



County Offices  
Newland  
Lincoln  
LN1 1YL

30 May 2019

**Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee**

A meeting of the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee will be held on **Friday, 7 June 2019 at 10.00 am in Committee Room One, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YL** for the transaction of the business set out on the attached Agenda.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'DBarnes'.

Debbie Barnes OBE  
Head of Paid Service

**Membership of the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee**  
**(11 Members of the Council and 4 Added Members)**

Councillors R L Foulkes (Chairman), R J Kendrick (Vice-Chairman), M D Boles, Mrs W Bowkett, M T Fido, C Matthews, A P Maughan, S R Parkin, M A Whittington, L Wootten and R Wootten

**Added Members**

Church Representatives: Reverend P A Johnson and Mr S C Rudman

Parent Governor Representatives: Mrs P J Barnett and Miss A E I Sayer



**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA  
FRIDAY, 7 JUNE 2019**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Pages</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Apologies for Absence / Replacement Members</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>Declarations of Members' Interest</b>	
<b>3</b>	<b>Minutes of the meeting of the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee held on 26 April 2019</b>	5 - 14
<b>4</b>	<b>Announcements by the Chairman, Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services and Chief Officers</b>	
<b>5</b>	<b>Commissioning Arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)</b> <i>(To receive a report from Sally Savage, Chief Commissioning Officer, Children's Services, which invites the Committee to consider future commissioning arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS), which is due to be considered by the Executive on the 9 July 2019)</i>	15 - 66
<b>6</b>	<b>Proposal to Change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School</b> <i>(To receive a report from Matthew Clayton, Admissions and Education Provision Manager, which asks the Committee to consider proposals to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11, which is due to be considered by the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services on 21 June 2019. Martin Smith, Interim Assistant Director of Education will be in attendance for this item)</i>	67 - 88
<b>7</b>	<b>Service Pupil Premium</b> <i>(To receive a report from Sue Williams, Children's Service Manager, Education Strategy, which provides a summary of the purpose of the Service Pupil Premium)</i>	89 - 94
<b>8</b>	<b>Performance - Quarter 4 2018/19</b> <i>(To receive a report from Sally Savage, Chief Commissioning Officer, Children's Services, which provides key performance information for Quarter 4 2018/19 relevant to the work of the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee)</i>	95 - 132
<b>9</b>	<b>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee Work Programme</b> <i>(To receive a report from Daniel Steel, Scrutiny Officer, which provides the Committee with an opportunity to consider and comment on its work programme for the coming months)</i>	133 - 138

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**Please note:** for more information about any of the following please contact the Democratic Services Officer responsible for servicing this meeting

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**CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE  
SCRUTINY COMMITTEE  
26 APRIL 2019**

**PRESENT: COUNCILLOR R L FOULKES (CHAIRMAN)**

Councillors R J Kendrick (Vice-Chairman), B Adams, Mrs W Bowkett, Mrs J E Killey, C Matthews, A P Maughan, L Wootten and R Wootten.

**Added Members**

Church Representatives: Mr S C Rudman.

Councillors: Mrs P A Bradwell OBE and D Brailsford were also in attendance.

Officers in attendance:-

Simon Evans (Health Scrutiny Officer), Charlotte Gray (Children's Commissioning Manager - Commercial Services), John Harris (Children's Service Manager - Regulated - North and Fostering), Teri Marshall (Senior Commissioning Officer, Transport Commissioning Team), Heather Sandy (Interim Director of Education), Sally Savage (Chief Commissioning Officer - Children's Services) and Rachel Wilson (Democratic Services Officer).

**65 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE / REPLACEMENT MEMBERS**

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors M D Boles, M T Fido, S R Parkin and M A Whittington.

Apologies were also received from Mrs P J Barnet and Miss A E I Sayer (Parent Governor Representatives).

**66 DECLARATIONS OF MEMBERS' INTEREST**

There were no declarations of interest at this point in the meeting.

**67 MINUTES OF THE CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY COMMITTEE HELD ON 8 MARCH 2019**

**RESOLVED**

That the minutes of the meeting held on 8 March 2019 be signed by the Chairman as a correct record.

**68 ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR  
FOR ADULT CARE, HEALTH AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES AND CHIEF  
OFFICERS**

The Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services reported that the authority was currently undergoing an Ofsted inspection, and it was noted that this was the third visit to Lincolnshire of the year. Members were advised that this time the inspectors were looking at early help social care.

It was reported that it had recently been announced that the University of Lincoln had been successful in its bid to become an Institute of Technology. The bid had been made by the University and local further education colleges with the support of the Lincolnshire Local Enterprise Partnership. The Institute would focus on developing technical skills for the agri-food, manufacturing, engineering and digital industries. It had been agreed that, due to the rural nature of the county, Lincolnshire would have seven sites which would be based in colleges around the county, including North Lincolnshire. Members were advised that a report would be made to the Committee when more information was available. The Executive Councillor and Interim Director for Education were keen to get schools involved at an early stage to encourage those students that may be looking for a more technical career path. It was highlighted that there had been 112 bids submitted and only 12 areas selected, so for Lincolnshire to be one of those areas was very positive.

One member commented that they had advocated for a long time that there should be a move away from the focus on degree level learning as a lot of students were likely to benefit from a more practical approach. If this was a move back to people gaining technical qualifications then this was positive. There was a need to get across to schools and colleges that there were other qualifications and career paths than going to university.

Members were advised that the post 16 and post 19 landscape was evolving, and not all of the information about the different options was getting through to parents, and this was perhaps where the council could be supportive. There were now so many diverse opportunities for young people.

It was reported that a network of careers hubs was being established, and the Council was working with the Local Enterprise Partnership on this. A report would be brought back to the Committee on this in due course.

The Executive Support Councillor for Children's Services reported that there would be a paper submitted to the Council Meeting on 17 May 2019 in relation to the Corporate Parenting Sub-Group, proposing a name change to the Corporate Parenting Panel, and an increase in the frequency of meetings to six per year. It was also reported that the meetings would also be open to the public.

The role of visiting members was discussed, and it was noted that there would be an update session for visiting members after the close of the meeting. Any members who wished to visit a children's home in their area would be welcomed and it was

suggested that they should either arrange it with their local visiting member or the appropriate officer.

## 69 FOSTERING ALLOWANCES

The Committee received a report which invited members to consider a report on Fostering Allowances which was due to be considered by the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services on 17 May 2019. Members were informed that it was proposed to increase the Foster Care rates by 2% for 2019/20 and in order to recognise and encourage the retention of foster carers, it was further proposed to introduce an annual retention payment for all foster carers who completed the relevant training and had a successful annual review. This approach would be open to all foster carers who were able to demonstrate acquired skills and experience during the year and would be endorsed at the annual review. It was specifically focussed on mainstream foster carers as a means of recruitment and retention.

It was reported that some of the long standing foster carers were now getting older or suffering from ill health and were no longer able to carry on fostering. Therefore, there was a need to be able to sustain those foster carers that the authority currently had and ensure that they were still around in 5 years or more.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was noted that this would be a retention payment, but that there was also a team of people around the foster carer to support them including a supervising social worker, placement support workers as well as being able to draw on services through Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services.
- As well as trying to recruit more foster carers, the authority was also trying to ensure it retained them as well.
- It was queried whether there was a target for how many foster carers the authority wanted to recruit. It was noted that this was an issue of sufficiency and the number of Looked After Children coming to the authority. However, it was planned to build in some degree of flexibility.
- It was noted that there was one organisation which paid foster carers £450 per week, and it was queried how commercial organisations were able to offer this amount of money. Members were advised that this would be reflected in the charges paid by the relevant local authority, and children from other areas of the country could be placed in Lincolnshire. The county council wanted their foster carers to foster children from Lincolnshire. People should not be able to profit from vulnerable children, but it was important that Lincolnshire County Council's remained attractive.
- It was noted that the County Council was focused on having its own foster carers, but some other councils did not make as much effort to recruit and were happy to pay for independent providers.
- Members were advised that some people made a choice to be a foster carer rather than work, and in some cases their service had exceeded 25 years.

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- It was queried whether it was harder to recruit foster carers as the county had such high employment. Officers believed that this was affected by employment levels, but there was no official data to confirm this.
- It was queried how a decision to recommend Option 2 (introduction of retention payments) had been made and whether there was any benchmarking information. Members were advised that payment for skills was a model that was used by a lot of authorities, but it could be difficult to administer as there would be different levels of foster carers and delivery in Lincolnshire would be too complex. It was felt that it would take away the choice element that Lincolnshire foster carers had.
- There was a move towards encouraging carers to undertake more training in order to professionalise fostering. It was noted that most people became foster carers as they were motivated to give back to the community and it was rarely about money. A number of foster carers would leave after 3 – 4 years, and the aim was to see more foster carers stay with the council for 10 – 15 years.
- It was queried whether Lincolnshire was the first local authority to offer a retention payment, and officers reported that they believed this was an innovative approach as many authorities used the tiered system. There was currently no benchmarking information that would suggest that this would work, but was a judgement made following discussions with existing foster carers. However, members were reminded that Lincolnshire was still benchmarked as one of the highest performing authorities for value for money in relation to fostering. It was highlighted that the report did not include information about the discussions which had taken place with current foster carers and it was suggested that it would have been beneficial to see what they actually thought about the proposal.
- The Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services advised that she was the Chair of the Lead Members for Children's Services group for East Midlands Councils, and confirmed that Lincolnshire was the most pro-active in terms of foster carers. It was commented that Leicestershire County Council had to send a lot of their looked after children out of county for fostering. It was noted that a lot of other authorities came to Lincolnshire to see what the authority was doing.
- There was a comment that the proposal was good in principle, but some more evidence on benchmarking might have been included in the report.
- It was queried whether, when accepting children from other authorities, whether they were charged the same price as if they were going to a private provider. Members were advised that Lincolnshire's foster carers were there to take children that LCC needed to place. Occasionally, if a child needed to be placed from out of county, that authority would be charged a reasonable rate.
- It was confirmed that priority would be given to placing Lincolnshire children with foster carers in the county.
- It was not possible for foster carers to be registered with both a private fostering agency and the county council. There were very strict protocols in place if anyone wanted to leave one fostering body to move to another.

