

Children and Young People Overview & Scrutiny Committee

Agenda

12 October 2011

A meeting of the Children and Young People Overview & Scrutiny Committee will take place at the **SHIRE HALL, WARWICK** on **WEDNESDAY, 12 OCTOBER 2011** at **10.00am**.

The agenda will be:

1. General

(1) Apologies for Absence

(2) Members' Declarations of Personal and Prejudicial Interests

Members are reminded that they should declare the existence and nature of their personal interests at the commencement of the item (or as soon as the interest becomes apparent). If that interest is a prejudicial interest the Member must withdraw from the room unless one of the exceptions applies.

Membership of a district or borough council is classed as a personal interest under the Code of Conduct. A Member does not need to declare this interest unless the Member chooses to speak on a matter relating to their membership. If the Member does not wish to speak on the matter, the Member may still vote on the matter without making a declaration.

(3) Minutes of the Children and Young People Overview and Scrutiny Committee meeting held on 1 September 2011

(4) Chair's Announcements

2. Public Question Time (Standing Order 34)

Up to 30 minutes of the meeting are available for members of the public to ask questions on any matters relevant to the business of the Children and Young People Overview and Scrutiny Committee. Questioners may ask two questions and can speak for up to three minutes each.

To be sure of receiving an answer to an appropriate question, please contact Richard Maybey on 01926 476876 or richardmaybey@warwickshire.gov.uk at least five working days before the meeting. Otherwise, please arrive at least 15 minutes before the start of the meeting and ensure that Council staff are aware of the matter on which you wish to speak.

3. Questions to the Portfolio Holder

Up to 30 minutes of the meeting are available for members of the Committee to put questions to Cllr Heather Timms (Portfolio Holder for Child Safeguarding, Early Intervention and Schools) on any matters relevant to the remit of the Committee, and for the Portfolio Holder to update the Committee on relevant issues.

4. Warwickshire's Respect Yourself Campaign: Tackling the Under-18 Conception Rates

This report outlines Warwickshire's current position regarding the under-18 conception rate and strategies for tackling the rates, including an overview of the Respect Yourself campaign.

Recommendation

That the Committee:

- Agrees the work of the Respect Yourself campaign and future strategies
- Comments on the work plan for 2011 and beyond

For further information, please contact:

Amy Danahay, Respect Yourself Campaign Manager

T: (01926) 742484

E: amydanahay@warwickshire.gov.uk

5. First-Time Entrants to the Youth Criminal Justice System

This report outlines the strategies being undertaken to reduce the number of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System.

Recommendation

That the Committee considers the strategies being undertaken to reduce the number of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System.

For further information, please contact:

Lesley Tregear, Warwickshire Youth Justice Manager

T: (01926) 682661

E: lesleytregear@warwickshire.gov.uk

6. Warwickshire Secondary Schools In-Year Fair Access Protocol

An update on the review and operation of Warwickshire's In-Year Fair Access Protocol.

Recommendation

That the Committee considers the report and comments upon the operation of the In-Year Fair Access Protocol.

For further information, please contact:

Peter Thompson, Service Manager - Access and Organisation

T: (01926) 742265

E: peterthompson@warwickshire.gov.uk

7. Work Programme 2011-12

Recommendation

That the Committee considers the draft work programme at Appendix A and amends as appropriate.

For further information please contact Richard Maybey, Democratic Services Officer

T: (01926) 476876

E: richardmaybey@warwickshire.gov.uk

8. Any Other Items

Which the Chair decides are urgent.

Jim Graham
Chief Executive

Children and Young People Overview & Scrutiny Committee Membership

County Councillors: Peter Balaam, Carol Fox, Julie Jackson, Mike Perry, Clive Rickhards, Carolyn Robbins, John Ross (Vice Chair), Martin Shaw, June Tandy (Chair), Sonja Wilson

Cabinet Portfolio Holder: Councillor Heather Timms (Child Safeguarding, Early Intervention and Schools)

Church Representatives: Mr Joseph Cannon, Dr Rex Pogson

Parent Governor Representatives: Alison Livesey and 1 Vacancy

For general enquiries, please contact: Richard Maybey, Democratic Services Officer
T: (01926) 476876
E: richardmaybey@warwickshire.gov.uk

For enquiries relating to specific reports, please contact the relevant officer named above.

Minutes of the Meeting of the Children and Young People Overview and Scrutiny Committee held on 1 September 2011

Present:

Members of the Committee

Councillor Peter Balaam
Councillor Carol Fox
Councillor Julie Jackson
Councillor Mike Perry
Councillor Clive Rickhards
Councillor Carolyn Robbins
Councillor Martin Shaw
Councillor June Tandy (Chair)
Councillor Ron Cockings (replacing Councillor Sonja Wilson)

Invited representatives

Alison Livesey (Governor Representative)
Rex Pogson (Church Representative)
Chris Smart (Governor Representative)
Diana Turner (Governor Representative)

Other County Councillors

Councillor Heather Timms (Portfolio Holder for Child Safeguarding, Early Intervention and Schools)

Officers

Hugh Disley, Head of Service – CYPF Development Programme
Elizabeth Featherstone, Head of Service – Early Intervention Services
Paul Galland, Strategic Director
Mark Gore, Head of Service – Learning and Achievement
Liz Holt, Head of Children's Strategic Commissioning
Richard Maybey, Democratic Services Officer
Greta Needham, Head of Service – Law and Governance
Janice Ogden, Assistant Head of Service – Business Support, CYPF
Julie Robottom, Project Manager (0-19) – Commissioning Support Service, CYPF

1. General

(1) Welcome and apologies

The Chair welcomed Janice Ogden and Julie Robottom to the meeting, and offered the Committee's thanks to Paul Galland for his excellent service to the local authority.

Apologies for absence were received on behalf of Max Hyde, Joseph Cannon, Councillor John Ross and Councillor Sonja Wilson (who was replaced by Councillor Ron Cockings for this meeting).

(2) Members declarations of personal and prejudicial interests

A general declaration was made for all relevant Councillors and members of the Committee in their roles as School Governors and/or School Trustees.

Councillor Julie Jackson declared a personal interest in Item 6 as a former member of the PRU Management Committee.

Councillor Clive Rickhards declared a personal interest in Item 6 as he has former colleagues working in the PRU.

(3) Minutes of the meeting held on 8 June 2011

The minutes were agreed as an accurate record of the meeting and signed by the Chair.

(4) Minutes of the meeting held on 8 August 2011

The following changes to the minutes were agreed (amended text is underlined):

Page 3, paragraph (e)

“It was noted that from 1 September, if a child was excluded from a school and referred to the PRU, the ABP would be charged for these places from devolved funding”

Page 4, paragraph 15

“Every effort was being made to support ABPs, including having a linked lead officer to each panel, and implementing the In-Year Fair Access Protocol”

With the addition of these changes, the minutes were agreed as an accurate record of the meeting and signed by the Chair.

(5) Chair’s announcements

None

2. Public question time (Standing Order 34)

None

3. Questions to the Portfolio Holder

Learning Support Units

Councillor Clive Rickhards asked what the local authority is doing to promote the use of Learning Support Units (LSUs) within schools.

Councillor Heather Timms explained that the authority is actively promoting the use of LSUs within schools, but they are not a one-size-fits-all solution and the four Area Behaviour Partnerships (ABPs) are developing individual plans accordingly.

Elizabeth Featherstone added that a number of schools have shown an interest in buying expertise from the local authority to help set up their LSUs, and staff have been meeting with the ABPs to promote the importance of early intervention. Elizabeth also clarified that the strategy for primary schools is different, with a pilot scheme based around school clusters underway. For those not part of a cluster, the Early Intervention Service is working with individual primary schools to consider the various options for pupils excluded or at risk of exclusion.

4. Relationship with Schools

- 4.1 Following an introduction from Paul Galland, the Committee discussed the content and possible implications of the report. A collation of the points raised during this discussion will be included in the Committee's written response to the Overview & Scrutiny Board, which will be received at its meeting on the 14 September 2011.
- 4.2 The Committee agreed to endorse the recommendations of the report, subject to two amendments outlined in the resolution below.
- 4.3 Cllr Peter Balaam, supported by Cllr Rickhards, Cllr Jackson and Cllr Tandy, moved a further amendment to delete the words "and promotes" from Recommendation 2. The remaining five members of the Committee voted against the amendment, therefore the motion was lost.

Resolved:

That the Committee endorses the recommendations within the Relationship with Schools report, subject to the following amendments (amended text is underlined):

R20 Early discussions take place between the Council and representatives of head teachers and governors to discuss how the Council can best fulfil its democratic mandate to constructively challenge and support schools, while also acting as a champion for children and families, and to agree what information and assistance schools need to provide to facilitate this.

R21 The Council should encourage all schools, including Academies, to continue to have local authority representatives on their board of governors.

5. Academies and Traded Services

- 5.1 Greta Needham introduced the report, setting out the current position with regard to Academies in Warwickshire – including the number of schools that have converted or are in the process of converting and the current level of buy-back of traded services from the local authority.
- 5.2 Greta stated that it was likely that the majority of secondary schools in Warwickshire would convert to Academy status over the next twelve months. Therefore, the goal for the local authority over the next year would be to develop a traded services offer that was appealing to Academies and maintained schools, who would inevitably be seeking the most competitive deal.
- 5.3 During discussion, the following points were noted:
 - 5.3.1 Local authority services that wish to trade with Academies and schools will need to produce a valid business case
 - 5.3.2 The local authority could offer a brokerage service to Academies, introducing them to suitable market providers – however, this would be in competition with the authority's own traded services offer
 - 5.3.3 The local authority's traded services would need to be operated in a business-like manner, with a focus on the needs of the customer. This may require the recruitment of personnel with appropriate business and marketing skills
 - 5.3.4 There is a possibility of market failure, which may result in Academies coming back to the local authority for provision of service. However, there is a risk that it may be financially unviable for the local authority to continue providing services if demand is too low – so there may not be a service for Academies to come back to
 - 5.3.5 Officers are seeking to understand the reasons why schools choose to trade with other providers, looking objectively at the services they offer
 - 5.3.6 The local authority – via its School Admissions Forum – may continue to monitor the admissions procedures of Academies to ensure they are in line with the Admissions Code. However, this would require the Forum being given access to the relevant information from Academies, which is unlikely
 - 5.3.7 As a school converts to Academy status, the duty to fulfil certain statutory duties transfers from the local authority to the governing body. While the responsibility for informing and training governors about their new duties will now rest with each Academy and the Young People's Learning Agency, the local authority's Governor Training and Development services remain available as a traded service to those Academies that wish to continue to receive them. Officers agreed to take steps to inform schools and local authority governors of their changing responsibilities via the issue of guidance and protocols

- 5.3.8 The local authority should consider encouraging its governors to seek training for their respective governing body in order to better understand their statutory duties
- 5.3.9 It was confirmed that the local authority does send condition surveys to schools so they are aware of any building and maintenance requirements

Resolved:

(1) That the Committee notes:

- The significant implications of the Academy programme for the role of the local authority in relation to schools
- The potential future financial impact of more schools moving to Academy status
- The early indications of buy back from Academies of Warwickshire's traded services
- How the policy for Academies will affect the role of Elected Members in relation to schools
- Any areas for scrutiny as appropriate

(2) That the Committee recommends:

- The local authority has regard to recruiting personnel with the necessary commercial and business skills to aid the financial viability of its traded services
- Existing guidance on statutory duties be circulated to all Elected Members and local authority governors to help them ask the right questions when conversion to Academy status is discussed

6. Meeting the Needs of Pupils Excluded or at Risk of Exclusion from School

6.1 Elizabeth Featherstone introduced the report, noting that it did not reflect the discussions held at the Committee's recent call-in meeting (8 August) and that the consultation document within it had not yet been finalised or released. Elizabeth confirmed that the consultation would be circulated to all the consultees normally involved in a school organisational issue.

