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NOTICE OF MEETING

Meeting	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date and Time	Wednesday, 14th June, 2017 at 10.00 am
Place	Ashburton Hall, Elizabeth II Court, The Castle, Winchester
Enquiries to	members.services@hants.gov.uk

John Coughlan CBE
Chief Executive
The Castle, Winchester SO23 8UJ

FILMING AND BROADCAST NOTIFICATION

This meeting may be recorded and broadcast live on the County Council's website. The meeting may also be recorded and broadcast by the press and members of the public – please see the Filming Protocol available on the County Council's website.

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

To receive any apologies for absence received.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

All Members who believe they have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter to be considered at the meeting must declare that interest and, having regard to the circumstances described in Part 3 Paragraph 1.5 of the County Council's Members' Code of Conduct, leave the meeting while the matter is discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with Paragraph 1.6 of the Code. Furthermore all Members with a Non-Pecuniary interest in a matter being considered at the meeting should consider whether such interest should be declared, and having regard to Part 5, Paragraph 2 of the Code, consider whether it is appropriate to leave the meeting while the matter is discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with the Code.

3. MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING (Pages 3 - 12)

To confirm the minutes of the previous meeting.

4. DEPUTATIONS

To receive any deputations notified under Standing Order 12.

5. CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

To receive any announcements the Chairman may wish to make.

6. INTRODUCTION TO SCRUTINY

To receive a presentation on scrutiny, and the terms of reference of the Children and Young People Select Committee.

7. INTRODUCTION TO CHILDREN'S SERVICES

To receive a presentation providing an introduction to Children's Services in Hampshire.

8. JOINT TARGETED INSPECTION - FEEDBACK AND LETTER OF FINDINGS (Pages 13 - 34)

To understand the feedback received from the recent inspection of multi-agency arrangements for children at risk of abuse and neglect in Hampshire, including a deep dive on the approach to children living with domestic abuse.

9. WORK PROGRAMME (Pages 35 - 40)

To consider and approve the Children and Young People Select Committee Work Programme.

ABOUT THIS AGENDA:

On request, this agenda can be provided in alternative versions (such as large print, Braille or audio) and in alternative languages.

ABOUT THIS MEETING:

The press and public are welcome to attend the public sessions of the meeting. If you have any particular requirements, for example if you require wheelchair access, please contact members.services@hants.gov.uk for assistance.

County Councillors attending as appointed members of this Committee or by virtue of Standing Order 18.5; or with the concurrence of the Chairman in connection with their duties as members of the Council or as a local County Councillor qualify for travelling expenses.

Agenda Item 3

AT A MEETING of the CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SELECT COMMITTEE
of the COUNTY COUNCIL held at The Castle, Winchester on Wednesday, 18
January 2017.

PRESENT

Chairman:

p Councillor Ray Bolton

Vice-Chairman:

p Councillor Roz Chadd

Councillors:

p John Bennison	a Chris Lagdon
p Ann Briggs	p Warwick Lovegrove
a Zilliah Brooks	p Ken Moon
p Rita Burgess	p Jackie Porter
p Christopher Carter	p Bruce Tennent
a Criss Connor	a Ken Thornber
p Philip Fawkes	p Malcolm Wade
p Judith Grajewski	p Christopher Wood
p Marge Harvey	
p Roger Huxstep	

Co-opted Members:

a Caroline Edmondson: Primary School Parent Governor Representative
p Andrew March: Secondary School Parent Governor Representative
a Gary Walker: Special School Parent Governor Representative
a Jeff Williams: Church of England Schools Representative
VACANT: Roman Catholic Schools Representative

At the invitation of the Chairman:

p Councillor Peter Edgar – Executive Member for Education
p Councillor Keith Mans – Executive Lead Member for Children’s Services

158. **BROADCASTING ANNOUNCEMENT**

The Chairman announced that the press and members of the public were permitted to film and broadcast the meeting. Those remaining at the meeting were consenting to being filmed and recorded, and to the possible use of those images and recordings for broadcasting purposes.

159. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Zilliah Brooks, Chris Lagdon and Ken Thornber. Apologies were also received from co-opted members Caroline Edmondson and Gary Walker.

160. **DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST**

Members were mindful that where they believed they had a

Disclosable Pecuniary Interest in any matter considered at the meeting they must declare that interest at the time of the relevant debate and, having regard to the circumstances described in Part 3 Paragraph 1.5 of the County Council's Members' Code of Conduct, leave the meeting while the matter was discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with Paragraph 1.6 of the Code. Furthermore Members were mindful that where they believed they had a Personal interest in a matter being considered at the meeting they considered whether such interest should be declared, and having regard to Part 5, Paragraph 4 of the Code, considered whether it was appropriate to leave the meeting whilst the matter was discussed, save for exercising any right to speak in accordance with the Code.

No declarations were made.

161. **MINUTES**

The Minutes of the meeting held on 11 November 2016 were confirmed as a correct record and signed by the Chairman.

162. **DEPUTATIONS**

The Committee did not receive any deputations at this meeting.

163. **CHAIRMAN'S ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The Chairman did not make any announcements at this meeting, other than to note that this would be the last Children and Young People Select Committee before the upcoming elections. The Chairman noted his thanks to Members for their contribution to the work programme, and officers for supporting the Committee.

164. **REVENUE BUDGET FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES 2017/18**

The Director of Children's Services and a representative of the Director of Corporate Resources attended before the Committee in order to present the revenue budget for Children's Services for 2017/18 (see report and presentation, Item 6 in the Minute Book).

The presentation outlined the overall County Council financial position, setting out that in line with the decisions previously made as part of 'Transformation to 2017', there would be no new further savings for the 2017/18 year. The delivery of the Children's Services 'Transformation to 2017' savings were all on target, with two elements being allowed additional time to deliver, centering on delivery of a digital

solution in order to achieve savings relating to special educational needs administration, and a purposeful delay in the roll-out of new models of overnight respite care.

The local government grant settlement announced in 2016 provided definitive figures for 2016/17 and provisional figures for authorities for the following three financial years to aid financial planning. The settlement for 2017/18 was unchanged compared to the forecast position. The July 2016 Medium Term Financial Strategy assumed a 3.99% council tax increase for 2017/18, including 2% for social care.

An overview of the Council's reserves strategy and financial position was provided, which set out that of the £497.3m held, approximately £100.9m, or 20.3% of the reserves, were truly 'available' to support one-off spending. An analysis of the allocation of this £100.9m was provided.

Members heard details on the proposed 2017/18 budget for Children's Services. The priorities for the Department remained the same and had been essential in focusing resource where it was most needed. Many of the key Departmental issues and challenges were not new and had previously been discussed with the Committee. The Department would continue to work to manage increasing demand for children's services on the Council, working hard to continue to keep children safe. Work had been continuing with partners locally and nationally to tackle shared issues such as innovative solutions to managing demand, the review of the national school funding formula, and social worker recruitment and retention.

