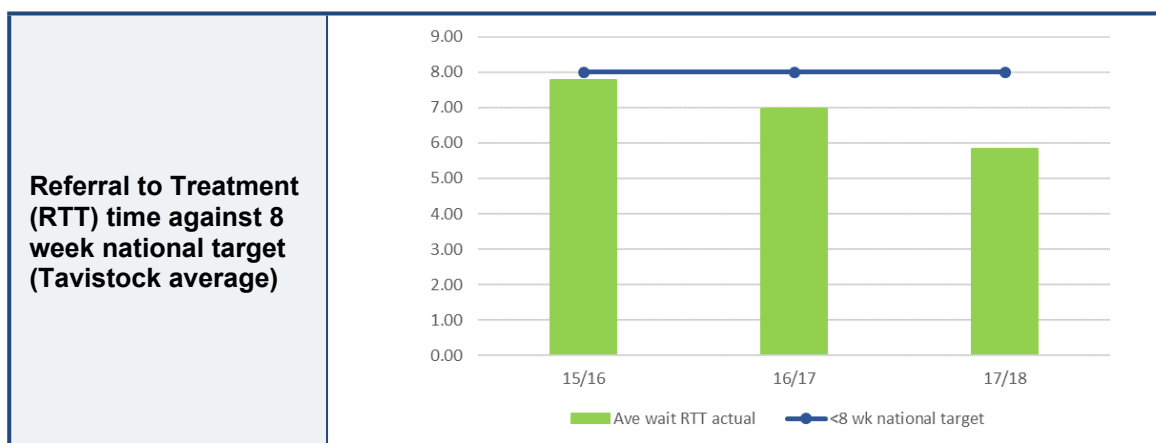
A new Peer Education programme is run through Fitzrovia Youth in Action, comprising of mental health awareness-raising workshops run by young people for young people in youth clubs and schools across Camden. The delivery of the project is supported by the production of educational films around mental health, substance misuse and sexual health. In 2017/18 a total of 15 films were produced which were viewed by 1049 young people across the year, with feedback demonstrating:

- 87% had an improved awareness of mental health and wellbeing
- 85% felt more confident in talking about mental health

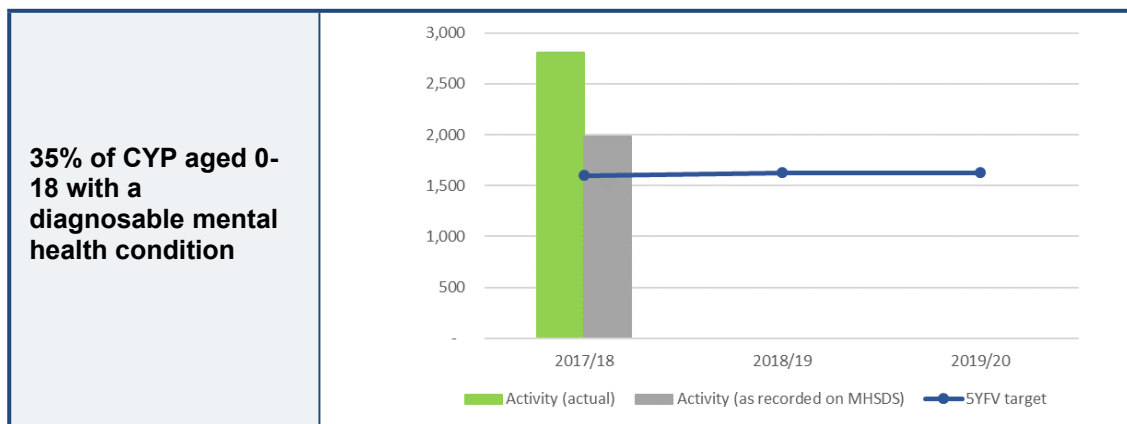
4.5. Camden was selected to join the Department for Education / NHS England CAMHS and Schools Link Pilot Scheme in 2015 which helped further develop Camden's universal approach to mental health promotion, emotional wellbeing and resilience alongside group interventions and targeted support and strengthen the link between CAMHS and schools. Following this, Camden has been identified as a good practice site by the CAMHS & Schools Link pilot national team and received a

joint visit from the Education and Health Select Committees to inform the recommendations set out in the Green Paper. We have been invited to submit an expression of interest to apply for funding to become a national trailblazer in order to pilot ways that increase access to mental health support, building on our current model in schools, and results will be published by mid October. In addition, Health Education England have scheduled a visit with the Tavistock to learn from the current CAMHS in schools model, allowing best practice from Camden’s innovative model to be shared.

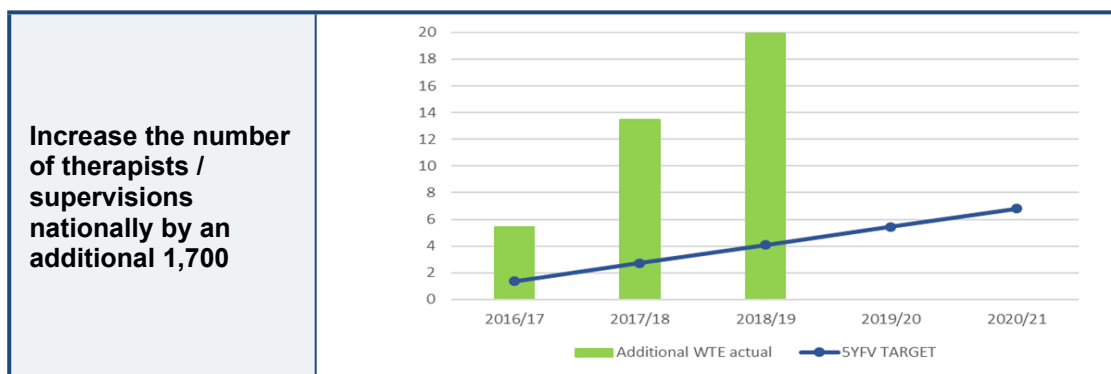
- 4.6. The iMHARS (Mental Health and Resilience Framework developed by Islington) was introduced to Camden schools in January 2017. 10 schools (5 primary, 4 secondary and 1 special) participated in reviews using the iMHARS framework. These resulted in a range of policy and process changes including increased training for staff, increased teaching about mental health and new ways to support vulnerable pupils including pupil resilience workshops.
- 4.7. Support to schools on promoting positive mental health has included; updating the mental health directory of support for schools; creating “wellbeing libraries” in primary schools to enable staff to use stories to talk about mental health; delivering nine workshops for parents and carers in seven primary and one secondary school on helping build children’s positive mental health and resilience and an annual event for schools to share good practice in teaching about mental health. Mental Health First Aid training has continued for a second year and a further 189 teachers attended training (102 in 16-17). This has resulted in 44 schools (76%) (30 primary, 9 secondary, 5 special) having one or more members of staff trained in MHFA in the last two years. The school-led Mental Health Learning hub has developed resources for teaching about mental health in secondary schools and a staff wellbeing survey and resource for schools.
- 4.8. In addition, we have been reviewing and transforming key areas of our CAMHS service in response to the recommendations set out in *Future in Mind: promoting, protecting and improving our Children and Young People’s Mental Health and Wellbeing* (March 2015) as part of our Local Transformation Plan (LTP) for CAMHS (first produced in November 2015). The original LTP presented a comprehensive review of local arrangements to support children and young people with mental health needs and their families, and set out how additional transformation funds would be allocated to address any local gaps across 18 local priority areas.
- 4.9. Further work was undertaken to align the CAMHS LTP with the priorities set out in the NHS Five Year Forward View (5YFV) and trajectories set to ensure the 5YFV targets would be met. The LTP is refreshed annually to monitor progress against the local priorities and reassess need. Through this monitoring process, it can be seen that significant progress has been made against the 5YFV targets as outlined below.
- 4.10. The majority of CAMHS providers in Camden have a waiting time for referral to treatment (RTT) that is well within the 8 week standard. The Tavistock continues to make good progress on reducing average RTTs with an average waiting time of 5.8 weeks in 2017/18:



4.11. Additional funding made available through Transformation plan funds has increased the capacity across the service. The 2016 ONS population data shows 0-18 population as 47,654 in Camden and the national prevalence of children and young people who have a diagnosable mental health condition is 9.6%, which equates to 4,574 CYP in Camden. The NHSE 5YFV target requires that at least 35% of children with a diagnosable mental health condition are seen for treatment by 2020, or increase in the numbers seen by at least 2% per year. Activity is reported through the Mental Health Services Data Set (MHSDS), which is not yet accurately capturing all activity in Camden. Local recovery plans have been developed to address this, however, for 2017/18 access rates, both the MHSDS submission and the actual activity if all data had been accurately submitted have been included below. This demonstrates that if all activity is accurately reported, we are already exceeding the 35% NHSE 5YFV target:



4.12. 5YFV sets out a target to increase the number of therapists / supervisions nationally by an additional 1,700 by 2020/21. Based on the England child population estimate of 11,785,277 (0-17) and a Camden child population estimate of 47,654 (0-17), the estimated Camden 'share' of the increased staffing is 6.8 WTEs, which has already been exceeded:



4.8 Local initiatives to reduce alcohol and substance misuse

Good performance around alcohol related hospital admissions is in line with findings in the 2017 Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire carried out in schools since 2004. This has shown an increasing trend towards lower numbers of young people reporting they had drunk alcohol in the week preceding the survey. Recent work in Camden to continue addressing alcohol and substance misuse includes an ongoing focus in schools; a programme of peer education around substance misuse (delivered by Fitzrovia Youth in Action); and some effective targeted work. For example, 100% of Looked After Children and those in the Young People's Pathway had received DUST (Drugs Use Screening Tool) screening for substance misuse, following which a range of interventions are offered. Substance misuse workers are embedded with other local provision for young people – in the LAC service, the Hive, New Horizons, in youth early help services etc. The service model has recently been adjusted to ensure a focus on early help and supporting whole families.

Commissioners are reviewing substance misuse services at present to ensure they continue to offer value for money and deliver high quality outcomes for young people and their families.

5. Areas of poor performance and action taken to address these

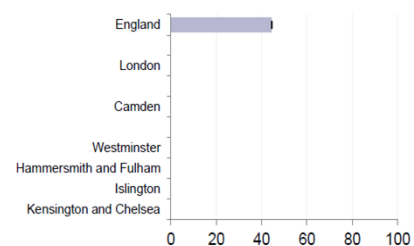
The briefing highlights five areas in which Camden’s performance is below the local and national averages and where there is no comparative data available. We have provided a summary of the key initiatives in place locally to address these areas of concern. In addition we have explained instances where no data has been published and that the Council/integrated commissioning do not hold direct responsibility.

5.1. Local initiatives to encourage breastfeeding

Breastfeeding initiation rates in Camden have been consistently reported to this committee and have been maintained at consistently high rates (90% and above), higher than London and England averages.

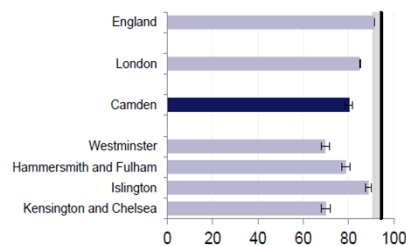
5.2. Breastfeeding rates at 6-8 weeks in Camden have not been published by Public Health England due to the lack of validated data. This is a result of inconsistent recording of breastfeeding status at 6-8 weeks by GPs or health visitors in maternal records. Great improvements have been made locally over the last year by Camden’s Baby Feeding team to improve recording of breastfeeding rates at 6-8 weeks by amending the templates used by health visiting teams. As a result, we have now started to collect local baseline data, which will enable us to monitor breastfeeding prevalence at 6-8 weeks. The percentage of maternal records with breastfeeding status recorded at 6-8 weeks has increased from 35% in Q1 2017/18 to 81% in Q4 2017/18.

Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2016/17
(percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)



Breastfeeding data is not available for this area.

Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2016/17
(percentage of eligible children)



Less than 95% (the minimum recommended coverage level) of children have received their first dose of immunisation by the age of two in this area (80.1%). By the age of five, only 73.5% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation.

5.3. In May 2018, Camden successfully passed the joint Stage 1 UNICEF Baby Friendly assessment for Camden Health Visiting Service and Children’s Centres. Over the last year, a number of initiatives have been developed with different partner organisations to link Infant feeding support with related areas of healthcare and health improvement, as the UNICEF Baby Friendly standards require evidence of a collaborative approach. These include ‘Better Births’, the Camden Breastfeeding welcome scheme (to help local food businesses, organisations and community venues understanding the role they can play in providing a venue for local mothers to feel safe and relaxed to feed their babies by offering places to gather and get out and about), a peer volunteer service providing specialist support for women who are experiencing difficulties with breastfeeding and listening support for women who had intended to breastfeed, but find themselves unable to.

5.4. Responsibility for immunisations

NHS England (NHSE) holds responsibility for childhood immunisations; the council is not directly responsible for performance. However, we continue to maintain a scrutiny role and are working with North Central London colleagues to understand how we can contribute to improving uptake.

5.5. Local initiatives to improve children's oral health

Data from the national child dental health survey indicates that 30.0% of 5 year olds in Camden had current or past experience of tooth decay in 2017. This figure has risen from 23.5% in the two years since 2015 when the last survey was conducted but is still lower than the 36.3% recorded in 2012. It is important to keep in mind that all the survey data needs to be interpreted with caution due to small sample sizes. A report by NHSE dentistry team showed that 44.6% of children in Camden access dental services (December 2017) compared to 49.2% in London. However, more children aged 0-5 in the more deprived areas in Camden access NHS dental services.

5.6. Public Health commission Whittington Health Oral Health Promotion (OHP) team to deliver a number of oral health promotion programmes in Camden. The main focus of the current contract is on children. A number of different initiatives are being delivered in early years' settings and schools outlined below.

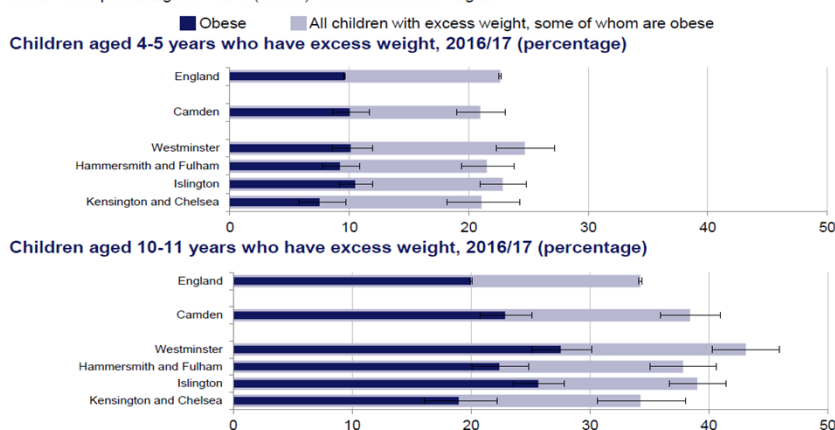
- **Brushing for Life:** The OHP advisor delivers the Brushing for life programme in early years' settings and with children with special educational needs (SEN). Frontline staff working in early years' settings (e.g. Children centre and nursery staff, health visitors etc.) are provided with oral health training and packs containing toothpaste and toothbrush to distribute. Parents are also provided with advice and packs through targeted outreach in Children's Centres and other settings. Similar support is provided in SEN schools. In 2017/18 8,199 packs were distributed and 362 staff were trained in Camden.
- **Teeth for Life:** The OHP advisor delivers a supervised tooth-brushing project in children's centres. There are plans to roll out the project to other early years' settings like voluntary nurseries in Camden. Children are supervised in brushing their teeth every day. Staff are trained to deliver the intervention in a safe and effective way. Consent is gained from parents before children can take part. OHP advisors will also be training staff in private, voluntary and independent nurseries in Camden. In 2017/18 240 children participated in Teeth for Life and 26 staff were trained in Camden.
- **Fluoride Varnish programme:** is delivered to children aged 3- 6/7 year olds (nursery to year 2) in 37 schools in Camden. Applying fluoride varnish to teeth is an evidence-based intervention to prevent tooth decay. The programme involves Whittington Health visiting participating primary schools twice per year, where dental nurses apply fluoride varnish to the teeth of children whose parents have given their consent. Children who are identified as requiring urgent dental care are signposted to services. In 2017/18 there were a total of 6,355 fluoride varnish applications in Camden.

5.7. Local initiatives to reduce childhood obesity

Promoting healthy weight is a key priority for Camden's Health and Wellbeing Board (HWBB), a more detailed paper relating to Camden's whole systems approach to tackling obesity has been published with the October 2018 HWBB papers. Using 2016/17 measurement data (the most recent available), 21% of Reception children (4 to 5 year olds) in Camden schools are overweight or very overweight, rising to 39% of Year 6 children (10-11 year olds). The prevalence of overweight/very overweight in Camden was not significantly different to the London average in either Reception or Year 6. Ward and ethnicity data demonstrates there are significant inequalities in the borough. Obesity remains disproportionately high among children from the most deprived parts of the community. Among Year 6 students the prevalence of overweight/very overweight was significantly higher than the Camden average among students from Black ethnic groups.

Childhood obesity

These charts show the percentage of children who have excess weight (obese or overweight) in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years). They compare Camden with its statistical neighbours, and the England average. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage of children in Reception (21.0%) and a worse percentage in Year 6 (38.4%) who have excess weight.



Note: This analysis uses the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese. I indicates 95% confidence interval.

5.8. Tackling obesity in Camden requires a whole system approach, bringing together partners from across the community to address the multiple drivers of obesity. Camden’s Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives partnership, “Camden Can”, aims to make Camden a place where everyone has the opportunity to maintain a healthy lifestyle, through physical activity and a healthy diet. The Partnership brings together a range of strategic partners who are able to influence physical activity and access to a healthy diet in the borough. Public Health funding is provided to support a range of initiatives within the community, including:

- The “Camden Can” Innovation Fund provides funding and support to people, communities and organisations with new ideas for tackling the issue of overweight and obesity. Thus far six projects have been selected.
- The Camden Can Pledge programme enables organisations, including local schools, hospitals, housing associations, voluntary organisations and businesses to sign up and commit to improving physical activity and healthy food for those people their organisation works with and/or employs. So far, 35 organisations in Camden have made a pledge.
- The Somers Town and St Pancras Healthy Living Partnership is a 3 year ward specific project that aims to increase the proportion of residents who have a healthy weight, eat well and are physically active. The partnership aims to draw on existing local assets and local collaboration to support healthier lives and positive outcomes.

5.9. Specific programmes focused at supporting children and families to maintain a healthy weight include a universal healthy lifestyle programme for families called ‘Families for Life’, and the Healthy Living Service, which is part of the school nursing service delivered by CNWL. In 2017/18: 189 families attended the Families for Life programme, with more than half increasing fruit and vegetables intake whilst also decreasing consumption of foods high in fat and sugar, 236 children were seen by the Healthy Living Service - over 80% lost weight or saw their weight plateau. Camden’s Health Improvement Team also supports various settings (schools, nurseries, children’s centres) to meet the healthy eating and physical activity criteria within the Healthy Schools, Children’s Centres and Early Years programmes.