6.2 During discussion, the following points were noted:

6.2.1 The School Governors Forum should be considered an important consultee in the process of closing the PRU. The Forum's next meeting falls after the consultation deadline, so action should be taken to ensure it has opportunity to consider and respond. Officers agreed to consider extending the consultation deadline, should the Forum not be able to arrange a special meeting in the interim

- 6.2.2 The Equalities Impact Assessment is a legal requirement that must be reported to the decision maker, but there is no requirements for action to be taken as a result of its findings
- 6.2.3 Members and officers recognised the need for regular updates to be brought to the Committee to monitor progress of the transformation
- 6.2.4 While Members were satisfied with the progress of recommendation 2 (to remove primary aged children from the PRU), some concern was raised about the two primary aged children who are currently undertaking the assessment process for a statement. Officers reported that specialist placements will be made for these children upon completion of the process very shortly, and will begin at the latest by the October half-term 2011. In the interim period, they will continue at the PRU
- 6.2.5 It was confirmed that the local authority does have statutory duties around children missing from education and a review of these services is currently in progress. It was agreed that a report would be brought to the Committee at its meeting in October 2011, detailing the statutory duties and the findings of the service review on the In Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP)

Resolved

- (1) That the Committee notes the updates on the Committee's recommendations from November 2010 and the proposed consultation documents and timetable
- (2) That appropriate action is taken to ensure the School Governors Forum has an opportunity to consider and respond to the consultation

7. Impact Assessment on Posts Lost to the Directorate

- 7.1 Hugh Disley presented the report, containing information on the number of posts lost to different service areas. Hugh explained that it was too early to establish the impact of these lost posts, as many had left in the recent months up to June 2011. Mark Gore stated that further posts will be lost in the coming months, such as within the Learning and Achievement service and the County Music Service. These figures would be included in future reports. Continued monitoring would be necessary in order to report with any certainty on the impacts.
- 7.2 During discussion, the following points were noted:
 - 7.2.1 While noting the officers' introduction, concern was raised about the lack of information available on the impact to young people and families. Officers replied that continued monitoring was necessary to understand the performance against agreed Service Level Agreements (SLAs). These SLAs are coming to an end currently, and will be reviewed according to the resources and capacity available

- 7.2.2 Officers also confirmed that further work was underway to identify the proportion of posts lost (not just raw numbers), and this would be provided to the Committee when available
- 7.2.3 Regarding the increasing demand for foster carers and social workers, officers stated that child safeguarding has been agreed as a service priority and they acknowledged the need to recruit when necessary in order to protect frontline resources
- 7.2.4 Members asked for regular updates to be added to the Committee's work programme, with the next report requested for its meeting on 7 March 2012

Resolved

- (1) That the Committee notes the position of the four Business Units as a result of the loss of posts
- (2) That the Committee agrees to monitor continuing impact upon children, young people and families as CYPF moves into the People Group, with an updated report requested for its meeting on 7 March 2012
- (3) That following consideration of the updated report on 7 March 2012, the Committee advises Cabinet of potential issues or outcomes that may arise due to the deletion of posts from services that are working with children, young people and families

8. Work Programme 2011-12

The Chair introduced the report, which included a draft work programme for the Committee to amend as appropriate. Following discussion, the work programme was agreed subject to the amendments outlined in the resolution below.

Resolved

That the Committee agrees the work programme at Appendix A, subject to the following changes:

- a) A report on the authority's approach to Children Missing from Education is brought to the October meeting, alongside the In-Year Fair Access Protocol report
- b) A report on the Local Schools Funding Formula is brought to the December meeting
- c) An update report on Academies and Traded Services is brought to the December meeting
- d) The report on Young Carers scheduled for December is moved to the February 2012 meeting
- e) The report on Corporate Parenting scheduled for December is moved to the February 2012 meeting

f) An update report on Posts Lost to the Directorate is brought to the March 2012 meeting

9. Any other items

There were no urgent items.

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Chair

The meeting rose at 12.55pm

Children and Young People Overview & Scrutiny Committee

12 October 2011

Warwickshire's Respect Yourself Campaign: Tackling the Under-18 Conception Rates

Recommendations

- (1) That the Committee agrees the work of the Respect Yourself campaign and future strategies
- (2) That the Committee comments on the work plan for 2011 and beyond

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 In Warwickshire, approximately one teenager becomes pregnant every day, with over half resulting in a termination. Warwickshire has reduced the under-18 conception rate by 12.2% since the inception of the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy in 1998. However, Warwickshire still has one of the highest conception rates among our statistical neighbours. Much of the reason for this is the hot-spot areas within the county that have higher than average teenage pregnancy rates. More background information to this report is attached as **Appendix A**.
- 1.2 National research and best practice show that rates of teenage pregnancy in the UK are five times higher than that of the Netherlands. Here in Warwickshire, we will be doing further research into the reasons for this.
- 1.3 Teenage pregnancy is a key inequality and social exclusion issue:
 - Teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, and more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty
 - The infant mortality rate for babies born to teenage mothers is 60% higher than for babies born to older mothers
 - Teenage mothers are more likely to smoke during pregnancy and are less likely to breastfeed, both of which have negative health consequences for the child
 - Children of teenage mothers are generally at increased risk of poverty, low educational attainment, poor housing and poor health, and have lower economic activity in adult life¹

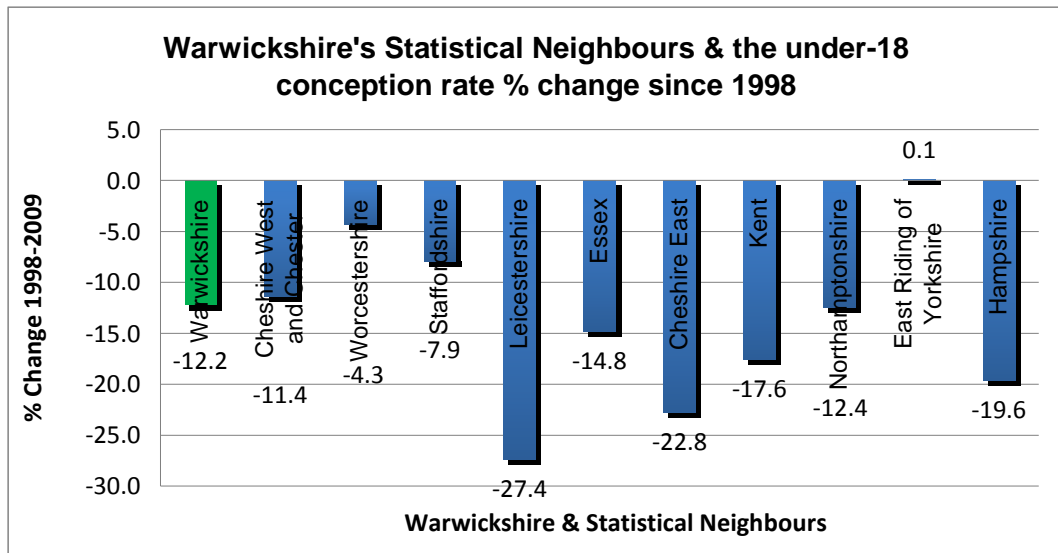
¹ Teenage Pregnancy Next Steps: Guidance for Local Authorities and Primary Care Trusts (2006)

- 1.4 Teenage pregnancy is a complex issue, affected by many factors including: young people's knowledge about relationships and sex; access to advice and support; their aspirations and educational attainment; parental, cultural and peer influences; and levels of emotional well-being.
- 1.5 The Respect Yourself campaign, developed in 2005, builds upon Warwickshire's Teenage Pregnancy Action Plan, which is a direct result of the National Teenage Pregnancy Strategy in 2000.
- 1.6 The action plan is commissioned by a small team and delivered by a partnership of agencies (health, education, police, youth support services including statutory and voluntary and leisure services) to ensure services work together to meet the needs of young people under the umbrella of the Respect Yourself campaign, with an aim to provide young people with the skills to resist the pressure to have sex too early, and to make positive, informed choices about their sexual health and relationships.
- 1.7 There are currently four members of the Respect Yourself campaign team: one full-time manager, two part-time coordinators and one full-time administrator.
- 1.8 The national strategy aimed to reduce the teenage pregnancy rate by 50% and to engage 60% of teenage mothers in employment, education and training by 2010. The data for 2010 has not been released yet, but the overall decrease in 2009 was 18.1% – not the 50% hoped for, but a bigger reduction than Warwickshire's 12.2%.
- 1.9 The national Teenage Pregnancy and HIV and Sexual Health Strategy are currently being reviewed and a new strategy incorporating all elements of sexual health and well-being is due in the autumn 2011.
- 1.10 Warwickshire sees approximately one teenager becoming pregnant every day of the year and 54% of those lead to a termination.

2.0 Current Statistical Picture

- 2.1 It is important to note the following:
 - Conception statistics include pregnancies that result in one or more live or still births and legal abortions
 - The Office for National Statistics (ONS) release data 14 months after the period to which they relate. The reason for the time lag is that to be able to record a conception, ONS require information on the birth or abortion relating to that conception. Information on a birth may not be available until 11 months after the date of conception
 - Therefore, the latest annual data is for 2009. Data for Q1 2010 is also available
- 2.2 England has seen a decline in the under-18 conception rate of 18.1% since 1998 – the baseline year for the Teenage Pregnancy Strategy. There has been a decrease of 5.8% from the 2008 rate and this is the lowest rate for over 10 years.
- 2.3 Warwickshire has seen a decline in the under-18 conception rate of 12.2% since 1998, a decrease of 1% from the 2008 rate.

- 2.4 When compared with Warwickshire's close statistical neighbours (determined by DCSF), the County's performance over the last 11 years is more or less as would be expected, in terms of relative performance. Other local authorities started from a relatively higher base and were therefore more conducive to a greater percentage decline.
- 2.5 Among our statistical neighbours, Warwickshire still has one of the highest conception rates. It currently has the third highest; which is not much change from 1998 when it had the fourth highest.