The issue of unaccompanied asylum seekers was an additional factor impacting on the budget, with Hampshire having taken 44 children up to November 2016, and likely to see future numbers arriving in the County. Although the Council received national funding for placements, in many cases this didn't cover the true costs of providing specialist support.

The costs of providing Home to School transport for children living either two (under 8s) or three (over 8s) miles away from the allocated school were highlighted. Of the £27m spent on this annually, approximately £10m was on transport provision for children without special educational needs who the Council were required to provide a method of free transportation for. The Association of Directors of Children's Services had undertaken research in this area, and had found that the legislation on Home to School transport disproportionately impacted upon Shire Counties, as Unitary City and London Borough Councils were geographically unlikely to place children more than two/three miles away from their home. Hampshire would,

alongside other Shire County colleagues, continue to push the Department for Education to reform this statutory requirement.

In considering the more detailed Children's Services revenue budget, and in response to questions, Members heard:

- That more time had been provided to develop a digital solution for educational needs, in order to increase the amount of self-service for parents and guardians, and to involve key partners to a greater degree. In terms of overnight respite care for children with a disability, this had been delayed in order to test the models under consideration, and to collate feedback on them from the Hampshire Parent/Carer network to agree preferred options for future delivery.
- That the costs per unaccompanied child asylum seeker placement change dependent on the age and level of need of the child.
- Most non-special educational needs children in receipt of Home to School transport receive a bus pass or have bus provision arranged for them in order to make the journey to school. Those with special educational needs tend to be transferred by taxi, and must have a chaperone with them during the journey to school in order to ensure the safety of the child.
- A significant amount of the funding spent on Home to School transport for children with special educational needs were discretionary exceptions. This would remain under review by the Department, in order to ensure that provision above the basic statutory level was appropriate.
- A significant amount of Home to School transport budget efficiencies had been driven by contract negotiations with travel providers, and it was unlikely that this would be further reduced.
- Work was still ongoing with Local Authority colleagues in the South East on tackling agency costs and seeking high levels of quality and consistency from workers. Hampshire County Council continued to use agency social workers in order to provide flexibility in the work force, as there was still a pressure in the number of vacancies, and in providing cover when staff became unwell or took planned leave.
- That OFSTED and other inspectorates had recently led a joint targeted inspection review of Hampshire's arrangements for partnership working in relation to children's services. The outcome of this inspection was due to be published in February 2017, and would be brought to a future meeting of the Select Committee.

In relation to a question on the amount of efficiencies that had been saved from the Children's Services budget to date, it was agreed that this information would be circulated

OFSTED inspection added to the work programme

Answer to be circulated to Members.

to the Committee outside of the meeting.

The Chairman, in summing up the item heard and answers to Member questions, noted that some of the key items in the budget had been subject to pre-decision scrutiny by the Committee, such as short breaks provision and the implementation of the Family Support Service. The Director of Children's Services noted that the new Family Support Service had been live since 1 December 2016, with over 2,000 children accessing services. Fewer voluntary redundancies than expected had been agreed (under 10), due to individuals transferring into private early years provision. Work was now ongoing to dispose of assets which are owned by the Council

RESOLVED

That the Committee support the recommendations being proposed to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services in section 10 of the revenue report.

165. **CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR CHILDREN'S SERVICES
2017-18 – 2019/20**

The Director of Children's Services and his representatives attended before the Committee in order to present the capital programme for Children's Services for 2017/18 – 2019/20 (see report and presentation, Item 7 in the Minute Book).

It was heard that a mixture of approaches were being used to meet demand for school places, and work had successfully been undertaken with the Department for Education on Free Schools in order to increase the number of school places available, whilst managing the planned capital budget deficit.

Currently, Hampshire had committed £233m of the capital budget programme for school places, and £60m was expected to be attracted through Free Schools funding. Over the next three years, the demand for both primary and secondary school places would continue to rise, and an additional 10,915 places were planned to be provided to meet this, supplementing the 7,360 places already delivered since 2013. Seven new Free Schools were at a planning or approval stage, and there was a high degree of confidence that they would all be approved and funded. However, it was known that the Government were close to the Prime Minister's promise of 500 new Free Schools, so it remained to be seen whether current funding levels would continue past this target.

The capital programme had also taken account of need for special educational places, both to satisfy the need to

provide an appropriate education for these children, but also to reduce the impact on the Home to School transport budget discussed in the previous item.

Developer contributions continued to be crucial in financing school places, and it was expected that £80m would be received over the three year period to 2019/20. The introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy had created complexities in securing developer funding due to planning authorities now directly receiving these monies, and County Councils not being a statutory signatory on education-related funding.

In terms of pressures on the programme, above and beyond the need to balance income and expenditure and the planned deficit, inflation in the construction industry driven by recent national and international political decisions had resulted in the true costs of building programmes being unknown. A figure of 3.5% had been included for inflation in the budget, but ongoing monitoring of this area would be crucial.

On the 2017/18 to 2019/20 Capital Programme, in response to questions, Members heard:

- That the timing of school builds in new developments was crucial, and for this reason the County worked closely with housing developers to understand timelines for completed properties. Schools were usually planned to be built in the heart of larger developments, adjacent to community facilities. Schools were designed to be able to expand if required.
- The development of zero or low energy schools was hugely important and an area of success in Hampshire. This had become more difficult to achieve as budgets had decreased due to these options tending to be more expensive, and Department for Education guidelines on school building stipulating a maximum refundable cost per square foot of school. The Lead Executive Member would continue to make the case to Hampshire MPs of the importance of green initiatives when building schools, and the need for national guidance and funding to support this.
- In cases where the Council would be giving up its own land for development of a Free School, negotiations would be held with the Education Funding Agency to refund a proportion of the value of the land.
- That all buildings leased to Academy Trusts by the Council include provisions within the contract on building maintenance and the standard of building condition when the lease ends.
- Where local areas do not have an adopted local plan, it can be more challenging to estimate required school places as there may be a number of speculative housing development which do not end up being built.

- A number of representations had been made by Hampshire and other County Councils to Government Departments raising issues with Community Infrastructure Levies, of which the response had been supportive. Currently the Levy was under review.
- The County Council had close working relationships with planning departments in each District and Borough Council, enabling early discussion on potential housing developments and exchanges of information on population data. The impact on existing infrastructure and the need to plan for new school places was also factored into discussions.
- That a range of figures for construction inflation were being circulated in the public sector domain, ranging from negative figures to plus 20%. The figure of 3.5% included in the report was the best estimate at this time, and would need to be carefully monitored. It was hoped that a better estimate would be available in the 2018/19 budget year.
- That the majority of inward migration to Hampshire was from other Local Authority areas, rather than other EU states.

RESOLVED

That the Committee support the recommendations being proposed to the Executive Lead Member for Children's Services proposed Capital Programme in section 18 of the report.