5.10. Early years interventions

120 healthy eating sessions for parents preparing to wean their babies were delivered with 622 unique families attending (1314 total attendees) of which 235 (37%) were referred by health professionals and 39% were from BME groups. 93% weaned around 6 months in line with national guidelines. 14 early years settings including all five children’s centres and four maintained nurseries have achieved the Little Steps to Healthy Lives (LSHL) award. 59% (289) of funded 2 year olds are currently in settings which are engaged in the LSHL award (an increase of 8% compared with 16-17). A ‘First Steps’ award was developed to engage more PVI settings in the LSHL award and 20 settings are engaged.

5.11. School, afterschool club and youth club interventions

17 schools have completed detailed plans to improve children's health and achieved the Healthy School London silver award and six schools have achieved the gold award for the impact on children's health behaviours eg increasing fruit and vegetable consumption and decreasing high fat foods. Overall 84% of primary, secondary and special schools are engaged in the Healthy School award programme, which is the highest number for five years. In addition, the annual 'Race to Health', a whole school activity challenge, involved 1681 pupils from 15 primary schools, 1 secondary school and 8 libraries and resulted in 15% of children achieving the daily recommended 60 minutes of activity (4% less compared with 2016-2017) and 121 children and young people were trained up as Health Champions to improve healthy eating. In one school, this resulted in an 18% increase in pupils consuming fruit and 11% decrease in pupils consuming sugary snacks. Ten after school clubs and play providers have achieved the Healthy Lives award compared to 9 in 2016-17 whilst four youth clubs have achieved the Healthy Futures Youth Club award which includes all 3 Camden maintained youth hubs.

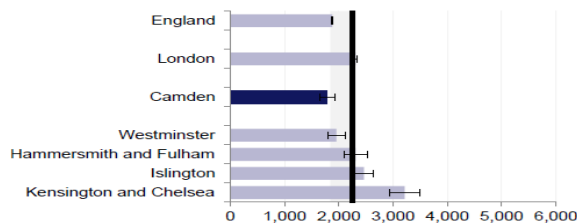
5.12. Work to reduce inpatient admissions by developing child and adolescent mental health services

The Public Health Child Health Profile highlights CAMHS inpatient admissions in Camden as an area requiring improvement. An ongoing priority for Camden, and across the North Central London (NCL) is to enhance provision for those children and young people presenting with urgent mental health needs, particularly those presenting at A&E. Across NCL, we have committed to develop a local integrated pathway for children and young people with higher tier mental health needs, which includes rapid community-based and out-of-hours responses to crisis. There will be investment in expanding the crisis workforce and in training for the crisis response team. This will result in admission prevention, reduced length of stay and support appropriate and safe discharge and a reduction of admission to acute paediatric beds across the footprint. Over the lifespan of the LTP programme until March 2021, the aspiration of NCL is to develop a comprehensive acute care pathway for children and young people experiencing a mental health crisis. The development of the acute care pathway will occur in phases as additional LTP investment comes on stream and savings are realised through the proposed New Care Model (NCM) programme for CAMHS Tier 4 across NCL and North East London (NEL). This is an iterative programme of work due to long term ambitions of services to meet the needs of those young people in crisis.

5.13. Local services to improve young people's sexual health

The child health briefing highlights Camden's Chlamydia screening rates as below the national average. Camden has a wide range of sexual health services aimed at young people to encourage them to manage their sexual health. The Camden and Islington Sexual Health Network (CAMISH) is delivered by three providers across Camden and Islington. Brook, The Brandon centre and Homerton NHS trust deliver three clinics, RSE in schools, outreach clinics, targeted work with vulnerable young people, workforce development and the Condom card Scheme.

Chlamydia detection, 2016 (rate per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 years)



Chlamydia screening is recommended for all sexually active 15-24 year olds. Increasing detection rates indicates better targeting of screening activity; it is not a measure of prevalence. Areas should work towards a detection rate of at least 2,300 per 100,000 population. In 2016, the detection rate in this area was 1,786 which is lower than the minimum recommended rate.

The shaded area from 1,900 shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended rate of 2,300 (the black line).

- 5.14. Chlamydia screening is available to young people in Camden in a variety of settings, the traditional setting of sexual health clinics continue to see a large number of young people (in 2017/18 there were 14,108 clinic visits across the network).
- 5.15. In order to extend the reach to those not accessing clinics there are also a number of targeted sessions across sites in Camden and Islington. In 17/18, requests for targeted sessions came from schools for young people with moderate learning difficulties (MLD), youth clubs, pupil referral units for young people excluded from school, young mothers' groups and health groups. The network has also developed its training offer to the wider Camden workforce, adding 'working with LGBTQ young people' to the existing portfolio which includes pornography, puberty and consent and C-Card Training has been delivered to foster carers, social workers, VCS and teachers.
- 5.16. There are a number of informal ways in which young people can access Chlamydia screening and condoms. In 2017 the C-Card (condom) scheme was expanded into pharmacies to provide wider access to contraception. This enables young people to access condoms free of charge and gives them opportunities to access postal Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea testing kits.
- 5.17. Most recently, commissioners, public health strategists and the communications team worked with young people from Fitzrovia Youth in Action and the Hive to develop a sexual health campaign as part of sexual health week. The campaign focussed on consent, STI's and the C-Card scheme. Posters are in bus stops across the boroughs, youth clubs, schools and with a social media presence.

6. Other areas of note

6.1. Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender and questioning (LGBTQ) young people

In the health related behaviour questionnaire for 2017, it was noted that of the 10% of pupils self identifying as LGBTQ, these young people reported higher use of drugs and alcohol, poorer mental health and higher rates of bullying. At present the training offer is being enhanced with Stonewall's guidance. In addition, the Camden workforce around supporting LGBTQ young people and the CAMISH network has established new working relationships with the MOSAIC youth centre. The next step is the development of a multiagency working group to review and identify actions relating to this cohort.

6.2. Looked after children's (LAC) health service

Initial health assessments should take place by a doctor within 4 weeks (20 working days) of becoming looked after, with a health care plan provided for the child's social worker according to statutory guidance. In 2017/18, there has been a huge improvement in meeting this target from 14% of IHAs in Q1 to 86% in Q4. This was due to some successful work around improving timescales for obtaining all the relevant consents.

6.3. Following discussions with the Leaving Care Pathways manager, the LAC specialist nurses and health improvement practitioner now offer increased practical support and training to staff and looked-after young people in residential units. This takes the form of regular drop-in sessions alongside email and telephone liaison. Leaving Care health discussions/reviews are offered to all LAC reaching their 18th birthday whose most recent health assessment took place longer than six months previously, in order to assess and support health needs of young people when they leave care. A Leaving Care leaflet with personalised health information including birth details, health history, immunisations, allergies and medications is provided for all young people leaving care, together with information on how to access health services. A copy is sent to the GP and, with appropriate consent from the young person, to their social worker.

6.4. User Feedback

A survey was conducted with foster carers and young people on their experience of initial and review health assessments. This was undertaken over a 3 month period during 2017/18. 50 completed

surveys were returned. 100% of respondents said they had been treated with respect, 95% rated their health assessment experience and the information they received on healthcare as 9 or 10 out of 10.

6.5. Services for disabled children

The Camden Integrated Children's Service is a partnership that brings community health staff in Camden together in one service, regardless of employing organisation. The four health Trusts who make up the partnership (Royal Free London, Tavistock and Portman, Whittington Health and CNWL) work with the local authority to ensure that children with complex and additional needs receive joined up services. The partnership continues to perform well and meet the outcomes of children and young people with complex and additional needs. Targets were increased in 2017/18 to ensure that there was more stretch/challenge for the service. As of the end of March 2018:

- 98% of families said they would recommend the service to friends or family against a target of 90%
- 97% of children and young people and their families reported an improvement in confidence in managing long term conditions against a target of 90%
- There was an average wait of 38 days to start assessment within all services, against a target of 42 days (6 weeks). The target was changed from 8 weeks in the previous year.
- 96% of autism assessments for school aged children started within 12 weeks of referral against a target of 90%. The 12 weeks' timeline is in line with NICE guidance.
- 95% of children had a multi-disciplinary or multi-agency plan in place meeting the target of 95%
- 92% of children are achieving their goals at review or discharge against a target of 80%
- All eligible children (24 children as of the end of 31st March 2018) at the age of 14 had an allocated worker and have an up to date transition assessment or transition plan.

6.6. A key achievement in 2017/18 was the reduction in waiting times for an assessment for autism. In 2016/17 the waiting time for assessment was 17 to 20 weeks and families found it very difficult and stressful waiting this long. The service reviewed the pathway and made changes by introducing a triage arrangement together with a small amount of additional capacity. This resulted in reducing waiting time from referral to assessment to under 12 weeks and for which the service has received organisational awards recognising its sustained improvement and innovation.

7. COMMENTS OF THE BOROUGH SOLICITOR

7.1. Legal Services have been consulted and have no specific comments on the Report.

8. COMMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES

8.1. This report provides an update on developments delivered and planned within existing CCG and Council budgets for 2017/18 and 2018/19. All services will be subject to on-going review in line with any need to deliver further efficiencies in 2019/20 and beyond.

REPORT ENDS

Appendix A

Public Health England Camden Child Health Profile July 2018

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Camden

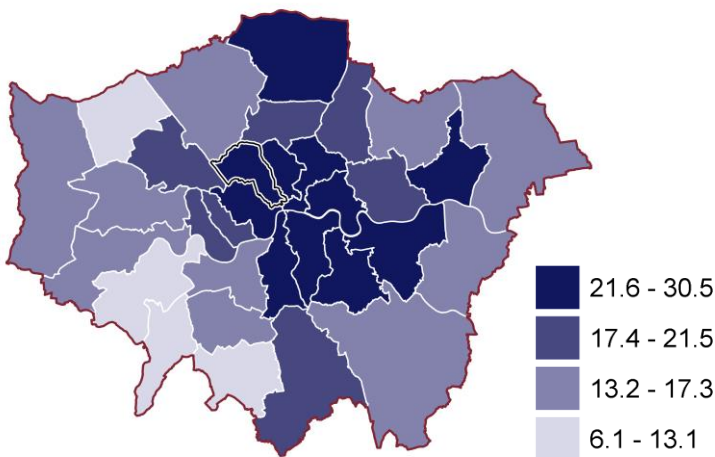
This profile provides a snapshot of child health in this area. It is designed to help local government and health services improve the health and wellbeing of children and tackle health inequalities.

The child population in this area

	Local	Region	England
Live births (2016)	2,732	128,803	663,157
Children aged 0 to 4 years (2016)	14,300 5.8%	635,600 7.2%	3,429,000 6.2%
Children aged 0 to 19 years (2016)	53,700 21.8%	2,171,500 24.7%	13,107,000 23.7%
Children aged 0 to 19 years in 2026 (projected)	60,600 21.6%	2,456,700 24.8%	14,065,900 23.8%
School children from minority ethnic groups (2017)	14,799 77.3%	777,612 73.0%	2,132,802 31.0%
School pupils with social, emotional and mental health needs (2017)	580 2.5%	30,788 2.4%	186,793 2.3%
Children living in poverty aged under 16 years (2015)	25.7%	18.8%	16.8%
Life expectancy at birth (2014-2016)	Boys 82.1 Girls 86.8	80.4 84.2	79.5 83.1

Children living in poverty

Map of London, with Camden outlined, showing the relative levels of children living in poverty.



Map contains Ordnance Survey data.

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Key findings

Overall, comparing local indicators with England averages, the health and wellbeing of children in Camden is mixed.

The infant mortality rate is better than England but an average of 4 infants each year still die before age 1. Recently there have been 5 child deaths (1-17 year olds) each year on average.

Public health interventions can improve child health at a local level. In this area:

- The teenage pregnancy rate is better than England, with 37 girls becoming pregnant in a year.
- 3.4% of women smoke while pregnant which is better than England.
- Breastfeeding data is not available for this area.
- The MMR immunisation level does not meet recommended coverage (95%). By age two, 80.1% of children have had one dose.
- Dental health is worse than England. 30.0% of 5 year olds have one or more decayed, filled or missing teeth.
- 10.0% of children in Reception (similar to England) and 22.9% of children in Year 6 (worse than England) are obese.
- The rate of child inpatient admissions for mental health conditions at 128.0 per 100,000 is worse than England. The rate for self-harm at 199.3 per 100,000 is better than England.

The percentage of young people aged 16 to 17 not in education, employment or training or whose activity is not known is better than England at 5.0%. 86 children in a year received their first reprimand, warning or conviction. This gives a worse rate than England.

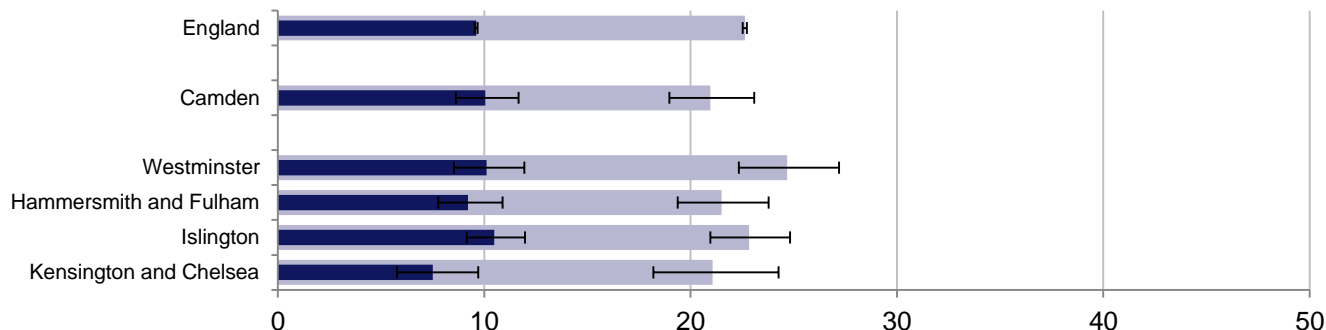
The level of child poverty is worse than England with 25.7% of children aged under 16 years living in poverty. The rate of family homelessness is better than the England average.

Childhood obesity

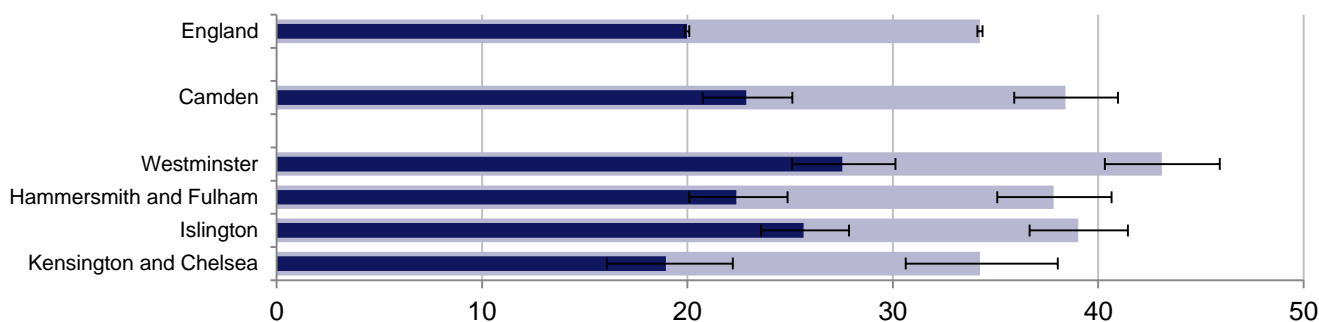
These charts show the percentage of children who have excess weight (obese or overweight) in Reception (aged 4-5 years) and Year 6 (aged 10-11 years). They compare Camden with its statistical neighbours, and the England average. Compared with the England average, this area has a similar percentage of children in Reception (21.0%) and a worse percentage in Year 6 (38.4%) who have excess weight.

■ Obese ■ All children with excess weight, some of whom are obese

Children aged 4-5 years who have excess weight, 2016/17 (percentage)



Children aged 10-11 years who have excess weight, 2016/17 (percentage)

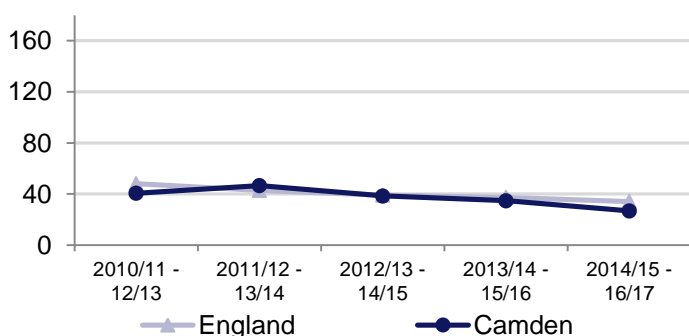


Note: This analysis uses the 85th and 95th centiles of the British 1990 growth reference (UK90) for BMI to classify children as overweight and obese. I indicates 95% confidence interval.

Young people and alcohol

Nationally, the rate of hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol is decreasing, and this is also the case in Camden. The admission rate in the latest period is similar to the England average.

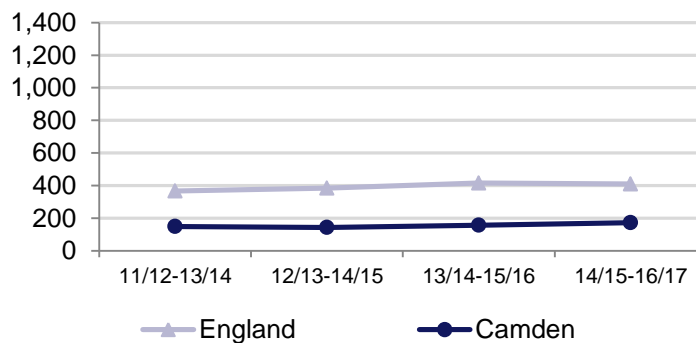
Hospital admissions of children and young people for conditions wholly related to alcohol (rate per 100,000 population aged 0-17 years)



Young people's mental health

Nationally, the rate of young people being admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm is increasing. There is no significant trend in Camden. The admission rate in the latest pooled period is lower than the England average*. Nationally, levels of self-harm are higher among young women than young men.

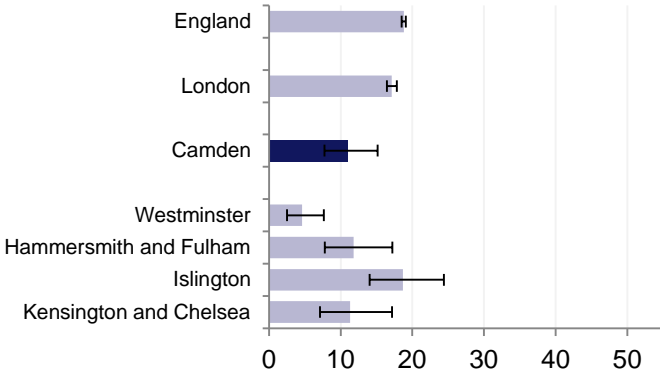
Young people aged 10 to 24 years admitted to hospital as a result of self-harm (rate per 100,000 population aged 10-24 years)



*Information about admissions in the single year 2016/17 can be found on page 4

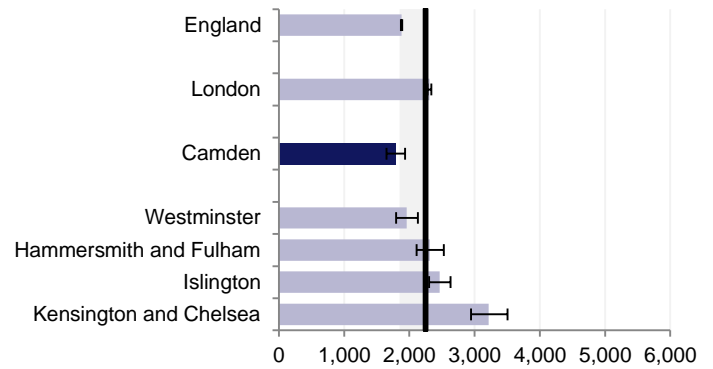
These charts compare Camden with its statistical neighbours, and the England and regional averages.