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- In terms of governance arrangements for private providers, it was queried what safeguards were in place for the council. Members were advised that the independent sector was subject to Ofsted inspection and registration. There would be a contract in place with the provider which would be subject to monitoring and stringent regulation.
- It was commented that it was an interesting and innovative idea, and if it was deemed to be viable, then there was no issue. Lincolnshire was seen as an innovative council, and so needed to look at things which were slightly different.
- It was suggested that there was a need to be careful about paying people and then them not being available. The primary motivator for people undertaking this role should not be money, but the desire to help young people.
- It was queried whether the authority had any commitment to work place pensions in relation to foster carers, and members were advised that it did not, however, there were tax breaks available to foster carers. It was noted that this was the case as they were not employed, and the majority of foster carers would not want a contract of employment.
- It was noted that this payment was an incentive, but what was most important was the value added by the support and training which was also provided. It was commented that it was thought that this was the right model. Whilst foster carers might receive a higher allowance working for the independent sector, many foster carers were motivated by the difference they made to the lives of vulnerable children and young people.

**RESOLVED**

1. That the Committee support the recommendations to the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services as set out in the report.
2. That information on the foster allowance schemes operated in the East Midlands Councils be circulated to the Committee.

**70      POST 16 TRANSPORT POLICY STATEMENT 2019-20**

The Committee received a report which invited members to consider a report on the Post 16 Transport Policy Statement 2019-20 prior to consideration by the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services on 29 April 2019.

It was reported that the Council provided subsidised transport for learners of sixth form age (extended to age 25 for learners with Special Educational Needs and/or Disabilities (SEND)) to a school sixth form, college of further education or other approved setting. This cost the Council c£3m per year and a proportion of the cost (c£1m) was recovered through a charge to parents or students which was currently £570 per annum (£579 if paid in instalments). Members were advised that the report set out the Council's proposed Post 16 Transport Policy Statement 2019/20 (the Policy) as required by section 509AA of the Education Act 1996. This Policy must be published by the Council every year by 31<sup>st</sup> May.

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Members were informed that the Policy continued to offer the same provision of transport as previous years and also proposed to keep the parent/student contribution at the same level as the previous two years.

The Committee was provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was welcomed that the charge would not be increased for the coming year.
- One member expressed an interpretation of the policy as appearing to penalise young people who wanted to carry on learning. It was acknowledged that the Council was following national guidance, and it was queried what conversations had been held with other local authorities on this issue. It was noted that benchmarking of the charges compared to other areas had taken place, and Lincolnshire remained one of the lowest of its geographical and statistical neighbours.
- It was commented by a member that some of the designated transport areas (DTA's) for post-16 transport needed to be refreshed to tie them in with the school transport DTA's for 11 – 16 year olds. However, members were advised that the post-16 DTA needed to be different as it had to include colleges and schools with sixth forms.
- It was noted that the charge had been assessed as being affordable and it was queried how this was done, as particularly for those households with multiple children in post 16 education, this could become prohibitively expensive. It was queried whether there was support for parents in this situation. Officers noted this concern and continued to explore alternative methods of payment for families. It was noted that the option of paying by direct debit was being explored and parents/students could now pay for travel in six instalments. For those families on low incomes, bursaries were provided to sixth forms and colleges who could choose to cover the cost of transport for some students, which would then be paid directly to the County Council. It was confirmed that individual circumstances would be considered, including any cases of hardship.
- It was confirmed that Care to Learn was a Government-funded scheme providing support to parents aged under 20, to enable them to access education.
- The Committee was advised that it was not a statutory duty to provide post-16 transport and the council did not receive any specific funding from the government for any post-16 transport (total cost to the authority of £25m per year). It was reported that most councils did charge for post-16 transport. There was a need to weigh up what the council needed to do, as it did not have sufficient funding to be able to provide free transport for post-16 education.
- It was queried whether there was scope for a review in future to look at offering support to multi-child households.
- It was noted that once the policy was agreed, then officers would be able to consider individual circumstances on a case by case basis through its appeals process.

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- Members commented that they were happy to support this policy, and were satisfied that there was the flexibility to be able to meet those anomalies. It was better to offer some sort of transport support rather than it being withdrawn. However, it was raised that more pressure should be put on the government so that children were able to have the same opportunities.
- There was a need for the government to acknowledge that rural areas, such as Lincolnshire, needed to make additional provisions for school transport when compared with urban authorities.
- It was commented that it would be useful if a way could be found for the charge to be paid in 12 instalments, as this would help with affordability. Members were advised that officers were currently working on this.

**RESOLVED**

1. That the Committee support the recommendations to the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services as set out in the report.
2. That comments be passed to the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services in relation to the need for work be undertaken to allow parents to pay for the transport in instalments by direct debit.

**71      REFRESH OF LINCOLNSHIRE'S ALL-AGE AUTISM STRATEGY**

Consideration was given to a report which presented members with details of the refresh of Lincolnshire's All-Age Autism Strategy. It was reported that in April 2015, Lincolnshire's first All-Age Autism Strategy had been launched in response to the government's national Adult Autism Strategy for England and its accompanying Statutory Guidance.

It was noted that this was a three year strategy and was jointly developed by Lincolnshire County Council, the four Lincolnshire Clinical Commissioning Group's and the Lincolnshire Autism Partnership Board (LAPB) following a comprehensive period of engagement and consultation activity with multi-agency stakeholders, autistic people and family members/carers. This three year period had now come to an end and it was necessary to refresh the strategy taking into account both the national and local focus around this agenda.

Members were provided with the opportunity to ask questions to the officers present in relation to the information contained within the report and some of the points raised during discussion included the following:

- It was queried to what extent did the virtual school get involved, and members were advised that there was a Working Together Team which specifically supported schools who were working with children who were on the autism spectrum.
- It was noted that the vast majority of children with autism were thriving in mainstream schools. Members were also advised that across all special schools, there were children with autism whose needs were being met.
- There was a lot of support and training for foster carers around challenging behaviour and trauma. It was noted that autism awareness featured in this as well.

- It was suggested that autism awareness training would be beneficial to all members, not just visiting members.
- It was noted that there was a need to be aware that autism was a spectrum disorder, and so people would have different levels of need.
- There was a need for a person centred approach, and for schools to work with the individual rather than have one approach for a number of students with autism.
- It was noted that the councillor development session on autism awareness on 26 June 2019 would include two autistic people as presenters.
- One member commented that they had found the training they received on autism when they became a visiting member very valuable.
- The Strategy was now in place for a further three years, but the action plan would be reviewed on an annual basis, and would be a living document, especially as the national strategy was in the process of being refreshed.
- Members were advised that the decision to have an All-Age Strategy had been determined following a public consultation, which had highlighted the need to address the service provision for children and young people moving through the transition to adulthood.
- Lincolnshire Young Voices Group had launched the previous year and included children and young people with autism. This group would help to inform any changes needed to improve services and support.

**RESOLVED**

That the report be noted.

**72 CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE SCRUTINY WORK PROGRAMME**

Consideration was given to a report which enabled the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme to ensure that its scrutiny activity was focused where it could be of greatest benefit.

It was reported that there was an addition of a pre-decision item for the 7 June 2019 meeting which was the Child Adolescent Mental Health Service agreement which was due to be considered at the meeting of the Executive in July. There were no other changes to the upcoming work programme.

Members were advised that as the authority was currently undergoing an inspection from Ofsted, it was expected that the report and action plan would be brought back to the Committee in October 2019.

**RESOLVED**

That the work programme as set out in appendix A to the report be agreed subject to the inclusion of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services Agreement which was for pre-decision scrutiny.

The meeting closed at 11.55 a.m.

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## Policy and Scrutiny

**Open Report on behalf of Sally Savage,  
Chief Commissioning Officer - Children's**

Report to:	<b>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>07 June 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Commissioning Arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)</b>

**Summary:**

This report invites the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee to consider a report on Commissioning Arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) which is due to be considered by the Executive on the 09 July 2019.

The views of the Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Executive as part of the consideration of this item.

**Actions Required:**

The Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee is invited to

- (1) consider the attached report and to determine whether the Committee supports the recommendation(s) to the Executive set out in the report.
- (2) agree any additional comments to be passed to the Executive in relation to this item.

### **1. Background**

The Executive is due to consider a report on Commissioning Arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) on the 09 July 2019.

The full report to the Executive is attached at Appendix 1 to this report.

### **2. Conclusion**

Following consideration of the attached report, the Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendation(s) in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive.

### **3. Consultation**

#### **a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

See report to the Executive attached at Appendix 1.

#### **b) Risks and Impact Analysis**

See report to the Executive attached at Appendix 1.

### **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report.	
Appendix 1	I017969 Commissioning Arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)

### **5. Background Papers**

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Kevin Johnson, who can be contacted on 01522 552043 or [kevin.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:kevin.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk).

**Open Report on behalf of Sally Savage,  
Chief Commissioning Officer - Children's**

Report to:	<b>Executive</b>
Date:	<b>09 July 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Commissioning Arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)</b>
Decision Reference:	<b>I017969</b>
Key decision?	<b>Yes</b>

**Summary:**

A commissioning review of CAMHS in Lincolnshire commenced in April 2018, from which the attached Commissioning Plan (Appendix A) has been produced to make recommendations for future commissioning from 1st April 2020.

Lincolnshire has one of the highest performing CAMHS in the country, and preventative services such as Healthy Minds Lincolnshire and online counselling are resulting in lower referral rates to CAMHS locally. The evidence is clear that the joint investment from both the Council and Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) has a huge impact on children and young people's (CYP) mental health services and improving the lives of CYP and their families in Lincolnshire, particularly the most vulnerable.

CAMHS is meeting statutory requirements, including those specific to the Council, and the delivery model aligns to recommendations made in national policies. Children and young people's mental health is a clear Government priority with clear targets through the "Transforming Children and Young People's Mental Health Provision" Green Paper and NHS Long Term Plan that we need to work towards.

Whilst Lincolnshire is meeting the targets for access to mental health support set by NHS England, there are still too many CYP that need support and are not accessing core emotional wellbeing or mental health services. Evidence suggests that the needs of those that are accessing CAMHS are more complex.

The service review has confirmed that extensive structural changes to the CAMHS service are not required at this time, however commissioners will ensure that the CAMHS delivery specification will be modified to include key recommendations in the Commissioning Plan.

**Recommendation(s):**

That the Executive:

- 1) Approves the entering into by the Council of an Agreement under section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 with the Clinical Commissioning Groups in Lincolnshire for the pooling of funding and lead commissioning by the Council of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS).
- 2) Approves the entering into by the Council of an Agreement under section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 with Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (LPFT) for the exercise by LPFT of the functions of the Council in relation to CAMHS alongside relevant NHS functions.
- 3) Approves the Council maintaining the current level of core funding (£724,589) whilst working with LPFT to find areas of efficiency to increase what this funding is used for.
- 4) Delegates to the Interim Director of Education in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services authority to determine the final form of the above agreements and approve them being entered into.