166. **ATTAINMENT OF PUPILS IN HAMPSHIRE SCHOOLS**

The Committee received a report and presentation (Item 8 in the Minute Book) from representatives of the Director of Children's Services providing an overview of the attainment of pupils in Hampshire schools.

There had been an unprecedented change in the way performance was measured in schools in 2016, with the introduction of new standards at the early years foundation stage, key stage one, and key stage two, and the introduction of new GCSE courses and methods of assessment at key stage four. Overall, outcomes for children and young people in Hampshire had improved, although direct comparisons could not be made between previous assessment types and those newly introduced. In particular, Hampshire had performed strongly against its comparator statistical authorities.

At the early years foundation stage and key stages one and two, performance reported was well above the national average. The new performance measures were judged to be more demanding, but most early years providers and

schools had met this challenge well. A programme of training had been offered to all schools over the previous two to three years to get to grips with the new standards. The provision of training had been in three key areas; moderation, updates of information and support to develop teaching using the new standards. There had been a good level of take up of assessment training, with a correlation between those schools who had attended higher numbers of sessions having improved the most relative to the new standards. However, early data showed that there was now more variation between schools.

At key stage four, the five A* - C GCSEs including English and Maths had been replaced by:

- 'The Basics'
- The 'English Baccalaureate'
- 'Attainment 8'
- 'Progress 8'

Further changes were being implemented over the next three years starting with more challenging GCSE courses in English and Maths which will be examined for the first time in 2017 and graded on a 1-9 point scale from 2017, rather than letter gradings, with 9 being the highest score achievable. Other subjects will move to this system in following years. Performance overall had continued to be better than peers and either in line with, or better than, the national average. More work however needed to take place to educate teachers and leaders on the changes to this area of educational attainment, and the further changes expected over the next few years.

Councillor John Bennison left the meeting at this point in proceedings.

In response to questions, Members heard:

- That a key focus of the training offered to all schools was assisting teachers to develop their delivery to better impact on those who struggle to learn. Hampshire was leading on a significant project with the National Education Trust on this topic.
- Every maintained school is visited by the School Improvement Team regardless of their OFSTED rating in order to discuss performance, key challenges and to disseminate best practice.
- That all GCSEs will move to the nine point achievement scale over the next three years.
- It was the role of Government to work with employers to understand the new performance ratings at GCSE level. It was understood that the Department for Education had produced 'tables of equivalence' to give a comparison of achievement between the old and new ratings.
- That training and education around the new performance metrics was more difficult for early years

providers, as they tended to be more diffuse in their set-up, with many single-individual operators (such as child-minders) in the County. This would however remain a focus of the early years team,

- Children educated at home were not included in the data on attainment as this was purely from schools.
- That the 'Attainment 8' and 'Progress 8' scores were a measure of school performance rather than of individual children.

The Chairman thanked the presenters for an informative and thought-provoking presentation, recognising the hard work that had been delivered in partnership with schools, head teachers, governors and pupils themselves to meet the challenges of the new performance and attainment measures.

RESOLVED:

That the Children and Young People Select Committee note the update.

167. **WORK PROGRAMME**

The Committee received a report (Item 9 in the Minute Book) from the Director of Transformation and Governance setting out the Select Committee's future work programme.

The Chairman noted that as this was the last meeting of the Select Committee before the upcoming County elections, suggested topics for the work programme should be held for the first meeting of the 2017/18 municipal year.

RESOLVED:

That the work programme be agreed.

Chairman, 14 June 2017

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HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

Committee:	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date:	14 June 2017
Title:	Joint Targeted Area Inspection - Report and Letter of Findings
Report From:	Steve Crocker, Director of Children's Services

Contact name: Stuart Ashley, Assistant Director Children and Families

Tel: 01962 846370

Email: stuart.ashley@hants.gov.uk

1. Purpose of Report

1.1. The purpose of this paper is to provide the Select Committee with an overview of the recent Joint Targeted Area Inspection (JTAI) of the multi-agency response to abuse and neglect in Hampshire and the positive letter of findings.

2. Contextual information

- 2.1. Joint Targeted Area Inspections (JTAI) were introduced in 2016 as a multi-agency inspection that evaluates 'front door' and safeguarding services in an area across agencies that work with children, young people and their families. The term 'front door' in this context means the initial multi- or single agency response to a referral about the neglect or abuse of a child. As well as assessing front door services, the inspection also considers the response to specific children and young people through a 'deep dive' theme.
- 2.2. These multi-agency inspections involve Ofsted, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), the Care Quality Commission (CQC) and Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation (HMI Probation). The lead inspector of the JTAI is always an Ofsted inspector which represents the local authority's statutory role in leading the partnership for children.
- 2.3. From February to June 2016 five areas were inspected, evaluating the deep dive theme '*the experiences of children and young people at risk of, or subject to, child sexual exploitation and missing from home or care*'.
- 2.4. From September 2016 the deep dive theme became '*children living with domestic abuse*' and this was the theme for Hampshire.
- 2.5. Hampshire received notification from Ofsted on 22 November, with the week of on site inspection commencing on 5 December.
- 2.6. The inspection takes place over a three week period with at least 12 inspectors on site during the last week. During the on site week, the

inspectors work across inspectorates in three pods to evaluate leadership, front door services and the deep dive theme.

- 2.7. The two weeks prior to the inspection team being on site are for the local authority and partners to gather the information required, including an extensive data requirement, known as Annex A.
- 2.8. From Annex A, produced by the local authority, the lead inspector selects 20 cases for additional information. From this 20, 5-7 cases are selected for a multi-agency audit. In Hampshire we found that the data requirements exceeded this 20 with a further requirement of;
 - 10 good practice cases
 - 10 multi-agency cases
 - 10 Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) cases
 - 10 Probation cases
- 2.9. It is estimated that 150 files were ultimately audited by the Children and Families branch prior to their submission to the lead inspector.
- 2.10. During the week on site inspectors;
 - Track the cases selected for multi-agency audit, meeting with the front line staff and discussing the case in depth
 - Forensically sample the other cases selected
 - Follow cases through front door arrangements onwards through children's social care
 - Attend multi-agency meetings
 - Meet with key people both from within the organisations being inspected and in the community, such as voluntary organisations.
 - Speak to children, young people and their families

3. Consultation and Equalities

- 3.1. Please note the final letter regarding the inspection (see Appendix 1).
- 3.2. This is an exceptionally positive report, and although no graded judgements are given in such reports it reads as one of the most positive JTAI feedback letters written nationally. There is recognition of the strong performance of the Children and Families branch in tackling the issue of domestic abuse and also particularly positive in respect of the mature multi agency children's safeguarding partnership arrangements across Hampshire, that are seen to be making a real difference to children and families. The inspection stated clearly that '*the local authority shows a clear commitment to partnership working*' and this is threaded through the report in terms of the local authority's leadership of the partnership, its support of other partners and the visibility and transparency of senior managers.
- 3.3. No priority actions were identified and only one area for improvement directly relates to children's social care.