Teenage conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, 2016 (rate per 1,000 female population aged 15-17 years)



In 2016, approximately 11 girls aged under 18 conceived for every 1,000 girls aged 15-17 years in this area. This is lower than the regional average (approximately 17 per 1,000). The area has a lower teenage conception rate compared with the England average (approximately 19 per 1,000).

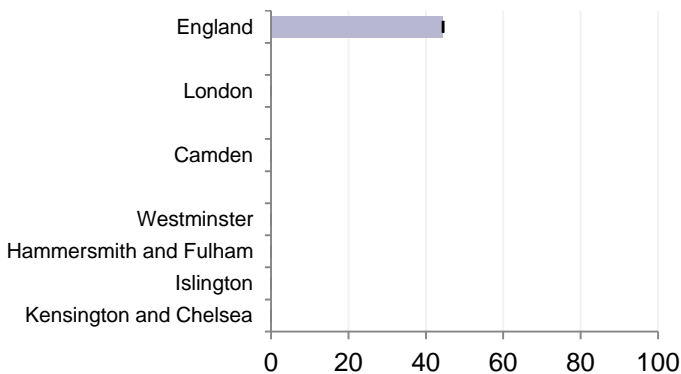
Chlamydia detection, 2016 (rate per 100,000 young people aged 15-24 years)



Chlamydia screening is recommended for all sexually active 15-24 year olds. Increasing detection rates indicates better targeting of screening activity; it is not a measure of prevalence. Areas should work towards a detection rate of at least 2,300 per 100,000 population. In 2016, the detection rate in this area was 1,786 which is lower than the minimum recommended rate.

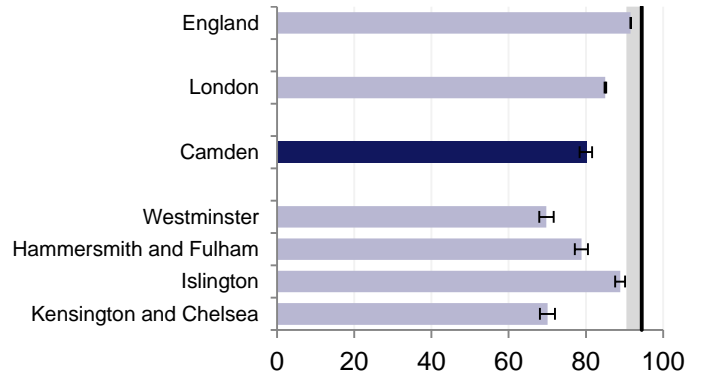
The shaded area from 1,900 shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended rate of 2,300 (the black line).

Breastfeeding at 6 to 8 weeks, 2016/17 (percentage of infants due 6 to 8 week checks)



Breastfeeding data is not available for this area.

Measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage by age 2 years, 2016/17 (percentage of eligible children)



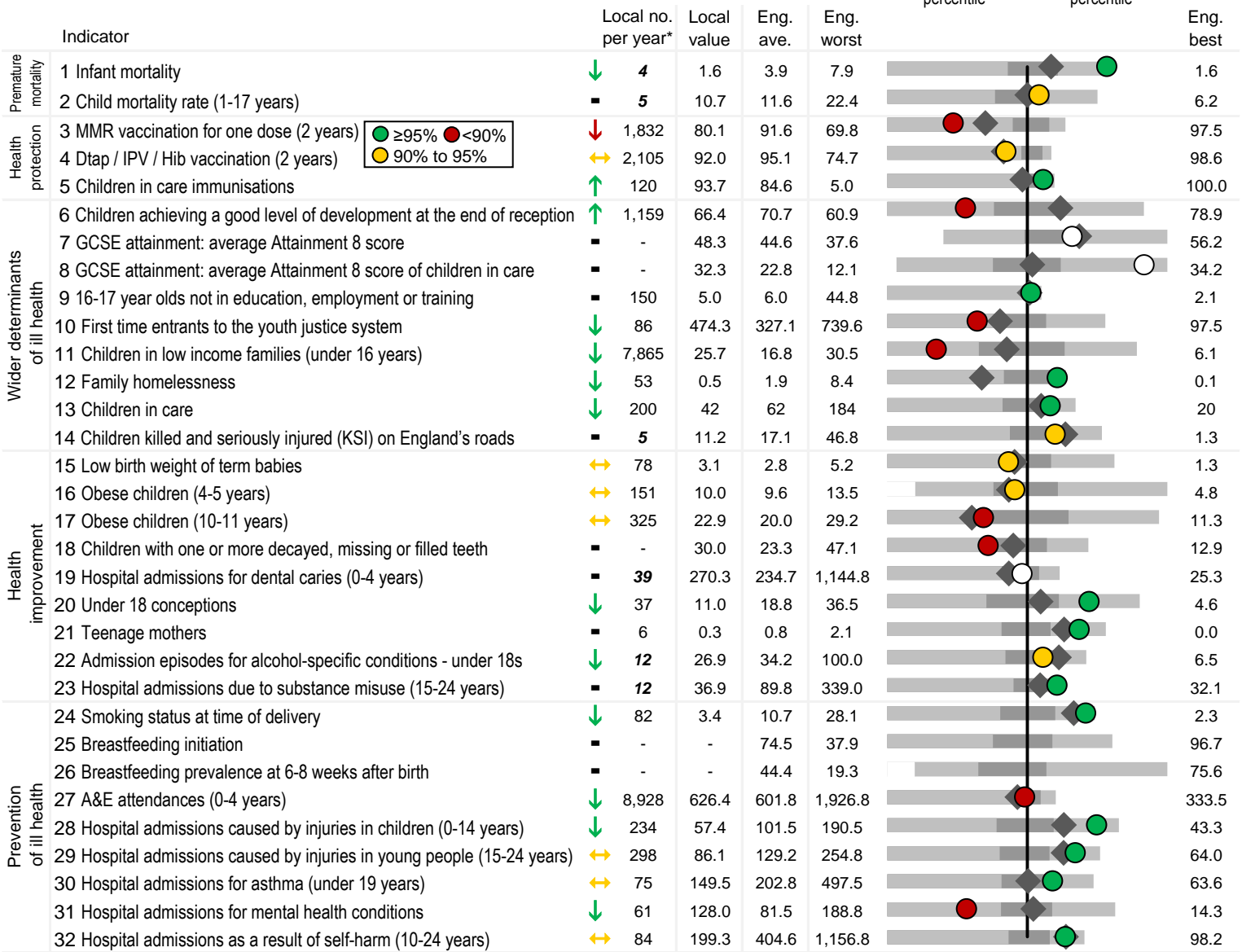
Less than 95% (the minimum recommended coverage level) of children have received their first dose of immunisation by the age of two in this area (80.1%). By the age of five, only 73.5% of children have received their second dose of MMR immunisation.

The shaded area from 90% shows the range of values approaching the minimum recommended coverage of 95% (the black line).

Note: Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, no bar will appear in the chart for that area.

The chart below shows how children's health and wellbeing in this area compares with the rest of England. The local result for each indicator is shown as a circle, against the range of results for England shown as a grey bar. The line at the centre of the chart shows the England average.

- ↔ No significant change
- ↕ Increasing / decreasing and getting better
- ↕ Increasing / decreasing and getting worse
- Trend cannot be calculated
- Not significantly different from the England average
- Significantly better than England average
- Significantly worse than England average
- Significance cannot be tested



*Numbers in italics are calculated by dividing the total number for the three year period by three to give an average figure

Notes and definitions

- Mortality rate per 1,000 live births (aged under 1 year), 2014-2016
- Directly standardised rate per 100,000 children aged 1-17 years, 2014-2016
- % children immunised against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose by age 2 years), 2016/17
- % children completing a course of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, polio, pertussis and Hib by age 2 years, 2016/17
- % children in care with up-to-date immunisations, 2017
- % children achieving a good level of development within Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2016/17
- GCSE attainment: average attainment 8 score, 2016/17
- GCSE attainment: average attainment 8 score of children looked after, 2016
- % not in education, employment or training (NEET) or whose activity is not known as a proportion of total 16-17 year olds known to local authority, 2016
- Rate per 100,000 of 10-17 year olds receiving their first reprimand, warning or conviction, 2016

Where data is not available or figures have been suppressed, this is indicated by a dash in the appropriate box

- % of children aged under 16 years living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where their reported income is less than 60% median income, 2015
- Statutory homeless households with dependent children or pregnant women per 1,000 households, 2016/17
- Rate of children looked after at 31 March per 10,000 population aged under 18 years, 2017
- Crude rate of children aged 0-15 years who were killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents per 100,000 population, 2014-2016
- Percentage of live-born babies, born at term, weighing less than 2,500 grams, 2016
- % school children in Reception year classified as obese, 2016/17
- % school children in Year 6 classified as obese, 2016/17
- % children aged 5 years with one or more decayed, missing or filled teeth, 2016/17
- Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-4 years) for hospital admissions for dental caries, 2014/15-2016/17
- Under 18 conception rate per 1,000 females aged 15-17 years, 2016

- % of delivery episodes where the mother is aged less than 18 years, 2016/17
- Hospital admissions for alcohol-specific conditions – under 18 year olds, crude rate per 100,000 population, 2014/15-2016/17
- Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 15-24 years) for hospital admissions for substance misuse, 2014/15-2016/17
- % of mothers smoking at time of delivery, 2016/17
- % of mothers initiating breastfeeding, 2016/17
- % of mothers breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks, 2016/17
- Crude rate per 1,000 (aged 0-4 years) of A&E attendances, 2016/17
- Crude rate per 10,000 (aged 0-14 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2016/17
- Crude rate per 10,000 (aged 15-24 years) for emergency hospital admissions following injury, 2016/17
- Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-18 years) for emergency hospital admissions for asthma, 2016/17
- Crude rate per 100,000 (aged 0-17 years) for hospital admissions for mental health, 2016/17
- Directly standardised rate per 100,000 (aged 10-24 years) for hospital admissions for self-harm, 2016/17

Agenda Item 9

Agenda Item No:

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN	
REPORT TITLE: Funding Update and Schools Funding Consultation: 2019/20	
REPORT OF: Director of Education, Supporting People	
FOR SUBMISSION TO: Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee	DATE: 23 October 2018
SUMMARY OF REPORT <p>The report updates on the national funding position following the release in July 2018 of the latest ESFA guidance on schools funding for 2019/20. It provides estimates of the possible impact on resources in 2019/20. It then sets out a consultation document seeking the views of schools and other interested parties about any changes to the school funding arrangements for 2019/20.</p> <p>The report covers the latest government announcements concerning funding made in September 2017 and outlines the key updates following ministerial announcement on schools funding made on 24th July 2018. Reference is made to the new proposals on early years funding and 30 hours of free childcare for working parents of three and four year olds which were introduced in September 2017.</p> <p>The report explains that the schools national funding formula was introduced in April 2018/19 but following a series of government announcements In July 2017 and 2018 the option to maintain local funding formulas for the distribution of schools and high needs block grants has been extended to 2020/21 making 2021/22 the earliest year for the complete implementation of the national funding formula.</p> <p>The report also indicates the current budget pressures and the position regarding the drawdown from DSG reserves for the Early Intervention Pathfinder and hubs project. It also outlines the current proposals and impact of the recent Teachers pay award for September 2018 (section 1.9).</p> <p>The consultation section of the report outlines the current and any proposed changes to the local funding formula (primary and secondary schools) used for the distribution of the schools DSG block. The recommendation made at Schools Forum on 18th September 2018 was to maintain the current local formula to consolidate previous changes and to enable a focus on managing the real terms funding reductions to school budgets caused by freezes to per pupil funding in recent years. The report also explains the timetable leading up to a decision on the funding formula by the authority, which is required prior to the end of October in order to comply with a requirement to inform the government of any changes by 30th November.</p>	
RECOMMENDATIONS <p>Scrutiny Committee is asked:</p> <p>a) To note the developments regarding the planned implementation of the national funding formula, as set out in sections 1 to 5 and the pressures outlined in sections 6 to 9.</p>	

b) To note the draft 2019/20 budget consultation document prior to circulation to schools and other relevant parties, as described in sections 10 to 11 and set out in appendix 1.

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Tel: 020 7974 5254

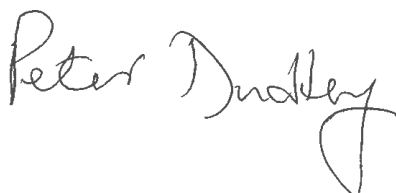
E-mail: victor.saunders@camden.gov.uk

Local Government Information Act 1972

The following documents which require listing were used in the preparation of this report:

- DfE Oral statement to Parliament by Justine Greening Sec of State for Education on Schools Funding dated 17 July 2017
- EFA: Schools Revenue Funding 2017 to 18 operational Guide, 7 Aug 2017
- DfE: An early years national funding formula – Government consultation August 2016
- Ministerial Statement of 24th July 2018 - Nick Gibb

Signed by: Pete Dudley, Director of Education (Achievement and Aspiration)



Dated: 9th October 2018

1.0 Update on the national funding formula proposals

- 1.1. The distribution of funding to individual primary and secondary schools in Camden is currently controlled by a local funding formula. Local authorities still have a statutory duty to maintain a local formula and consult with their schools forum and schools on any changes to the formula. Separate funding rules apply to high needs and for early years which are set in line with the government's national funding formula and new directive on working parents.
- 1.2. Following consultation a national funding formula was finally introduced in April 2018. The initial proposals would have resulted in a 2019/20 schools block reduction of £3.2m (- 2.8%) – one of the largest reductions in London.
- 1.3. Earlier, in recognition of public concern over school funding, on 17th July 2017 the Education Secretary Justine Greening had announced that an 'extra' £1.3bn would be provided over the next two years. The money was to come from elsewhere in the education budget.
- 1.4. The main features from the July 2017 arrangements are detailed in the September 2017 school forum paper with the key features as follows:
 - Confirmation of 2018/19 introduction of new national funding formula
 - Extra investment into the core schools budget over the next two years of an additional £1.3bn over 2018/19 and 2019/20
 - Per pupil funding maintained in real terms up until 2019/20
 - An increase in per pupil funding in every school in every local authority area
- 1.5. The main impact on Camden schools are that their NFF formula includes:
 - an increase in the basic amount that every pupil attracts through the formula in 2018/19 and 2019/20
 - for the following two years, gains of up to 3% a year for underfunded schools and a 0.5% a year per pupil cash increase for every school
 - continued protection for funding for additional needs
 - a minimum of £4,800 per pupil provided for every secondary school
- 1.6. In 2017 the Government intended to go forward with two years of transition and delayed the "hard" NFF until 2020/21 rather than the earlier intention of 2019/20. This has now been further reviewed see 1.8 below

Schools Funding written statement 24th July 2018

- 1.7. Following the appointment of a new Minister for Education and the current progress following the introduction of the NFF in April 2018 a further ministerial statement on schools funding was released on 24th July 2018. The main points were a confirmation of the following:
 - stating the minimum per-pupil funding level of £4,800 for secondary schools, and to £3,500 for primary schools;
 - increasing the funding floor so that all schools will attract at least a 1% per pupil gain against their 2017-18 baselines over the following 2 years

- enabling underfunded schools to gain a further 3% per pupil, on top of the 3% they gained in 2018-19 – this means that next year, underfunded schools will be attracting up to 6% more, per pupil, compared to 2017-18.
 - a new approach for allocating funding to local authorities to support schools with significant in-year growth in pupil numbers. This means that local authorities will be funded according to actual levels of pupil number growth, rather than on the basis of historic spending.
- 1.8. To provide stability through the transition to the NFF the government have previously confirmed that in 2018-19 and 2019-20 each local authority will continue to set a local formula, in consultation with local schools. These local formulae determine individual schools' budgets in their areas. In order to continue to support a smooth transition, the minister now confirmed that local authorities will continue to determine local formulae in 2020-21. This makes 2021/22 the earliest year for the implementation of the completed national funding formula.

Teachers pay award from September 2018

- 1.9. The July statement also confirmed the 2018 Teachers pay award from September 2018 at
- 3.5% uplift on the minimum and maximum of the main pay scale
 - 2% - uplift on upper pay scales
 - 1.5% - uplift on school leaders

To ensure that this is affordable, the government will be providing a teachers' pay grant of £187 million in 2018-19 and £321 million to all schools in England in 2019-20. This is intended to cover, in full, the difference between this award and the cost of the 1% award that schools would have anticipated under the previous public sector pay cap. The grant will provide additional support to all maintained schools and academies, over and above the core funding that they receive through the national funding formula.

- 1.10. It is estimated that the final 1% unfunded award once adjusted for the 0.5% increase to DSG funding for 2019/20 will leave Camden schools with an unfunded annual pay bill of approximately £0.425m.
- 1.11. At the date of September schools forum there was no clarity of how the award will be funded by government or as to how it would be allocated. However, a recent [DfE Notification](#) has indicated that the teachers' pay award grant will be calculated on a per pupil rate per school and be passed to Councils for distribution to schools. Full details are promised in October.
- 1.12. The Pay Grant rates for inner London Primary schools currently indicated by the DfE were £19.51 (from sept 2018/19) and £33.65 (2019/20) and for secondary as £31.57 (from sept 2018/19) and £54.20 (2019/20)
- 1.13. The rates for special and alternative provision schools will be based on approved place numbers (minimum of 40 places) at the rate of £78.10 (from sept 2018/19) and £134.97 (2019/20).

- 1.14. As the grant will be allocated from October 2018 it is assumed that the October 2017 census data will be used for numbers. Based on October 2017 rolls this would give Camden primary and secondary schools a total grant of £0.434m and £0.747m for 2018/19 and 2019/20 respectively.
- 1.15. The pay award grant decision will cost £508 million over two years, but this will not be funded from new money from the Treasury.
- 1.16. The funding has to come from existing DfE funds and it is widely thought that this will be diverted from the Teaching and Leadership Innovation Fund and the strategic School Improvement Fund which are both bid based funds to drive system led improvements.

2.0 Operational Guidance August 2017 - recap

2.1 The NFF operational guidance details the above government announcements. Its effects on Camden were detailed in the earlier September 2017 schools forum report. The key features were as listed below:

- The creation of the central schools services block (CSSB). This will be allocated to Local authorities to fund ongoing responsibilities.
- ESFA exercise to re-baseline DSG blocks for each local authority will ensure that that the total funding distributed through the DSG blocks will reflect the pattern of 2017/18 planned spending
- The government will provide at least 0.5% per pupil increase for each school in 2018/19 through the NFF.
- The minimum funding guarantee (MFG) will continue but councils will have the flexibility to set MFG between 0% to minus 1.5% per pupil to offer higher levels of protection locally. Camden has currently set its MFG at 1.5% in line with previous EFA direction, expected NFF levels and affordability
- The schools block will be ring-fenced from 2018/19 but local authorities will be able to transfer up to 0.5% of their schools block funding out with the agreement of schools forum
- The government will be increasing the Pupil Premium Plus rates in 2018/19 rather than including a looked after children's factor in the NFF

There will **no** longer be a deduction to schools block pupil numbers for high needs places in mainstream schools. Instead, the school's budget share (or the equivalent academy funding) will be determined on the basis of the total number of pupils on the roll of the school, including those in the special unit or resourced provision. A switching adjustment has been made between the funds to high needs block and schools block for each local authority to reflect this change.