**Alternatives Considered:**

1.	Do nothing – current contractual arrangements will expire on 31st March 2020, therefore it is not a viable option to do nothing and allow the agreement to expire.
2.	Decommissioning – the commissioning of the service supports the Council and CCGs in fulfilling statutory duties, therefore decommissioning the service would result in significant legal and public challenge so this is not a legitimate option for consideration.
3.	Insourcing – there is no desire to bring delivery of these services within the Council or CCG away from the provider market, therefore this option is not recommended.
4.	Procurement by means of an open competitive tender – for reasons outlined in the Commissioning Plan, including lack of marketplace appetite or a varied market for CAMHS in Lincolnshire, and risk of uncertainty that a change in provider may result in, this option is not recommended.

**Reasons for Recommendation:**

This recommended option is based on the current service performance, stakeholder feedback and market analysis undertaken as part of the review of CAMHS and outlined in the Commissioning Plan.

## **1. Background**

- 1.1. A commissioning review of CAMHS in Lincolnshire commenced in April 2018. The review considered local and national policy requirements, local need and feedback from CAMHS users/professionals, the performance of the existing CAMHS provision, a comparison against CAMHS in other areas and the supplier market. The attached Commissioning Plan aims to inform decision makers of:
- The key findings of the CAMHS review
  - Recommended changes to CAMHS in Lincolnshire
  - How much funding is required
  - The best route for commissioning CAMHS in the future.

## **Current Commissioning Arrangements**

- 1.2. There are currently two contractual arrangements in place that relate to the commissioning of CAMHS both of which expire 31st March 2020:
- An agreement (made under Section 75 of the NHS Act 2006) between the Council and Lincolnshire CCGs. This agreement allows funding for CAMHS to be pooled and delegates lead commissioning responsibility to the Council.
  - An agreement (made under Section 75 of the NHS Act 2006) between the Council and LPFT under which LPFT exercises the Council's functions in the areas of specialist CAMHS and a range of related children's services which are the responsibility of the CCGs and the Council.
- 1.3. The total CAMHS pooled budget for 2018/19 was £7,358,098; CCGs contribution was £6,549,175 and Council's contribution was £808,923 (£724,589 core and £84,334 non-recurrent).
- 1.4. Lincolnshire's average spend per CAMHS user in 2017/18 was £42.41 compared to the East Midlands average of £43.23. Lincolnshire's spend per head compared to its ten nearest statistical neighbours is £5.89 less (£48.10).

## **CAMHS Review Findings**

### **Current CAMHS Performance**

- 1.5. Lincolnshire has one of the highest performing CAMHS in the Country.
- 1.6. Preventative services such as Healthy Minds Lincolnshire and online counselling are resulting in lower referral rates to CAMHS locally. There are still too many young people referred to CAMHS inappropriately. The gap of support for young people with behavioural concerns who don't have a mental health concern needs to be addressed. CCGs, the Council and NHS providers have designed an improved pathway that needs investment, but is outside the scope of the CAMHS Commissioning Plan.

- 1.7. Waiting times to access CAMHS in Lincolnshire are really low. However, in order to meet the "Transforming Children and Young People's Mental Health Provision" Green Paper priority of a 4 week waiting time from referral to treatment more capacity would be needed to meet this target.
- 1.8. The complexity and length of treatment in CAMHS has increased as have caseload numbers. The CAMHS workforce needs enough capacity and skill to support complex needs. Outcomes are good; however, there should be a target to further improve this. Re-referral rates are low showing that young people are appropriately discharged and managing their concerns without needing specialist help.
- 1.9. Outcomes for eating disorder services are excellent and re-referral rates are nil, however more preventative support could be provided.
- 1.10. Children in crisis are in contact with a professional really quickly in Lincolnshire and this is reducing hospital and inpatient admissions.
- 1.11. If Health Education England continues to fund training of any new staff in Children and Young People's Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (CYP IAPT) commissioners will need to work with the provider to agree this along with funding for back-fill costs.
- 1.12. Feedback on the Peer Supporters has been excellent and this is both locally and nationally recommended to continue. This is not funded currently as part of core CAMHS contribution and CCGs need to determine if they will allocate specific additional funding to cover this.

### **Policy Background and Statutory Duties**

- 1.13. CAMHS is meeting statutory requirements, including those specific to the Council, and the delivery model aligns to recommendations made in national policies.
- 1.14. CAMHS is used as a beacon of good practice in Ofsted inspections of Children's Services and helps clearly demonstrate how the Council is delivering against the inspection framework.
- 1.15. There are some new recommendations through the "Transforming Children and Young People's Mental Health Provision" Green Paper and NHS Long Term Plan that commissioners need to consider. There is some short term NHSE pilot funding available to trial developments but this is non-recurrent. It is likely that some recommendations will become a target/requirement. CCGs are meant to receive additional specific funding which should be utilised to support these specific additions to CAMHS:
  - Schools/College to have Designated Senior Lead for mental health and Mental Health Support Teams, supervised by NHS children and young people's mental health staff
  - Four week waiting time for access to CAMHS
  - Expand access to community-based mental health support

- Invest more in eating disorder services
- Access to 24/7 crisis care and greatly reduced response times
- Develop new services for children who have complex needs that are not currently being met, including sexual assault
- A new approach to young adult mental health services for people aged 18-25 will support the transition to adulthood
- Reducing admissions to inpatient units and reducing the length of stay for those that require admission.

### **Needs Summary**

1.16. There are no specific needs that are flagged as a concern compared to other areas. However, data clearly shows that local children and young people will face a number of life challenges that make them likely to need support for their mental health. Given that 13,416 Lincolnshire young people are expected to have a diagnosable mental health condition for which you would expect them to need specialist support, only 32.9% (4,413) are in receipt of a service (including CAMHS and Healthy Minds Lincolnshire). This means crudely that 9,003 young people that need support are not accessing these core emotional wellbeing or mental health services. The target for access is 35% in 2019/20 but if commissioners want to make sure that young people that legitimately need support have access to this then there needs to be enough capacity within CAMHS and other emotional wellbeing services to deliver this.

### **Stakeholder Engagement Analysis**

1.17. The service review has confirmed that extensive structural changes to CAMHS are not required at this time. Commissioners will ensure that the CAMHS delivery specification will be modified to include key recommendations in the Commissioning Plan that do not require further funding agreement.

### **Benefits of Commissioning CAMHS for Lincolnshire County Council**

1.18. The Council receives a number of key benefits as a result of the current integrated commissioning and joint funding arrangements which would be at risk should either of these not continue:

- Arrangements provide strong backing to the Council in meeting its statutory duties, particularly in relation to Looked After Children (LAC), CYP open to the Youth Offending Service (YOS) and CYP with Special Educational Needs or Disabilities (SEND), and also in relation to meeting requirements under the Ofsted framework.
- Lead commissioning through the Council's Children's Services Strategic Commissioning Service has helped to secure and significantly improve CAMHS performance in Lincolnshire; it provides good value for money whilst being one of the best in the country.
- Integration has also helped to ensure that services are aligned to the Council's Public Health responsibilities around children and young

people's mental health and has helped secure additional funding, particularly around health and justice.

- CAMHS provides excellent support in Lincolnshire to the Council's and wider children's workforce, including Education, Youth Offending, Early Help and Social Care, enabling them to deliver better outcomes for children and young people.

## Funding for CAMHS

1.19 The table below outlines the overall budget breakdown proposals required to fund CAMHS from 2020/21:

- Core Contract Contribution has been increased to include previously non-recurrent CCG funding as well as Agenda for Change pay award from 2019/20 of £163,000\*.
- Youth Offending Psychology and SALT support is funded on a non-recurrent basis through the Youth Offending Service and Health Justice Collaborative.
- From 2019/20 the Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) amount has been reduced from 2.5% of the CCG core contract contribution to 1.25% of the revised core contribution amount. This is reflected in the following table.

		2018/19	2020/21
<b>1. Core Contract Contribution</b>	Lincolnshire County Council	£724,589	£724,589
	CCGs	£4,725,398	£6,594,040
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>£5,449,987</b>	<b>£7,318,629</b>
<b>1a. CQUIN Contribution</b>		£118,135	£82,426
<b>1b. Transformation Plan Funding</b>		£1,441,042*	-
<b>Total Core Contract Contribution</b>		<b>£7,009,164</b>	<b>£7,401,055</b>
<b>2. Additional funding</b>	Youth Offending Nurses	£69,600*	-
	Crisis Support to LD	£195,000*	-
	Youth Offending Psychology	£84,334	-
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>£348,934</b>	-
<b>Total CAMHS Pooled Fund</b>		<b>£7,358,098</b>	<b>£7,401,055</b>

\*Added to CCG core funding in 2020/2021

1.20 There are a number of additional innovation areas that are currently funded non-recurrently (either via the Council, NHSE or CCGs). These are not included in core funding and require further discussions between the Council, CCGs and LPFT regarding future funding/delivery:

- Peer Support Workers
- Achievement of 4 week wait target following pilot
- Youth offending psychology support
- Youth offending Speech and Language Therapy (SALT)
- Backfill of CAMHS CYP IAPT staff
- Training, backfill and supervision of Council CYP IAPT staff.

## **Council Funding Implications**

1.21 The evidence is clear that the money the Council invests has a huge impact on children's mental health services and improving the lives of children, young people and families in Lincolnshire, particularly the most vulnerable. In a different funding climate recommendations would be for the Council to invest more in CAMHS. However, the Council is under significant financial pressure with further planned funding cuts. In light of this it is recommended that the Council maintains the current level of core funding but works with LPFT to find areas of efficiency to increase what this funding is used for.

## **Other Funding Considerations**

1.22 There are a number of further developments that have been noted as part of this review and in the Commissioning Plan, which are in line with both national policy and local stakeholder feedback. It is recommended that commissioners should work together following the agreement of any forthcoming funding to identify and prioritise areas for improvement in CAMHS delivery that are aligned to the NHS Long Term Plan.

## **2. Legal Issues:**

### **Section 75 National Health Service Act 2006**

The Council's power to enter into the proposed agreements is contained in section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 and the NHS Bodies and Local Authorities Partnership Arrangements Regulations 2000 as amended.