- 2.6 If you look at 3-year aggregated data at a district level, only Warwick has a higher conception rate for the period 2007-09 than the 1998-00 baseline. Rugby and Stratford continue to see the greatest percentage decrease from the 1998-00 baseline.
- 2.7 While Nuneaton & Bedworth's aggregated conception rate continues to steadily decline, Stratford's rate seems to have stalled.
- 2.8 Rather than look at aggregated data, we can review annual data to pick up trends and concerns. Between 1998 and 2009, all but one of the districts experienced an overall decline in under-18 conception rates. However, the overall decline has been accompanied by much fluctuation.
- 2.9 Again, considering annual data, after a pattern of decline in Nuneaton & Bedworth since 2006, they have now experienced a notable rise in 2009. While Warwick has recorded a considerable decline between 2008-09.
- 2.10 When looking at the ages of those becoming pregnant, we are also seeing an increase in the under-16 rate in Rugby and Warwick.
- 2.11 Using ward-level data, we can identify hot-spot areas that have continually high rates. The ten wards with the highest conception rates consist of four in Nuneaton & Bedworth, three in Rugby and three in Warwick, and all but two of these wards (Bar Pool and Cubbington) have featured consistently since 2001. The rates in each of the wards keep fluctuating and in order to make a significant difference will take long-term investment in order to change behaviour and cultures.

2001-2003		2002-2004		2003-2005	
Ward	Rate	Ward	Rate	Ward	Rate
Camp Hill	133.3	Camp Hill	113.8	Camp Hill	107.4
Benn	100.3	Wem Brook	87.5	Atherstone Central	103.7
Wem Brook	93.4	Benn	79.4	Wem Brook	100.0
Clarendon	74.1	Coleshill South	76.9	Coleshill South	96.0
Atherstone Central	72.5	Atherstone Central	75.3	Crown	80.7
Bar Pool	72.5	Brunswick	73.9	Benn	77.2
Brunswick	65.3	Bede	71.6	Overslade	73.7
Newbold	63.5	Clarendon	67.7	Brownsover South	73.5
Attleborough	63.1	Brownsover South	65.9	Attleborough	71.3
Hartshill	63.1	Newbold	65.5	Newbold	69.4

2004-2006		2005-2007		2006-2008	
Ward	Rate	Ward	Rate	Ward	Rate
Wem Brook	113.6	Camp Hill	109.1	Camp Hill	96.3
Camp Hill	96.3	Wem Brook	96.0	Wem Brook	82.1
Brownsover South	83.9	Benn	76.3	Brunswick	79.3
Atherstone Central	82.8	Brownsover South	71.2	Brownsover South	79.3
Crown	71.6	Newbold	70.2	Cubbington	78.2
Brunswick	69.3	Clarendon	66.3	Newbold	72.9
Newbold	68.8	Atherstone Central	64.9	Clarendon	71.0
Bede	64.1	Crown	64.6	Benn	70.5
Benn	63.4	Brunswick	64.6	Abbey (NB)	64.3
Poplar	62.9	Abbey (NB)	63.5	Bar Pool	63.0

3.0 Strategies to reduce the under-18 conception rate

- 3.1 While seeking to reduce the under-18 conception rate, it is important to note that the Respect Yourself campaign is also seeking to support young people to improve their sexual health and well-being. We have always looked at the wider sexual health agenda when addressing teenage pregnancy interventions. We measure success using a wide range of outputs and outcomes and the reduction in the under-18 conception rate is just one of the measures.
- 3.2 The Respect Yourself campaign is in its sixth year of campaign activity, with a solid evidence base of what works.
- 3.3 In 2005-6, the Government completed research that identified key factors that have been evidenced to make a difference to reducing teenage pregnancy rates. All of the work in Warwickshire has built upon these key factors:
- Targeting high-rate areas
 - Targeting vulnerable groups
 - Provision of young-people-focused contraception/sexual health services
 - Strong delivery of Relationships and Sex Education (RSE) by schools
 - Workforce training
 - Youth Support Services committed to tackling big social issues such as sexual health
- 3.4 Investment was made in Nuneaton & Bedworth, resulting in an initial reduction of 24.5% and small declines thereafter, particularly within the high-rate wards. The

current aggregated data picture appears to show sustained reduction. Between 2006-2007, the following was commissioned:

- Theatre in Education (TIE) Project was offered to target secondary schools and feeder primary schools – a whole-school approach to a consistent and effective RSE programme
- Saturday Contraceptive and Sexual Health (CASH) clinic based in the Healthstore, Abbey Green, Nuneaton
- Signposting to services – targeted campaigns around Valentine’s Day, school proms, Nuneaton Carnival and Christmas
- Targeted workforce development for all front-line mainstream and some voluntary organisations in the area
- Creation of two RSE Project Officers to offer information, condom distribution and signposting, during evenings and weekends at places where young people ‘hang out’
- Preparing young parents service (PYPS) – offering antenatal and postnatal support to under-18s with a view to reducing second and subsequent pregnancies
- Connexions PA to address young parents support and engagement into education, employment and training

- 3.5 This investment totalled £99,758. Much of the work was then embedded and sustained and still continues now. According to national research, every £1 spent on the strategy results in £4 saving to the public purse², therefore we can state that over the year period we saved £399,032 in the long term.
- 3.6 A social return on investment (SROI) exercise based on this highlighted how many conceptions the interventions may have prevented. This was based on the population remaining the same and then the cost to society of the continuation and termination of the conceptions over a 3-year period. The SROI amounted to £400,000 in benefits. Termination costs were not identified, but would have delivered additional savings.
- 3.7 The Respect Yourself campaign team have a clear strategy: Use the evidence of what works and influence all organisations that work with children, young people and families to use their resources to enable young people to make informed choices about their sexual health and improve the life chances of teenage parents and their children. Our long-term aim is still to embed sexual health prevention and support for teenage parents within all key statutory and voluntary organisations.
- 3.8 With a reduction in funding and capacity across partner agencies, the campaign has had to renew its strategy and work within the confines of a changing landscape. The two coordinators and the manager now each take responsibility for a district/borough, and the coordinators are co-located with other strategic leads in those areas to ensure a joined-up approach and maximise investment and impact.
- 3.9 Within our strategy, we are investigating opportunities for joint commissioning within the districts and boroughs and focusing interventions on hot-spot areas. Needs assessments are being compiled as well as service mapping and consultations with young people in order to accelerate progress.

² As per Teenage Pregnancy Next Steps (DfES, 2006)

- 3.10 A new training programme has been commissioned to enable professionals to feel more confident in supporting young people with sexual health and well-being issues. This builds on previous evaluations and needs assessments from young people and professionals, with a new qualification and competency framework being devised to support staff within future appraisals.
- 3.11 We have been successful in securing European funding to enable 20 participants from statutory and voluntary sector partners to visit the leading Dutch sexual health organisation, Rutgers Nisso Group. By understanding the key factors that underpin their interventions, Warwickshire will be able to learn and refresh its approach. It is hoped that this will lead to reductions in our high-rate areas over the long-term.
- 3.12 In March 2012, we will be hosting a conference to share the findings and inform the future direction of sexual health and teenage pregnancy work in line with the new National Sexual Health Strategy.

4.0 Benefits of the Campaign Activity

- 4.1 As a result of the Respect Yourself campaign, as well as some statistical improvements in particular hot-spot areas, particular areas of work have improved and new projects have materialised. Below is just an example:
- Over 1,200 professionals from 20+ organisations have received structured training and over 400 professionals are fully trained to distribute condoms and offer Chlamydia screening
 - RSE in schools has been reviewed and recommendations and good practice developed and shared
 - Young people have been fully involved and have led on mystery shopping of sexual health services and Children's Centres
 - VOX have developed peer-led projects as a direct result of choosing to prioritise RSE, listening to other young people stressing that this is an important area of work
 - Theatre in Education programme has been sustained by schools as part of a wider school package in Nuneaton & Bedworth
 - Specific posts have been developed in hot-spot areas, developed in partnership between the local authority, Borough Council and Leisure Services targeting vulnerable young people on evenings and weekends
 - www.respectyourself.info received 101,576 hits during 2010-11, with peaks identified during specific campaign activities
 - 2,292 young people within the Youth and Community Service and Nuneaton & Bedworth Leisure Trust accessed their sexual health services during 2010-11
 - Over 90 parents accessing parenting courses focusing on discussing relationships and sexual health with their children
 - School health services have been developed with over 1,300 young people accessing sexual health provision between September 2009 and July 2010
- 4.2 Young people themselves have stated the benefits of the various projects under the umbrella of the Respect Yourself campaign:

"My boyfriend did not like to use condoms and he came to see (the worker) and now he will"

“There is so much I can say. They have helped a lot with issues I have had and I am very grateful”.

“I always use condoms now”

“I feel able and confident to go to a one to one session when and if I need advice, support or contraception”.

“Any problems I have, or an embarrassing subject, it is completely confidential”.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 Warwickshire has developed an evidence base of what works regarding interventions that reduce teenage pregnancies and improve young people’s sexual health, under the umbrella of the Respect Yourself campaign.
- 5.2 Reducing teenage pregnancy and improving young people’s sexual health requires a long-term strategy to enable behaviour and cultural change. Warwickshire is seeing a gradual decline, but this requires sustained interventions and a multi-agency approach to continue to reduce the rates.
- 5.3 Relationships and sexual health information and support is still seen as a necessity by young people and has therefore been prioritised by VOX for the third year running.
- 5.4 Targeted work and investment needs to continue in the identified wards particularly in Nuneaton & Bedworth and Warwick.
- 5.5 Future work will be informed by current needs assessments in the areas, the evidence base of what works nationally and locally, learning from the Dutch, the new Sexual Health Strategy and, most importantly, young people.

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Warwickshire's Respect Yourself Campaign: Tackling the Under-18 Conception Rates

Additional Facts and FAQs

1. Why are the rates of teenage pregnancy significantly lower in the Netherlands than the UK? (linked to 1.2)

Information below is taken from 'Deconstructing the Dutch Utopia: Sex education and teenage pregnancy in the Netherlands' (Joost van Loon, 2003)

Approach to Sex Education: The approach to sex education, in a country where pupils are as likely as not to walk through an authorised red-light district on their way to school, is very different. Yes, children can discuss sex during their primary school years but it is discussed in an atmosphere of talking about relationships and caring and respect for others.

As Siebe Heutzepeter, headteacher of De Burght school in Amsterdam, puts it: "The English are embarrassed to talk about sex. They are too squeamish. Here adults and children are better educated [in sex and relationships]. It would be unthinkable for a Dutch parent to withdraw their child from sex education. I have only had one Muslim mother who left halfway through a parents' talk on sex." He added: "There is no point in telling children just to say 'no' – this is a liberal country: you need to tell them why they are saying 'no' and when to say 'yes'.