3.0 2019-20 Onwards: The ‘Soft’ National Funding Formula Summary

- 3.1 The original December 2016 NFF proposals planned to make the shift to the new formula through a transition year in 2018/19 in which a “soft” DSG schools block would apply with funding distributed to schools by the Council’s local funding formula. This was to be followed by the introduction of a “hard” DSG from 2019/20 with each school receiving funding directly from the EFA according the calculated formula.
- 3.2 However, from September 2017 the Government indicated that it now intended to go forward with two years of transition and therefore the “hard” formula was delayed until 2020/21. As indicated in section 1.8 above the July 2018 announcement has now delayed this a further year to 2020/21 (rather than the original intention of 2019/20).
- 3.3 In 2019/20 and 2020/21, the national funding formula will set indicative budgets for each school, and the total schools funding received by each local authority will be based on the NFF.
- 3.4 Local authorities will allocate this total schools budget and continue to set a local formula, as they do now, for determining individual schools' budgets in 2019/20 and 2020/21, in consultation with schools in the area.

4.0 2021/22 Onwards: The ‘Hard’ National Funding Formula

- 4.1 In light of the 24th July 2018 announcement and based on earlier details it is now expected that by 2021/22 the national funding formula will be used to calculate the vast majority of each individual school’s budget. However, the ESFA also wants to ensure some opportunity for local flexibility in making provision for children and young people with high needs. In the current funding system, local authorities can use funding from their high needs budgets to support mainstream schools that are particularly inclusive. It is anticipated that they will still be able to do so under the national funding formula.
- 4.2 No commitment to national funding levels beyond 2019/20 has been made by the ESFA. It is expected that more detail will emerge following the next major government spending review expected in 2019.
- 4.3 The Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS) has said that the changes represent a real-terms freeze on school budgets. The long-term impact of the formula remains likely to be that historically well-funded areas (like Camden) will see its funding restricted to compensate less well-funded areas.
- 4.4 The IFS has recently looked at per-pupil spending trends if cuts to local authorities and school sixth forms are taken into account. They show that, between 2009/10 and 2017/18, per-pupil spending fell by 8 per cent. The IFS states that “Total school spending in England has risen by around 1 per cent

in real terms between 2009/10 and 2017/18, but pupil numbers have seen a much steeper rise of around 10 per cent”.

5 Impact of NFF on Schools Block Spending Power

- 5.1 Following the political changes over the past year it remains difficult to fully estimate the precise financial impact of the NFF at school and local authority level. The ESFA have now published tables giving “notional “figures” for individual schools budgets for 2019/20 based on a 1% uplift of 2017/18 budget figures. Schools can visit these on the ESFA’s COLLECT portal
- 5.2 Camden Officers have also now remodelled the NFF rates into the Camden APT local formula for 2018/19 and the details are illustrated in **Appendix 3** – which contrasts the budget outcomes of the APT-Camden local formulas rates v NFF rates
- 5.3 These figures illustrate a slight reduction of £0.761m to the total schools budget using the NFF rate. However, the figures also indicate that the resources allocated to the Councils minimum funding guarantee MFG (1.5%) to protect schools historic budget levels rises from £0.667m under Camden’s local formula to £3.2m under the NFF rates
- 5.4 Work was also done to compare the notional NFF figures indicated by the ESFA for 2018/19 and 2019/20. in **Appendix 5**
- 5.5 The safety net figures indicate the level of protection contained within the “protected “ notional NFF figures when compared to the real Total NFF indicated in col 2
- 5.6 These safety net figures also indicate that this protection is being given to schools notional individual budget calculations to ensure that no school fall below the government NFF protection of 0.5% of its historic 2017/18 baseline budgets. They also indicate the gap of the notional budget from the basic NFF figure in percentage terms ranging from 0.3% to 8.6% of NFF.

6.0 Existing Spending Pressures Across the DSG

- 6.1. In addition to the uncertainty and risk associated with the NFF, the current pressures and potential calls on reserves and schools balances faced by Camden schools for 2019/20 are set out below:
 - (a) Early Years block: £0.47m pressure on DSG and £2.57m on general fund
 - Following the introduction of the new Early Years National Funding Formula (EYNFF) from April 2017 the Early Years Service response was to introduce a new alternative Camden offer to replace its old universal offer to all 3 and 4 year olds from September 2017. Camden’s new offer continued to deliver an enhanced offer above the statutory minimum, by offering disadvantaged 2 year olds in the borough (as identified by the Department for Work and Pensions) an

additional 15 hours of funded early education as 3 & 4 year olds in whichever provision they choose. Initial funding for this offer was from the DSG reserve in 2017/18 (£1.4m) and will require a further £0.47m from DSG reserves in 2018/19 with an additional general fund contribution of £2.57m.

- After depletion of Early Years DSG reserves, it is expected that a recurring annual funding pressure of circa £1.7m per year will be met from the general fund from 2019/20 (to be funded from general fund savings). Full details are contained in [the Early Years Funding paper to Cabinet on 5th April 2017](#) (SP/2017/14).
- (b) High needs 19 to 25 year olds £0.975m and Inclusion project drawdown from DSG reserves £0.225m:
- £0.975m – Responsibility for high needs has been extended to cover young adults up to age 25. We are now seeing growing numbers continuing with Educational Health Care plans from school to college. This growth in numbers with EHC plans is expected to create a potential £0.975m shortfall a year and will require progress in reducing the cost of individual placements.
 - £0.225m The SEN –Schools Inclusion Team’s June 2017 forum report on “Early Intervention in (i) Primary Exclusions and (ii) KS4 Alternative Pathways” proposed the use of up to £625k from DSG reserves to fund an invest to save scheme for these two areas. Because this is a schools based project funding schools activity the investment was approved from the high needs block DSG reserve rather than the general fund (June 2017). Following a drawdown of £0.225m of the approved amount in 2017/18 a further drawdown of the same amount is expected in 2018/19 from the DSG reserve.
- (c) Pupil premium – £10.21m total funding - the funding rate has been frozen in cash terms, which represents a reduction in spending power as with schools DSG.
- (d) 6th form funding - £10.97m grant - the combined impact of a reduction in roll numbers and reduced per pupil funding rates resulted in a further reduction in funding for 2018/19 with the Association of Colleges suggesting that this pattern may be set to continue.
- (e) Apprenticeship Levy - this new employer tax was introduced from April 2017. The levy means that employers with a pay bill that exceeds £3m will be charged 0.5% of their pay costs, but can claim back contributions for eligible apprenticeship training. Camden is deemed by HMRC to be the employer of schools staff in community schools and these schools are subject to the levy rate and increased pressures on their school budgets.
- (f) MTSF Savings - Consideration should also be given going forward to increasing pressure on the Councils general fund budgets and the potential impacts that the resulting Medium Term Financial Savings (MTFS) programme may have on some of the services and support provided by the Council to schools – for example see pensions back funding section (section 8.2)

- (g) Schools block cash freeze - the government's funding cash freeze since 2010/11 means that Camden schools have already suffered a real terms' reduction in their spending power of 16%. The NAO estimates that schools could see a real terms reduction of up to 8% between 2017 and 2020

7.0 Further Support to Schools

- 7.1. While adjustments or reductions in spending will need to be made across all DSG blocks, the majority of the potential reduction will fall on schools. Earlier work by the Council in conjunction with the schools led partnership resulted in the ISOS consultant's report, which identified potential areas for savings in preparation for potential real terms and cash funding reductions over the next 4-5 years.
- 7.2. The detailed findings from this project was presented to September 2016 schools forum under separate mainstream and high needs funding reports and recommendations centre around potential savings from some of the following areas:
- Staffing structures
 - Benchmarking
 - Camden schools led partnership
 - Back office / financial systems
 - Procurement
- 7.3. The High Needs review suggested the following areas for further ongoing review
- Achieving savings through the implementation of a peer moderation system in mainstream schools following demonstrations from other authorities in September 2016.
 - No major changes proposed for special schools
 - Proposal to consult on reviewing the use of places in resource bases

The results and progress to date of this review will be reported separately to this meeting by the SEN team.

8.0 High Needs Block Review

- 8.1. The high needs block has been subject to a HNB review. A report to June 2018 Schools forum outlined the following areas of development and for further ongoing review and consultation:
- **SEN trend data** – outlining a large increase in the number of requests for EHC needs assessments
 - Funding position – outlining the trend of increasing demand on budgets
 - **Developing a schools led exceptional needs framework (ENF)** - to reduce demand on the High Needs Block budget and to achieve savings through the implementation of peer moderation assessment system in mainstream schools

- **Post 16 High Needs Places** - change in the mechanism for allocating high needs post-16 places introduced from September 2017
- **Capacity in resource bases** - update on the review of the level of specialist provision made in resource bases

The review remains ongoing with proposals to consult on the use of places in resource bases.

Support Staff Pension Backfunding arrangements

- 8.2. It is anticipated that the LBC will consider passing the full cost of the support staff pension backfunding costs to schools budgets. A report outlining the full impact of this is expected at schools forum when finalised.

9.0 Early Intervention invest to save projects – Primary and Secondary

- 9.1. The SEN –Schools Inclusion Team’s June 2017 forum report on “Early Intervention in (i) Primary Exclusions and (ii) KS4 Alternative Pathways proposed the use of up to £625k from DSG reserves to fund an invest to save scheme for these two areas. Because this is a schools based project funding schools activity the investment was approved from the high needs block DSG reserve rather than the general fund (June 2017). Following a drawdown of £0.225m of the approved amount in 2017/18 a further drawdown of the same amount was expected in 2018/19 from the DSG reserve. This may now not be needed until 2019/20. Progress to date will be reported under separate cover at a later schools forum meeting.

10.0 Consultation Proposals

- 10.1. Significant changes were made in 2015/16 to the distribution of funding within Camden’s local formula to bring the Authority closer to the averages for all authorities in England (see appendix 2 for current formula). It is still expected that this action will serve to reduce the changes required when the national funding formula is fully introduced and provide a smoother transition. The government’s delay in fully introducing national funding formula (i.e. with no protection) now until after 2021/22 provides further time for school’s local formula budgets to transition to the new funding levels agreed by the earlier changes.
- 10.2. Consequently it is proposed to continue the transition in 2019/20, with gainers limited to 1% per pupil increases and losers limited to 1.5% decreases per pupil (see appendix 3 for current funding per school). The formula’s maximum reduction is currently in line with earlier government requirement of a 1.5% maximum reduction.
- 10.3. The 2017 operational guidance introduced flexibility for local authorities to set a local MFG between 0% and minus 1.5% per pupil. Local authorities can use the flexibility to offer higher levels of protection locally. It is not advised that Camden changes the MFG at this stage on the basis of reduced affordability from diminishing DSG reserves, and in continuation of the earlier work adjusting the local formula and reducing the DSG reserves contributions so as to move schools towards the expected NFF.

- 10.4. In view of the above comments, no further significant changes are proposed to the formula for 2019/20. This also supports the aim of not making changes to the funding formula which might have unforeseen long-term impacts on individual schools funding levels following the implementation of the “hard” national funding formula and means that schools can concentrate on addressing the real terms funding reductions. The draft consultation document is attached at appendix 1.
- 10.5. Appendix 5 contains the ESFA estimated funding per school in 2018/19 (col 3) and 2019/20 (col 6)

11.0 Timetable

- 11.1. The consultation with schools will run for a four week period beginning on Wednesday 19th September and ending Wednesday 17th October 2018. The responses to date will be reported to the schools forum meeting on 30th October for consideration and agreement on any changes to the proposed formula. This will enable the authority to inform the government of any requests for exemptions to normal formula rules, which must be submitted by the end of November.
- 11.2. Schools and others interested parties that require more information on the impact of the formula for their school will be able to contact the Authority during the consultation period for separate briefing. Time has been set aside for these meetings on Monday 1st October (morning) and Monday 8th October (evening). Other times can be arranged subject to availability.

12. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

- 12.1. The Borough Solicitor has no comments to add to this report

13. RESOUCCE IMPLICATIONS

- 13.1. The comments of the Executive Director of Resources are included within the main body of the report



Consultation re: the allocation of funding to schools in 2019/20

For the attention of all Camden schools

The government introduced the national funding formula for schools in April 2018. In July 2018 it announced that it would be extending its 2 year transition period into 2020/21 where the formula is calculated for each school, aggregated and then passed to local councils to distribute according to their own local formulas. Since 2017 and now confirmed in July 2018 the government has indicated that per-pupil funding for each authority will not decrease as a result of the formula.

Camden has already made significant changes to its formula in 2015/16 to bring it in line with the expected impacts of the national formula. Consequently, there have been minimum adjustments since in order to allow schools to steadily transition to their new funding levels and to allow for a period of stability in order to concentrate on the real-terms funding reductions caused by rising costs. It is again proposed that no major changes are made to the formula for 2019/20.

As per ESFA requirements this consultation paper therefore requests school forum approval that the council makes no application to the EFA for variation to the schools funding formula. It asks to continue last year's decision that reduced the use of DSG reserves to nil in line with the amount of reserve available for schools and so that the formula becomes increasingly affordable and sustainable from the annual DSG grant alone.

The Council welcome comments from all schools, individuals and interested parties.

The consultation ends on the 17th October 2018. Comments cannot be accepted after this date due to the need to confirm the final formula with schools forum. Please include your responses in this document and e-mail back to Joe.Lynch@camden.gov.uk

SECTION A – Update on Government Policy Regarding Funding for Schools

1. Introduction

- 1.1 The government started a process in 2012 to reform the school funding system with the aim of providing a fairer, more consistent and transparent funding system nationally. Initially the reforms focused on changes to how local authorities determine the distribution of funding for individual schools including:
- separating the dedicated schools grant into three blocks – schools, high needs and early years
 - restricting the factors that can be used to determine the level of funding for individual primary and secondary schools that reflects the needs of pupils
 - implementing a place led funding system for pupils with special educational needs
- 1.2 The next stage of the government reforms was to change the distribution of funding to local authorities so that funding to schools is based on a standard formulaic approach (referred to as a 'national funding formula') rather than via local authorities based on historic spending. The implementation of this approach from historic to formulaic allocation would inevitably see a shift of funding between areas, creating significant turbulence in funding for schools in some authorities.
- 1.3 While the government has been keen to move ahead with a national funding formula as soon as possible, it has continually expressed concerns at the impact on the stability of individual schools. As a consequence the government announced on the 17th July 2017 that in 2018/19, all local authorities would receive some increase over the baseline amount they planned to spend on schools and high needs in 2017/18. In July 2018 it continued this with a further 0.5% minimum per pupil funding increase for 2019/20 based on 2017/18 per pupil funding rates.
- 1.4 Following the introduction of the national funding formula in April 2018 the Education & skills Funding Agency ESFA has now set out in July 2018 indicative / notional budgets for each school and hence the total schools funding to be received by each Local Authority based on a national funding formula NFF for the first time. It has based transitional protection for 2018/19 and 2019/20 on a minimum increase of 0.5% per year on 2017/18 planned spending levels (baseline). Local authorities will continue to set a local formula, as they do now, for determining individual schools' budgets in 2019/20 and now 2020/21 (extended in July 2018), in consultation with schools in the area
- 1.5 Camden has been historically funded above the expected NFF and in earlier consultation proposals prior to the July 2017 announcement of £1.3bn additional national funding it was expected to lose 2.8% of its school budget by 2019/20. This additional national funding has resulted in a transitional protection during 2018/19 and 2019/20 for Camden of an annual increase of 0.5% per year on 2017/18 per pupil funding rates. There has been no indication of funding levels beyond 2019/20. Whist

Camden had historically received per pupil funding above the national average it had however since 2011 until April 2018 continued to suffer a freezing on funding per pupil. It is also now expected that funding levels for high needs will similarly be increased by 0.5% per pupil for a further year whilst early years [funding is the subject of a recent national government consultation](#) with the Council's response and new offer reported in an [Early Years June Forum Report](#).

SECTION B – Primary and Secondary Schools Local Funding Formula

1. Introduction

This section of the consultation covers options to change the local formula used to distribute funding for pupils in reception to year 11. The local formula provides the main funding source for primary and secondary schools and is one of four funding streams that primary and secondary schools receive - formula funding + high needs + pupil premium + nursery / 6th form.

2. What was reviewed last year?

The consultation issued this time last year considered the review of only one area and the following decisions were taken:

- (a) **Reducing use of schools DSG reserves by £0.5m per year to nil** - approval was given to continue the policy of reducing the use of reserves each year and for the use of DSG reserve to balance the schools budget if final pupil numbers vary significantly from those used in estimates.

Items (a) did not required application to EFA for approval to “disapply from the EFA regulations”.

3. What is being reviewed this year?

A quite extensive review of the formula was taken in 2014/15. In line with the need for a period of stability in order to concentrate on the expected funding reductions at national level, no further major changes are being requested in the formula at this stage.

- (a) **No further major changes are being requested in the formula at this stage**

Question 1:	Please tick one box
(a) Do you agree that there should be no changes to the formula ?	
(b) Do you disagree that there should be no changes to the formula ?	
(c) I have no view on the proposal.	

Question 2: General	Please tick box
(a) Are there any changes that you would like to make to any of the proposals?	
(b) Do you have any comments relating to the local funding formula for primary and secondary schools?	
Comments:	

SECTION C - High Needs Pupils - For Information purposes only

1. Introduction – all schools

The high needs block continues to be subject to review in light of growing pressure and growing overspend. A report to June 2018 Schools forum outlined the following areas of development and for further ongoing review and consultation:.

- **SEN trend data** – outlining a large increase in the number of requests for EHC needs assessments
- **Funding position** – outlining the trend of increasing demand on budgets
- **Developing a schools led exceptional needs framework (ENF)** - to reduce demand on the High Needs Block budget and to achieve savings through the implementation of a peer moderation assessment system in mainstream schools
- **Post 16 High Needs Places** - change in the mechanism for allocating high needs post-16 places introduced from September 2017
- **Capacity in resource bases** -update on the review of the level of specialist provision made in resource bases

The work on the review remains ongoing with proposals to consult on the use of places in resource bases. As there is currently no proposal to change the current high needs funding rates this information is not for consultation but for information purposes only. The high needs funding stream covers pupils in the following education provision:

Education provision	Funding
Mainstream schools and early years providers – additional funding for pupils with high needs	1. £10,000 notional funding in funding formula – place plus first £6,000. 2. Top up funding – equivalent to 10- 20 hours LSA per week provided via high needs formula 3. Top up funding over 20 hours per week – banded funding based on pupils individual needs
Mainstream schools – resource bases	1. £10,000 notional funding in the funding formula - i.e place plus first £6,000 2. Top up funding – based on agreed rates per resource provision.
Special schools	£10,000 per place plus top up for individual pupils
Pupil referral units	£10,000 per place plus top up for individual pupils
Post 16 provision for special needs – all providers	£10,000 notional funding comprising basic entitlement plus £6,000 place plus top up for individual pupils

The government announced in 2017 that in 2018/19 no local authority will see a reduction in the schools block per pupil funding from their 2017/18 funding levels, and that neither will there be a cash term reduction in the high needs block". The ministerial announcement in July 2018 confirmed a further 0.5% per pupil increase for 2019/20. However, local issues around the need to contain the growth in needs and costs remain and squeeze, the authority is also likely to freeze funding rates to providers. The Council continues to work with a group of headteachers and governors to consider the future arrangements for the high needs block in the light of the potential for reductions in Camden's allocation as part of the government's fairer funding formula.