3.4. Key joint area headlines are;

- a) *It is evident that leaders in all organisations are committed to the partnership and that they appropriately prioritise the protection of these children. This shared commitment results in strong, established and mature partnership working.*
- b) *Strategic arrangements for responding to domestic abuse in Hampshire are robust and effective*
- c) *Across all partners, the overall standard of practice is strong and the areas for improvement are minor*
- d) *It is evident that leaders in all organisations are committed to the partnership and that they appropriately prioritise the protection of these children.*
- e) *The HSCB [Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board] is dynamic and forward thinking*

3.5. **Key Hampshire Children's Services headlines are;**

- a) *The open style of leadership and innovation is creatively driven by the director of children's services. Considerable support for this innovation is offered from both the lead member and the chief executive*
- b) *Good examples of a sophisticated understanding of domestic abuse are evident through the innovative role of the domestic abuse workers in the family intervention team (FIT), which is based within the local authority child in need teams*
- c) *Social workers place a high priority on the voice of the child and know children with whom they work well. This was evident in all work and particularly strong in longer term casework*
- d) *There is a high level of senior leadership awareness of the 'front door' service and domestic abuse, which is assisted by a continuity of leadership and a focus on keeping in touch with frontline practice and individual outcomes for children. The director of children's services and the assistant director have a good understanding of the experiences of children in Hampshire.*
- e) *The style of both senior and operational management encourages learning and reflection within a strong culture of performance management, including, for example, the robust, well-embedded peer review process.*
- f) *Frontline social workers are committed and highly knowledgeable about individual children*

4. Other Key Issues

4.1. The JTAI process requires that a *statement of action* is completed which details what each partner organisation will do to address the areas of improvement identified in the feedback letter. The local authority is identified as the coordinator of the statement albeit there is only one small area of suggested improvement.

4.2. Children's Services is coordinating the writing of this action plan, which will go to the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board (HSCB) in April for approval.

4.3. The HSCB will then monitor progress against the plan.

5. Recommendation

5.1. That the Select Committee note the exceptionally positive JTAI letter.

CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:

Links to the Corporate Strategy

Hampshire safer and more secure for all:	yes
Maximising well-being:	yes
Enhancing our quality of place:	yes

Other Significant Links

Links to previous Member decisions:		
<u>Title</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Date</u>
Direct links to specific legislation or Government Directives		
<u>Title</u>		<u>Date</u>
Joint Targeted Area Inspections are conducted under section 20 of the Children Act 2004.		

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents	
<p>The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)</p>	
<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
None	

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

1. Equality Duty

1.1. The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

- a) The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant characteristic connected to that characteristic;
- b) Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- c) Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

1.2. Equalities Impact Assessment:

No decisions are required to be made on the basis of this report

2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

2.1. None

3. Climate Change:

- a) How does what is being proposed impact on our carbon footprint / energy consumption?

No decisions are required to be made on the basis of this report, so there is no impact.

- b) How does what is being proposed consider the need to adapt to climate change, and be resilient to its longer term impacts?

See above.



Care Quality
Commission



1 February 2017

Steve Crocker, Director of Children's Services, Hampshire County Council
Heather Hauschild, Chief Officer for NHS West Hampshire CCG
Kim Jones, Designated Nurse Safeguarding Children
Michael Lane, Police and Crime Commissioner for Hampshire
Olivia Pinkney QPM, Chief Constable of Hampshire Constabulary
Alison Smailes, Head of Hampshire and Isle of Wight Youth Offending Teams
Kim Thornden-Edwards, CEO, Hampshire and Isle of Wight Community Rehabilitation Company
Angela Cossins, Deputy Director, SWSC National Probation Service
Derek Benson, Chair of Hampshire LSCB

Dear local partnership

Joint targeted area inspection of the multi-agency response to abuse and neglect in Hampshire

Between 5 and 9 December 2016, Ofsted, the Care Quality Commission (CQC), HMI Constabulary (HMIC) and HMI Probation (HMI Prob) undertook a joint inspection of the multi-agency response to abuse and neglect in Hampshire.¹ This inspection included a 'deep dive' focus on the response to children living with domestic abuse.

This letter to all the service leaders in the area outlines our findings about the effectiveness of partnership working and of the work of individual agencies in Hampshire.

The inspectorates recognise the complexities for agencies in intervening in families where there is more than one victim and where, as a consequence, risk assessment and decision-making have a number of complexities and challenges, not least that the impact on the child is sometimes not immediately apparent. A multi-agency inspection of this area of practice is more likely to highlight some of the significant challenges to partnerships in improving practice. We anticipate that each of these joint targeted area inspections (JTAs) will identify learning for all agencies and will contribute to the debate about what 'good practice' looks like in relation to children living with domestic abuse. In a significant proportion of cases seen by inspectors, there were risk factors in addition to domestic abuse, which reflects the complexity of the work.

¹ This joint inspection was conducted under section 20 of the Children Act 2004.



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Strategic arrangements for responding to domestic abuse in Hampshire are robust and effective. Across all partners, the overall standard of practice is strong and the areas for improvement are minor. Inspectorates found some variability in frontline practice and in a small number of cases considered that improvements were required. In a county of such size this may be expected to some degree nevertheless there remains scope for a greater consistency of service provision.

Hampshire is a large local authority with geographic and demographic complexities that present significant challenge to the partnership. Leaders respond to this well, demonstrating a clear culture of strong, co-ordinated leadership which is underpinned by a commitment to continuously improving services. All partners are dedicated to improving outcomes for all vulnerable children, including those experiencing domestic abuse. It is evident that leaders in all organisations are committed to the partnership and that they appropriately prioritise the protection of these children.

This shared commitment results in strong, established and mature partnership working. A key aspect of this maturity is the ability and openness to challenge and be challenged. This was demonstrated effectively through the recent undertaking of a multi-agency audit which focused on the effectiveness of the front door Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) as well as service provision in relation to domestic abuse. Findings showed much good work and also opportunities for the partnership to continue to do better. The partnership has sustained and continued to build upon its work, despite challenges that include constraints on finances and external pressures such as significant re-structuring in some agencies. An example of this is the effective work of the Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board (HSCB) which ensured that the National Probation Service (NPS) and Community Rehabilitation Company (CRC) were supported to remain active partners during their organisational transition.

The multi-agency service delivery arrangements in Hampshire are complex and reflect the need for an understanding of the nuance of the impact of domestic abuse rather than a 'one size fits all' approach. Good examples of a sophisticated understanding of domestic abuse are evident through the innovative role of the domestic abuse workers in the family intervention team (FIT), which is based within the local authority child in need teams. These examples of good practice evidence a highly effective service that provides one of many examples where the strategic intention of the partnership has been successfully translated into practice.