As educationists in Holland put it, it is as much about changing attitudes and culture in the UK as it is about developing lesson plans. Sanderjin van der Doef, an author of a series of books on sex education for use in Holland schools, says: "Here sex is a normal daily part of life, like shopping or football. In England it is a joke or a nudge."¹

Holland's permissive health policies, including compulsory sex education in schools from the age of five, could be a key contributor to its success.

Holland started getting a grip on sex education in the 1980s, when Aids first became a threat. Dutch authorities created a package of textbooks, videos and other resources, which are used in most schools. Although there's no national curriculum, sex education is compulsory in all Dutch secondary schools and over half the country's primary schools put sex and relationships on the agenda too, for kids from the age of six. For the Dutch, sex is a normal, everyday subject, and it's there on the main timetable alongside maths and PE.

Age of Consent: In the UK, the average teenager loses his or her virginity at the age of 16½ - more than a year before the Dutch average - while young people in the Netherlands are far more likely than their British peers to use contraception. The age of consent for both the UK and the Netherlands is 16.²

¹ The Big Question: Why are teenage pregnancy rates so high, and what can be done about it? (The Independent: R.Garner, Feb 2009)

² Age of Consent in Europe

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ages_of_consent_in_Europe#Netherlands

However, consensual sexual relations between adolescents who are close in age are not punished in the Netherlands: sexual acts between persons who have reached the age of 12 years are widely tolerated by the courts and the Dutch Public Prosecution Service if the difference in age between the two partners isn't too great. The latter is determined at the discretion of the court, though usually three years is deemed acceptable.

Family Values: Dutch children are five times less likely to be living in a family headed by a lone parent, divorce rates are far lower and fewer mothers are in full-time employment. Many think that this is a key contributing factor to the lower rates. The Dutch are very open – it's not hard for most Dutch teenagers to discuss sex with their parents.

Stigma attached to teenage pregnancy: Another reason why the teenage pregnancy rate is so low may be that in the Netherlands there is still a stigma attached to having a child before the age of 20. In Britain, a baby who can offer unconditional love, a free home away from parents and a cheque every month is not considered a disaster for a teenage girl. The Dutch Government still penalises single mothers under 18, who are expected to live with their parents if they become pregnant. Until six years ago, the Government gave them no financial support. Dutch children are taught that getting pregnant in their teens is a barrier to success.

2. Are there any patterns of teenage pregnancy across the secondary schools for us to target more effectively? (linked to 2.10)

No. Rather than target schools due to pregnancies, we look at the percentage of pupils that feed in from the high-rate wards and identify those schools as priority schools.

3. What other outputs and outcomes do you look at to measure success?

Outcomes:

- Young people in Warwickshire can make informed, positive choices about their sexual health
- Up-to-date information on sexual health issues and local services will be available and highly publicised using a range of media resources
- Young people will be involved in all aspects of Warwickshire's Teenage Pregnancy Strategy via consultations, planning, delivery, monitoring and evaluation
- We want our population to be in good sexual health and well educated in how to protect themselves against STIs and unplanned pregnancies. To have services that meet their needs in a non-judgemental and supportive way (Baroness Joyce Gould, Chair, Independent Advisory Group on Sexual Health and HIV)

Outputs:

- Reduction of the under-18 conception rate
- Reduction of the under-16 conception rate
- Reduction in the diagnostic rate of new episodes of STIs among under-16s and 16-19 year olds
- Number of hits to the website / increase when specific campaign activity is taking place
- Number of first-time entrants to a sexual health service

4. **Contacts**

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Children and Young People Overview & Scrutiny Committee

12 October 2011

First-Time Entrants to the Youth Criminal Justice System

Recommendation

- (1)** That the Committee considers the strategies being undertaken to reduce the number of first-time entrants to the Youth Justice System

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 First-time entrants (FTE) to the youth justice system are defined as those young people resident in a local authority area receiving their first substantive outcome. A substantive outcome relates to a reprimand, a final warning with or without intervention, or a court disposal.
- 1.2 Data for performance reporting of this national indicator has traditionally been taken from youth offending team (YOT) case management systems, but from October 2011 this data will be produced from the police national computer (PNC). FTE reduction will remain a national performance indicator for YOTs and will form part of the 'Payments By Results' funding regime in 2013/14, affecting 25% of funding received from the Ministry of Justice.
- 1.3 Research over many decades demonstrates that delaying young people's entry into the criminal justice system reduces the chances of the young person becoming a persistent offender. Indeed, the Warwickshire Youth Justice Service (WYJS) annual analysis of young people sentenced to custody demonstrates the same thing. In 2010, 3.44% of young people known to WYJS received a custodial sentence, which demonstrated a year-on-year reduction since 2006/7. Each audit shows that all of these young people entered the criminal justice system early and have multiple social, economic and health needs.
- 1.4 In 2006, the WYJS reported to the Local Criminal Justice Board the trend of an increasing number of young people entering the criminal justice system for minor offences. The Courts Service supported these concerns. This trend, observed nationally, was linked to changes in policing practice

to meet the 'offences brought to justice' (OBTJ) target and related to the increased use of out-of-court disposals, leading to an increased court population.

- 1.5 In 2008, the OBTJ target was removed from police performance and the rate of FTEs started to reduce. In order to further reduce the FTE population and to allow the police to re-focus on serious offending, Warwickshire Police and Warwickshire Crown Prosecution Service agreed in 2009, following national pilots, to introduce the use of the youth restorative disposal (YRD) for those young people who would otherwise receive a reprimand for their first offence; allowing victims to engage in decision making with regard to young people offending against them.
- 1.6 As an informal disposal, only possible where both victim and offender agree to engage in the process; the YRD is not included in the FTE indicator. As the use of YRDs increased, the rate of FTEs continued to reduce, reaching an all-time low in 2010/11. Recidivism rates for YRDs is similar to those of pre-court outcomes (approximately 25%), which means young people are being maintained outside the formal youth criminal justice system for longer, reducing the likelihood of them becoming more persistent offenders in the future.
- 1.7 WYJS and Warwickshire Police undertook joint training of staff to fully embed restorative processes into all areas of frontline policing, including the delivery of 'street RJ' (restorative justice). While police carry out street RJ, where there is a level of complexity to the YRD, WYJS practitioners are involved in the delivery of the intervention. However, the ability of WYJS to resource these interventions has been limited during 2011/12 as funding for prevention previously provided to WYJS has been transferred to the Early Intervention Grant, resulting in a funding reduction to WYJS.
- 1.8 Restorative justice processes provide offenders and victims with the opportunity to communicate and agree on how to deal with an offence. The interventions include direct (face-to-face) and indirect processes, including victim-offender mediation and restorative and family group conferencing and reparation. Reparation, whether direct to the victim or indirect to the community, will normally be included in all YRD interventions.
- 1.9 Reduction of FTEs can only be achieved through effective partnership working; by definition, those young people entering the youth criminal justice system for the first time are unknown to WYJS. In previous years, the National Indicator 111 (reduction of FTE) was included in the Warwickshire Local Area Agreement and monitored through the Children and Young People's Plan. However, FTE reduction has not been included in the Warwickshire Community Safety Agreement for 2011/12.
- 1.10 Through the Anti-Social Behaviour Groups and the Common Assessment Framework (CAF), WYJS practitioners act as lead practitioner where young people are deemed at risk through anti-social behaviour, in order to divert the young people from committing offences. WYJS actively work with partners targeting those young people at risk of committing crime.

However, this is becoming increasingly difficult as partner resources diminish or disappear through reductions in funding.

- 1.11 The 'Breaking the Cycle' Green Paper proposes substantial changes to pre-court disposals with conditional/cautioning replacing reprimands and final warnings. All disposals will be expected to include restorative justice.
- 1.12 The new pre-court (or 'out of court') disposals are expected to provide a menu of conditional/cautions that can be issued on more than one occasion if deemed appropriate by the officer in the case, removing the current system of automatic escalation into the court system. The Paper also proposes greater use of restorative justice. However, as formal disposals, these will be included in the calculation of FTEs. Nevertheless, the Paper does appear to acknowledge the need to retain young people on low-level disposals for as long as possible where offending is of a less serious nature.
- 1.13 However, a speech by the Rt. Hon Nick Herbert MP - Minister for Policing & Criminal Justice to the Police Superintendents Association of England & Wales on 14th September 2011 appears to invalidate this proposal, stating after the recent civil unrest:

"We are also reviewing the effectiveness of out of court disposals, such as cautions and penalty notices for disorder, which have seen a huge expansion, accounting for a third of cases brought to justice. These can be useful tools to deal with low-level offending. But there have been real concerns about how they are being used. If penalties and fines are wrongly used or go unpaid, a mockery is made of justice.

For too long, the aim has been to divert offenders from the criminal justice system. Of course we want to divert people away from crime. But once offences are committed, they must be dealt with properly. So we are exploring a role for robust restorative approaches, where offenders make amends to victims, in a new form of 'neighbourhood justice'."

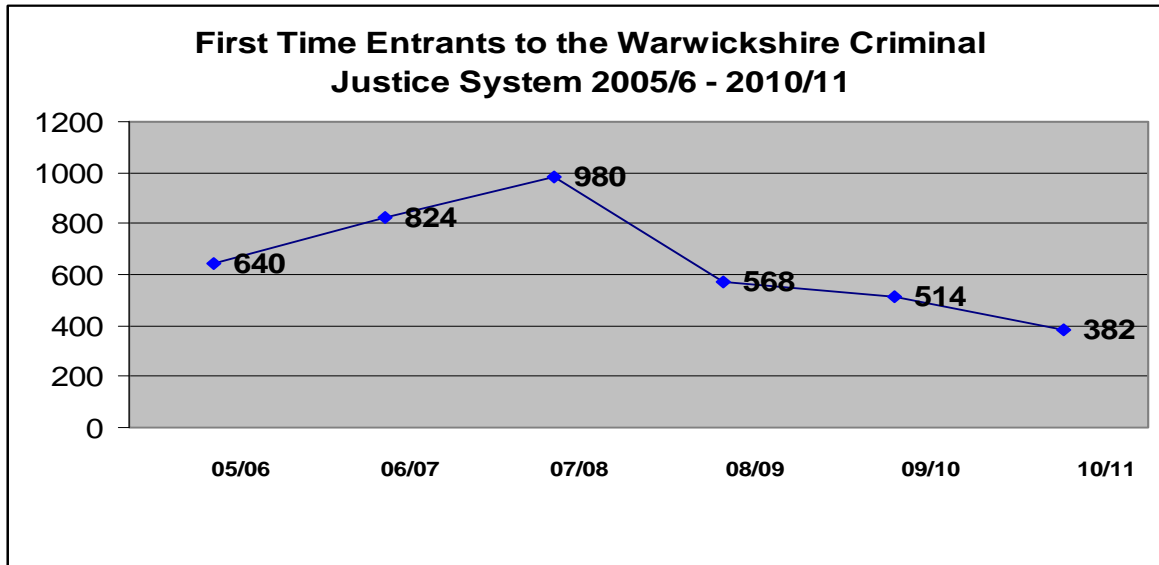
- 1.14 If this new approach is implemented, we will continue to deliver restorative justice interventions but will no doubt see an increase in the number of young people entering the criminal justice system, and therefore an increase in FTEs, together with an escalation through the criminal justice system that may result in an increase in persistent offending.