2. Primary and Secondary schools – funding for Special Educational Needs (SEN)

Funding to primary and secondary schools for pupils that require additional support is provided as follows:

- (a) **under £6,000 (roughly 10 hours)** – no additional funding provided as schools have to fund this cost from their formula allocation.
- (b) **10 to 20 hours** - £1.3m is delegated to individual schools and paid as a separate fixed amount from that included in the main formula. This funding only covers pupils who are resident in Camden. Schools must claim funding for out of borough pupils from the relevant borough. The amount each school receives is calculated using 60% prior attainment, 20% free school meals, and 20% number of pupils on roll (Camden residents only).
- (c) **Over 20 hours** – separate funding is provided on a per pupil basis to cover all support costs over the first £11,000. Funding is provided either as band A or band B.
- (d) **Exceptional needs grant** - From September 2018 mainstream schools are able to apply to Camden for an exceptional needs grant, to the same value as bands A and B but without the need for an EHC plan. Such funding would be agreed until a specified date at which time schools would have to apply for it's renewal explaining why this is necessary.

3. Special Schools and Resource Units

No changes are yet planned to the funding system for places in special schools and resource units. The funding system is driven by an early agreement as to the number of places to be provided for the coming year for both children resident in Camden and out of borough pupils. Proposals to open further resource provision, particularly for autism have been developed following an invitation to express an interest in hosting such provision was sent to all mainstream schools last year.

SECTION D - Early Years pupils in nursery provision (For Information purposes only)

1. From April 2017 local authorities were required to implement the Early years national funding formula proposals with national formula funding rates to all providers in effect from September 2017.
2. The hourly rates payable to all Camden providers has been now been revised from September 2017 to reflect the government's national formula funding rates for Camden. The new Camden offer and rates were reported in an [Early Years June Forum Report](#)
3. Local Authorities are required to apply the principles set out in national guidance in the development of a local funding formula. The table below shows how Camden's allocation for 3 and 4 year olds has been broken down into the elements required and the resulting hourly rates.

Table - Camden's Local early years funding formula

Rate Spend Breakdown	17/18		18/19		19/20	
LBC Rate Received EYDSG	£ 8.98		£ 8.51		£8.51	
Core Costs	£ 0.69	7%	£ 0.47	5%	£ 0.47	5%
Supplements	£ 0.92	10%	£ 0.89	10%	£ 0.89	10%
SEN Inclusion Fund	£ 0.19	2%	£ 0.18	2%	£ 0.18	2%
Contingency Fund	£ 0.13	1%	£ 0.13	1%	£ 0.13	1%
*Nursery School Supplement	£ 0.19	2%	£ 0.18	2%	£ 0.18	2%
*2yr old placement subsidy	£ 0.33	4%	£ 0.20	2%	£ 0.20	2%
3&4 yr funding rate (Average)	£ 6.53	73%	£ 6.47	76%	£ 6.47	76%
	£ 8.98	100%	£ 8.51	100%	£ 8.51	100%
*Use of funding compliance tbc with DFE						

Camden's School Funding Formula 2018/19

Primary and Secondary schools only, reception to year 11	£m
Pupil lead factors	
(1) Base entitlement - number of pupils x fixed amount. Primary £3,557, secondary KS3 £4,950, secondary KS4 £5,446	80.15
(2) Deprivation – number of pupils FSM and IDACI x fixed amount. FSM = primary £860 secondary £1,031 IDACI 1 Band F = primary £244, secondary £335 IDACI 2 Band E = primary £303, secondary £440 IDACI 3 Band D = primary £405, secondary £545 IDACI 4 Band C = primary £492, secondary £642 IDACI 5 Band B = primary £556, secondary £712 IDACI 6 Band A = primary £789, secondary £950	16.59
(3) Special needs – number eligible pupils x fixed amount Eligibility measured by Prior Attainment using EYFSP in primary x £789 and key stage 2 at secondary, failure to achieve level 4 in maths <u>or</u> English x £1,109	4.84
(4) Looked after children – number eligible pupils x £1,185.	0.06
(5) English as additional language – number eligible pupils x £551 primary, £1,333 secondary. Payable for first three years.	2.46
Non pupil led factors	
(6) Split site (relevant schools only) – primary £106, secondary £385	0.66
(7) Rates –full cost of rates less charitable relief where applicable.	2.41
(8) PFI (relevant schools only) - additional cost of premises and related services compared to non PFI school.	0.34
(9) Lump sum per school – £150,000 primary, £175,000 secondary.	8.05
Total funding allocated before transition	115.55
(10) Transition – funding reductions and gains from changes to the local formula are capped at 1% per pupil per annum. No protection for reduction in pupil numbers or changes in funding for other separate funding streams (high needs, 6 th form, nursery).	0.63
Total funding allocated	116.18
Pupil count – determined by October pupil census in year prior to financial year rather than January. Schools will receive extra funding if the in-year September intake creates an overall increase in pupil numbers above 5% agreed percentage. Secondary/Primary ratio – funding levels set so that average funding per secondary pupil is 30% higher than primary.	

Appendix 3

Summary of Schools Block Funding 2018-2019 - APT Camden Formula Calculation compared with NFF Calculation

School	Actual 2018-2019	Allocation by NFF	Increase (Decrease) on NFF	MFG Camden Formula	MFG NFF
Argyle Primary School	1,793,384	1,773,891	19,493	0	47,440
Beckford Primary School	2,139,604	2,125,203	14,400	0	42,766
Brecknock Primary School	1,941,671	1,940,129	1,542	57,540	113,912
Brookfield Primary School	2,002,270	1,977,361	24,909	0	50,808
Carlton Primary School	1,778,551	1,776,643	1,908	2,453	30,218
Edith Neville Primary School	1,173,110	1,154,906	18,204	0	9,381
Fleet Primary School	1,124,830	1,101,366	23,464	(5,558)	15,567
Hawley Primary	1,047,423	1,050,155	(2,732)	41,681	88,847
Netley Primary School & Centre for Autism	2,183,378	2,183,181	197	4,730	42,187
New End Primary School	1,865,700	1,825,196	40,505	0	41,177
Primrose Hill School	2,138,782	2,124,147	14,635	0	61,959
Rhyl Primary School	2,113,585	2,112,170	1,415	30,574	87,605
Richard Cobden Primary School	2,208,065	2,166,430	41,635	0	9,350
Torriano Primary School	2,185,439	2,143,995	41,444	0	41,170
Gospel Oak Primary School	2,182,067	2,138,516	43,551	0	49,601
Fitzjohn's Primary School	1,026,760	1,019,741	7,019	0	54,283
Eleanor Palmer Primary School	1,058,858	1,036,993	21,865	0	43,175
Christopher Hatton Primary School	1,155,240	1,133,455	21,785	0	28,016
Kingsgate Primary School	3,364,341	3,363,342	999	(93,499)	0
Christ Church Primary School, Hampstead	923,621	917,263	6,358	0	51,651
Christ Church School	1,105,873	1,097,075	8,798	0	28,819
Emmanuel Church of England Primary School	1,167,580	1,168,701	(1,120)	9,024	86,111
Hampstead Parochial Church of England Primary School	1,083,036	1,059,385	23,651	(11,823)	35,558
Holy Trinity CofE Primary School, NW3	1,025,826	1,011,949	13,877	0	20,155
Holy Trinity and Saint Silas CofE Primary School, NW1	1,094,814	1,070,938	23,875	(33,813)	1,487
Kentish Town Church of England Primary School	1,133,668	1,120,380	13,288	0	30,048
Rosary Roman Catholic Primary School	1,531,041	1,496,824	34,217	(812)	20,362
St Alban's Church of England Primary School	1,104,768	1,083,561	21,208	0	16,009
St Aloysius Catholic Primary School	1,771,555	1,747,326	24,228	0	43,952
St Dominic's Catholic Primary School	1,225,024	1,200,939	24,085	0	12,034
St George the Martyr Church of England Primary School	1,102,503	1,099,510	2,992	0	40,135
St Josephs Catholic Primary School	1,065,717	1,043,278	22,439	0	22,303
St Mary's Kilburn Church of England Primary School	1,150,988	1,146,641	4,348	0	41,219

School	Actual 2018-2019	Allocation by NFF	Increase (Decrease) on NFF	MFG Camden Formula	MFG NFF
St Mary and St Pancras Church of England Primary School	1,176,903	1,163,779	13,124	0	39,439
St Michael's Church of England Primary School	1,015,901	992,543	23,358	(3,088)	9,088
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	1,138,811	1,136,580	2,231	0	45,536
St Paul's Church of England Primary School	1,031,578	1,008,893	22,685	(816)	27,246
St Eugene de Mazenod Roman Catholic Primary School	1,163,268	1,155,902	7,367	0	37,632
Our Lady Roman Catholic Primary School	1,119,477	1,098,620	20,857	0	8,288
Haverstock School	7,008,332	7,003,560	4,772	201,986	266,643
Parliament Hill School	6,001,539	5,999,969	1,570	37,748	222,638
Regent High School	6,639,036	6,641,793	(2,758)	392,177	461,378
Hampstead School	7,087,661	7,075,158	12,503	0	110,776
Acland Burghley School	5,224,127	5,207,913	16,214	0	111,859
The Camden School for Girls	3,725,063	3,697,542	27,520	0	152,192
Maria Fidelis Roman Catholic Convent School FCJ	4,535,276	4,539,113	(3,838)	16,362	92,029
William Ellis School	4,135,533	4,135,151	382	21,152	151,190
La Sainte Union Catholic Secondary School	5,765,992	5,708,622	57,370	0	159,476
St Luke's Church of England Primary	580,908	579,570	1,338	0	36,606
Abacus Belsize School	777,520	782,210	(4,690)	3,295	57,052
Kings Cross Academy	1,106,115	1,101,821	4,294	0	64,399
The UCL Academy	5,979,510	5,893,625	85,885	(39,312)	0
Total APT	116,181,623	115,332,954	848,668	630,001	3,360,775
Total Camden Maintained	107,737,570	106,975,729	761,841	666,019	3,202,717

Appendix 4

National Funding Formula Factors for Schools

Basic per-pupil funding:	Unit Value	Area Cost Adjustment 17-18	Total Unit Value
	£		£
Age Weighed Pupil Unit (AWPU): Primary	2,746.99	1.18172	3,246.17
Age Weighed Pupil Unit (AWPU): Secondary KS3	3,862.65	1.18172	4,564.57
Age Weighed Pupil Unit (AWPU): Secondary KS4	4,385.81	1.18172	5,182.80
Deprivation:			
Primary FSM at last census	440.00	1.18172	519.96
Secondary FSM at last census	440.00	1.18172	519.96
Primary - FSM 6	540.00	1.18172	638.13
Secondary - FSM 6	785.00	1.18172	927.65
IDACI band F: Primary	200.00	1.18172	236.34
IDACI band F: Secondary	290.00	1.18172	342.70
IDACI band E: Primary	240.00	1.18172	283.61
IDACI band E: Secondary	390.00	1.18172	460.87
IDACI band D: Primary	360.00	1.18172	425.42
IDACI band D: Secondary	515.00	1.18172	608.59
IDACI band C: Primary	390.00	1.18172	460.87
IDACI band C: Secondary	560.00	1.18172	661.76
IDACI band B: Primary	420.00	1.18172	496.32
IDACI band B: Secondary	600.00	1.18172	709.03
IDACI band A: Primary	575.00	1.18172	679.49
IDACI band A: Secondary	810.00	1.18172	957.19
Low Prior Attainment:			
Low Prior Attainment: Primary	1,022.00	1.18172	1,207.72
Low Prior Attainment: Secondary	1,550.00	1.18172	1,831.67
English as an additional language:			
English as an additional language: Primary	515.00	1.18172	608.59
English as an additional language: Secondary	1,385.00	1.18172	1,636.68
Lump Sum:			
Lump Sum: Primary	110,000.00	1.18172	129,989.20
Lump Sum: Secondary	110,000.00	1.18172	129,989.20
Premises:			
Actual P/Y			

Basic per-pupil funding:	Unit Value	Area Cost Adjustment 17-18	Total Unit Value
Factors not used by Camden			
Mobility			
Sparsity			

Appendix 5

Summary of Camden Schools National Funding Formula and comparison with 2017-2018 Actual NFF

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
School	Total 17-18 National Funding Formula	Illustrative NFF 18-19	Safety Net 18-19	Safety Net as % of NFF	Illustrative NFF 19-20	Safety Net 19-20	Safety Net as % of NFF
Argyle Primary School	1,906,332	1,987,754	81,422	4.27%	1,996,790	90,458	4.75%
Beckford Primary School	2,096,482	2,165,445	68,963	3.29%	2,175,367	78,885	3.76%
Brecknock Primary School	1,976,763	2,094,498	117,735	5.96%	2,104,105	127,342	6.44%
Brookfield Primary School	1,917,029	1,997,381	80,352	4.19%	2,005,453	88,424	4.61%
Carlton Primary School	1,894,549	1,951,324	56,775	3.00%	1,960,194	65,645	3.46%
Edith Neville Primary School	1,136,680	1,169,142	32,462	2.86%	1,174,227	37,547	3.30%
Fleet Primary School	1,063,256	1,099,437	36,181	3.40%	1,104,156	40,900	3.85%
Hawley Primary School	778,971	843,915	64,944	8.34%	847,434	68,463	8.79%
Netley Primary School	2,289,762	2,348,843	59,081	2.58%	2,359,558	69,796	3.05%
New End Primary School	1,840,856	1,927,457	86,601	4.70%	1,935,818	94,962	5.16%
Primrose Hill School	2,099,935	2,189,379	89,444	4.26%	2,199,450	99,515	4.74%
Rhyl Primary School	2,133,156	2,266,660	133,504	6.26%	2,277,100	143,944	6.75%
Richard Cobden Primary School	2,206,543	2,261,166	54,623	2.48%	2,271,564	65,021	2.95%
Torriano Primary School	2,097,967	2,183,118	85,151	4.06%	2,192,936	94,969	4.53%
Gospel Oak Primary School	2,087,038	2,187,819	100,781	4.83%	2,197,772	110,734	5.31%
Fitzjohn's Primary School	973,639	1,036,851	63,212	6.49%	1,041,298	67,659	6.95%
Eleanor Palmer Primary School	985,786	1,051,717	65,931	6.69%	1,056,166	70,380	7.14%
Christopher Hatton Primary School	1,101,225	1,155,146	53,921	4.90%	1,160,119	58,894	5.35%
Kingsgate Primary School	3,281,899	3,338,192	56,293	1.72%	3,353,226	71,327	2.17%
Christ Church Primary School, Hampstead	858,884	920,763	61,879	7.20%	924,697	65,813	7.66%
Christ Church School	1,061,614	1,101,761	40,147	3.78%	1,106,595	44,981	4.24%

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
School	Total 17-18 National Funding Formula	Illustrative NFF 18-19	Safety Net 18-19	Safety Net as % of NFF	Illustrative NFF 19-20	Safety Net 19-20	Safety Net as % of NFF
Emmanuel Church of England Primary School	1,029,863	1,118,426	88,563	8.60%	1,123,227	93,364	9.07%
Hampstead Parochial Church of England Primary School	1,032,232	1,090,733	58,501	5.67%	1,095,513	63,281	6.13%
Holy Trinity CofE Primary School, NW3	978,463	1,019,858	41,395	4.23%	1,024,285	45,822	4.68%
Holy Trinity and Saint Silas CofE Primary School, NW1	1,069,254	1,099,145	29,891	2.80%	1,103,792	34,538	3.23%
Kentish Town Church of England Primary School	1,100,955	1,147,936	46,981	4.27%	1,153,001	52,046	4.73%
Rosary Roman Catholic Primary School	1,469,306	1,505,920	36,614	2.49%	1,512,920	43,614	2.97%
St Alban's Church of England Primary School	1,093,251	1,133,647	40,396	3.70%	1,138,640	45,389	4.15%
St Aloysius Roman Catholic Primary School	2,193,454	2,194,215	761	0.03%	2,194,215	761	0.03%
St Dominic's Catholic Primary School	1,355,101	1,393,890	38,789	2.86%	1,400,178	45,077	3.33%
St George the Martyr Church of England Primary School	1,067,386	1,109,402	42,016	3.94%	1,114,274	46,888	4.39%
St Josephs Primary School	1,043,615	1,085,472	41,857	4.01%	1,090,226	46,611	4.47%
St Mary's Kilburn Church of England Primary School	1,103,292	1,152,103	48,811	4.42%	1,157,189	53,897	4.89%
St Mary and St Pancras Church of England Primary School	1,122,424	1,179,699	57,275	5.10%	1,184,921	62,497	5.57%
St Michael's Church of England Primary School	1,052,939	1,089,104	36,165	3.43%	1,093,876	40,937	3.89%
St Patrick's Catholic Primary School	1,123,930	1,167,289	43,359	3.86%	1,172,449	48,519	4.32%
St Paul's Church of England Primary School	1,015,379	1,053,114	37,735	3.72%	1,057,706	42,327	4.17%
St Eugene de Mazenod Roman Catholic Primary School	1,145,368	1,186,797	41,429	3.62%	1,192,055	46,687	4.08%
Our Lady Roman Catholic Primary School	1,115,151	1,149,662	34,511	3.09%	1,154,735	39,584	3.55%
Total Primary	56,899,728	59,154,180	2,254,452	3.96%	59,407,227	2,507,499	4.41%
Haverstock School	7,383,708	7,755,673	371,965	5.04%	7,795,193	411,485	5.57%
Parliament Hill School	5,872,388	6,215,663	343,275	5.85%	6,244,825	372,437	6.34%
Regent High School	5,713,514	6,267,016	553,502	9.69%	6,295,513	581,999	10.19%
Hampstead School	7,107,221	7,312,218	204,997	2.88%	7,346,825	239,604	3.37%
Acland Burghley School	5,182,710	5,369,216	186,506	3.60%	5,394,271	211,561	4.08%

Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4	Col 5	Col 6	Col 7	Col 8
School	Total 17-18 National Funding Formula	Illustrative NFF 18-19	Safety Net 18-19	Safety Net as % of NFF	Illustrative NFF 19-20	Safety Net 19-20	Safety Net as % of NFF
The Camden School for Girls	3,532,359	3,726,124	193,765	5.49%	3,744,016	211,657	5.99%
Maria Fidelis Roman Catholic Convent School FCJ	4,090,262	4,211,964	121,702	2.98%	4,231,200	140,938	3.45%
William Ellis School	3,989,445	4,189,634	200,189	5.02%	4,209,831	220,386	5.52%
La Sainte Union Catholic Secondary School	5,557,297	5,815,534	258,237	4.65%	5,843,820	286,523	5.16%
Total Secondary	48,428,903	50,863,042	2,434,139	5.03%	51,105,494	2,676,591	5.53%
Total Camden Maintained	105,328,631	110,017,222	4,688,591	4.45%	110,512,721	5,184,090	4.92%

Report Ends

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN	WARDS: ALL
REPORT TITLE Children's Services' Complaints Annual Scrutiny Report 2017/2018	
REPORT OF Executive Director, Supporting People	
FOR SUBMISSION TO The Children Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee	DATE 23 October 2018
<p>SUMMARY OF REPORT</p> <p>This report provides information about complaints made to the Children's Services (Supporting People Directorate) in London Borough of Camden during the twelve months between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018. It is a statutory requirement to produce an annual report which is published on the Council's website.</p> <p>Local Government Act 1972 – Access to Information</p> <p>The following software systems have been used in the preparation of this report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal monitoring document of the Directorate • ICasework – Our complaints database used for reporting <p>Contact Officer: Jim Read, Service Manager, Business Support Services, LB Camden Tel: 020 7974 6093 Email: jim.read@camden.gov.uk</p>	
<p>RECOMMENDATIONS</p> <p>The CSF Scrutiny Committee is asked to consider and note the contents of the report.</p>	



Signed:

Date: 10th October 2018

1. What is this Report about?

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to inform service users, the public, Council Members and staff of the activity of the Children Schools and Families (CSF) Complaints Procedure, which operates within the Supporting People Directorate.
- 1.2 This report provides information about complaints made during the twelve months between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018.