Under the Regulations the Council can enter into the arrangements as long as they are likely to lead to an improvement in the way in which the relevant functions are exercised. The improvements that have been delivered by the existing arrangements and the future developments that would be made possible if the arrangements are continued are set out in the Report and the Commissioning Plan.

The Council and the CCGs must also consult jointly with such persons as appear to them to be affected by such arrangements. However given that this is the extension of arrangements which are currently in place and the existing provision will remain in place there are not considered to be any persons affected by the arrangements with whom consultation is required.

### **Equality Act 2010**

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- \* Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- \* Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- \* Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- \* Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- \* Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- \* Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process

An equality impact assessment has been undertaken as part of this review of CAMHS and is attached as Appendix B. This will continue to be modified as required so that it remains up to date with developments. Given this commissioning plan does not propose significant changes to existing arrangements, there are no significant adverse impacts envisaged.

### Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

Mental Health (Children and Young People) is a priority in Lincolnshire's JHWS:

- Building emotional resilience and positive mental health
- Taking action on wider determinants and their impact on mental health and emotional wellbeing
- Better understanding of self-harm/suicidal intent in young people
- Greater parity between mental health and physical health

- Ensuring that CYP have timely access to appropriate crisis support
- Supporting families of young people with mental health needs
- Ensuring appropriate support is in place for pupils with SEND.

In addition, key interdependencies have been highlighted between this priority and Mental Health (Adults), Physical Activity and (Young) Carers.

In respect to the JSNA topic, there is a well evidenced need for the support provided by CAMHS which is evidenced in the Commissioning Plan.

### Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

Specialist support is provided through CAMHS for high risk young people with complex needs (Community Forensic CAMHS); Psychologists and Speech and Language Therapists support the complex needs of young people in the justice system, who do not meet standard diagnostic criteria, to improve pathways between local services and reduce out of area placements and reliance on admission to secure care.

### **3. Conclusion**

- 3.1. The recommended commissioning option is to enter into two s75 agreements with CCGS and LPFT from 1st April 2020 onwards to continue existing arrangements for CAMHS. The recommended duration for those arrangements is five years with the detailed terms of the Agreements to be determined by the Interim Director of Education under the delegated authority set out in recommendation 4.
- 3.2. It is recommended that commissioners and LPFT work together to modify or develop accordingly the CAMHS delivery specification which should be operational from 1st April 2020.

### **4. Legal Comments:**

The Council has the power to enter into the Agreements proposed. The Agreements can properly be considered to be a public-public collaboration under Regulation 12(7) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. As such they do not need to be subject to a competitive procurement process. The decision is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive.

## **5. Resource Comments:**

The recommendation in the report to approve entering into a section 75 agreement of the National Health Service Act 2006 with LPFT to deliver the functions of the Council in relation to CAMHS alongside relevant NHS functions will ensure the continuation of existing services with no disruption to service users, and the Commissioning Plan identified little evidence of scope within the marketplace.

Funding of £724,589 is met from existing base budget within the Council. This funding is pooled with the CCG contribution of £6,549,175.

Value for money is being achieved by the current contract through a high performing CAMHS service, and benchmarking data shows average spending below comparable neighbours. There are areas of continuous improvement identified, which will be developed in the formalisation of the service specification.

The decision of the CCG funding going forward, notably the additional service requirements, will impact the final CAMHS offer, therefore CCG funding intentions will be important to understand and formalise.

## **6. Consultation**

### **a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?**

n/a

### **b) Has Executive Councillor Been Consulted?**

Yes

### **c) Scrutiny Comments**

The decision will be considered by the Children and Young People's Scrutiny Committee at its meeting on 7 June 2019 and the comments of the Committee will be reported to the Executive.

### **d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

Yes

### **e) Risks and Impact Analysis**

Risks are included as part of the Commissioning Options Analysis in the attached Commissioning Plan.

An equality impact assessment has been undertaken and is attached at Appendix B. This will continue to be modified as required so that it remains up to date with developments. Given this commissioning plan does not propose

significant changes to existing arrangements, there are no significant adverse impacts envisaged.

## 7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	CAMHS Commissioning Plan CYPSC v2.0
Appendix B	CAMHS Review EIA v3.0

## 8. Background Papers

No Background Papers within the meaning of section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this Report.

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# Commissioning Plan

## **Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS)**

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## 1. Introduction

In Lincolnshire, Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) and Lincolnshire County Council (LCC) Children's Services jointly fund and commission Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS). CAMHS is currently provided by Lincolnshire Partnership NHS Foundation Trust (LPFT).

The annual CAMHS agreement value for 2018/19 is £7,358,098. The current agreement is due to expire on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 and commissioners need to agree the future commissioning arrangements for CAMHS.

Children's mental health services are an increasing focus of government policy and are a specific priority in the NHS Long Term Plan. CCGs are due to receive increased funding to improve access to children and young people's mental health services.

There is no standard delivery model for CAMHS in England; however commissioners must ensure that CAMHS is developed in line with emerging policy as well as local need.

A commissioning review of CAMHS in Lincolnshire commenced in April 2018. The review considered local and national policy requirements, local need and feedback from CAMHS users/professionals, the performance of the existing CAMHS provision, a comparison against CAMHS in other areas and the supplier market. This Commissioning Plan provides the overview of key findings.

### **Aim of the Commissioning Plan**

To inform decision makers of:

- The key findings of the CAMHS review
- Recommended changes to CAMHS in Lincolnshire
- How much funding is required
- The best route for commissioning CAMHS in the future.

Lincolnshire's Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy is due to be published in summer 2019. CAMHS is a key part of the local support offer that will help to successfully deliver this strategy. All recommendations made as part of the CAMHS review are in line with the proposed Strategy.

CAMHS has been reviewed separately to other local services that sit under the overarching umbrella of emotional wellbeing and mental health services, including online counselling, Healthy Minds Lincolnshire, Behaviour Outreach Support Service etc. These services are likely to require further review in due course but CAMHS review recommendations that have interdependency with these services are being considered and acted upon.

## 2. Current Commissioning Arrangements

There are currently two contractual arrangements in place that relate to the commissioning of CAMHS both of which expire 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

- i) An agreement (made under Section 75 of the NHS Act 2006) between the Council and Lincolnshire CCGs. This agreement allows funding for CAMHS to be pooled and delegates lead commissioning responsibility to the Council.
- ii) An agreement (made under Section 75 of the NHS Act 2006) between the Council and LPFT under which LPFT exercises the Council's functions in the areas of specialist CAMHS and a range of related children's services which are the responsibility of the CCGs and the Council.

There is an option to extend the agreement with LPFT to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2021 but this would require approval from the Council's Executive and the CCGs. Commissioning options are further explored in Section 4.

The pooled budget for 2018/19 is set out below in more detail:

		2018/19
<b>1. Core Contract Contribution</b>	Lincolnshire County Council	£724,589
	Lincolnshire East CCG	£1,641,604
	Lincolnshire West CCG	£1,369,338
	South Lincolnshire CCG	£937,143
	South West Lincolnshire CCG	£777,313
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>£5,449,987</i>
<b>1a. Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) Contribution</b>	Lincolnshire East CCG	£41,040
	Lincolnshire West CCG	£34,233
	South Lincolnshire CCG	£23,429
	South West Lincolnshire CCG	£19,433
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>£118,135</i>
<b>1b. Transformation Plan Funding</b>	Lincolnshire East CCG	£493,154
	Lincolnshire West CCG	£419,499
	South Lincolnshire CCG	£294,994
	South West Lincolnshire CCG	£233,395
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>£1,441,042</i>
<b>Total Core Contract Contribution</b>		<b>£7,009,164</b>
<b>2. Additional funding<sup>1</sup></b>	Youth Offending Nurses	£69,600
	Crisis Support to LD	£195,000
	Youth Offending Psychology	£84,334
	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>£348,934</i>
<b>Total CAMHS Pooled Fund</b>		<b>£7,358,098</b>
CCGs contribution to CAMHS		£6,549,175
Lincolnshire County Council contribution to CAMHS		£808,923
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>£7,358,098</b>

Lincolnshire's average spend per CAMHS user in 2017/18 was £42.41 compared to the East Midlands average of £43.23. Lincolnshire's spend per head compared to its ten nearest statistical neighbours is £5.89 less.

<sup>1</sup> Current additional funding streams include the Council's Children's Services, the Better Care Fund and the Future In Mind (FIM) uplift for implementing the transformational requirements of the Five Year Forward Plan.

### 3. CAMHS Review Findings

#### 3.1 Current CAMHS Performance

CAMHS in Lincolnshire is rated as "Outstanding" by the Care Quality Commission (CQC). Only four specialist community CAMHS nationally have this rating (2017).

CAMHS in Lincolnshire consists of the following three main areas of provision:

- i. **Core CAMHS** – direct intervention including 1:1 support, group intervention and self-help delivered by a range of professionals such as mental health nurses, psychiatrists, and psychologists. Treatment is for moderate to severe concerns including but not limited to depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, trauma, self-harm. Young people are supported to transition to Adult Mental Health Services as appropriate.
- ii. **Community Eating Disorder Service (EDS)** – direct interventions for children and young people with Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia, binge eating and atypical eating disorders. 24 hour care is provided by the Crisis and Home Treatment Service.
- iii. **CAMHS Crisis and Home Treatment Service (CHTS)** – 24/7 intensive home treatment for children and young people in crisis to prevent inpatient admissions or support young people coming out of inpatient services. There is also a specialist working in CHTS for children and young people with Learning Disabilities.

Other key aspect of CAMHS for noting:

- **Single Point of Access (SPA)** – a single contact number for all CAMHS referrals.
- **Training and support to professionals** – professionals can get support to enable them to help children and young people on the cusp of needing CAMHS. This includes a Professional Advice Line (PAL), consultation clinics and training for staff working in universal services.
- **Vulnerable Groups** – children and young people that needs access to CAMHS but are from particularly vulnerable groups e.g. looked after children (LAC), learning disability (LD) and young offenders are seen within the areas of support set out above but have reduced waiting time targets and there are professionals that specialise their support to these vulnerable groups e.g. Youth Offending Nurses.
- **Children and Young People's Improving Access to Psychological Therapies Programme (CYP IAPT)** – this is not a stand-alone service but IAPT principles (a culture of full collaboration between children, young person and/or their parent or carer) are embedded throughout all areas of CAMHS. NHS England (NHSE) and Health Education England (HEE) are overseeing the roll out of CYP IAPT and have funded training of professionals. This funding has now ceased because there is an expectation that this approach is embedded in CAMHS. Health Education England is considering if they will fund new courses but backfill of staffing will be funded locally.
- **Peer Supporters** – these are young people with first-hand experience of CAMHS who provide current CAMHS users with peer mentoring. Peer supporters are trained employees, paid a wage and are clinically supervised so that they can work directly with CAMHS users, particularly those who are disengaged with CAMHS professionals to encourage them to take up support. This has been funded from previous non-recurrent underspend and is not part of core funding.
- **Specialist CAMHS for High Risk Young People with Complex Needs (Community Forensic CAMHS)** – Psychologists and Speech and Language Therapists support the complex needs of young people in the justice system, who do not meet standard diagnostic criteria, to improve pathways between local services and reduce out of area placements and reliance on admission to secure care. This is currently funded on a non-recurrent basis through Children's Services (£84,334) and also the NHS health and justice collaborative are providing funding until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020 for posts and this is not part of core funding.