The HSCB is dynamic and forward thinking. During inspection, it was evident that individual leaders take responsibility for their organisation's role within the board and that this has led to tangible improvements in multi-agency arrangements. For example, the police have worked effectively to ensure that the data they provide to



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the board is appropriate, purposeful and in line with that of other partners, to inform planning and improve service provision.

There are a number of effective sub-groups that support and feed into the HSCB. The health sub-group is attended both by health commissioners and providers and has demonstrated some notable progress. For example, it has developed a dataset which reports on the wider commitment of health partners. This includes a 94% return rate from GP practices of section 11 audit returns. This is the first time these audit returns have been included in the dataset, and they are significant because they require organisations to have appropriate safeguarding arrangements in place. This is reflective of concerted effort and engagement with and by GPs.

The partnership has been particularly successful in ensuring that there is shared understanding of the impact of domestic abuse for all those affected by it – children, victims and perpetrators. This has informed planning and the delivery of services. This clear and distinct focus on the needs of each of these three groups means, for example, that there is a particularly impressive range of perpetrator programmes available.

Consideration and analysis of the regular multi-agency audits undertaken by the partnership promotes a high degree of self-awareness, and this knowledge is used to ensure that learning is fully shared and makes a difference to improving practice. There is a strong degree of self-evaluation and self-reflection and a relentless aspiration to achieve and continually improve services.

Overall, frontline practice is strong, although with a small degree of variability and there are some specific actions that would improve practice further. For example, the consistent use of domestic abuse, stalking and honour based violence (DASH) assessments across agencies and the sharing of the full documents with children's social care. There are no priority actions that the partnership is required to consider. The priority for the partnership is to ensure that all work is consistently of a strong standard and in line with the partnership's own expectations and intent. The wide range of existing high-quality audits, data and performance information provides a wealth of information. This is used to good effect and is leading to changes in policies and practice.

Key strengths

- Senior leaders in Hampshire ensure that there is good planning and long-term foresight to promote the protection of children living with domestic abuse. There is clarity in commissioning arrangements that have streamlined domestic abuse services effectively into two key providers supported by smaller localised grant-supported projects and individual agency work. The range of services are very

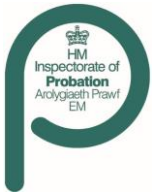


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impressive. Through innovation, the partnership ensures that there is a range of provision, including interventions to prevent escalation of risk, such as the innovative police project Operation Cara. This is an award winning project using conditional cautions for domestic abuse offences effectively alongside other interventions. The CRC is currently working with HMP Winchester to review interventions within the prison and, where possible, to link delivery of domestic violence interventions seamlessly from 'inside' to 'outside'. The local authority dedicated domestic abuse specialists in the FIT are also demonstrating highly effective work.

- Hampshire has had a dedicated domestic abuse steering group in place for over five years, reflecting the identification by the joint task force partners of the need to focus on domestic abuse. The refreshed domestic abuse strategy for 2017 to 2022 has recently been agreed and demonstrates a good understanding of the extent and nature of domestic abuse including localised variations. The partnership has carefully considered how its response to domestic abuse aligns with other areas of complex needs, such as neglect, and continues to monitor how the issues of neglect and domestic abuse are linked. The maturity of the partnership is evident in this approach taken to understand the best way to support children and families with entrenched, multiple and highly complex needs.
- The partnership in Hampshire has thoughtful and accessible senior managers who are visible to practitioners and who know their services well. There are clear performance management arrangements in each agency, and these are particularly strong in the local authority. The narrative behind the data, and what this means for children, is well understood. Individual agencies understand the prevalence of domestic abuse and have ensured that this has had an appropriate profile within practice and service delivery. Considerable work has been undertaken within the HSCB to ensure that the shared dataset informs partnership working by focusing on the key criteria and supporting any partner who requires additional input to provide the most relevant data.
- The Community Safety Partnership and the Children's Trust are effective mechanisms by which partners work, plan and evaluate their work together. Consideration of domestic abuse has a profile in each of these groups in addition to the HSCB and the dedicated Domestic Abuse Steering Group, which leads on this area of work.
- All partners in Hampshire appropriately identify the prevalence and impact of domestic abuse. Clear referral pathways are consistently used by the partnership to ensure that children who are at risk or in need as a result of domestic abuse are referred appropriately for a service in the Children's Reception Team (CRT) and the MASH. Thresholds for referral into children's social care are clearly understood and consistently applied. Children are appropriately referred for a social work assessment if required. The majority of referrals are made by the police, but good evidence was seen to demonstrate that a wide range of partners



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refer appropriately when domestic abuse is a concern. These partners include staff at school, nursery, health and the perinatal mental health service. Strong specific examples were seen, including a referral from the Vulnerable Adults Safeguarding Team (VAST) in the Emergency Department of Southampton Hospital. This demonstrates a clear understanding of risk, including coercive control, the relevance of previous domestic abuse as well as the impact of social isolation.

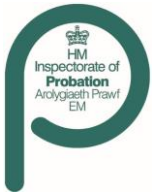
- Children at risk of domestic abuse who meet the threshold for social work intervention are progressed to MASH for multi-agency information gathering and decision-making. Co-located agencies work well together to share information, which supports effective decision-making about the next steps. Case summaries include clear analysis and recommendations that inform appropriate management decisions for further action. Children are promptly seen by social workers and their needs assessed in a timely manner. This includes a response from the well organised and well managed out of hours service, which offers an appropriate response to risk, including the convening of strategy meetings to ensure timely action to protect children.
- There has been significant investment to co-locate key partner agencies, including children's social care, police and health in the MASH. This supports effective and timely communication between these agencies. This investment provides senior police officer oversight at chief inspector rank, MASH police inspectors leading the team on site, and police sergeants attending strategy meetings. There is a daily police safeguarding meeting chaired by a MASH inspector immediately preceding and feeding into force management meetings, which reviews overnight and ongoing safeguarding concerns as well as MASH workloads, staff resilience and other critical areas of business.
- Agencies who are 'virtual partners' in MASH, such as the NPS and CRC, find communication more of a challenge. Agencies continue to work hard to mitigate any impact from this and have found ways to ensure appropriate communication takes place. Examples include the identification of single points of contact in both of the probation services and agreements to address issues of consent. The CRC and NPS are currently reviewing their roles and contributions as virtual partners.
- Information Technology (IT) systems ensure that agencies can access and share information. For example, MASH health practitioners have access to the children's social care records. The recent facility for health services to have access to a number of GP summary care records for adults and children has been helpful, both in enhancing initial information gathering and the quality of risk assessment within the MASH. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) has access to children's social care records and is now better able to see whether young people are known to children's social care.