2. Why is this report necessary?

- 2.1 The Children Act 1989 requires the Council to have a complaints procedure for considering representations about children's social care.
- 2.2 The Children Act 1989 Representation Procedure (England) Regulations 2006 were introduced in 2006. It is a requirement of the Regulations that the Council publishes an annual report.
- 2.3 In addition to the Regulations, the Department for Education and Skills produced some comprehensive guidance for local authorities on managing complaints, called 'Getting the Best from Complaints'.
- 2.4 In 2007, the London Borough of Camden produced a complaints procedure that implemented the regulations and guidance provided by central government.

3. Background

- 3.1 When the Council's complaints procedure was created in 2007, Children's Social Care functions in Camden were part of the CSF Directorate.
- 3.2 The Council's policy was to have a single procedure for all services which were a part of CSF, although it should be noted that not all of the services provided by CSF were qualifying functions. Therefore, only some of the complaints received about CSF were required to follow the regulations but the Council decided to handle all complaints in this way.
- 3.3 In April 2016 the former CSF became a part of the newly formed Supporting People Directorate. However, we have continued to apply the same complaints procedure to all services which were formerly part of CSF. It should be noted that the Supporting People directorate also contains Adult Social Care, which is governed by separate complaints regulations and other services which have traditionally been subject to the Corporate Complaints Policy 2008.
- 3.4 The Council is currently reviewing and updating the statutory and corporate complaints policies to ensure they are in alignment with current Ombudsman guidance and government legislation.

4. The Complaints Procedure

4.1 The Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) carried out informal research in 2015 to seek the views from councils on the subject. The Ombudsman's view is that the three-stage procedure should be adhered to and in accordance with their guidance, Camden Council has a three-stage process as follows:

- Stage 1 – Local Resolution
- Stage 2 – Independent Investigation
- Stage 3 – Independent Review Panel

4.2 Complainants may complain to the LGSCO at any stage of their complaint but the Ombudsman will expect the complainant to have exhausted the Council's complaints procedure. The Ombudsman may instruct the Local Authority to investigate a complaint at Stage 2 of the procedure, even if the complaint was not initially investigated at Stage 1.

4.3 The Formal Enquiries Systems Thinking Review.

The aim of the review is to:

- Re-design and implement an effective whole system response to formal enquiries
- To better understand the root cause of the formal enquiry demand. **This could then inform specific service learning and improvement, thus reducing overall demand volumes.**

4.3.1 Learning from formal enquiries

It is critical as a Council that we systematically develop a process for learning from formal enquiries. This is vital to improving services for the people of Camden. Complaints in particular, provide a regular source of feedback to the Council that informs when things have gone wrong. If we do not learn from this, the Council is missing an opportunity to improve services.

The best place to resolve complaints and then learn from them is within the service. Learning works best when services learn for themselves rather than having someone else provide the information or impose something on them. However, it may not always be easy for a service to see where an issue has gone wrong, and so an independent investigation may be needed in order to achieve this.

Therefore, there will be a Council wide focus on creating a continuous learning ethos. The emphasis will be on making learning from complaints easily accessible and reportable with support from the Corporate teams, IRM and Organisational Development.

Regular Corporate complaints reports will no longer focus on performance against a target date but will provide analysis of key learning points and areas for improvement. There is an opportunity for this insight to be incorporated into the

bigger Council picture to bring about wider improvements. It is to be noted that in some cases there are statutory performance measures that we are will continue to measure and report on. This will be put in place for the annual report 2018/19.

5. Performance Data 2017-2018

Context - Services users and provision in 2017/2018

In 2017/18 there were a total of **1807** referrals received by the children's social work service.

On 31 March 2018 there were **1628** children and young people allocated to workers within CSSW

Children and Young People's Disability Service also had a further 184 cases who were solely allocated to the Short Breaks co-ordinator and 126 cases aged over 18 who were allocated to the Transition Manager. These cases are not included in the 1628 cases specified above.

There were a further 750 cases allocated to social workers in Great Ormond Street Hospital.

Over the 2017/18 financial year there were a total of **3363** children and young people open to the children's social work service.

5.1 Stage 1 complaints

5.2 The regulations provide a deadline of 10 working days for the Council to respond to complaints.

5.3 This may be extended to 20 working days if the complaint is complex and the Council requires more time to investigate. The service must tell the Complaints Manager and the customer of the new deadline.

5.4 The table below shows how the different service areas have performed against these deadlines.

Table 1 – Response Performance

(2016/2017 in brackets)

Service	Within 10 working days	Within extended 20 day deadline	Over 20 working days	Grand Total
Children and Young People Disability Service	2 (0)	1 (1)	1 (1)	4 (2)
Children in Need	19 (9)	2 (5)	4 (12)	25 (26)
Looked After Children/Care Provision	10 (3)	0 (6)	3 (8)	13 (17)
Children’s Quality Assurance	3	0	0	3
Grand Total Number = percentage of total	34 = 76% (29%)	3 = 6% (28%)	8 = 18% (43%)	45 (51)

5.5 In 2017/2018, London Borough of Camden received 45 complaints that required a response at Local Resolution Level (Stage 1).

5.6 Of these, 34 (76%) were responded to within the timescales. This is a marked improvement compared to last year, where only 29% of complaints were responded to within the timescales in 2016/2017.

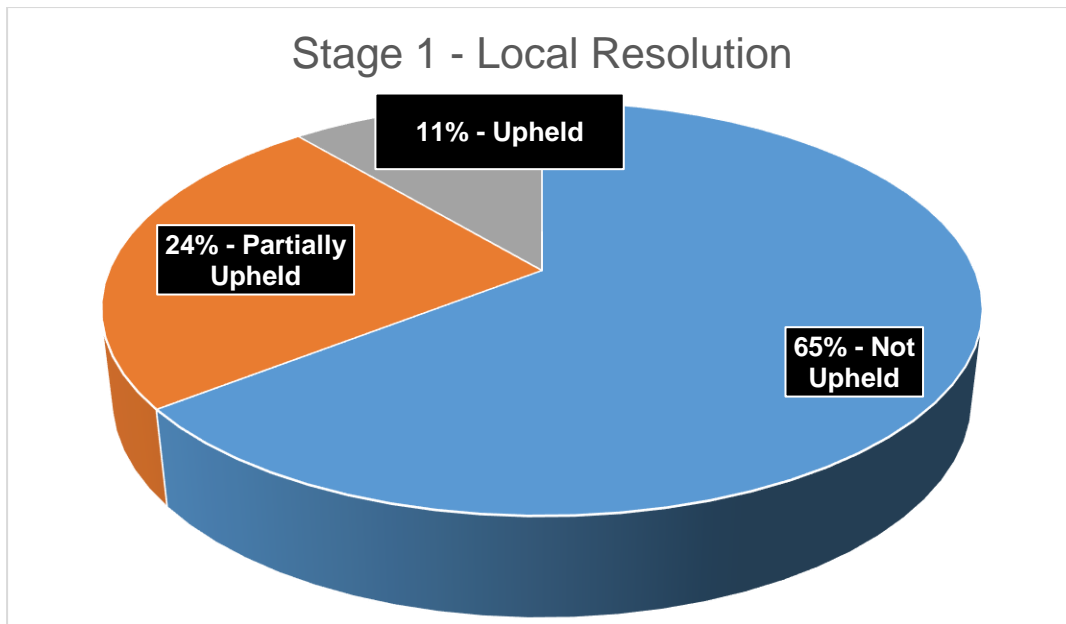
5.7 This is due to:

- better collaboration and communication between Children’s services and the IRM team.
- more focus on improving communication with the complainant and working with them to resolve the issues and agreeing a way forward.
- Work done to ensure support throughout the complaints’ process for young people.

5.9 Whilst there is improvement, it is noted that we are still below our aim of responding to 90% of complaints within 10 working days.

6.0 Table 2 – Outcomes

Service	Not upheld	Partially upheld	Upheld	Grand Total
Children and Young People Disability Service	3	1	0	4
Children in Need	16	6	3	25
Looked After Children/Care Provision	9	3	1	13
Children’s Quality Assurance	1	1	1	3
Grand Total	29 (65%)	11 (24%)	5 (11%)	45



7. Children's Safeguarding and Social Work (CSSW)

7.1 In general, complainants raised the following issues:

- Complainant was not advised of 'Child and Family' assessment
- Actions of social worker (SW)
- Incorrect advice from SW
- Handling of case by SW
- Quality of service
- Issues raised with SW not dealt with
- Delay in actions of SW

7.2 The main issue was parents or guardians disagreeing with decisions made by their children's social workers. They either asked for a decision to be changed in their favour or requested a new social worker. In one case the complainant asked us to overturn a decision made by the Court. Most investigations found the social worker had made the correct decision.

7.3 The five upheld complaints were the result of poor communication between Council officers and the complainant, and/or Council officers and third party organisations. This led to officers:

- Recording incorrect information
- Incorrect information being passed on to a third party organisation
- A parent not being kept informed about issues affecting their child
- A grandparent not being informed of financial help for a Looked After Child.

7.4 Learning Outcomes

As a result of these complaints, CSSW have recognised:

7.4.1 The need and requirement to obtain continual and ongoing consent when working with a family. Officers have been reminded to involve and engage fathers who hold or share parental responsibility.

7.4.2 When assessing care arrangements for a looked after child the social worker must ensure that they consider the child's needs. This needs-led assessment should also include a financial assessment of the carer and their ability to provide for the child.

7.4.3 The importance of accurately recording information provided by a family. The family may disagree with the assessed outcome. These views are key to facilitating ongoing and trusted relations between the family and the social worker and officers have been reminded to ensure the family's views are considered and accurately recorded.

8. Stage 2 Complaints

- 8.1 If a complainant remains dissatisfied with the outcome of their complaint, the complainant can request a full investigation, leading to a report. An external Investigating Officer is commissioned and an Independent person is appointed to observe and ensure the investigation is carried out fairly and impartially.
- 8.2 Both the Investigating Officer and Independent Person will submit reports to the Council, making recommendations. A senior officer will then act as Adjudicating Officer to provide a response to the report, either accepting or disputing the findings.
- 8.3 There were two requests for a Stage 2 Investigation in 2017/2018. These investigations are still ongoing.

9. Trends

- 9.1 The number of complaints has remained consistent from the previous year.
- 9.2 There has been a significant improvement in the response times with 76% of the total complaints answered within the required timescales which is a significant improvement on last year. The IRM team monitors complaints and notifies the team and service managers of any complaints at risk of not being sent on time.

10. Learning from complaints

- 10.1 The Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman (LGSCO) wants Councils to focus on learning from complaints to prevent the same issues being repeated.

10.2 Complaints provide managers with useful information in respect of the way that services are delivered.

10.3 In general the following have been actioned as a direct response to the complaints received:

10.3.1 Social workers have been reminded of the importance of listening to the voice of the young person and wherever possible ensuring that service provision and plans are in accordance with these views.

10.3.2 A review of the case transfer process has taken place to ensure that all information is passed across from one social worker to another in a clear manner.

10.3.3 Further training and support for staff to ensure actions arising from cases are implemented and monitored as appropriate.

10.3.4 An understanding to be reached with young people and families about how best to communicate with the social worker so that any exchange is effective and positive.

[Please also refer to section 7.4 above for Learning Outcomes]

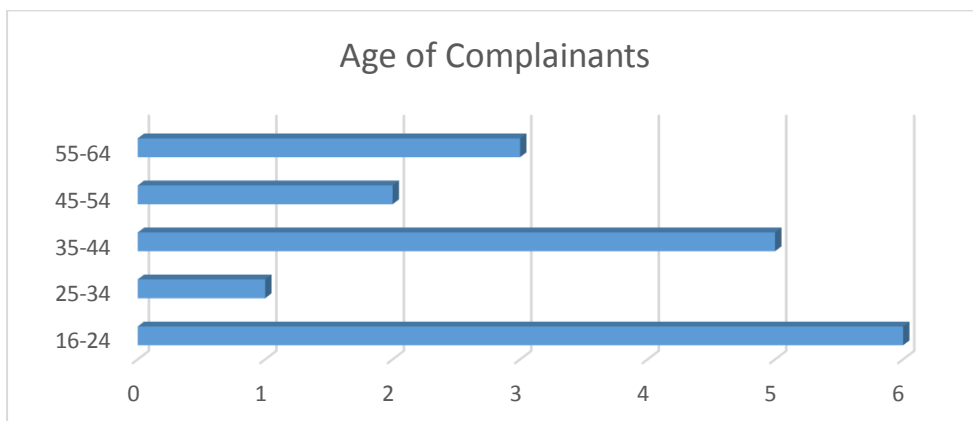
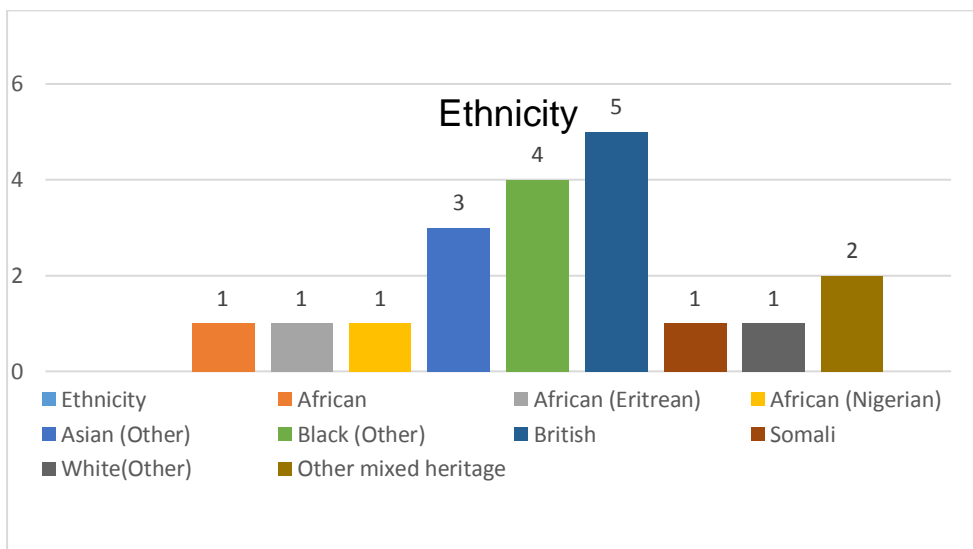
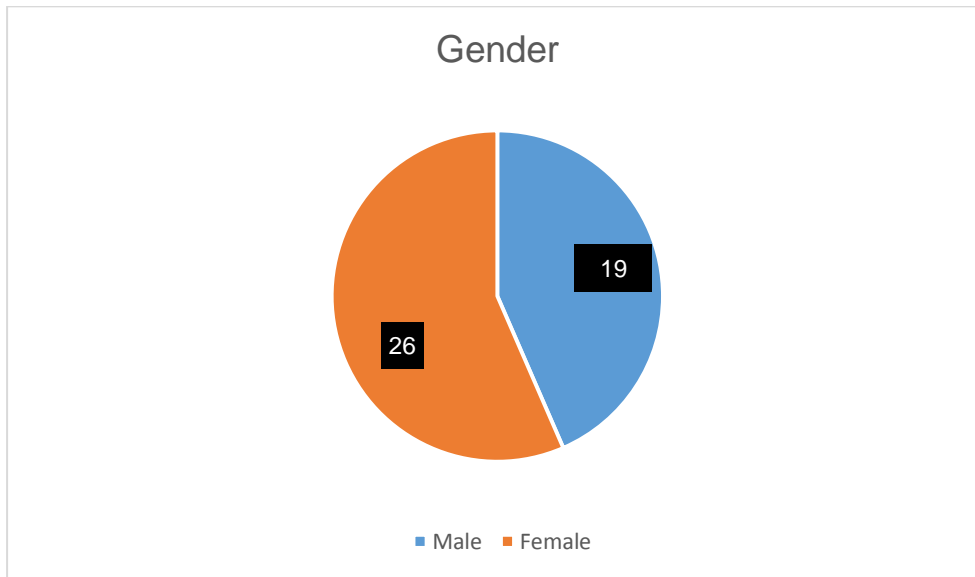
11. Remedy Outcomes

11.1 The LGSCO now asks for evidence that agreed steps have been taken to remedy personal injustice and Councils have improved the way services are delivered. The Ombudsman will report if they are satisfied with our response and from next year report on this data as part of their annual statistics to show how well each council has complied with their recommendations.

11.2 To prepare for this the IRM team and service areas will monitor the status of recommendations to ensure they are carried out.

12. Demographics

Where known, of the 45 new stage 1 complaints:



13. Advocacy and Independent Persons

- 13.1 The IRM and CSSW teams continue to commission and work with Coram Voice, a voluntary organisation, which provides an independent advocacy service for children and young people wishing to make representations or complaints. The benefit of this service is that children and young people are given direct access to Coram-Voice.
- 13.2 Often, complaints are made by parents and the young person's voice is not heard. In some cases, the IRM Complaints Manager will want to know the views of the young person as it is not always clear that a parent or other adult is acting in their best interest. The use of an independent advocate is to ensure the young person is properly represented.
- 13.3 109 Camden children and young people were supported by Coram Voice advocacy in 2017/2018
- 13.4 There were 15 cases concerning a complaint where an advocate had been allocated which is a small proportion of the overall advocacy services provided.
- 13.5 This contract was also used for 59 cases where representation has been allocated but was not related to a complaint. This is now the biggest demand on advocacy services and the overall contract no longer relates directly to complaints. The current contract ends in June 2019 so its purpose and function will be under review.

14. Legal Implications (comments from the Borough Solicitor)

- 14.1 Under Regulation 13(3) The Children Act 1989 Representations Procedure (England) Regulations 2006, the Local Authority must each financial year publish an Annual Report. The Annual Report is a means by which the Local Authority can be kept informed about the effectiveness of its complaints procedure. The report is required to be presented to the relevant Local Authority committees, the Regulator and the public. The contents of this Annual Report is in accord with the recommended contents as outlined in the Getting the Best from Complaints Guidance.