**Performance**

In 2018/19 (Q1-3):

**i. Core CAMHS**

- There was an average of 124 calls per month to the PAL.
- 3,239 children and young people (CYP) were referred to CAMHS a 6% decrease from the same time period in 2017/8. Nationally, there was a 13% increase from (16/17-17/18) in the numbers of referrals to CAMHS compared to a 3% increase in Lincolnshire for the same time period. Lincolnshire has not seen this sharp rise and this is likely to be attributed to preventative services including Health Minds Lincolnshire and online counselling.
- 75% of referrals went on to receive an intervention from CAMHS. 25% of referrals were inappropriate of which 9% were then seen by Healthy Minds Lincolnshire. 16% of referrals were not accepted by either CAMHS or HML and signposted for other support. Inappropriate referrals are mainly attributed to poor quality referrals lacking enough information and children not meeting appropriate thresholds. There is also a known gap in provision for children with behaviour based concerns that do not have a diagnosable mental illness. These referrals are still being sent to CAMHS but CAMHS are not commissioned to provide this support.
- The statutory national waiting time target is 18 weeks from referral to assessment and a further 18 weeks from assessment to treatment. 88% of CYP in Lincolnshire were seen for assessment within 6 weeks.
- The average waiting time from referral to assessment in Lincolnshire is 2.6 weeks compared to the national average of 9 weeks.
- The average waiting time from referral to treatment in Lincolnshire is 8.4 weeks compared to the national average of 13 weeks.
- Caseloads in Lincolnshire have increased by 15% in 12 months compared to the national average of 5%. However, there has been a 20% reduction in discharges in the same time period. CAMHS are seeing more complex cases and needing to work for longer with these young people. The average number of appointments is 10 per CAMHS user.
- There were 98 CYP known to the youth offending service (YOS), 38 Learning Disability, and 63 Looked After Children accepted referrals to CAMHS.
- At December 2018, 58.5% of the current caseload was reporting a reliable positive change in their mental health outcome (Child Outcomes Rating Scale (CORS)). This is above the current national baseline of 50%.
- Friends and Family Test results for Q3 2018/19 show that 85% of respondents were extremely likely or likely to recommend CAMHS.
- The re-referral rate for CYP is only 6% suggesting that discharge is appropriate and CYP are managing their needs well post treatment.

**ii. Eating Disorder Service (EDS)**

- There were 37 accepted referrals and 100% were seen in 2 weeks for assessment. 100% of 'urgent' or 'emergency' referrals relating to eating disorder were assessed within 2 hours.
- The average number of appointments is 21 per CAMHS user.
- At December 2018, 100% of the current caseload was reporting a reliable positive change in their mental health outcome (CORS).
- There have been no re-referrals CYP with an eating disorder suggesting that discharge is appropriate and CYP are managing their needs well post treatment.

**iii. Crisis and Home Treatment Service (CHTS)**

- There has been a 53% reduction in paediatric admissions reported by United Lincolnshire Hospitals Trust as a direct result of CYP being able to directly access the CHTS since it was first introduced in 2016.
- 90% of CYP received an emergency telephone response within 4 hours. This is above the current national comparison of 83%. The average wait was 1.7 hours compared to the national wait of 11 hours.
- 88% of CYP received an 'emergency' face to face response within 24 hours.
- 75% of CYP received an 'urgent face' to face response within 72 hours.
- There has been an 11% reduction in Lincolnshire CYP needing inpatient support. 37 Lincolnshire young people were admitted to inpatient facilities in 2017/18. 14 were in local facilities. There has been a 34% reduction in the average length of stay for Lincolnshire young people in the local inpatient facility because they can be better supported at home by the CHTS.

**Summary of Key Findings**

- Lincolnshire has one of the highest performing CAMHS in the Country.
- Preventative services such as Healthy Minds Lincolnshire and online counselling are resulting in lower referral rates to CAMHS locally. There are still too many young people referred to CAMHS inappropriately. The gap of support for young people with behavioural concerns who don't have a mental health concern needs to be addressed. CCGs, the Council and NHS providers have designed an improved pathway that needs investment, but is outside the scope of this plan.
- Waiting times to access CAMHS in Lincolnshire are really low. However, in order to meet the Green Paper priority (see section 3.2) of a 4 week waiting time from referral to treatment more capacity would be needed to meet this target.
- The complexity and length of treatment in CAMHS has increased as have caseload numbers. The CAMHS workforce needs enough capacity and skill to support complex needs. Outcomes are good; however, there should be a target to further improve this. Re-referral rates are low showing that young people are appropriately discharged and managing their concerns without needing specialist help.
- Outcomes for eating disorder services are excellent and re-referral rates are nil, however more preventative support could be provided.
- Children in crisis are in contact with a professional really quickly in Lincolnshire and this is reducing hospital and inpatient admissions.
- If Health Education England continues to fund training of any new staff in CYP Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) commissioners will need to work with the provider to agree this along with funding for back-fill costs.
- Feedback on the Peer Supporters has been excellent and this is both locally and nationally recommended to continue. This is not funded currently as part of core CAMHS contribution and CCGs need to determine if they will allocate specific additional funding to cover this.

### 3.2 Policy Background and Statutory Duties

#### Legislation

The legislation which relates to children and young people's mental health is complex. Different laws apply, depending on the age, competence and capacity of the child or young person. The commissioning of CAMHS must therefore have regard to the following:

- the Children Act 1989 and 2004
- the Mental Capacity Act 2005
- the Mental Health Act 1983 (as amended in 2007)
- the Health and Social Care Act 2012
- the Crime and Disorder Act 1989
- the Equality Act 2010.

There are a number of specific statutory duties for the Council in relation to ensuring it meets the welfare needs of key groups of vulnerable children and young people:

- The Children Act 1989 Section 17(1) imposes a general duty on local authorities to safeguard and promote the welfare of children in need in their area and so far as is consistent with that duty to promote the upbringing of children by their families by providing a range and level of services appropriate to those children's needs.
- The Children Act 1989 Section 22 as amended by Section 52 of the Children Act 2004 places duties on local authorities in relation to looked after children (LAC), including the duty to safeguard and promote their welfare.
- The Children Act 1989 Sections 62 and 64 ensure that the welfare of children in voluntary and private children's homes in their area is being safeguarded.
- The Mental Health Act 1983 Sections 114 and 145 requires Local Social Service Authorities to authorise approved mental health professionals (AMHPs) to act on their behalf.
- The Crime and Disorder Act 1989 Section 38 places a duty on Local Authorities to secure that youth justice services are available in their area, including provision of support for children and young persons remanded or committed.
- The Children Act 2004 Section 11 also covers the Local Authorities duty to make arrangements to promote safeguarding and welfare of children in the youth justice system.
- The Children and Families Act 2014 places a duty on Local Authorities and health bodies to work in partnership when commissioning provision for children and young people with SEND.

#### Ofsted

Children's Services is inspected by Ofsted on specific requirements. The inspection Framework assesses the following areas in relation to children's mental health, that:

- Children in care and care leavers are in good physical and mental health, or are being helped to improve their health. Their health needs are identified and met.
- Care leavers develop the skills and confidence they need to maximise their chances of successful maturity to adulthood, including parenthood. Care leavers have trusted relationships with carers and staff from the local authority and develop supportive relationships within the community, including with family and friends. They receive the right level of practical, emotional and financial support until they are at least 21 and, when necessary, until they are 25.
- The Council uses its local Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) strategy, any associated action plan and recent, relevant management information, including length of waiting time, average length of help offered and any outcome information routinely collected to manage its services for children in care and care leavers.

### **Previous Policy Background**

- A landmark review carried out by the NHS Health Advisory Service in 1995, highlighted problems in the provision of care and support to children and young people experiencing poor mental health.
- *Together We Stand* provided the first coherent UK governance policy on CAMHS and proposed a tiered model spanning the spectrum of need from prevention and early intervention delivered by non-mental health specialists to specialised inpatient care.
- *No Health without Mental Health* (2011) pledged to provide early support for mental health problems, driving “parity of esteem” between physical and mental health.
- *Closing the Gap: priorities for essential change in mental health* (2014) included actions such as improving access to psychological therapies for CYP.
- The Department of Health and NHS England established a Children and Young People’s Mental Health and Wellbeing Taskforce which reported in March 2015 (*Future in Mind*) and set out ambitions for improving care over the next five years:
  - Promoting resilience, prevention and early intervention
  - Improving access to effective support
  - Care for the most vulnerable
  - Accountability and transparency
  - Developing the workforce.
- The 2015-2017 Government announced new funding for mental health, including specific investment in perinatal services and eating disorder services for teenagers.

### **Latest National Policy**

- The *Five Year Forward View for Mental Health (FYFVMH)* (February 2016), included specific objectives to improve treatment for children and young people by 2020/21:
  - Significant expansion in access to high-quality CYP mental health care
  - 70,000 additional children and young people each year will receive evidence-based treatment – significant expansion of the workforce
  - At least 1,700 more therapists and supervisors will need to be trained and employed to meet this need, as well as retaining existing staff
  - All localities should ensure a highly skilled workforce by working with the existing CYP IAPT programme
  - By 2018, all services should be working within the CYP IAPT programme, leading to at least 3,400 staff being trained by 2020/21 in addition to the additional therapists above.
- The *Policing and Crime Act* (2017) included provision to end the practice of children and young people being kept in police cells as a “place of safety”.
- A *Green Paper* on children and young people’s mental health was published for consultation in December 2017, which set out measures to improve mental health support, in particular through schools and colleges. It made three key proposals.
  - To incentivise and support all schools and colleges to identify and train a Designated Senior Lead for mental health
  - To fund new Mental Health Support Teams, supervised by NHS children and young people’s mental health staff
  - To pilot a four week waiting time for access to specialist NHS children and young people’s mental health services.
- The Government’s response to the consultation, published in July 2018, committed to trial the three key proposals in the Green Paper by the end of 2019.
- The Government announced the introduction of statutory health education in July 2018. Draft statutory guidance sets out proposed requirements for RSE and health education and is intended to come into force in September 2020.