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- The voice of the child is well understood and is given a high profile across partners. The voice and lived experience of children was particularly well recorded in perinatal mental health, child and adolescent mental health service (CAHMS) and health visitors' records considered by inspectors. Social workers place a high priority on the voice of the child and know children with whom they work well. This was evident in all work and particularly strong in longer term casework. However, it is more limited by the short-term nature of work in some teams. The local authority is aware of this and is reviewing the current structure of service provision.
- The local authority shows a clear commitment to partnership working. The open style of leadership and innovation is creatively driven by the director of children's services. Considerable support for this innovation is offered from both the lead member and the chief executive. There is a high level of senior leadership awareness of the 'front door' service and domestic abuse, which is assisted by a continuity of leadership and a focus on keeping in touch with frontline practice and individual outcomes for children. The director of children's services and the assistant director have a good understanding of the experiences of children in Hampshire. The championing of Supporting Families, Hampshire's troubled families programme, by the lead member is a good example of this. The style of both senior and operational management encourages learning and reflection within a strong culture of performance management, including, for example, the robust, well-embedded peer review process.
- Frontline social workers are committed and highly knowledgeable about individual children and strive to ensure that each child has their needs met at an appropriate level of intervention. Not all case records or plans fully reflect the degree of detail, understanding or effort that is made by social workers. Inspectors observed focused skilled practitioners who understood the needs of children and the impact that domestic abuse has on them. Children are supported by social workers who they know and trust. Practitioners and managers understand the complex inter-play between neglect, domestic abuse and other forms of abuse. As a result, there is a considerable willingness and commitment to address complex issues and not seek single-issue solutions. Social workers work hard to understand the complicated experiences that children face. Demands on the service are high and some staff are managing caseloads that are higher than expected. Social workers manage these caseloads well and describe themselves as being very well supported by their managers. Child protection work is understandably given priority and a concerted focus on children in need must continue.
- Management oversight in children's social work and on case records is a strength. All cases reviewed demonstrated regular management oversight of the work undertaken by social workers. Managers authorise all key decisions and good



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examples were seen in all the teams of their oversight and analysis to improve outcomes for children. This included, for example, appropriately changing the outcome of assessments to recommend that children are protected through consideration of their needs at initial child protection conferences.

- Police leaders are highly committed to the partnership and have prioritised the protection of children living in homes where domestic abuse occurs. There is a clear determination to reduce the risks to those identified as being vulnerable, as well as evidence of police leaders working to develop a culture of continual improvement to enhance decision-making and protective practices. Significant investment in a sophisticated and robust performance management process is demonstrative of this commitment. There is clear evidence of the shift in the culture of the police towards thinking about the wider context of domestic abuse and of the force prioritising the reduction of risk and harm to children experiencing domestic abuse. This is evident at all levels of the force and is leading to improvements in processes and decision-making.
- Senior police leaders understand clearly the need to have a line of sight between strategic intent and operational delivery. The force leadership has placed clear emphasis on being assured as to the nature and quality of decision-making at the frontline.
- Frontline police officers routinely and appropriately identify and respond to domestic abuse incidents. They make appropriate referrals to social care using the appropriate forms, DASH assessments and the separate police referral forms. These are completed in the vast majority of cases, however there are further opportunities for improvement in the quality of the information contained in these forms and the way in which information is shared with children's social care to assess risk and inform the development of protective plans. In the majority of cases, it was not evident whether children had been seen, spoken to, or their welfare had been assessed. Police leaders are aware of this and work is ongoing to ensure that this information is evident and fully shared with partners.
- The five clinical commissioning groups within the complex health economy of Hampshire work collaboratively on the safeguarding agenda, including on policies, strategies and working groups. The senior safeguarding leads show commitment to improving quality across provider organisations within the county. An example of this is the Hampshire-wide Safeguarding Schedule for 2017/18 which includes reporting linked to domestic abuse.
- A strong commitment has been made to the Named GP (Safeguarding Children) role across Hampshire. The four GPs work collaboratively and lead on initiatives to support safe practice in primary care. GPs spoken to were aware of the named GP in their locality and could offer examples of work undertaken by them in relation to practice. Impact at an operational level is shown through the safeguarding primary care meetings and through Named GP safeguarding leads meetings held regularly. In one practice, a range of professionals including

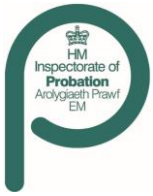


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a health visitor, a school nurse, a community mental health, a community police officer, a troubled family worker attended. An invitation had also been made to the military welfare office, and the inspector saw evidence of a number of domestic abuse cases being discussed.

- The work of the YOT, CRC and NPS is well integrated into the partnership. The needs of those people who offend are represented well by each organisation. As a result, partners understand the roles and specific contributions of these agencies to domestic abuse work. The expertise from these agencies in managing risk of harm and reducing reoffending is shared to inform policy and operational practice to help to protect victims, and includes the effective use of multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA).
- Hampshire MAPPA are managed effectively and are making a positive difference to safeguarding children work. MAPPA leads actively seek to foster the engagement of partners at the right level in Hampshire and out of area. They have put measures in place to hold agencies to account, move cases through levels to help achieve their aims and are able to provide examples of joined up, effective action to protect primary victims of domestic abuse and their children.
- Assessments in the YOT as well as the impact of domestic abuse on the child are well analysed and understood. They lead to the appropriate provision of targeted interventions including the use of parenting support, restorative justice and some sensitive one-to-one work with children and young people. A considerable amount of work has been successfully undertaken to support the transition of young people who transfer from YOT to the CRC or the NPS. The YOT similarly works well with the police; for example, through the joint triage process and the flagging of young domestic abuse instigators through the police offender management hub to safer neighbourhood officers. This improves the ability of both agencies to better manage the risk of harm to others.
- The CRC has established a strategic focus on safeguarding and domestic abuse. Its new operating model means that offenders will be seen in the community and in their homes, rather than at an office. CRC managers have recognised that this provides a better opportunity to observe the interaction of families and are developing a training programme for staff to best utilise this opportunity.
- Multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARACs) in Hampshire were already under review through the MARAC Evolution Group at the time of the inspection. Good practice was seen through MARAC, including specialist police safeguarding, involvement of independent domestic violence advocates (IDVA) support, and action to support a victim to seek a restraining order. A very small number of cases seen would have benefited from consideration at MARAC. Children's social care have been monitoring their attendance at a senior management level and this oversight needs to continue.



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- Within Hampshire there is a substantial presence of armed forces personnel. The CRC is part of an established group that considered the best way to support serving personnel and veterans, recognising their distinct needs. This has enabled the CRC to develop effective and trusted links so that assessments, planning and support can be effectively targeted. This includes finding the most appropriate support around mental health, peer mentoring and addressing offending behaviour.