15. Resource Implications (Finance comments from the Executive Director Corporate Services)

- 15.1 The budget for the complaints service sits within Business Support Services and consists of staffing budgets (ERB), complaints investigations and complaints advocacy services (contract with Coram Voice).
- 15.2 Any compensation payments are paid from Directorate services' budgets.
- 15.3 There are no financial implications to add to this report

16. Conclusion

16.1 Overall, the complaints procedure informs the Council that our services for Children and Young People are, for the most part, getting it right. There have been no serious failings identified.

16.2 However, improvements need to be made in the following areas:

- timeliness of responses
- a reduction in unnecessary delays
- communication between professionals involved and the complainant
- use of the advocacy service and better collaboration between services and the advocates with the young person's best interests at the centre.
- record-keeping
- learning from complaints
- carrying out recommendations

16.3 Further work still needs to be undertaken with services to ensure investigations address all the issues raised and identify improvements to service delivery. It is only through the identification of the real causes of dissatisfaction that improvements can be identified and implemented in a way that will see services improve practices and procedures, therefore resulting in a reduction in complaints.

16.4 We are also keen to continue to improve our response times for stage 1 and stage 2 complaint investigations, therefore further work needs to be undertaken with the services and independent investigators to see how we can improve this.


16.5 The re-design and new model for formal enquiries processes from the systems thinking review will significantly contribute to these improvements, alongside continued staff training and focus on learning from complaints

17. APPENDICES

None

REPORT ENDS

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LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN	WARD: ALL
REPORT TITLE: Children, Schools and Families Q1 2018/19 Performance Report	
REPORT OF: Executive Director, Supporting People	
FOR SUBMISSION TO: Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee	DATE: 23 October 2018
<p>SUMMARY OF REPORT</p> <p>The report provides a summary of performance in relation to children and young people for the period 1 April 2018 to 30 June 2018 (Q1 2018/19).</p> <p>The report includes the Executive Director's judgments of performance and a summary of the key performance measures.</p> <p>The performance information set out in the report and dataset are linked to the delivery of the Camden plan and provide a strategic overview of performance across services in relation to children and young people.</p> <p>LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1972 - ACCESS TO INFORMATION:</p> <p>No documents which are required to be listed were used in the preparation of this report.</p> <p>CONTACT OFFICER:</p> <p>Finneguela O'Brien, Strategic Lead Tel: 020 7974 5645; e-mail: finnegela.o'brien@camden.gov.uk</p>	
<p>RECOMMENDATION(S):</p> <p>Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee is asked to:</p> <p>1. Consider the performance information provided and agree any further action to be taken.</p>	
<p>SIGNED:</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin: 20px 0;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Martin Pratt, Executive Director, Supporting People</p> <p>DATE: 3 October 2018</p>	

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This report sets out performance information for Quarter 1 2018/19 from 1 April to 30 June 2018.
- 1.2. The performance information in this report provides a strategic overview of performance relating to children, young people and economic growth and is linked to the delivery of the Camden Plan.
- 1.3. This report comprises the part of Executive Directors' Judgement from the Supporting People directorate that relates to Children, schools and families. It also includes a dataset containing key performance measures with explanatory commentary where relevant. These are attached at Appendices 1 and 2.
- 1.4. The Executive Directors' Judgements in Quarter 1 focus on key strengths and significant upcoming matters relating to the two portfolios of:
 - Best Start in Life; and
 - Young people and CohesionPlease note: Only the Young People section is included in the report to the CSF Scrutiny committee.
- 1.5. The intention is that the Executive Directors' Judgements provide context, rather than replicate the dataset and should therefore be viewed alongside this supporting data.

2. COMMENTS OF THE BOROUGH SOLICITOR

- 2.1. Legal Services have been consulted and have no specific comments on the report

3. COMMENTS OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR CORPORATE SERVICES

- 3.1. Finance have reviewed the contents of this report but as it is a scrutiny report, with no financial implications, have no comments to add.

REPORT ENDS

Supporting People Executive Director's Judgement**Q1 2018/19****Strengths**

There were 18 Ofsted inspections at Camden schools during the academic year 2017/18 which means 58 out of 60 schools/settings are judged to be good or outstanding schools. Overall, 93.3% of pupils in Camden attend good and outstanding schools (including academies and free schools).

The provisional key stage 1 and 2 exam results were released before the summer break showing improvements for Camden in every subject and reflect the best results yet in the new curriculum. These results come after Camden Learning's Primary Mathematics and Literacy school-led hubs have taken a lead role in improving results across all schools. The work of these hubs has been added to in 2017-8 by the new Oracy hub.

The numbers of children achieving a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage has also improved significantly. These result is encouraging and represent efforts by Camden Learning, schools and Integrated Early Years' Service to ensure children meet this benchmark and also to ensure judgements are in line with those across the country.

Our local schools are becoming increasingly inclusive with a growing proportion of children with new EHC plans being educated in our maintained and mainstream schools and a slight reduction in those children in the independent sector.

The overall picture for CSSW is one of stability and the continued effective use of early help to meet need so the social work service can address issues of complexity and where there needs to be fundamental change for the child, young person and their family. There are 2 pieces of innovation work. One to seek to improve earlier intervention to reduce risk called Right Balance and a development of effective multiagency practice with vulnerable adolescents who place themselves at risk.

Take up of both the new national entitlement for 30 hours for working parents and Camden's new locally enhanced offer for disadvantaged children continue to increase. Camden is ahead of other local authorities in the conversion of eligibility codes for the national entitlement into actual places and take up of our local enhanced offer now exceeds estimates.

The stay and play provision running from Camden's 5 Children's Centres and other community venues across the borough continues to benefit the most vulnerable families. The stay and play provision helps to prevent social isolation, models effective learning through play and provides opportunities to identify families who could benefit from targeted early help.

Challenges

The latest (Autumn 17/Spring 18 terms) has seen an improvement in absence rates (including persistent absence) across the board in both Camden Primary and Secondary

schools when compared to the same stage last year. The rate remains above the national average.

The numbers of days lost in school has risen with the total number of fixed term exclusions. This is being addressed with steps being taken by both schools and the council to prevent exclusions in both phases including the KS4 Alternative provision programme, the planned re-launch of the KS3 'REACH' reintegration programme and the forthcoming Primary reintegration satellite programme.

Within the social work service there is a large increase number of children requiring child protection investigations. This has meant there is a rise in the overall numbers of children subject of a child protection plan. The increase is with babies, younger children and vulnerable adolescents. Managers have undertaken checks to ensure the rise in numbers is not a result of changing use of thresholds. They are satisfied this is not the case. While it is good there is a system in place to address need, there is a need to ensure we improve the outcomes especially for vulnerable adolescents.

The number of Looked After Children has reduced slightly and remains low compared with other local authorities. The checking work we have done on thresholds for the child protection work gives us confidence that children and young people at risk of harm are receiving services and some of them come in to care. We know there are a number of younger children currently subject of court action who may come into care so the numbers are likely to be stable at around 190.

Timeliness of assessment remains a challenge and the combined Early Help teams across the service areas are working together to find a systematic way to improve this and ensure there is no loss of grip on cases or delay that prevents quality work with families. All casework services are focussed on sustaining timescale performance improvement, particularly understanding why we cannot maintain short term momentum in improvement.

The Demand for EHC plans continues to rise with the extension of SEND responsibilities from 19-25. Camden is seeking to reverse this trend by refocusing funding on early intervention and the embedding of the exceptional needs process with headteachers. Whilst there has been a slight improvement in the timeliness of plans issued, this is still an area for focussed work to continue the improvement curve.

Some of the YOS data is on a rolling year and therefore is likely to change the overall picture as the year progresses. However, the nature of very violent offences remains a concern and is reflected in the work of the Youth Safety task force who will present their report and recommendations at the event on 20th September.

Looking Ahead

Key Stage 4 (GCSEs) and Key Stage 5 (including A-Level) examination have just been released over the summer. Analysis of these, including benchmarking against national and statistical neighbours, along with further analysis of other provisional primary key stage results will be available in the Q2 report as the national picture begins to emerge.

Appendix 2: CSF Q1 2018/19 performance data tables

EDUCATION

Outcome: Camden to have the best schools in the country - Ofsted Inspections

MEASURE	17/18	16/17	DoT	LON.	NAT.	COMMENTS
% of pupils attending good/outstanding schools in Camden (inc academies and free schools)	93.3%	90.6%	▲	93%	85%	This is the year-end figure for schools (academic year). There were 18 Ofsted inspections at Camden schools in 2017/18 (of which 13 were short inspections). 58 out of 60 schools in Camden are good or outstanding Total school pop 20,427 at May 2018 census.
% pupils attending good/outstanding Secondary schools in Camden (inc academies and free schools)	88.2%	78.9%	▲	90%	82%	In 2017/18 Acland Burghley Secondary school was inspected and judged to be a good school with outstanding leadership and management. This followed almost 5 years as 'requiring improvement'. 8 out of 9 Camden Secondary schools are good or outstanding - Haverstock School 'requires improvement'.
% of pupils attending good/outstanding Primary schools in Camden (inc academies and free schools)	97.2%	100%	▼	94%	88%	41 out of 42 Camden primary schools are outstanding or good which is why this measure is green. St Aloysius Primary was inspected in March and judged to require improvement. A new executive Head Teacher and governors have proved highly effective in bringing about rapid improvements and the quality of teaching and pupils' progress and behaviour are improving. Kings Cross Academy was inspected for the first time this year and judged to be a good school.
% Camden Special schools judged good or outstanding	100%	100%	◀▶	96%	93%	3 out of 5 special schools in Camden are outstanding and the other 2 are good schools. The children's hospital at Gt Ormand St and UCH was judged outstanding again in June.
% Camden Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) judged good or outstanding	100%	100%	◀▶	87%	80%	4 out of 4 PRUs are good schools. CCfL (KS3), CCfL (KS4) and Primary PRU were all inspected this year.

EDUCATION

Outcome: Increase educational attainment (provisional results)

MEASURE	2018 (P)	2017	DoT	Diff.	COMMENTS
Early Years Foundation stage: % achieving a good level of development	71.4%	66%	▲	+5.4	These results are encouraging and represent efforts by Camden Learning, schools and IEY service to ensure children meet this benchmark and also to ensure judgements are in line with those across the country.
KS1: % of pupils achieving expected standard in Maths	76%	75%	▲	+1	The maths, reading, writing and phonics results in KS1 and KS2 come after Camden Learning's Primary Mathematics and Literacy school-led hubs have taken a lead role in improving result across all schools. The work of these hubs has been added to in 2017-8 by the new Oracy hub.
KS1: % of pupils achieving expected standard in Reading	77%	74%	▲	+3	
KS1: % of pupils achieving expected standard in Writing	70%	67%	▲	+3	
% of pupils achieving the expected standard in Phonics	84%	82%	▲	+2	
KS2: % of pupils achieving the expected standard in Maths	83%	82%	▲	+1	
KS2: % of pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading	83%	76%	▲	+7	
KS2: % of pupils achieving the expected standard in Writing	82%	78%	▲	+4	
KS2: % of pupils achieving the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths combined	76%	66%	▲	+10	This result represents the improvements in reading and writing this year which have meant that the numbers with expected standards in all three tests are now very strong nationally and reflect the best results yet in the new curriculum.

EDUCATION

Outcome: Camden to have the best schools in the country – absence/attendance

MEASURE	Aut/Spr Terms 17/18	Aut/Spr Terms 16/17	DoT	NAT. 16/17	COMMENTS
% overall absence -Secondary Schools	5.4%	5.8%	▼	5.2%	Combined Autumn 17 and Spring 18 Terms has seen an improvement in absence rates across the board in Camden schools when compared to the same stage last year.
% persistent absence in Secondary Schools (pupils who missed 10%+ of the school year)	14.2%	16.2%	▼	12.8%	Camden Secondary school persistent absence has reduced by 2ppts since last this time last year. There are big differences between schools lowest rate and highest rate – 18.8% at William Ellis and 2.5% at Camden School for Girls. PA levels for all schools has reduced from 21.6% two years ago to 12% this year – down almost 45%.
% overall absence - Primary Schools	4.3%	4.4%	▼	4.0%	Improvement in overall absence In primary schools –with 4.3% of school sessions missed – is slightly lower than last year’s figure and just higher than the national average.
% persistent absence in Primary Schools - (pupils who missed 10%+ of the school year)	10.0%	10.1%	▼	8.2%	Primary persistent absence remains above the national average but an improvement on last year’s figures. Again, big differences between lowest and highest rates – 21.0% at St Michaels and 2.2% at Eleanor Palmer.

EDUCATION

Outcome: Camden to have the best schools in the country – exclusions

MEASURE	Spring Term 17/18	Aut Term 17/18	DoT	Ac Year 16/17	COMMENTS
Exclusions: Primary Schools - number of permanent exclusions	0	1	▼	3	Permanent exclusions in Camden settings are lower than the Autumn term (or have remained at 0) and are on track for a reduction compared to last year's annual figure.
Exclusions: Secondary Schools - number of permanent exclusions	3	10	▼	25	
Exclusions: Special Schools - number of permanent exclusions	0	0	◀▶	0	
Exclusions: Pupil Referral Units - number of permanent exclusions	0	0	◀▶	0	
Exclusions: Total Camden schools - number of permanent exclusions	3	11	▼	28	However, the numbers of days lost in school has risen with the total number of fixed term exclusions. Despite a modest fall in special schools, numbers of fixed term exclusions in primary, secondary and PRU are all higher than Autumn term and accounts for their red/amber colours. The likelihood of a reduction on last year's annual figure appears unlikely at any setting. This is being addressed with steps being taken by both schools and the council to prevent exclusions in both phases including the KS4 Alternative provision programme, the planned re-launch of the KS3 'REACH' reintegration programme and the forthcoming Primary reintegration satellite programme.
Exclusions: Primary Schools - number of fixed term exclusions	53	37	▲	111	
Exclusions: Secondary Schools - number of fixed term exclusions	304	245	▲	789	
Exclusions: Special Schools - number of fixed term exclusions	11	14	▼	42	
Exclusions: Pupil Referral Units - number of fixed term exclusions	13	9	▲	20	
Exclusions: Total Camden schools - number of fixed term exclusions	381	305	▲	956	

EDUCATION

Outcome: Increase opportunities through adult learning

MEASURE	Autumn Term 17/18	Autumn Term 16/17	DoT	COMMENTS
Number of learners enrolled on adult community learning programmes	2,767	2,613	▲	<p>This data is from the 2017/18 R10 return which covers the majority of autumn 2017 and spring 2018 delivery in the 2017/18 academic year.</p> <p>Overall learner numbers are slightly up (6%). The delivery by In House and small providers in particular can vary year on year depending on our programme and response to local need. Currently we are reaching more numbers in these categories. The 3% drop in college numbers is a combination of a few issues - mainly due to MIS issues that WKC have had linked to the merger with City & Islington College and CONEL, but also we know that some of the colleges over-delivered against their targets last year.</p> <p>The key fields of learners completing their course and achieving their goals continue to sustain impressive results and remain relatively consistent.</p>
Number of learners on programmes delivered by Camden's in-house adult community learning team	1,286	1,172	▲	
Number of learners on programmes delivered by sub-contracted colleges	1,353	1,388	▼	
Number of learners on programmes delivered by voluntary and community organisations through small grants from the service	259	228	▲	
% of learners who complete their course	98%	98%	◀▶	
% of learners who successfully achieve their learning goals	97%	98%	▼	

CHILDREN'S SAFEGUARDING AND SOCIAL WORK

Outcome: Ensure that children and young people are safe and feel safe

Benchmarking figures from 2016/17 unless stated

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q1 17/18	DoT	IN. LON.	NAT	COMMENTS
Number of families / children who make contact with social services (all front door contacts)	1,499	1,842	▼	-	-	Fewer contacts In Q1 than last year. Consultation and support is provided on all contacts received by the service and those requiring more intensive work are progressed on to child referrals. 83% of cases closed following a response have remained free from early help and social work for 12 months. This shows most responses are effective.
Number of referrals for a social work service	255	417	▼	-	-	Of those above contacts, 17% went on to become child referrals to social work though other contacts could go on to receive another services. The rate of child referrals per 10,000 of the Camden local under-18 population has also decreased, but is considerably lower than inner London and national averages (latest comparator data is from 2016/17).
Referrals of Children in Need per 10,000 aged under 18	207	339	▼	556	532	
% of Repeat Referrals within a 12 month period	11%	16%	▼	16.3%	21.9%	28 out of 255. Repeat referrals to children's social care had risen to 16% this time last year, but following management action the figure is reduced to 11%. This is closely monitored by managers so we are can ensure the figure reflects good quality intervention with families and improved outcomes for children.
% of referrals of CIN that led to Child and Family Assessments	98%	98%	◀▶	-	-	1735 out of 1791. A high rate of referrals progressing to Child and Family Assessment has been maintained throughout 2017/18. This means the right decisions are being at the point of referral to either pass to Early Help or progress to a social work assessment.
% of Child and Family assessments from	86.6%	97%	▼	74.8%	82.9%	Timeliness of assessments is important to ensure

referral to completion in under 45 days						families are clear what needs to change and by when. Performance in this area is lower than last year and although it is statistically still good there needs to be a check that there is both timeliness and quality in each assessment.
Number of Child and Family Assessments completed in the year (not repeat assessments).	350	502	▼		-	This figure reflects the improved use of social work to offer services to those with more complex problems requiring change
% of cases from Child Protection strategy meeting to Initial Child Protection Conference (ICPC) done under 15 days	81.5%	89%	▼	65.8%	77.2%	There has been a significant growth in the numbers of child protection investigations and more oversight of when cases should be presented at conference. This has meant some reduction in the timeliness but the sudden rise in overall child protection numbers during the second half of last year needed urgent scrutiny. Managers are confident that the quality of work is in place so this figure will improve.
% of referrals requiring child protection intervention (section 47 investigation)	75.5%	42.5%	▲	30.9%	28.7%	782 referrals out of 1791 required a child protection investigation in 2017/18. Numbers are higher than last year and are higher than Inner London and National averages. Services are strong on prevention but when there is concern of significant harm action is taken.
Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan	261	253	▲	-	-	There has been a rise in the number of children on protection plans in 2017/18. The rise is significant for older children aged 16 and over, with their siblings, being identified as requiring child protection plans. Good multiagency working helps to reduce risk. Also there is a rise in numbers of pre-birth and young children requiring protection.
Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan per 10,000 population	53.1	51.4	▲	48	54	
% of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time (within two years of the	7.7%	10.5%	▼	-	-	This measure is a test if improved outcomes are sustained for a period of time. This figure is monitored locally but there is no benchmarking data. If children

previous plans end date)						are made a subject of a plan for a second or subsequent time it is often linked to an escalation to managing the case prior to court action. The reduced figure of 7.7% shows an improved picture.
Number of Looked After Children	186	196	▼	-	-	The overall number of looked after children has fallen slightly. During the last 6 months 59 children have left care. Most have had their 18th birthday and others have moved to a permanent family through adoption or special guardianship. A few returned to live with their families. Managers are monitoring the profile of the care population so we can understand any increase or decrease of UASC and monitor the ages of children entering care.
Number of Looked After Children per 10,000 population	37.8	39.9	▼	56	60	
Number of Looked After Children adopted or made subject of a special guardianship order (SGO)	9	4	▲	-	-	1 adoptions and 8 SGOs. Equivalent to 6% of all children in care 6 months or more in Q1.
% Looked After Children at 31 March with three or more placements during each financial year	7.5%	7%	▲	11% (15/16)	10% (15/16)	Performance remains stable with a strong commitment to ensuring looked after children have stability of family life.
% Looked After Children for 2.5 years or more, and in the same placement for at least 2 years	75.6%	72%	▲	67% (15/16)	68% (15/16)	32 out of 43 children have been living with the same carers for the last 2 years. This increase in placement stability since this time last year is positive for children and puts Camden above inner London and National comparators.
Proportion of Looked After Children (excluding children placed with parents) that are in foster placements or placed for adoption.	57.7%	59%	◀▶	-	-	A stable number of children placed with foster families or with adopters. It is important that we provide an experience of family life for our looked after children where it is the best option.
Looked After Children placed within 20 miles of home address	79%	81%	◀▶	82% (15/16)	87% (15/16)	In line with last year - means more children can attend the same school and keep in touch with family.
Looked After Children placed outside of	58.1%	56%	◀▶	-	-	116 out of 199. For most children it is good they are