- Under *the NHS Long Term Plan*, the NHS is making a new commitment that funding for children and young people’s mental health services will grow faster than overall NHS funding, total mental health spending and each CCGs spend on mental health:
  - Continue to invest in expanding access to community-based mental health services to meet the needs of all children and young people needing support
  - Boost investment in children and young people’s eating disorder services
  - All children and young people experiencing a mental health crisis will be able to access crisis care 24 hours a day, seven days a week
  - Mental health support for children and young people will be embedded in schools and colleges through Mental Health Support Teams
  - Develop new services for children who have complex needs that are not currently being met, including those experiencing sexual assault
  - A new approach to young adult mental health services for people aged 18-25 will support the transition to adulthood.

### **Local Priorities**

Children’s mental health is a local priority identified in a number of strategies. These are being brought together as part of a Lincolnshire Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health Strategy.

- One of the key themes of Lincolnshire’s Sustainability and Transformation Partnership (STP) for children and young people’s mental health, learning disability and autism is supporting the implementation of the *Five Year Forward View of Mental Health*, including increased perinatal maternal mental health support and suicide prevention.
- The Council’s Children’s Services commissioning priorities include supporting children to reach their potential by ensuring that they are safe and healthy, ready for school (including emotionally ready), and ready for adult life.
- One of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy priorities is the mental health and emotional wellbeing of children and young people:
  - Building emotional resilience and positive mental health
  - Taking action on wider determinants and their impact on mental health and emotional wellbeing
  - Better understanding of self-harm/suicidal intent in young people
  - Greater parity between mental health and physical health
  - Ensuring that CYP have timely access to appropriate crisis support
  - Supporting families of young people with mental health needs
  - Ensuring appropriate support is in place for pupils with SEND.
- The Public Health 5 Year Plan and Children’s Public Health Priorities seek to ensure that children and young people feel happy, stay safe from harm and make good choices about their lives, particularly children who are vulnerable, by improving children and young people’s ability to develop healthy relationships, including sexual relationships and building their self-esteem, mental wellbeing and resilience.
- Lincolnshire’s Future in Mind Steering Group priorities are to:
  - Support the reduction in out-of-area placements
  - Transform community mental health support as part of the wider Integrated Neighbourhood Working programme
  - Secure recurrent investment in the children and young people’s pathway for mental health conditions.
- One of the priorities in the draft CCG Integrated Children and Young People’s Health Strategy for Lincolnshire is around preventing avoidable admissions for children who are mild to moderately acutely unwell, including those with mental ill health.

**Lincolnshire's Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health (EWMH) Strategy**

A Lincolnshire EWMH Strategy for CYP is currently being developed that will bring more joined up thinking across the whole EWMH 'spectrum' with the aim that "everyone works together to support all children, young people and families to be happy, healthy, safe and the best they can be in a 'mentally healthy' Lincolnshire".

Emerging priorities for the Strategy place the focus for these mental health services on:

- Enhancing universal support to parents/carers, to identify risk factors early and provide effective support to empower and improve their ability to meet their child's needs that may have otherwise led to emotional wellbeing and mental health needs later in life
- Recognising that schools play a key role in promoting emotional wellbeing and mental health, and the impact this has on behaviour and learning should be realised
- Improving access to a range of support through an integrated education, health and care 'partnership' that manages referrals, assessments and wrap around support
- Identifying and providing effective workforce development opportunities, to move towards more of a community prevention and early intervention approach that is able to build and promote resilience and identifying problems early; but also making sure that when support is needed, it is effective.

**Summary of Key Findings**

- CAMHS is meeting statutory requirements, including those specific to the Council, and the delivery model aligns to recommendations made in national policies.
- CAMHS is used as a beacon of good practice in Ofsted inspections of Children's Services and helps clearly demonstrate how the Council is delivering against the inspection framework.
- There are some new recommendations through the Green Paper and NHS Long Term Plan that commissioners need to consider. There is some short term NHSE pilot funding available to trial developments but this is non-recurrent. It is likely that some recommendations will become a target/requirement. CCGs are meant to receive additional specific funding which should be utilised to support these specific additions to CAMHS:
  - Schools/College to have Designated Senior Lead for mental health and Mental Health Support Teams, supervised by NHS children and young people's mental health staff
  - Four week waiting time for access to CAMHS
  - Expand access to community-based mental health support
  - Invest more in eating disorder services
  - Access to 24/7 crisis care and greatly reduced response times
  - Develop new services for children who have complex needs that are not currently being met, including sexual assault
  - A new approach to young adult mental health services for people aged 18-25 will support the transition to adulthood
  - Reducing admissions to inpatient units and reducing the length of stay for those that require admission.

### 3.3 Needs Summary

- There are currently an estimated 159,658 children and young people (CYP) aged 0-19 in Lincolnshire (2015 population estimates).
- NHS England's prevalence rate for 2019/20 estimates that 13,416 0-18 years old in Lincolnshire will have a diagnosable mental health condition this year. 32.9% currently access CAMHS (32% Future in Mind target 18/19).
- Based on prevalence data an estimated:
  - 47.4% have experienced a stressful life event e.g. bereavement or illness
  - 23.6% have experienced a family or relationship breakdown
  - 0.6% 11-16 year olds have an eating disorder
  - 21.2% have experienced cyber bullying
  - 36.2% have been bullied
  - 23% do not participate in any kind of club or organisation
  - 18.4% are carers
  - 45.7% of gay/lesbian/bisexual young people self-harm
  - 6.7% of boys report low-life satisfaction
  - 15% of girls report low-life satisfaction
  - 15.7% say likes/shares on social media affect their mood
  - 79.1% use social media every day
  - 34% of 17-19 year olds use illicit drugs
  - 7.4% of 16-17 year olds are NEET
  - 21.5% of girls have self-harmed
  - 9.7% of boys have self-harmed
- 2.29% of Lincolnshire pupils have social, emotional and mental health needs (2018 census)
- For every 10,000 CYP 239 are Children In Need and 16 are Looked After Children due to abuse or neglect (2018)
- 21% 10-11 year olds are obese (2017/18 National Child Measurement Programme)
- In 2016/17 99 CYP were admitted to hospital due to mental health conditions (68.9 per 100,000 population). This is 18% lower than the national rate.
- In 2016/17 237 CYP aged 10-19 were admitted to hospital due to self-harm. For 10-14 year olds this has reduced by 42% from 15/16. National rates have increased and are 25% higher than Lincolnshire. For 15-19 year olds this has reduced by 29% from 15/16. National rates are 38% higher than in Lincolnshire. Rates for 15 years olds have been the highest out of any age group and 4/5 admissions 10-19 were females.
- There were 6 suicide deaths of CYP aged 15-19 2014-2016; the majority were male.

#### Summary of Key Findings

- There are no specific needs that are flagged as a concern compared to other areas. However, data clearly shows that local children and young people will face a number of life challenges that make them likely to need support for their mental health. Given that 13,416 Lincolnshire young people are expected to have a diagnosable mental health condition for which you would expect them to need specialist support, only 32.9% (4,413) are in receipt of a service (including CAMHS and Healthy Minds Lincolnshire). This means crudely that 9,003 young people that need support are not accessing these core emotional wellbeing or mental health services. The target for access is 35% in 2019/20 but if commissioners want to make sure that young people that legitimately need support have access to this then there needs to be enough capacity within CAMHS and other emotional wellbeing services to deliver this.

### 3.4 Stakeholder Engagement Analysis

The extensive feedback collected from the engagement activity has been collated into a detailed Stakeholder Engagement Report, which is available upon request.

The engagement activity has shown that there has been a clear shift in stakeholder satisfaction levels since the last service review; the satisfaction levels for the service are far higher qualitatively and quantitatively than in 2015.

Given the volume of qualitative and quantitative feedback collected, the following summary table is focused on where consensus was identifiable.

<b>CAMHS aspect</b>	<b>Key themes from Stakeholders</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Professional Advice Line (PAL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valued resource in up-skilling the universal workforce, reducing inappropriate referrals whilst ensuring that children and young people (CYP) with mental health concerns are supported by the most appropriate service.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure PAL remains part of core CAMHS.</li> </ul>
Routine referral processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satisfaction rates of 87% for efficiency and clarity of the referral process, however some frustration still reported with referrals for ASD/ADHD.</li> <li>Criteria and thresholds for support need to be revisited and more clearly and consistently applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include ability to self-refer to CAMHS in future pathway.</li> <li>Review thresholds to improve access for CYP with co-morbid presentation of mental health concerns and ASD/ADHD.</li> </ul>
Access to routine appointments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased flexibility in appointment times needed including evening and weekend.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund extra staffing capacity so that more people can be seen out of normal working hours.</li> </ul>
Treatment venues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased delivery in outreach venues including schools, colleges, GP and home treatment for those too anxious or physically unable to attend clinics.</li> <li>Venues need to be more "child and young person friendly" and not shared with adult service users.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund extra staffing capacity so that more people can be seen in different venues across the county.</li> </ul>
Therapeutic offer and patient outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More access to family therapy.</li> <li>Use digital platforms (e.g. Skype) for therapeutic interventions.</li> <li>Increase the treatment offer for attachment disorders.</li> <li>Increase the integration of CAMHS and Healthy Minds Lincolnshire to provide more fluidity of support or a 'One Route' offer to better meet the needs of children and young people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure a digital treatment offer is developed.</li> <li>Consider a single front door to access mental health and emotional wellbeing services.</li> </ul>