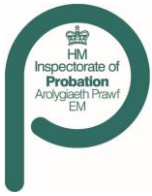
Case Study: highly effective practice

The dedicated domestic abuse specialist role in the FIT is an impressive and creative service, generating its own evidence of effectiveness and impact, and supported through external evaluation. It challenges misconceptions about domestic abuse, provides high-quality and sensitive direct services to families and works to dispel myths among the professional community.

As part of the Department for Education Innovation Fund, a 12-month pilot started in September 2015, and on the success that is evident to date, it will now be extended more widely. Eight domestic abuse workers are placed in eight child in need teams, but accessible to a whole locality service. Seventy seven per cent of the families in the pilot displayed issues of domestic abuse. A total of 321 families were involved, and one in five showed some early short-term improvements – an impressive performance given that more than half of the families had historical long-term entrenched issues and involvement with children’s social care.

This innovative pilot placed the domestic abuse expertise within child in need teams, and these seconded professionals work as a part of the multi-agency team. Partnership working with social workers occurs through a wide range of methods, including weekly team meetings where cases are discussed, the co-location of staff, use of tools such as the ‘abuse wheel’ and literature, including a ‘Living with a Dominator’ book. This promotes a more personalised and thought-provoking style of working, such as the sharing of poems – including ‘Why doesn’t she just leave’ – at team away days. This helps to dispel and challenge myths among professionals about the emotional impact of domestic abuse.

Initial engagement of families has been a key factor in the success of the work, as mistrust of professionals is quickly eliminated. The workers have been influential in being seen not as a ‘social worker’ but more as a separate embedded voice for the parent victim. This direct involvement in the family home has offered social workers further insight on how compliance and control might be identified. The FIT workers have



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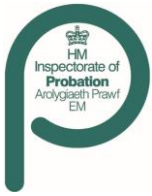
particularly seen a difference in working with issues of coercion and controlling behaviour. They have immediate and direct routes into systems and services to expedite action, for example, the immediate initiation of target-hardening activity such as the fitting of alarms and the changing of locks.

The FIT teams works closely with IDVAs and refers cases directly to MARAC. It is notable that it has been found that a victim is more likely to speak at a child protection conference and attend a one-to-one freedom programme as a result of the support and encouragement of a FIT worker. FIT workers run the Freedom programme themselves but also offer 'lower level' safety planning. As secondees, they can refer back into their own dedicated domestic abuse commissioned services for direct work with children and have undertaken direct work with children themselves when this has been appropriate as part of a plan of support.

In addition to the specific benefits with regard to domestic abuse, this work is forming part of a wider understanding and plan to move towards multi-disciplinary teams.

Areas for improvement

- Partners need to ensure that there is greater consistency of frontline practice. Multi-agency strategy discussions take place in a timely way and are routinely attended by the three key partners of children's social care, police and health. Decision-making in respect of single or joint agency investigations is clear. This is good practice. However, the involvement of virtual partners is inconsistent and the strategy discussions do not include the written plan of how enquiries will be undertaken. This did not impact on the immediate safety of children considered during the period of the inspection.
- Greater emphasis could be placed on identifying performance information linked to domestic abuse by the partnership to ensure that it is fully exploiting all of the data already available to it. Health partners should particularly evidence that they are making a difference in this area.
- The Hampshire partnership needs to ensure that it consistently uses a single assessment tool for domestic abuse and uses it qualitatively to ensure that all partners are able to fully assess the extent of risk at the first opportunity. The police use both a DASH risk assessment and a separate referral form that incorporates the outcome of the DASH form but not the qualitative detail. Improved supervision of the frontline police response to domestic abuse would ensure that children were seen and their needs were immediately recognised. Dip

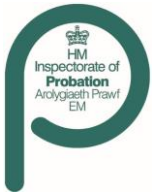


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sampling of the quality of referrals is undertaken within the force but the overview of current practice needs to be expanded.

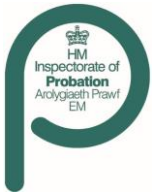
- Police DASH risk assessments are completed for every incident featuring domestic abuse. The quality varies and too often officers focused on risks in isolation and focused on the incident they are currently attending without sufficient consideration of history, type of risk indicators, vulnerability and wider factors. There are reviews of risk in MASH that are upgraded or downgraded appropriately with written reasoning. This demonstrates that the MASH effectively triages risk, but also supports a finding that there is more work to be undertaken by the police regarding their initial response.
- Health services are not routinely completing a DASH risk assessment tool when domestic abuse is suspected, disclosed or reported. Information is shared with children's social care and other relevant professionals, but this would be strengthened by conducting a full risk assessment to inform any discussions, joint decision-making and actions required to protect a child or unborn.
- The assessments and plans drawn up by the NPS and CRC varied in quality, with some missing essential details about the impact of domestic abuse on the primary victim and children. This in turn affected the quality of planning, with plans to manage risk of harm lacking, in many cases, details about how agencies would work together to protect the primary victim and children. There was evidence of timely first contact with the CRT/MASH, but it was often difficult to follow the experience of the child thereafter.
- In social care, a very small number of cases were stepped down from child protection to child in need before significant change had been maintained in a family's life, or there was an element of over-optimism of the change that had been achieved. The individual needs of children within large families should be fully evident within the plans to fully reflect the needs of each child. This is within an overall context of strong engagement and involvement of children and both parents.
- There is room for improvement in adult mental health and adult substance misuse services. For example, the impact of domestic abuse on children and parental capacity to safeguard them was not consistently well-evidenced in cases that were seen in adult substance misuse records. Referrals to children's social care by adult mental health practitioners did not consistently provide a clear analysis of the risks to and the impact on children and there is more to do to embed a 'think family' approach in this service. Adult substance misuse and adult mental health services need to ensure that they are sufficiently engaged at an operational level as key partners within local safeguarding children arrangements and processes.



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- There are areas of work within health that need strategic leadership to progress and continue to support the identification and protection of children living with domestic abuse. These include engagement with MARAC, which is not consistent across all health providers, as well as a consistent approach to routine enquiry of domestic abuse in pregnancy. This is key to early identification and assessment.
- The CRC delivers the nationally accredited domestic abuse programme, the 'Building Better Relationship' programme. There are currently delays for people trying to access this programme. The NPS and CRC are aware of the issue and some steps have been taken to resolve this; both organisations need to ensure that this vital programme is available at the optimum time for the offender.
- Since August 2015, there has been a single provider for both health visiting and school nursing. There have been some capacity issues in the school nursing service and the partnership is aware that there is still more work to be done to increase the profile of this service. Hampshire County Council (Public Health) should continue to lead on progressing this.



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Case study: area for improvement

Inspectors found that in almost all cases of domestic abuse attended by police, police officers completed both a DASH risk assessment and a safeguarding referral into the CRT. Risk is therefore recognised and responded to. However, there are opportunities for improvement in the quality of the information obtained in order to understand and respond to risk. This does have an impact on the way in which information is then shared with children's social care to inform the development of protective plans. Police leaders are aware of this and work is ongoing to consolidate and rationalise the way in which information is shared with partners.