2.0 Warwickshire Performance

- 2.1 In 2010/11, performance against this indicator was well above the national average with Warwickshire achieving significant progress with a 25.7% reduction in the number of first-time entrants during this period compared to 2009/10. This compares with a 25% reduction for the West Midlands Region, a 21.2% reduction for the WYJS YOT family grouping and a 25.3% reduction nationally.

2.2 Chart 1 below shows the trend data for first-time entrants to the youth criminal justice system in Warwickshire. The downward trend over the last three years is something that is mirrored nationally.

Chart 1



2.3 During the first quarter of 2011/12, there were 71 FTEs – a reduction of 32.1% on the same period in 2010/11 and a reduction of 15.5% on the previous quarter.

2.4 The use of YRDs continues to increase in Warwickshire as the police and the community gain confidence in its effectiveness. During 2010/11, 232 YRDs were issued, representing 37.8% of all pre-court outcomes. Rugby made the greatest use of YRDs within the county, issuing 70 YRDs in total – 45% of all pre-court disposals and 30% of all YRDs.

Table 1 & Chart 2 Offences and Young People by District/Borough

	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE		NUNEATON & BEDWORTH		RUGBY		STRATFORD		WARWICK		TOTALS	
	2010/11	Q1 2011/12	2010/11	Q1 2011/12	2010/11	Q1 2011/12	2010/11	Q1 2011/12	2010/11	Q1 2011/12	2010/11	Q1 2011/12
Number of offences overall	74	19	466	100	236	39	169	18	207	26	1152	202
Number of young people	59	17	268	75	117	22	105	13	125	19	674	146
Number of first time entrants	38	9	146	37	65	11	68	10	68	5	385	72
Percentage of first time entrants	64%	53%	54%	49%	56%	50%	65%	78%	54%	26%	57%	49%

2.5 Table 1 and Chart 2 identify the geographical distribution of young people within the FTE cohort and show that Nuneaton & Bedworth has the highest number of FTEs, representing 51% of the total number.

2.6 However, Stratford has the largest percentage of FTE as a proportion of all young people offending in the district (76.9%). In Q1 2011/12, 10 of the 13 young people committing offences in Stratford were FTEs (76.9%).

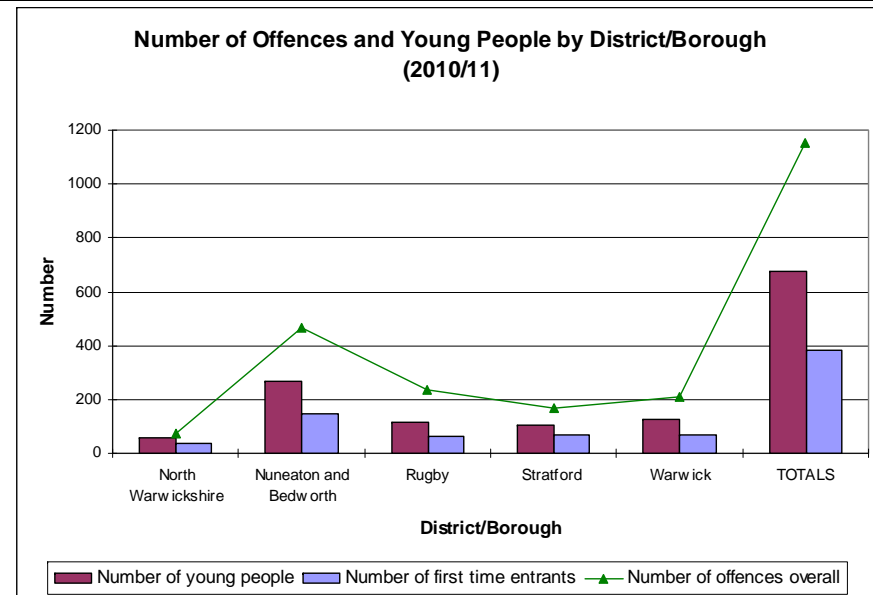
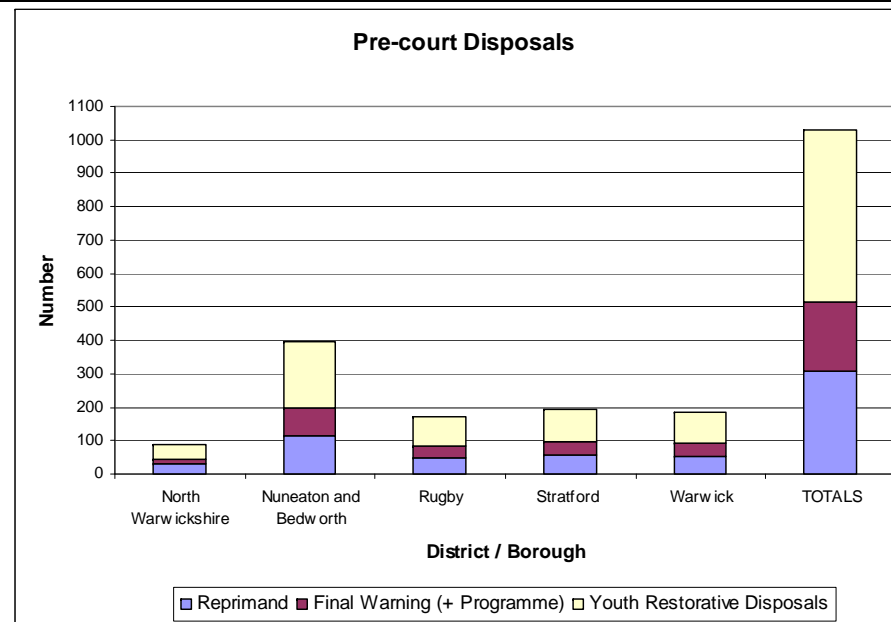


Table 2 & Chart 3 Pre-Court Disposals by District/Borough Apr 2010 – Mar 2011

DISPOSAL	NORTH WARWICKSHIRE	NUNEATON & BEDWORTH	RUGBY	STRATFORD	WARWICK	TOTALS
Reprimand	32	113	48	59	54	306
Final Warning (+ Programme)	11	84	37	38	38	208
TOTALS	43	197	85	97	92	514
Youth Restorative Disposals	17	69	70	41	35	232
Proportion of YRDs as a comparison to other pre court disposals	28%	26%	45%	30%	28%	31%

- 2.7 Nuneaton & Bedworth has the largest number of young people receiving all pre-court disposals within the county (35.7%).
- 2.8 North Warwickshire issues fewer final warning programmes than other areas, representing 25.6% of formal pre-court disposals compared to between 39.2% and 43.5% in other areas.
- 2.9 Rugby has the largest number of YRDs as a proportion of all pre-court disposals (45%).



Gender and Ethnicity Apr 2010 – Mar 2011

Table 3

Ethnicity	No of FTE	%	No in the general population	%	Proportional difference
White	350	90.44%	48990	92.7%	- 2.3%-
Mixed	17	4.39%	1296	2.5%	1.9%
Asian or Asian British	8	2.07%	1998	3.8%	- 1.7%
Black or Black British	4	1.03%	297	0.6%	0.4
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	1	0.26%	291	0.6%	- 0.3
Unknown	7	1.81%			
Total	387		52872		

Table 4

Age	Male	Female	Total	%
10 Yrs	2	0	2	0.5%
11 Yrs	9	1	10	2.6%
12 Yrs	12	13	25	6.5%
13 Yrs	22	23	45	11.6%
14 Yrs	41	27	68	17.6%
15 Yrs	45	22	67	17.3%
16 Yrs	60	18	78	20.2%
17 Yrs	77	14	91	23.5%
18 Yrs	1	0	1	0.3%
Total	269	118	387	

2.10 Males represent 69.5% of FTEs, with 83% of these aged 14 years or over. In comparison, 68.6% of females aged 14 years or over were FTE.

2.11 9.6% of FTEs were aged 12 years or under (14 females: 23 males), and 11.6% FTEs were aged 13 years (22 males: 23 females).

2.12 The ethnic composition of the FTE cohort differs slightly from the ethnic mix within the general population of Warwickshire's 10-17 year olds, with those of mixed heritage differing most with a proportional difference of 1.9%. However, it must be noted that the numbers in each of the BME groups is very small and, as such, caution needs to be used in the significance of this difference. Those identified as unknown are those where no contact with WYJS has been made and police notifications to WYJS have not identified the ethnicity of the young person.

2.13 In 2010/11, young offenders accounted for 5.3% of the population of looked after children in Warwickshire, with only 1.97% represented within the FTE cohort.

**Table 5
Offence Types Resulting in First Criminal Disposal Apr 2010 – Mar 2011**

Offence	Number of Offences	% of All Offences
Violence against the person	164	34.38%
Theft and handling	112	23.48%
Criminal damage	52	10.90%
Public order offences	39	8.18%
Motoring offences	30	6.29%
Drug offences	21	4.40%
Domestic burglary	19	3.98%
Vehicle theft	12	2.52%
Sexual offences	9	1.89%
Non domestic burglary	8	1.68%
Robbery	7	1.47%
Racially aggravated offences	2	0.42%
Other	2	0.42%
Total	477	

2.14 387 young people committed 477 offences between April 2010 and March 2011, which resulted in a reprimand, final warning or court disposal.

2.15 Offences committed by FTEs reflect the offences committed across the youth criminal justice system as a whole.

3.0 Interventions Offered

3.1 In addition to the core work to address offence-related behaviour and restorative justice processes, a range of interventions are offered to support pre-court disposals, dependent on the assessed needs of the young person. These include:

- Substance misuse programmes
- Parenting programmes and work with the whole family
- Mental health support and treatment
- Work on helping young people engage with education, training and employment
- Interventions to improve lifestyle and reduce the negative effects of peer group pressures

- 3.2 Of those young people who received a YRD, three (20%) offended within the first three months following the YRD being issued and one committed an offence after one year, giving a total recidivism rate of 26.7% after 12 months. This mirrors the recidivism rates after one year for reprimands (19.8%) and final warnings (20%).

4.0 Conclusion

- 4.1 While performance against this national indicator continues to be excellent in Warwickshire, a number of factors may influence the ability of WYJS to continue to perform at this level:

- Funding to WYJS from the Ministry of Justice and/or partners will mean that WYJS will need to prioritise supervision of young people on community and custodial orders. Where the reduction of funding is significant, or where WYJS continue to receive little or no Early Intervention Grant, this may reduce the ability of WYJS to work on prevention
- The economic climate may result in further deprivation amongst the population, which research demonstrates will result in increased offending
- The recent civil unrest will mean proposals to provide police officers with more power to issue youth restorative disposals will be removed, resulting in a rapid escalation of young people into the formal criminal justice system and potentially into more persistent offending
- Changes in local policing decisions may reduce the number of youth restorative disposals issued, which will immediately increase the number of FTEs

- 4.2 As stated in the introduction, reduction of FTEs is a target that can only be met by effective partnership working. WYJS will continue to work with the police and other partners to ensure that targeted interventions are delivered to reduce youth offending. Restorative justice will be used to ensure that, where offending does occur, victims are engaged in the intervention planning in order to prevent further offending by the young people.