<b>CAMHS aspect</b>	<b>Key themes from Stakeholders</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Priority groups (e.g. LAC, LD, YOS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional vulnerable groups to have consideration for priority; those with significant risk factors e.g. those outside mainstream education, young carers, substance misuse (directly or in households where this takes place).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAMHS needs to respond to those with greatest severity of need. It is not recommended to keep adding different waiting times for more groups. The 4 week waiting time target should mean all young people are seen quickly and those with greatest need are seen sooner.</li> </ul>
Crisis and Home Treatment (CHTS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders value the CHTS highly. They want to see increased use of models of care in the community and access to more home based treatment routes rather than acute clinical settings.</li> <li>Out of hours services provided need to be improved so that they are staffed 24/7 and not an on-call arrangement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Commit to continue core funding of CHTS and utilise any funding that the provider gets directly from NHSE to enhance the CHTS offer.</li> </ul>
Eating Disorder Service (EDS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More prevention and early intervention support.</li> <li>Further strengthen the family dynamics therapy offer.</li> <li>Widen the scope of ED support to include those with obesity issues.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train universal workforce to develop appropriate early recognition and intervention.</li> <li>Co-location of ED with Community CAMHS to promote further integration of community outreach support.</li> </ul>
Learning Disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase number of specialist LD clinicians as the provision is currently felt to be under-resourced.</li> <li>Improve the way targeted services for CYP with LD are provided for within CAMHS and wider service pathways.</li> <li>Increase specialist knowledge within LD to provide tailored support to service users with ASD/ADHD and mental health needs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund extra LD clinicians so there is at least one specialist clinician per team.</li> <li>Ensure all LD clinicians and other relevant staff have specialist training in Autism.</li> </ul>
Participation and engagement (Peer Supporters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make Peer Supporters a core funded element of CAMHS.</li> <li>Increase the number of Peer Supporters so they can work in schools to deliver groups, mental health awareness within school population as well as direct work with young people.</li> <li>Ensure that Peer Supporters reflect the wide range of presenting needs and population characteristics of CYP.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fund Peer Supporters as part of core CAMHS. Increase funding to enable more capacity to expand their remit.</li> </ul>
Information and promotional resources (awareness of CAMHS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Further develop the meaningful engagement of CYP in the co-production of information and resources.</li> <li>Increased use of digital platforms to raise awareness of and reduce stigma around mental health conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure this becomes part of the new specification.</li> </ul>

<b>CAMHS aspect</b>	<b>Key themes from Stakeholders</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Workforce development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More training (accredited/non-accredited) to all relevant professionals to develop their ability to directly support CYP with mental health needs.</li> <li>• Continue to train more of the workforce in CAMHS and other relevant front line professionals in CYP IAPT.</li> <li>• Explore how CAMHS can work with schools to support the up-skilling of staff to become designated mental health leads and assist schools and colleges in the county to meet the government's 2025 target.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop a clear workforce strategy that sets out what training professionals need to undertake in Lincolnshire across the whole CYP workforce.</li> <li>• Ensure the specification clearly defines what training CAMHS need to deliver to the wider workforce.</li> </ul>
Transitions between CAMHS and AMHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current transitional arrangements between the two services need revisiting.</li> <li>• Age range for CAMHS should be aligned with other statutory education and Children's Health services in the county i.e. up to 19 years.</li> <li>• A specific young adults' moderate to severe mental health service should be commissioned to address the specific needs of this age group (16-24) offering something between CYP IAPT and the Adult IAPT approach (Recovery College type model).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider if and how Lincolnshire could shift funding from AMHS to CAMHS to make the service available to those up to age 19 if commissioners determine this is their preferred approach. Also to consider if a specific 19-25 service should be commissioned.</li> </ul>

### Summary of Key Findings

- The service review has confirmed that extensive structural changes to the CAMHS service are not required at this time.
- Commissioners will ensure that the CAMHS delivery specification will be modified to include key recommendations above that do not require further funding agreement (funding decisions are set out below).

### 3.5 Benefits of Commissioning CAMHS for Lincolnshire County Council

The Council, as a whole, makes a vital contribution to promoting and supporting good mental health in individuals and communities through:

- System-wide leadership which recognises that mental health of children and young people is a priority for all of us and cannot be tackled by any organisation working in isolation
- Public Health responsibilities to promote mental wellbeing and prevent poor mental health throughout the life course
- The overview and scrutiny of mental health provision.

The delegation of lead commissioning responsibility for CAMHS in Lincolnshire to the Council's Children's Services brings with it a number of key benefits:

- Under the lead commissioning of the Council, CAMHS has been significantly developed and improved to the point that it is now one of the best CAMHS services in the country whilst having a lower than average spend per head demonstrating good value for money. The Council has worked intensively with LPFT to improve and influence the service; targeting services that have the most impact on the children for which the Council is responsible. If the Council reduces funding to CAMHS there is a high risk that it won't continue to be delegated lead commissioning responsibility and this would mean the Council's influence would diminish. The Council has driven a clear early intervention and prevention agenda and losing this focus will undoubtedly have a wider impact on children and young people's mental health outcomes.
- The Council has driven continuous improvement in CAMHS by bidding for additional funding for pilot projects which has again improved services available for children and young people, recent examples include:
  - £200,000 one-off funding from NHS England (NHSE) was secured to fund the '4 Week Wait' pilot in 2019/20
  - £400,000 funding from NHSE and the Ministry of Justice to provide additional clinical support for children and young people open to YOS/Futures4Me until 2021.
  - The Council is bidding to NHSE to deliver the national pilot of Mental Health Support Teams in Schools, which would further strengthen the integration between CAMHS and education settings in Lincolnshire.
- The Council has led an integrated approach to CAMHS between education, health and care services and has been able to directly shape services to meet its specific duties around LAC and care leavers, those in the youth offending justice system (YOS) and children and young people with Special Educational Needs and Disabilities (SEND):
  - LAC have been prioritised to ensure shorter waiting times for assessment and treatment, CAMHS also provides intensive support to residential homes, joint care planning, and quick and easy access to the CAMHS Professional Advice Line to support the Children's Services workforce. This prevents the escalation of poor mental health and challenging behaviour and reduces the risk of placement breakdown.
  - Those open to YOS benefit from shorter waiting times, receive specialist support through the Forensic CAMHS team, as do Children's Services practitioners through direct consultation from the Crisis Team and bespoke training. The Council has worked closely with NHSE Health and Justice and CAMHS to improve the mental health pathway for those in the criminal justice system, whose mental health care requirements can be hard to meet through core CAMHS.

- Specialist LD crisis support is available, as well as specialist LD clinicians within core CAMHS teams who provide support and interventions directly in Lincolnshire's schools, to help maintain children's attendance and support their educational achievement.
- Three years ago over 20 young people were detained in a place of safety under section 136 of the Mental Health Act, approximately 90% of which were known to Children's Services. New integrated pathways and joint crisis planning means that there has only been one case recently.
- Transition from CAMHS to Adult Mental Health Services (AMHS) is a key priority locally and nationally. The integrated commissioning arrangements currently in place have meant that Lincolnshire has already been able to develop a flexible approach to transition, with young people staying in CAMHS longer where it is felt this is still the best way to meet their needs.
- The Council is also able to take advantage of a close working relationship with LPFT to increase the effectiveness of day-to-day delivery through;
  - Regular joint meetings across services to share information and coordinate care
  - Multi-agency partnerships including police, Social Care, YOS specialist CAMHS, and Early Help
  - Co-location in the same buildings or nearby making it easier to collaborate, share information and "build a team around the person" across professional boundaries.

### **Summary of Key Findings**

- The Council receives a number of key benefits as a result of the current integrated commissioning and joint funding arrangements which would be at risk should either of these not continue:
  - Arrangements provide strong backing to the Council in meeting its statutory duties, particularly in relation to LAC, YOS and SEND, and also in relation to meeting requirements under the Ofsted framework.
  - Lead commissioning through the Council's Children's Services Strategic Commissioning Service has helped to secure and significantly improve CAMHS performance in Lincolnshire; it provides good value for money whilst being one of the best in the country.
  - Integration has also helped to ensure that services are aligned to the Council's Public Health responsibilities around children and young people's mental health and has helped secure additional funding, particularly around health and justice.
  - CAMHS provides excellent support in Lincolnshire to the Council's and wider children's workforce, including Education, Youth Offending, Early Help and Social Care, enabling them to deliver better outcomes for children and young people.

## 4. Commissioning Options Analysis

### 4.1. Options Overview

This options analysis focuses on the commissioning of CAMHS services from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2020 onwards. The options considered for the commissioning of the service were:

- a) Do nothing – this means continuing with current contractual arrangements and not altering services or funding.
- b) Decommissioning – this means not commissioning any services beyond existing contracts and that services would effectively cease.
- c) Insourcing – this means bringing the services within the Council or CCG with staff potentially being subject to TUPE rights and then being employed and managed by the Council or CCG.
- d) Partnership – this means working in partnership with other agencies either as co-commissioner or co-provider to try to secure the continuation of services.
- e) Procurement by means of an open competitive tender – this means going out to the market, by means of a competitive tender process, with the intention of continuing to outsource the service to meet the requirements of service users.

### 4.2. Options Appraisal

#### a) Do nothing

Current contractual arrangements will expire on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, therefore it is not a viable option to do nothing and allow the agreement to expire.

#### b) Decommissioning

The commissioning of the service supports the Council and CCGs in fulfilling statutory duties, covered in various legislation as listed in Section 3.2 of this Commissioning Plan. Decommissioning would be likely to result in the Council and CCGs facing significant legal challenge. Furthermore, the Council would certainly face public challenge if this service were no longer available. There are no benefits to children and families in Lincolnshire of totally de-commissioning these services and the likely result would mean that our most vulnerable children are not identified quickly and supported with problems further increasing pressure on social care and other services. This is not a legitimate option for consideration and for this reason no further detailed options analysis has been conducted.

#### c) Insourcing

Return delegated commissioning responsibility back to the four CCGs and retain Council funding for delivering a universal offer in house. This option is not recommended.

Benefits:

- Greater control and ability to influence the in-house offer.
- The Council may consider it a benefit to no longer be accountable for commissioning CAMHS particularly as this could release capacity of staff currently involved in the commissioning and contract management of CAMHS which is funded by the Council.
- Reduced risk of conflicting priorities across main funders leading to insecurities over contract value and length.

Risks:

- End an effective joint commissioning arrangement which achieves an integrated approach to supporting children and young people's mental health
- Disjointed service which could cause uncertainty for children and young people
- Reputational risk for the Council as it is seen to disengage with a critical service for young people
- The Council is not an expert in delivering these services and would need to invest funding in up-skilling existing staff or on additional recruitment. The Council is less likely to attract mental health nursing staff to provide a service for example who will favour working within the NHS
- Recruiting to a new service can be difficult and there is no guarantee that the service will be ready to launch with a full staffing complement that are sufficiently upskilled to deliver the service.

**d) Partnership**

The Council's ability to enter into partnership agreements with NHS bodies is contained in section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 and the NHS Bodies and Local Authorities Partnership Arrangements Regulations 2000 as amended.