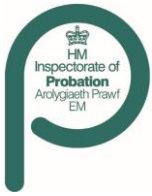
In general, assessments are routinely conducted by the police and are of a good quality. There is some variability, and where the risk was highest, the response was the best. The DASH assessments themselves are not routinely shared with children's social care, which means that the detail is not fully understood and the score or rating can be misleading. This can lead to children's social care and the MASH not having the full picture of the extent of the risk.

In the case of one adult victim that was reviewed following the disclosure of an assault, a DASH assessment was undertaken. In response to the question of whether the abuse was happening more often, the victim had answered 'no'. Underneath she had written that this was because it was happening constantly. The tick rating or score in this case would have implied that the risk was not escalating and was the opposite of what was actually happening.

The police, in conjunction with the partnership, are aware of the need to respond when the incident is 'live' and are planning to alter the way of working to offer a more comprehensive multi-agency first response.

Next steps

The local authority should prepare a written statement of proposed action responding to the findings outlined in this letter. This should be a multi-agency response involving the NPS, the CRC, clinical commissioning groups and health







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providers in Hampshire and Hampshire Police. The response should set out the actions for the partnership and, where appropriate, individual agencies.²

The local authority should send the written statement of action to ProtectionOfChildren@ofsted.gov.uk by Friday 5 May 2017. This statement will inform the lines of enquiry at any future joint or single agency activity by the inspectorates.

Yours sincerely

Ofsted	Care Quality Commission
 Eleanor Schooling National Director, Social Care	 Ursula Gallagher Deputy Chief Inspector
HMI Constabulary	HMI Probation
 Wendy Williams Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary	 Alan MacDonald Assistant Chief Inspector

² The Children Act 2004 (Joint Area Reviews) Regulations 2015 www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/1792/contents/made enable Ofsted's chief inspector to determine which agency should make the written statement and which other agencies should cooperate in its writing.

JTAI letter glossary

CAMHS	Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service
CRC	Community Rehabilitation Company
CQC	Care Quality Commission
DASH	Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Honour based violence assessments and Management Model was implemented across all police services in the UK from March 2009.
FIT	Family Intervention team – specialist multi disciplinary teams, seconded professionals work as a part of the multi-agency team within Children in Need social work teams
HMIC	HMI Constabulary
HMIP	HMI Probation
HSCB	Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board
IDVAs	independent domestic violence advocates support victims of domestic violence who are at the highest risk
JTAI	Joint Targeted Area Inspection – an inspection of a geographical area that involves four inspectorates looking at joint working to keep children safe and at a deep dive theme
MAPPA	Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements is the process through which the Police, Probation, Prison and Children’s Services work together to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public.
MARACs	Multi-agency Risk Assessment Conferences are meetings where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, probation, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) and other specialists
MASH	Multi-agency Safeguarding Hub which provides front door services to Hampshire and IOW.
NPS	National Probation Service
STFP	Supporting Troubled Families Programme

VAST	Vulnerable Adults Safeguarding Team based with emergency departments
YOT	Youth Offending Team
IDVAs	independent domestic violence advocates support victims of domestic violence who are at the highest risk

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Report

Committee:	Children and Young People Select Committee
Date of meeting:	14 June 2017
Report Title:	Work Programme
Report From:	Director of Transformation & Governance

Contact name: Members Services

Tel: (01962) 847336

Email: members.services@hants.gov.uk

1. Purpose of Report

1.1 To consider the Committee's forthcoming work programme.

2. Recommendation

That Members consider and approve the work programme.

WORK PROGRAMME – CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SELECT COMMITTEE

Topic	Issue	Reason for inclusion	Status and Outcomes	14 June 2017	20 September 2017	8 November 2017	15 January 2018
Overview / Pre-Decision Scrutiny – <i>to consider items due for decision by the relevant Executive Member, and scrutiny topics for further consideration on the work programme</i>							
Pre-scrutiny	Consideration of Departmental Transformation to 2019 savings proposals	To provide the executive member with feedback prior to decision	To be confirmed				
Pre-scrutiny	Consideration of revenue and capital budgets	To provide the executive member with feedback prior to decision	Item to be considered at January meeting.				X
Overview	Joint Targeted Inspection of Partnership Arrangements in Hampshire	To understand the feedback received from the recent inspection of multi-agency arrangements for children	Outcomes to be considered.	X			

Topic	Issue	Reason for inclusion	Status and Outcomes	14 June 2017	20 September 2017	8 November 2017	15 January 2018
		at risk of abuse and neglect, including a deep dive on the approach to children living with domestic abuse.					
Overview	Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) Reform	To provide an implementation update	Select Committee previously resolved to review the implementation in May 2016, to include Ofsted pilot inspection outcomes. Next update to be considered in 2017.		X		
Monitoring Scrutiny Outcomes - to examine responses to the Committee's reports or comments and check on subsequent progress.							
Children and Young People Disability Services	Progress made to these services, to include short breaks services and health provision in schools	Monitoring of Committee's pre-decisions scrutiny of this area			X		

CORPORATE OR LEGAL INFORMATION:

Links to the Corporate Strategy

<i>Hampshire safer and more secure for all:</i>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	
<i>Maximising well-being:</i>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	
<i>Enhancing our quality of place:</i>	yes
Corporate Improvement plan link number (if appropriate):	

Section 100 D - Local Government Act 1972 - background documents	
<p>The following documents discuss facts or matters on which this report, or an important part of it, is based and have been relied upon to a material extent in the preparation of this report. (NB: the list excludes published works and any documents which disclose exempt or confidential information as defined in the Act.)</p>	
<u>Document</u>	<u>Location</u>
None	

IMPACT ASSESSMENTS:

1. Equality Duty

1.1. The County Council has a duty under Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') to have due regard in the exercise of its functions to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic (age, disability, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion or belief, gender and sexual orientation) and those who do not share it;
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Due regard in this context involves having due regard in particular to:

- a) The need to remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons sharing a relevant characteristic connected to that characteristic;
- b) Take steps to meet the needs of persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic different from the needs of persons who do not share it;
- c) Encourage persons sharing a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity which participation by such persons is disproportionately low.

1.2. **Equalities Impact Assessment:** This is a scrutiny review document setting out the work programme of the Committee. It does not therefore make any proposals which will impact on groups with protected characteristics.

2. Impact on Crime and Disorder:

2.1 This is a forward plan of topics under consideration by the Committee; therefore this section is not applicable to this work report. The Committee will request appropriate impact assessments to be undertaken should this be relevant for any topic that the Committee is reviewing.

3. Climate Change:

3.1 How does what is being proposed impact on our carbon footprint / energy consumption?

This is a forward plan of topics under consideration by the Committee; therefore this section is not applicable to this work report. The Committee will consider climate change when approaching topics that impact upon our carbon footprint / energy consumption.

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