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Children and Young People Overview & Scrutiny Committee

12 October 2011

A review of the operation of the Warwickshire Secondary Schools In-Year Fair Access Protocol

Recommendation

- (1) That the Committee considers the report and comments upon the operation of the In-Year Fair Access Protocol

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Admission authorities are required to ensure that no school, whether it has places available or not, is asked to admit a disproportionate number of pupils who have been excluded from other schools, have challenging behaviour or are believed likely for other reasons to present additional demands on the receiving school. The aim of the In-Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP) is to ensure that such pupils are distributed as fairly as possible across the school system in any area of the county. The protocol applies to all publicly funded secondary schools, including Community, Controlled, Voluntary Aided, Academy, Trust and Foundation Schools, and serves to promote the best interests of all children.
- 1.2 The Education & Inspections Act 2006 introduced a requirement for each local authority to have in place an In-Year Fair Access Protocol (IYFAP) by September 2007. The School Admissions Code, which came into force in February 2010, sets out the responsibilities of admission authorities to devise and operate an agreed In-Year Fair Access Protocol. This includes the requirement to monitor how well their IYFAP is working by referencing it in their annual report to the Schools Adjudicator. A copy of the current secondary schools IYFAP is attached as **Appendix A**.
- 1.3 The code lists the categories of students which must be included as a minimum:
 - Children attending PRUs who need to be reintegrated back into mainstream education
 - Children who have been out of education for longer than one school term
 - Children whose parents have been unable to find them a place after moving to the area, because of a shortage of places

- Children withdrawn from schools by their family, following fixed-term exclusions and unable to find another place
- Children of refugees and asylum seekers
- Homeless children
- Children with unsupportive family backgrounds, where a place has not been sought
- Children known to the police or other agencies
- Children without a school place and with a history of serious attendance problems
- Traveller children
- Children who are carers
- Children with special educational needs (but without a statement)
- Children with disabilities or medical conditions
- Children returning from the criminal justice system
- Children of UK service personnel and other Crown Servants

1.4 It should be noted that children with a statement of special educational needs are not included on this list given that, under legislation, schools are required to admit the pupil if the school is named in the final statement. Looked After Children are also not included on the above list as there is a requirement for all admission authorities to give priority to Looked After Children in their admission arrangements.

2.0 IYFAP Operation in Academic Years 2009/10 and 2010/2011

2.1 During the first full academic year of the current protocol's operation (2009/2010), there were approximately 23 pupils placed across the county. However, this number should be treated with caution as, before the local authority's admission service became responsible for coordinating all in-year admissions ('casual admissions') during September 2010, it is likely that schools themselves admitted pupils under the IYFAP without these necessarily being recorded.

2.2 More accurate figures have been compiled for the 2010/2011 academic year, which show a total of 94 pupils admitted across the county under the IYFAP. The overwhelming majority of these pupils were admitted at Key Stage 4, particularly in Year 10 (**see Appendix B**).

3.0 Issues Arising

3.1 After two years in operation, a number of questions concerning the current IYFAP have been identified, either by schools or by the local authority's admissions service, as follows:

- 3.1.1 Whether the criteria for inclusion under the IYFAP are too broad, thereby unnecessarily including pupils who ought to be managed under the standard 'casual admission' and appeals arrangements?

- 3.1.2 Whether the present IYFAP serves, albeit unintentionally, to undermine parents' statutory rights to apply for a school of their own preference?
- 3.1.3 Whether there is sufficient clarity around such concepts as 'Managed Move' and 'Fresh Start', and under what circumstances these should be treated as falling under the IYFAP?
- 3.1.4 Whether the current mechanism for crediting schools with admitting a pupil under the IFYAP in order to determine the next in line to take is unduly complex and ought to be replaced with a simpler and more transparent approach?
- 3.1.5 Whether the target of 10 school days in which to place pupils is realistic for all practical purposes?
- 3.1.6 Whether the local authority has been sufficiently robust in challenging schools who fail to observe the IYFAP and admit pupils where appropriate?

4.0 Further Drivers for Change

- 4.1 A number of recent structural changes within the local authority would also indicate that a major review of the secondary school IYFAP is now required. These include:
 - 4.1.1 The process of Academy conversion, which has already resulted in the majority of secondary schools in Warwickshire becoming Academies, and is therefore prompting a new relationship between schools and the local authority.
 - 4.1.2 The proposed closure of the Warwickshire Pupil Referral Unit (PRU) and the associated pilot scheme to devolve funding to the secondary Area Behaviour Partnerships (ABPs) in order that the schools in each area become principally responsible for the management of excluded pupils and pupils at risk of exclusion.
 - 4.1.3 The restructuring of the Education Social Work Service, necessitated by a considerable reduction in budget, which is requiring a fresh approach to the identification, tracking and placement of pupils out of school and, in particular, children missing from education.
 - 4.1.4 Finally, though not least, the recent report by Paul Galland into the local authority's Relationship with Schools, which concluded that the local authority ought to adopt a more coherent and joined-up strategy with regard to vulnerable children.

5.0 Conclusion

- 5.1 Although the Warwickshire secondary schools IYFAP is founded on firm principles and has been successful in placing over 100 vulnerable children in its first two years of operation, this experience – along with recent changes in schools and the local authority – suggest it is now an appropriate time to carry out a thorough review of the practical aspects of the protocol in Warwickshire. A first draft of a revised IYFAP is attached as **Appendix 3**.

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Warwickshire County Council's 'In Year Fair Access Protocol' (IYFAP)

1. Protocol Framework:

- 1.1 In line with the School Admissions Code, published by the Department for Children, Schools & Families (DCSF) in February 2009, all admission authorities must operate an In Year Fair Access Protocol.
- 1.2 Within Warwickshire there continues to be a significant number of pupils who move schools within an academic year. A large proportion of these pupils present challenging educational needs to their new school or academy and, unsurprisingly, the schools or academies with places available, take a high proportion of these admissions.
- 1.3 This IYFAP will enable schools and academies to share these pupils equally, as it **will apply to all Community, Controlled, Voluntary Aided, Academies, Trust and Foundation schools and Teaching and Learning Centres.** PLEASE NOTE: Selective Schools will only be required to participate in this protocol should a young person meet the entry requirements for the school.
- 1.4 Admission Authorities must ensure that no school or academy, including those with places available, is asked to take a disproportionate number of children who have been excluded from other schools or academies, have challenging behaviour or who are known to have a history of behavioural problems.
- 1.5 The agreed IYFAP must include timescales for considering and resolving individual cases.
- 1.6 An agreed IYFAP must describe who will take part in this process, how children will be allocated, how decisions will be taken and who will be ultimately accountable for them.
- 1.7 Local Authorities must monitor how well the IYFAP is working by including in their annual reports to the Schools Adjudicator an assessment of their operation and effectiveness and a statement about how many children have been admitted to each school or academy under this scheme.

2. Definition of children who fall under the IYFAP

- 2.1 Given that admission decisions are open to challenge by parents, either through the courts or elsewhere, it is important to define precisely which groups of pupils are identified as 'Hard to Place'.
- 2.2 Within Warwickshire, Hard to Place children are those of compulsory school age who are listed below and includes children who satisfy the categories specified in

the School Admissions Code, as well as children in a number of stated categories; essentially they include:

- Children attending Teaching and Learning Centres who need to be reintegrated back into mainstream education;
- Children who have been out of education for longer than one school term;
- Children whose parents have been unable to find them a place after moving to the area, because of a shortage of places;
- Children withdrawn from schools or academies by their family, following fixed term exclusions and unable to find another place;
- Children of refugees and asylum seekers;
- Homeless children;
- Children with unsupportive family backgrounds, where a place has not been sought;
- Children known to the police or other agencies;
- Children without a school place and with a history of serious attendance problems;
- Children of Traveller Families;
- Children who are carers;
- Children with special educational needs but without a statement;
- Children with disabilities or medical conditions;
- Children returning from the criminal justice system;
- Children of UK personnel and other Crown Servants;
- Y11 children; and
- Children with English as second language.

2.3 PLEASE NOTE:

- (a) Children who move into Warwickshire, who are on the roll of a school or an academy in another Local Authority will be given the status of 'Without a school place'.
- (b) Children with a Statement of Special Educational Needs are not included on this list given that, under legislation, schools are required to admit the pupil if the school or academy is named in their final statement; and
- (c) Looked After Children are not included on the above list as the Warwickshire County Council already makes provision for them under a different protocol.

3. Main Principles:

- 3.1 Schools and academies will continue to admit children who apply for an available place under the new casual admission arrangements provided that the young person does not fall under the IYFAP.
- 3.2 The Warwickshire County Council will identify all children who fall under the IYFAP upon receipt of an application for a school or academy place and, when

determining where they should be placed, must consider the circumstances of the individual child, in terms of what is best for them, whether they are ready for mainstream school and, if so, which mainstream school or academy will be best able to meet their needs.