Camden						placed in Camden or nearby (schools and family) but there will also be some that move out of the borough to be united with extended family. Also some need to be placed further away to ensure their protection.
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Outcome: Ensure children have the best start in life – Early Help

*Dataset created in Q2 17/18 so Q1 18/19 performance is compared to last reported (Q4)

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q4 17/18*	DoT	COMMENTS
Numbers of families / children who make contact with social services (all front door contacts)	1,499	1,719	▲	In Q1 there were 834 families and 655 children making contact social services. This is a duplicate measure also used in the CSSW dataset.
EH: Number of contacts progressed as an Early Help referral	354	346	▲	In Q1, 354 families were progressed as referrals to Early Help, after having been the subject of a contact to the MASH/Early Help front door. There were 594 children within these families.
EH: % contacts progressed as an Early Help Referral	42%	35%	▲	There has been a significant increase in referrals being forwarded to Early Help in Q1 compared to last Quarter.
EH: % of Early Help Referral Decisions completed within 10 working days	78%	78%	◀▶	The percentage of Early Help referrals completed in 10 working days is steady and has not changed from the last quarter.
EH: % of Early Help Family Assessments (not including those closed as brief closures) completed within 30 working day	23%	28%	▼	The percentage of Assessments completed within 30 working days has decreased slightly from the previous Quarter.
EH: Number of families held by a Family Support Worker (average caseload)	7	7	◀▶	Caseload varies slightly between the Early Help teams, with teams holding higher intensity cases having smaller caseloads. Across all workers in all teams the average number of families held by a full time Family Support Worker at any point in time generally remains around 7.
EH: Total number of Early Help Family Assessments completed (excluding any steps terminated as a 'brief closure')	85	103	▼	In Q1 there were 85 families for whom an Early Help Family Assessment was completed. There were 148 children within these families.
EH: Number of Early Help Family Assessments completed: by EH CAF Team	14	20	▲	Early Help Assessments was completed for 14 families by the Early help CAF team (with 24 children in these families).
EH: Number of Early Help Family Assessments completed: by Families in Focus	8	19	▲	Early Help Family Assessments completed for 8 families by Families in Focus (with 12 children in these families).

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q4 17/18*	DoT	COMMENTS
EH: Number of Early Help Family Assessments completed: by Transformation Team	3	3	▲	Early Help Family Assessments completed for 3 families by the Transformation Team (with 9 children in these families).
EH: Number of Early Help Family Assessments completed: by Early Years Family Support Teams	55	57	▲	Early Help Family Assessments completed for 55 families by the Early Years Family Support teams (with 96 children).
EH: Number of Early Help Family Assessments completed: by Youth Early Help Teams	5	4	▼	Early Help Family Assessments completed for 5 families by the Youth Early Help teams (with 7 children in these families).
EH: Percentage of Early Help cases remaining free from further EH or SW involvement (for a 12 month period)	84%	85%	▼	This indicator has remained steady from the last quarter. These returning cases are routinely audited by managers in order to derive learning and inform service transformation.
EH: Number of families returning to Social Work	6	9	▼	
EH: Number of families returning to Early Help	8	4	▼	
EH: % of cases closed with outcomes achieved	70%	66%	▲	An increase since Q4
EH: % of parent and carer needs improved by Early Help	77%	64%	▲	These data are taken from progress tools used by Family Support Workers to measure levels of need of a family before and after intervention. Needs pertaining to adults (e.g. housing, financial issues, domestic violence, adult health, adult crime) consistently show higher performance than needs pertaining to children (e.g. behaviour, school attendance, youth crime, child health).
EH: % of child development needs improved by Early Help	61%	52%	▼	

EARLY INTERVENTION & PREVENTION

Outcome: Ensure children have the best start in life – Early Years

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Last reported	DoT	COMMENTS
% child-minders in Camden judged good or outstanding	97%	97% (Q4)	◀▶	Childminders continue to present a very positive and steady ongoing picture, with 97%, as per Q4, continuing to achieve good or Outstanding inspection outcomes.
% daycare providers judged good or outstanding	96%	97% (Q4)	▼	Regrettably there has been a 1% decline in inspection outcomes for settings since last quarter (97%). One of our community nurseries received an unexpected inadequate inspection outcome. The setting has taken swift action to address the issues and has been working closely with the quality support and training team to help strengthen their practice. Recent advisory visits based on the Ofsted inspection criteria has assessed that the practice has returned to its original good quality and a good inspection outcome should be secured when they are next inspected before October 2018 .
Proportion of eligible 2 year olds taking up their free entitlement as a % of those eligible (according to DWP)	60% (Summer 18)	63% (Spring 18)	◀▶	This is a government funded scheme to support the most disadvantaged 2 year olds. Proportionally the uptake slightly down on Spring 17/18 but the actual numbers of children taking up a place has increased from 456 to 479. This is because the number of children eligible under the economic criteria has increased.
No. of eligible 3 and 4 year olds taking up their free entitlement for working parents	688 (Summer 18)	591 (Spring 18)	▲	This is a government funded scheme to support the most disadvantaged 3&4 year olds. Excellent work has been undertaken to support take-up of these places. Camden is currently achieving at over 100% of codes issued against places taken up and is highest achieving authority in London.
IEYS: Number of eligible 3 and 4 year olds taking up their Camden enhanced offer	566 (Summer 18)	465 (Spring 18)	▲	A Camden funded scheme offering an additional 15 hours for 3&4 year olds, aligned to the disadvantaged 2 year old scheme, introduced to provide a continuity for these children and also to retain a market stability across the change period.

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Last reported	DoT	COMMENTS
				Excellent work has been undertaken to support take of these places. Camden is currently achieving at over 100% of codes issued against places taken up and is highest achieving authority in London.
IEYS: % of families engaging in the Stay and Play services who are from a vulnerable family	81% (Q4)	81% (Q3)	◀▶	Vulnerable Groups include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Children in need, children subject to a child protection plan, and Looked After Children ▪ SEND children ▪ Children living in top 20% deprived areas in Camden ▪ Cases open to family support, or any Early Help service ▪ Families who are workless/ low income or with children eligible for 2 year old free entitlement place ▪ Families invited to and/or attending Bump to Baby, Baby Massage, Let's Play sessions, Young Parents drop-in

EARLY INTERVENTION & PREVENTION

Outcome: reduce the numbers of families in Camden with complex needs

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q1 17/18	DoT	COMMENTS
SEN: Number of children for whom the authority maintains a SEN statement/EHC plan	1,369	1,251	▲	Demand for EHC plans continues to rise with the extension of SEND responsibilities from 19-25. Camden is seeking to reverse this trend by refocusing funding on early intervention through a new more flexible funding arrangement; focussing on increasing employment opportunities and SEND internships; and expanding the successful EY funding model.
SEN: Proportion of newly issued statements and plans, with a placement in maintained mainstream schools	82.35%	58.80%	▲	A higher proportion of plans are in mainstream rather than specialist settings, some with additional support. Camden primary schools make provision for children who would be offered special schools such as Swiss Cottage if parents expressed a preference for a specialist setting.
SEN: Number of children with a SEN statement/EHC plan at all independent schools (special and mainstream)	85	88	▼	Over the last 5 years placements in the independent sector has reduced from 120 to 85 placements in the drive to enhance local capacity. This has plateaued as although in London boroughs the majority of education need can be met locally, with better outcomes, there are children with complex education, health and social care needs who require highly specialist places that are not available regionally. Some independent placements are also directed by SEND tribunal.
SEN: Proportion of all new EHC plans issued within 20 weeks	64.71%	61.76%	▲	
SEN: Proportion of new EHC plans issued within 20 weeks (excluding exception cases)	N/A	76.32%		No data available for Q1 at current time. Will be added.

EARLY INTERVENTION & PREVENTION

Outcome: Increase the number of young people in education, employment or training in Camden

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q1 17/18	DoT	CLC 2017	COMMENTS
% of 16&17 year olds in Camden who are in education, or training (EET)	95.4%	95.7%	◀▶	92.7%	The Q1 figure for 2018/19 is similar to the same time last year.. Performance in Q1 2018/19 is more or less in line with last year and above the national average though is just behind Central London Cohort (CLC). The scorecard is published in October so national average is 2016 data.
% of 16&17 year olds resident in Camden who are NEET or Not Known	4.3%	4.2%	◀▶	7.2%	The DfE headline measure combines the NEET and not known figures. This gives a more accurate picture of local authority performance in tracking and support for young people and means that low NEET figures can be no longer be masked by high levels of 'unknowns'.
% of 16&17 year olds resident in Camden who are NEET	2.9%	3.2%	▼	1.9%	Numbers of NEETs have decreased since Q1 last year (91 young people).
% of 16&17 year olds resident in Camden who are Not Known	1.3%	1.0%	▲	5.3%	Camden have performed well in terms of year 12/13 year old unknowns – although higher than last year it is still lower than CLC and national averages of unknowns. Low numbers of unknowns and high numbers of EETs indicate that early intervention work, alongside accurate tracking and support is ensuring fewer Camden young people are facing unemployment compared to our London neighbours.
% of 18/19 year olds (year 14) in Camden who are in education, employment or training (EET)	62%	85.6%	▼	45.2%	DfE policy only reports participation data for 16&17 year olds (school year 12 & 13) but as an authority we still maintain the duty to provide a service for NEET young people up to the age of 19 (school year 14). 959 (62%) of all 18/19 year olds in Camden are EET, only 67 (4.3%) are NEET. 521 (33.7%) young people in year 14 are Not Known - most of whom are assumed to be at University (or HE).
% of 18/19 year olds (year 14) in Camden who are NEET or Not Known	38.0%	14.1%	▲	54.8%	It is very challenging to get destination information from both our own schools and especially external education providers. We have done well compared to our Central London Cohort.

EARLY INTERVENTION & PREVENTION

Outcome: Supporting successful transitions to adult life

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q1 17/18	DoT	COMMENTS
Number of young people participating in positive activities (cumulative)	304	580	▼	Not as many young people participating in positive activities than this time last year. This is being investigated to see if it is a recording issue.
Number of young people achieving recorded outcomes (cumulative)	185	299	▼	Not as many young people achieving recorded outcomes than this time last year. This is being investigated to see if it is a recording issue.
Number of young people achieving accredited outcomes (cumulative)	27	28	◀▶	Similar numbers of young people achieving accredited outcomes as last year. This is being investigated to see if it is a recording issue.
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System	20	18	▲	Local data shows that in Q1 there were 20 first time entrants, a small increase on Q1 in the previous year, 2017/18, which stood at 18.
% young offenders in court who received a custodial sentence	16.1%	7.9%	▲	5 out of 31 court disposals resulted in custody in 2017/18, similar to last year's total. This increase is partially due to slightly more young people receiving a custodial outcome and a smaller amount of young people going to court. This data is uncleaned so could change.
Knife crime with injury (where victim is under 25)	93	59	▲	12 month rolling figure as at end of June 2018. Numbers have reduced since end of last qtr (101). The figures are for incidents that take place in Camden, regardless of whether those involved are Camden residents. The Youth Safety Taskforce was launched to help us understand, prevent and ultimately reduce violence amongst young people, including knife crime, in the borough. The Taskforce will make final recommendations in October.
% of cohort who have re-offended	48.1%	51%	▼	April 16 - June 16 cohort tracked for 12 months. A reduction since this time last year. This is significantly lower than the April 15 - June 15 cohort which stood at 57.4%
Number of re-offence per re-offender	3.65	3.47	▲	April 16 - June 16 cohort: Re-offences per reoffender have increased slightly against last year's Q1 figure, though it is a reduction from last quarter, Q4 (4.09). Camden has a higher rate than most of our benchmark family but is comparable to our neighbouring boroughs

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q1 17/18	DoT	COMMENTS
				Islington and Westminster. The data supports anecdotal evidence which suggests that we are working with a highly complex and prolific cohort.
% of young offenders in education, employment or training (EET)	54.8%	72%	▼	7/31 young people were in suitable EET. Whilst some of the decrease can be explained by the variable size of the cohort and the complexity of young people known to the service, but this is a worrying decrease in performance, as engagement in EET is one of the biggest factors in encouraging desistance and reducing re-offending overall.
Number of young people referred to triage	10	26	▼	Triage offers an opportunity to work with low risk young offenders by diverting them into restorative activities. This reduces the numbers entering the criminal justice system (giving them a caution or charging them and taking them to court) and reduces the risk of re-offending. The Q1 figure is very low. This could mean that young people committing offences have already had triage before and were not eligible to have triage again or it could mean police arrested fewer young people. This will be monitored
IYSS: Number of Youth Early Help cases accepted	24	47	▼	This is a combined number of triage and youth engagement type referrals made.

CHILDREN'S INTEGRATED COMMISSIONING

Outcome: Ensure children have the best start in life

MEASURE	Q1 18/19	Q1 16/17	DoT	London	England	COMMENTS
Number of children and young people accessing CAMHS	1,182 (end of year forecast – 49% access)	New indicator	-	26% (end of year forecast)	25.9% (end of year forecast)	Definition of access is the number of CYP who are receiving an intervention (2 or more appointments) for their mental health and well-being from CAMHS. Due to the nature of how the number of people in treatment is calculated we expect to see some seasonality in activity levels. There are likely to be more people counted in the early part of the year (Q1) than in the remainder.
Those proportion of young people receiving a CAMHS service whose goals have improved after 3 months of treatment or end of treatment (whichever comes first)	45.2%	New indicator	-	N/A	N/A	Please note that reporting and measurement has changed from the previous quarters.
Percentage of babies who received a 6-8 week review by the Health Visitor by the time they were 8 weeks.	75%	75%	◀▶	66.5% (2017/18 prov)	84.1% (2017/18 prov)	Target = 70%. 417/558. 80% (448) were seen by 12 weeks. Performance remains the same compared to this time last year and exceeded target. Also above the latest London average.
Percentage of children who received a 2-2½ year review by the Health Visitor	80%	83%	▼	62% (2017/18 prov)	76% (2017/18 prov)	Target = 85%. 432/538. Though performance did not achieve target and is not as high as last year, it is above the latest London and national averages. Commissioners continue to work with the provider so that targets for these reviews can be met.

LONDON BOROUGH OF CAMDEN	WARD: ALL
REPORT TITLE: Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee's work programme for the municipal year 2018/19	
REPORT OF: Executive Director, Supporting People	
FOR SUBMISSION TO: Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee	DATE: 23 October 2018
SUMMARY OF REPORT: This report sets out the work programme for the municipal year 2018/19 for the committee's consideration. The committee will continue to be provided with an updated report on their future work programme at each meeting, for their consideration.	
Local Government Act 1972 – Access to information: No documents that are required to be listed were used in the preparation of this report.	
Contact Officer: Chris Douglas, Corporate Services, 020 7974 2977 email: chris.douglas@camden.gov.uk	
RECOMMENDATIONS: Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee is asked to: (i) Advise on any items in the published forward plan which the committee wishes to consider (ii) Advise on any areas which the committee would like to request reports to be scheduled for the municipal year 2018/19.	

Signed by:



Martin Pratt
Executive Director Supporting People

3 October 2018

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. As discussed at the July 2017 meeting, the Chair of the Children, Schools and Families Scrutiny Committee wishes to take a thematic approach to the reports presented to the committee. The work programme is therefore set out against the themes: safeguarding, educational standards and attainment and funding
- 1.2. This meeting (23 October 2018) is the third CSF scrutiny committee meeting of the municipal year 2018/19.

2. CHILDREN, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SCRUTINY WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR 2018/19

- 2.1. The work programme for municipal year 2018/19 has some standing items and is themed as mentioned above. It will continue to be possible to consider other items at each meeting, including urgent items. Suggestions and comments from each meeting will be incorporated into the programme as the year progresses.
- 2.2. The work programme 2018/19 is attached at appendix 1 of this report for information.

Appendix 1

18 July 2018 – Main theme: safeguarding
Themed items: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CSCB Annual Report 2017 – 18• CSCB Business Plan 2018 – 19• LADO Annual Report 2017 -18 (Local Authority Designated Officer) Other items: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children, schools and families end of year performance report 2017-18• Medium Term Financial Strategy (Cabinet report)
3 September 2018 - Main theme: educational standards and attainment
Themed Items: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update on provisional school exam results• Annual school places planning process• School absence and exclusion report
23 October 2018 – Main theme: funding
Main item: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cabinet Members' Annual report (joint report of Cabinet Member for Best Start in Life and Cabinet Member for Young People and Cohesion) Other items: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Schools Funding (inc Teachers' pay settlement)• Annual health update on children, young people and families For information with issues raised by exception - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Children, schools and families annual complaints report• Children, schools and families performance report (quarter 1)

6 December 2018 - Main theme: safeguarding

Themed items:

- Young inspector's inspection of Children's Services - This years' theme is support to Vulnerable Adolescents
- Officer response - update on support currently available (to include young people at risk of CSE and Criminal Exploitation)
- Partners response to the recommendations of the Youth Safety Taskforce (Borough Commander to be invited to attend)
- School exclusion and absence
- Corporate Parenting annual report
- Update on proposed response of the Camden Safeguarding Children Board to changes to statutory regulation. (Dominic Clout independent Chair to be invited)

Other items:

- Medium Term Financial Strategy (Cabinet report)
- Children, schools and families quarterly performance report (quarter 2)

18 February 2019 - Main theme: educational standards and attainment

Themed items:

- Achievement and standards report
- Sports provision in schools report - activities, links to health, obesity, facilities, innovative partnerships/sponsorship and provision for girls and young women

Other items:

- Revenue estimates and council tax report (Cabinet report)

28 March 2019 - Main theme: funding

Themed item:

- Schools Funding
- **Note: invite John Hayes Chair of the Schools Forum (other head teachers may also attend)**
-

Other items:

- Update on children's health
- Children, schools and families quarterly performance report (quarter 3)

To be scheduled:

- Update on the government guidance on unregistered schools (as requested at the July 2016 meeting)
- The new Children and Social Work Act and Camden's plans
- London Regional Adoption Agency - further update report in due course
- Music and the arts to be included in the work programme (as requested July 2018)

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