- 3.3 Schools and academies cannot refuse to admit a child falling under the IYFAP on the grounds they are full/over-subscribed. If a school or academy is asked to admit a pupil under the IYFAP, the availability of a place is not a factor, as All schools and academies will be expected to admit pupils above their planned admission number in compliance with the IYFAP.
 - 3.4 However, the application of the IYFAP should avoid an inflexible approach that could result in schools or academies being routinely expected to admit the next child in line without any consideration of other factors.
 - 3.5 Children falling under the IYFAP will be given priority for admission over any other children on a waiting list or awaiting an appeal.
 - 3.5 Schools and academies must respond immediately to requests under the IYFAP so that the admission of a child is not unduly delayed and to enable the child to be placed on the school or academies roll within 10 school days of notification by Warwickshire County Council.
 - 3.6 For 'difficult' admissions, particularly where the pupil has been out of school for some time, a phased attendance pattern may be necessary, although full time attendance should be in place within 4 weeks of entry, unless there are exceptional circumstances.
-

4. Procedure for the Placement of Pupils:

- 4.1 The placement of Warwickshire children, falling under the IYFAP, will be managed by the Principal Admissions Officer, following consultation with the relevant Area Behaviour Partnership.
- 4.2 Area Behaviour Partnerships are attended by headteachers or other senior staff from relevant schools, representatives from the Early Intervention Service, Youth Offending Service, the Teaching and Learning Centre and the relevant Area Schools and Communities Officer. This function of this partnership is to monitor children causing concern within a relevant area and to place those children falling under the IYFAP. The majority of children will be placed via Area Behaviour Partnerships, which the Principal Admissions Officer or another Senior Officer will attend.
- 4.3 Each of the Area Behaviour Partnerships should hold their own operational guidance and some use the IYFAP database to identify the next school or academy due to take a child.
- 4.4 The IYFAP database consists of system that ranks the children being considered in order of priority by assigning points to the following factors:
 - The size of the school or academy;
 - The amount of children receiving free school meals in each year group;

- The amount of children on the school or academy roll that are in the care of a local authority;
 - The amount of children a school or academy has excluded across an academic year;
 - The amount of children on the school or academy roll in Super Output Areas (Those children whose postcode falls within an area identified as deprived).
 - The number of children admitted under Warwickshire County Council's Managed Move Protocol;
 - The number of children already admitted under the IYFAP.
- 4.5 Point weightings are given to each of the above factors and enter a formula, which gives a total point score for each year group by school or academy.
- 4.6 Each Area Behaviour Partnership will ensure that it has procedures that enables children to be allocated a place at a school or academy at their area meetings and between meetings.
- 4.7 A core of members from each of the Area Behaviour Partnerships are required to be available to meet in between area meetings, if children require placements that cannot be resolved under a particular area's IYFAP arrangements.
- 4.6 Any child's case presented at an Area Behaviour Partnership or to an identified school or academy in between area meetings should include an attendance report from the previous school, details regarding fixed term exclusions, levels of special educational needs, other agency support or involvement and some educational background.
- 4.7 The Admissions Forum will have a monitoring roll and will have the power to assess whether all schools and academies are acting fairly and in accordance with the IYFAP, through regular statistical reports on pupil movements between schools.
- 4.8 Wherever possible, parents' views will be considered in the placement of a child, but they will not override the IYFAP if their preferred school or academy is unable to admit their child or is not instructed to admit them under the IYFAP. Parent and carers will, however, continue to have a right of appeal to the Independent Appeal Panel.
- 4.6 Any child falling under the IYFAP should be placed within 10 school days.

5. Timetable for the Placement of Pupils:

Stage:	Description of Activity:	School Day(s):
1	Receive school admissions application for child;	-
2	Determine whether the child falls under the IYFAP: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If they do, continue to the next stage of the IYFAP; • If they do not, application considered under the school's 	Day 1

	usual admission arrangements.	
3	Previous Educational achievements and other relevant data are requested by the Admissions Service. Previous schools/academies are expected to provide this data within 5 working days.	Day 1
4	Principal Admissions Officer refers matter to the chair of relevant Area Behaviour Partnership.	Day 2
5	The Chair of the Area Behaviour Partnership considers the child's case and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allocates a place at an appropriate school or academy and matter moves on to stage 7 of the IYFAP; or • refers the child's case to core of members from each of the Area Behaviour Partnerships for a decision and matter moves to stage 5. 	Day 5
6	A core of members from each of the Area Behaviour Partnerships considers the child's case and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • allocates a place at an appropriate school or academy and matter moves on to stage 7 of the IYFAP; or • refers the child's case back to Warwickshire County Council and matter moves to stage 6. 	Day 7
7	Warwickshire County Council to consider the child's case and allocate a place at an appropriate school or academy, directing the child's admission under section 96 of the School Standards & Framework Act 1998, as necessary.	Day 8
8	Principal Admissions Officer to inform the parent or carer of the school or academy at which their child has been allocated a place.	Day 10

IYFAP Placements for Academic Year 2010/11

	Total	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11
Central Area	30	2	2	6	17	3
Southern Area	14	1	3	1	7	2
North/Nuneaton & Bedworth Area	26	0	4	6	11	5
Eastern Area	24	3	3	2	10	6
Whole of the County	94	6	12	15	45	16

PROPOSED RE-DRAFT

The Warwickshire Secondary School In-Year Fair Access Protocol

1. Introduction

- 1.1** Fair Access protocols exist to ensure that access to education is secured quickly for children who have no school place but for whom a place at a mainstream school or alternative provision is appropriate and to ensure that all schools in an area admit their fair share of children with **challenging behaviour**, including children excluded from other schools, or are believed likely for other reasons to present additional demands on the receiving school. (A full list of categories of children who fall under the terms of the IYFAP is attached as Appendix A). The protocol applies to all publically funded secondary schools, including Community, Controlled, Voluntary Aided, Academy, Trust and Foundation Schools, and serves to promote the best interests of all children.
- 1.2** The School Admissions Code, revised edition came into force on 10 February 2010. sets out the responsibilities of admission authorities to devise and operate an agreed In-Year Fair Access Protocol. This includes the requirement to monitor how well their IYFAP is working by including in their annual report to the Schools Adjudicator an assessment of operational effectiveness together with details of how many children have been admitted to each school under the terms of the protocol. In Warwickshire an annual report is also submitted to the Warwickshire Admissions Forum.
- 1.3** In August 2011 an initial internal review of the Warwickshire In-Year Fair Access Protocol was conducted in response to a number of factors including:
- (a) the changing relationship between the Local Authority and secondary schools resulting from the Academy conversions.
 - (b) the introduction of new arrangements for the management of permanent exclusions.
 - (c) concerns expressed in a number of Area Behaviour Partnerships that the Warwickshire IYFAP in its then current format was not working as effectively as might be.

2. Key Principles

- 2.1** The primary purpose of the IYFAP is to ensure the amount of time children spend out of education is kept to a minimum. It is also intended to ensure that all maintained schools and Academies in an area take a fair share of children with challenging behaviour. As far as possible a fair and equitable distribution of secondary age pupils seeking a school place

(other than at age of transfer) in an Area of the county, likely to pose additional demands on a receiving school.

- 2.1** It will be the responsibility of the Local Authority to identify and secure a placement for all such pupils falling under the terms of the IYFAP.
- 2.3** The Local Authority will do all it can to accommodate parental preference or, where necessary, use the IYFAP database (see below) to identify the next appropriate school. However, even though a pupil may be identified as falling under the terms of the IYFAP, this does not override a parent's fundamental right in law to express a preference for a place in a school. Under these circumstances schools are obliged to comply with the basic tenet of the School Admissions Code and offer a place where one is available in the relevant year group or, if a place is not available, offer the opportunity of an appeal via an independent appeal panel. If the application has been refused despite there being places available, the school must present their case for refusal at an appeal demonstrating how admission of the child would cause prejudice to the school.
- 2.4** Schools will not be obliged to offer a place, even where one exists in the relevant age group, where the child has been permanently excluded from two or more schools – in such cases the requirement to comply with parental preference is removed for a period of 2 years from the date when the last exclusion took place. Parents do still have a right of appeal however.
- 2.5** Under certain circumstances schools may furthermore not be obliged to admit IYFAP pupils where:
- (a) the school at which a place has been requested requires Special Measures or has been removed from Special Measures within the previous two years.
 - (b) the school concerned has been issued with a Notice to Improve.
 - (c) the school concerned is subject to a Formal Warning Notice issued by the Local Authority.
 - (d) the school is a Fresh Start school and has been open for less than two years.
 - (e) the school has less than 20% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* - C grades at GCSE including English and Maths.
- 2.6** Where a school is requested by the Local Authority to admit a pupil under the terms of the IYFAP, the availability of places in the relevant year group ceases to become a barrier to admission, with all schools expected to offer places above their planned admission number under these circumstances. Such pupils will be given priority for admission over any other child on a waiting list or awaiting appeal.
- 2.7** In order that the admission of a pupil subject to IYFAP is not unduly delayed, schools are expected to respond promptly to requests for

admission so as to allow such pupils to be placed within 15 school days of being identified under the protocol.

2.8 Where a school fails to reasonably comply with a Local Authority request to admit a pupil under the IYFAP within the required timescale, the Local Authority reserves the right to direct the school to admit or in the case of an Academy to refer the matter to the appropriate body in order to seek direction (see Appendix 3 – Powers of Direction).

2.9 Where a child returns to live in an Area, having previously attended a local school, the child's previous school will be expected to re-admit them under the terms of the IYFAP unless there is a parental preference otherwise.

3. Operational issues relating to IYFAP

3.1 The IYFAP database will be maintained by the Local Authority, employing a points system to acknowledge where schools have admitted pupils under the protocol and to calculate which school in an Area is next to receive a pupil in any particular age group.

3.2 Point weightings will be allocated to each of the factors below in order to assist with placements under the IYFAP:

- ❖ number of pupils on roll at the school
- ❖ number of pupils receiving free school meals, per year group
- ❖ number of pupils in care of the Local Authority
- ❖ number of pupils permanently excluded during the academic year
- ❖ number of pupils living in super output areas of highest deprivation (top 10%?)
- ❖ number of pupils previously admitted in the academic year under an agreed Managed Move
- ❖ number of pupils previously admitted in the academic year under the IYFAP

3.3 Schools will be credited with points for each child admitted under the terms of the IYFAP and the school's place in the priority ranking order recalculated in order to ensure an equitable distribution of pupils under the protocol. This will include situations where a pupil identified as falling under IYFAP is admitted in-year:

- ❖ by the usual in-year admissions or appeals arrangements as a result of a place being available in the parent's preferred school
- ❖ by means of the Area Behaviour Partnership in the case of a permanently excluded pupil
- ❖ by means of a Managed Move
- ❖ by use of the IYFAP

3.4 Identification of pupils subject to the IYFAP will rest principally with the Local Authority Admissions Service by means of the standard in-year

application form. Where necessary, consideration will be given as to whether or not a mainstream placement is appropriate. However, where a child falling under the IYFAP is admitted to a school by other means (e.g. a Managed Move) it will be the responsibility of the school to inform the IYFAP officer in order that this may be recorded and credited to the school.

- 3.5** The Local Authority IYFAP officer will be responsible for all administrative aspects of the IYFAP including production and dissemination of necessary pupil information to schools in support of requests for placement, and liaison with parents, headteachers and other agencies where appropriate.
- 3.6** A Local Authority Education Planning Officer will attend and support the Area Behaviour Partnership and, where necessary, assist with the placement of those pupils presenting a particular challenge.
- 3.7** The Local Authority will produce termly and annual reports to each of the Area Behaviour Partnerships (ABPs) in order to monitor the performance of the IYFAP locally.

Appendix A - Children falling under the terms of the Warwickshire secondary school IYFAP

The vast majority of pupils who move schools during the academic year will be admitted under Warwickshire's normal (in-year) admission arrangements.

Children falling under the IYFAP are those of compulsory school age identified as falling into one of the categories below:

1. Children attending PRU's who need to be reintegrated back into mainstream education;
2. Children who have been out of education for longer than one school term;
3. Children whose parents have been unable to find them a place after moving to the area; because of a shortage of places
4. Children withdrawn from schools or academies by their family and unable to find another school place;
5. Children of refugees and asylum seekers;
6. Homeless children;
7. Children with unsupportive family backgrounds where a school place has not been sought;
8. Children known to the police or other agencies such as the Youth Justice Service;
9. Children without a school place and with a history of serious attendance problems (this is defined in Warwickshire as an attendance figure below 80% for the current academic year);
10. Children of Traveller Families;
11. Children who are carers;

- 12. Children with special educational needs but without a statement;
- 13. Children with disabilities or medical conditions;
- 14. Children returning from the criminal justice system;
- 15. Children of UK service personnel and other Crown Servants;

Appendix B - Time-scale for placement of pupils under the Warwickshire secondary school IYFAP

Day	Officer	Action
1.	IYFAP Officer	Initial assessment of whether the application falls under the IYFAP or normal admission arrangements. (Fifteen day timescale starts once a child has been identified as falling under the IYFAP).
2 – 4.	IYFAP Officer	Gathers any information missing from the application form. Reviews the IYFAP database to identify appropriate school to approach if parental preference cannot be met. Contact is made with the Chair of the relevant ABP and Education Planning Officer to make them aware of the application.
5.	IYFAP Officer	Approach is made to school requested by parent / carer. School allowed two days to consider application.
6.		
7.	IYFAP Officer Education Planning Officer	If places are available at the preferred choice of school, then the expectation is that the school will agree to a place being offered. Parents are then notified and arrangements are made for the child to join the school as soon as possible. If the parents preferred choice of school does not have places, and is not willing (or able) to offer a place over their PAN, then the next school due to take under the IYFAP is approached. School allowed two days to consider application.
8.		

9.	<p>IYFAP Officer</p> <p>Education Planning Officer / Chair of Behaviour Partnership</p> <p>Head of Access and Organisation</p> <p>Education Planning Officer</p>	<p>If the school in question agrees to admit then parents are notified and arrangements are made for the child to join the school as soon as possible.</p> <p>If the school in question refuses to admit, the Education Planning Officer and the Chair of the ABP will consider the reasons for the school's refusal. The Education Planning Officer will then make a recommendation to the Chair of the ABP / Head of Access and Organisation as to whether the child should be admitted.</p> <p>If the case for refusal is not considered sufficiently strong, then the school will be directed by the Local Authority to admit the pupil under Section 96 of the School Standards and Framework Act. If the school refusing to admit is an Academy, then the matter will be referred to the YPLA who have the responsibility to direct admissions to Academies.</p> <p>If it is felt that the school should not accept the child then the next school from the IYFAP database is approached. The school is provided with information on the child and allowed two days for consideration.</p>
10.		
11.	<i>As above</i>	<i>Deadline for school identified as second to take under IYFAP to admit. Process as of day nine applies.</i>
12.		
13.	<i>As above</i>	<i>Deadline for school identified as third to take under IYFAP to admit. Process as of day nine applies.</i>
14.		
15.		Maximum time allowed for any child to be found a suitable educational place or for direction process to have commenced.

Appendix C - Powers of Direction

The aim of the IYFAP is that in all cases, children will be admitted within 15 days of them being identified as falling under the protocol, and that they will be admitted to the appropriate school. This will either be the parents preferred choice of school (if places are available) or the school identified by the Local Authority as appropriate. Where a school or academy, after discussion with the Local Authority, refuses to admit a child, then the Local Authority refers the right to direct the school or to seek direction. The appropriate processes and relevant legal framework are set out below.

Community or Voluntary Controlled Schools

Governing bodies of community and voluntary controlled schools must implement any decision made by the local authority relating to admission of children.

Where the governing body of a community or voluntary controlled school refuses to admit a child, and the matter cannot be resolved locally, the matter will be referred to the Secretary of State.

Foundation or Voluntary Aided Schools

Local Authority's can direct the governing body of a foundation or voluntary aided school in its area to admit a child where, in relation to every school within a reasonable distance from the child's home, the child has been refused admission or has been permanently excluded. Such a direction must only specify a school within a reasonable distance from the child's home, and one from which the child has not been permanently excluded.

Governing Bodies of a voluntary aided or foundation school may refer a local authority's decision to direct the admission of a child to the Schools Adjudicator within 15 days of receiving a notice to that effect. The Adjudicator then determines which school is to be required to admit the child. If the local authority is the admission authority for the school identified by the Adjudicator, they must admit the child. In any other case, the governing body of the school named in the direction must admit the child.

Academies

Where a local authority considers that a particular Academy will best meet the needs of the child, they can ask them to admit that child even when the Academy is full. A consensus will be reached locally in the large majority of cases, but if the Academy disagrees with the local authority's reasoning and refuses to admit the child, the case can be referred to the Secretary of State. In such cases, the Secretary of State may direct an Academy to admit, and can seek advice from the Adjudicator in reaching his decision. In providing such advice, the Schools Adjudicator will consider the case in the same way as for maintained schools.

? Review date?

Children and Young People Overview & Scrutiny Committee

12 October 2011

Work Programme 2011-12

Recommendation

- (1) That the Committee considers the draft work programme and amends as appropriate

1.0 Draft Programme

Following discussion between the Chair and party spokespersons, the Committee's draft work programme for 2011-12 is included at Appendix A. Members are asked to consider the programme.

2.0 Forward Plan items

The following items relating to the remit of this Committee are currently in the forward plan:

Future Relationship with Schools

To make any amendments in light of the feedback received from the O&S Committees and the results of the external consultation, and to approve the recommendations of the report.

Decision Maker: Cabinet, 13 October 2011

Youth Justice Plan

To approve the objectives of the annual Youth Justice Plan, performance during 2010/11 and priorities/objectives for 2011/12

Decision Maker: Cabinet, 13 October 2011

Nuneaton Academy New Build and Refurbishment

To add the capital grant for the Nuneaton Academy new build and refurbishment project to the capital programme

Decision Maker: Full Council, 1 November 2011

Additions to the Capital Programme

To approve the additional capital allocations from the unallocated capital contingency in 2011/12 and from new DfE capital grant

Decision Maker: Full Council, 1 November 2011

Transforming Services for Young People – Premises Review

To decide on the suitability of the business cases for the transfer of WCC premises, or to make surplus to requirement

Decision Maker: Cabinet, 17 November 2011

	Name	Contact Information
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MEETING DATE	ITEM AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICER High priority Medium priority Lower priority	OBJECTIVE OF SCRUTINY	Type of review				Link to corporate priorities					
			Performance Management	Holding Executive to Account	Policy Review/Development	Overview	Safety and Protection	Care and Independence	Enterprise, Transport and Tourism	Schools and Education	Organisation	
14 December 2011	Munro Review (Phil Sawbridge)	To consider the outcomes of the Munro review and its implications for Warwickshire			✓		Improve the reach of child protection Keep young people safe from harm					
	Improving safeguarding outcomes (Phil Sawbridge)	To update members on the action plan put in place to address the inconsistent practices identified by Ofsted To consider the strategies being undertaken to improve outcomes for vulnerable children and young people To receive an update on the recommendations of the committee's previous review of safeguarding	✓	✓			Improve the reach of child protection Keep young people safe from harm					
	Area Behaviour Partnerships (Elizabeth Featherstone?)	To set out how Area Behaviour Partnerships operate, with an invitation to the 4 Area Behaviour Partnerships to give presentations				✓					Raise educational aspirations Young people are healthier	Work with other public sector bodies to integrate services
	Local schools funding formula (Mark Gore?)	To consider the recommendations for the implementation of the main formula and the early years formula			✓	✓						Ensure services are sustainable and needs-based
	Academies and Traded Services (Janice Ogden/Greta Needham)	An update on the offer that the authority will be making available to Academies An update on the guidance issued to local authority governors			✓							
2 February 2012	Youth service (report author TBC)	To consider the approach to maintaining positive outcomes for young people under the new arrangements for a targeted youth service, including the support that will be made available to volunteers within the new service <i>Include Youth Service Needs Analysis updates</i>		✓	✓		Keep young people safe from harm Reduce crime, reoffending and antisocial behaviour				Young people are healthier	Ensure services are sustainable and needs-based
	Post-16 education and training, including NEETs (Yvonne Rose)	To consider the support available for young people to access appropriate education and training, within the context of a reduced Connexions contract and to consider the strategies being undertaken to reduce the number of young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)	✓	✓	✓				Opportunities to improve work-related skills	Raise educational aspirations		
	Young carers (Lynne Barton)	To consider the support that is available to young carers, especially within the context of changes to adult social care			✓			Vulnerable residents are supported at home		Raise educational aspirations		
	Corporate parenting (Brenda Vincent)	To provide members with an overview of the authority's responsibilities as a corporate parent				✓	Keep young people safe from harm					

MEETING DATE	ITEM AND RESPONSIBLE OFFICER High priority Medium priority Lower priority	OBJECTIVE OF SCRUTINY	Type of review				Link to corporate priorities				
			Performance Management	Holding Executive to Account	Policy Review/Development	Overview	Safety and Protection	Care and Independence	Enterprise, Transport and Tourism	Schools and Education	Organisation

7 March 2012	Pupil Referral Unit (Elizabeth Featherstone)	To update members on the progress of the PRU reform	✓	✓						Raise educational aspirations Young people are healthier	Move to strategic commissioning
	Area Behaviour Partnerships (report author TBC)	To consider how the new arrangements for permanent exclusions through Area Behaviour Partnerships are impacting on outcomes for young people				✓				Raise educational aspirations Young people are healthier	Work with other public sector bodies to integrate services
	Permanent Exclusions (report author TBC)	To review progress of the recommendations put forward by the committee in 2009	✓	✓						Raise educational aspirations	
	Impact of posts lost to the directorate (Hugh Disley)	To consider the impact of staff reductions across all service areas	✓	✓							
Dates to be fixed	Draft School Organisation Framework consultation (Peter Thompson)	To consider the consultation responses and make comments/recommendations to Cabinet			✓						Ensure services are sustainable and needs-based
	Libraries (report author TBC) Requested 6 months after March implementation	To consider the impact of the library transformation on the learning outcomes of children and young people, especially those in areas of deprivation			✓					Raise educational aspirations	Ensure services are sustainable and needs-based
	New school developments and growth in pupil numbers (report author TBC)	To consider how the authority and its partners are responding to new school developments and the growth in pupil numbers				✓				Raise educational aspirations	Ensure services are sustainable and needs-based
	Special Educational Review (Jessica Nash) Requested for the meeting after April	To consider the review of SEN provision, including the provision of in-county, out-of-county and private special education, and the impact that parental budget constraints are having on outcomes for young people			✓	✓			Residents have more choice and control	Raise educational aspirations Strengthen relationship between schools and other public services	Ensure services are sustainable and needs-based
	Coventry, Solihull and Warwickshire sub-regional programme (Gereint Stoneman)	To review progress with those elements of the programme related to children				✓				Strengthen relationship between schools and other public services	Work with other public sector bodies to integrate services
	Strategy for School Improvement (report author TBC)	To review the strategy for school improvement following the cessation of SIPs, which will involve school-to-school support at both primary and secondary levels			✓	✓				Strengthen relationship between schools and other public services	Work with other public sector bodies to integrate services