Under the Regulations the Council can enter into the arrangements as long as they are likely to lead to an improvement in the way in which the relevant functions are exercised.

The Agreements can properly be considered to be a public-public collaboration under Regulation 12(7) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. As such they do not need to be subject to a competitive procurement process.

In Lincolnshire, CAMHS has previously been commissioned via s75 partnership agreements. There are currently two contractual arrangements in place that relate to the commissioning of CAMHS both of which expire 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020.

- 1) An agreement (made under Section 75 of the NHS Act 2006) between the Council and Lincolnshire CCGs. This agreement allows funding for CAMHS to be pooled and delegates lead commissioning responsibility to the Council.
- 2) An agreement (made under Section 75 of the NHS Act 2006) between the Council and LPFT under which LPFT exercises the Council's functions in the areas of specialist CAMHS and a range of related children's services which are the responsibility of the CCGs and the Council.

Legal advice has concluded that the arrangements between the County Council and CCGs and the arrangements between the County Council and LPFT are sufficiently joint and co-operative in nature that they can properly be considered to amount to a public-public collaboration under Regulation 12(7) of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015. As such they do not need to be subject to a competitive procurement process.

It is considered therefore that the Council can lawfully extend the existing section 75 arrangements. At the same time it would be prudent to amend the s75 Agreement with LPFT to make clearer the extent of the co-operation between the County Council and LPFT that exists in practice.

Benefits:

- LPFT is the long established mental health provider in Lincolnshire local offer and is providing an outstanding service.

- LPFT already employs mental health nurses and a workforce that is trained and experienced around emotional wellbeing and mental health. LPFT would be well placed to utilise existing staff skills or employ more staff to deliver this service.
- Maintaining a single provider for both CAMHS and Health Minds Lincolnshire (HML) and Adult Mental Health Services (AMHS) will continue to ensure fluidity between services with no gaps in thresholds.
- Financial benefits from utilising existing infrastructure in place at LPFT.
- Streamlined service with no disruption to vulnerable service users as one contract ends and another begins.

Risks:

- Due to the nature of the partnership arrangement the level of commissioner's influence and control may be limited in comparison to a contract for services, however given previous partnership arrangements have still seen significant and transformative service improvement along with high performance this is not considered to be a high risk.
- The wider provider market will not be tested to determine if there are any alternative providers who may wish to enter this market in Lincolnshire.

**e) Procurement**

If a contract for services was put out to an open competitive tender process, the value means it would be required to comply with the UK's Public Contracts Regulations 2015 which would require significant time and resource. There is little evidence of sufficient marketplace appetite and procurement exercise costs may not prove to be value for money.

A Market Report has been collated and analysed and is available upon request, in summary:

- The analysis shows that a varied market does not exist for CAMHS, particularly in Lincolnshire.
- The market place for delivery of clinically led moderate to severe mental health provision is dominated by local NHS trusts set up for this specific public service.

Benefits:

- No risk of legal challenge.
- Stimulate market competition to promote innovation and value for money.
- There is potential to broaden the provider market place in Lincolnshire.
- External providers may be able to attract additional funding streams to the service that the Council cannot access.

Risks:

- A change in provider may result in uncertainty for vulnerable service users.
- The successful bidder(s) may not have the infrastructure in place to deliver the service and there is a high risk of staff not transferring to another non-NHS provider and staying with LPFT. Any additional recruitment would risk service delivery.
- The successful bidder(s) may not have existing local knowledge and/or relationships with schools and therefore time will need to be spent in the first year of the service developing knowledge and relationships.
- The re-procurement may receive higher costed bids.
- It could affect the Council's and CCGs wider contractual relationship with LPFT.
- CAMHS and AMHS would be provided by different organisations which would be a risk to young people transitioning to AMHS.
- This will require CCG agreement, which could affect the joint funding agreement.

## 5. Recommended Option

The recommended commissioning option is to enter into two s75 agreements between the Council and CCGs and the Council and LPFT from 1st April 2020 onwards to continue existing arrangements for CAMHS. The recommended duration for those arrangements is five years. This option is outlined in section 4.2(d) above, including specific legal advice.

This decision is based on the current service performance, stakeholder feedback and market analysis undertaken as part of the review of CAMHS.

It is recommended that commissioners and LPFT work together to modify or develop accordingly the CAMHS delivery specification which should be operational from 1st April 2020.

### 5.1. Funding Recommendations for CAMHS

The table below outlines the overall budget breakdown proposals required to fund CAMHS from 2020/21:

- Core Contract Contribution has been increased to include previously non-recurrent CCG funding as well as Agenda for Change pay award from 2019/20 of £163,000\*.
- Youth Offending Psychology and SALT support is funded on a non-recurrent basis through the Youth Offending Service and Health Justice Collaborative.
- From 2019/20 the Commissioning for Quality and Innovation (CQUIN) amount has been reduced from 2.5% of the CCG core contract contribution to 1.25% of the revised core contribution amount. This is reflected in the following table.

		2018/19	2020/21
<b>1. Core Contract Contribution</b>	Lincolnshire County Council <sup>2</sup>	£724,589	£724,589
	CCGs <sup>3</sup>	£4,725,398	£6,594,040
	<i>Subtotal</i>	£5,449,987	£7,318,629
<b>1a. CQUIN Contribution</b>		£118,135	£82,426
<b>1b. Transformation Plan Funding</b>		£1,441,042*	-
<b>Total Core Contract Contribution</b>		<b>£7,009,164</b>	<b>£7,401,055</b>
<b>2. Additional funding</b>	Youth Offending Nurses	£69,600*	-
	Crisis Support to LD	£195,000*	-
	Youth Offending Psychology	£84,334	-
	<i>Subtotal</i>	£348,934	-
<b>Total CAMHS Pooled Fund</b>		<b>£7,358,098</b>	<b>£7,401,055</b>

\*Added to CCG core funding in 2020/2021

There are a number of additional innovation areas that are currently funded non-recurrently (either via the Council, NHSE or CCGs). These are not included in core funding and require further discussions between the Council, CCGs and LPFT regarding future funding/delivery:

- Peer Support Workers
- Achievement of 4 week wait target following pilot
- Youth offending psychology support
- Youth offending Speech and Language Therapy (SALT)
- Backfill of CAMHS CYP IAPT staff
- Training, backfill and supervision of Council CYP IAPT staff.

<sup>2</sup> Lincolnshire County Council contributions are shown as GREEN in the tables in section 5.

<sup>3</sup> CCG contributions are shown as BLUE in the tables in section 5.

### **Council Funding Implications**

The evidence is clear that the money the Council invests has a huge impact on children's mental health services and improving the lives of children, young people and families in Lincolnshire, particularly the most vulnerable. In a different funding climate recommendations would be for the Council to invest more in CAMHS. However, the Council is under significant financial pressure with further planned funding cuts. In light of this it is recommended that the Council maintains the current level of core funding but works with LPFT to find areas of efficiency to increase what this funding is used for.

### **Other Funding Considerations**

There are a number of further developments that have been noted as part of this review and Commissioning Plan, which are in line with both national policy and local stakeholder feedback. It is recommended that commissioners should be delegated authority to work together following the agreement of any forthcoming funding, as a result of the Government commitment as part of the NHS Long Term Plan, to identify and prioritise areas for improvement in CAMHS delivery that are aligned to the following:

- Expanding access to community-based mental health services to meet the needs of all children and young people who need support, e.g. through self-referral, additional capacity to deliver interventions outside normal hours and in the home or other venues across the county, digital access etc.
- Further investment in children and young people's eating disorder services, particularly preventative and early intervention.
- Access for CYP to mental health crisis care 24 hours a day, seven days a week, with much faster telephone and face-to-face response times.
- Support for to school/college Mental Health Support Teams, such as with appropriate staff training and supervision.
- Developing new services for children who have complex needs that are not currently being met, including those experiencing sexual assault or additional autism training to specialist LD clinicians.
- Better mental health support for young adults aged 18-25 to support the transition to adulthood, such as development of a specific "Transitions Team" across CAMHS and AMHS or increased funding to extend the age range of CAMHS.

### **Summary of Key Funding Recommendations**

- Council to maintain its core contract contribution of £724,589 but work with LPFT to find areas of efficiency to increase what this funding is used for.
- CCGs to increase their overall contribution by £127,291;
  - To include Transformation Plan Funding, Youth Offending Nurses and crisis support to LD as part of core contribution
  - To increase core contribution as a result of LPFT Agenda for Change pay award (£163,000)
  - CQUIN recalculated and reduced to 1.25% of revised CCG core contribution.
- CCGs to agree future commissioning, and funding if required, of Peer Support Workers programme.
- CCGs to agree to prioritise and provide any forthcoming funding through the NHS Long Term plan regarding outcome of the 4 week wait pilot as well as to deliver 24/7 crisis support with much faster response times.
- Commissioners to be delegated authority to work with LPFT to identify and prioritise areas for improvement in CAMHS delivery aligned to priorities in the NHS Long Term Plan, subject to the agreement of any additional funding.

- To seek formal approval in principle from the Council's Executive in July 2019 following pre-decision scrutiny in June 2019 with a delegation to the Interim Director of Education in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services to determine the final form of the section 75 Agreements and approve them being entered into.

## **5.2. Impact Assessment**

The Council and CCGs must consult jointly with such persons as appear to them to be affected by changes to s75 partnership arrangements. However given that the recommendation is to extend arrangements which are currently in place and the existing provision will remain in place there are not considered to be any persons affected by the arrangements with whom consultation is required.

An equality impact assessment has been undertaken and is available upon request. This will continue to be modified as required so that it remains up to date with developments. Given this Commissioning Plan does not propose significant changes to existing delivery arrangements, there are no significant adverse impacts envisaged.

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## Equality Impact Analysis to enable informed decisions

### The purpose of this document is to:-

- I. help decision makers fulfil their duties under the Equality Act 2010 and
- II. for you to evidence the positive and adverse impacts of the proposed change on people with protected characteristics and ways to mitigate or eliminate any adverse impacts.

### Using this form

This form must be updated and reviewed as your evidence on a proposal for a project/service change/policy/commissioning of a service or decommissioning of a service evolves taking into account any consultation feedback, significant changes to the proposals and data to support impacts of proposed changes. The key findings of the most up to date version of the Equality Impact Analysis must be explained in the report to the decision maker and the Equality Impact Analysis must be attached to the decision making report.

**\*\*Please make sure you read the information below so that you understand what is required under the Equality Act 2010\*\***

### Equality Act 2010

The Equality Act 2010 applies to both our workforce and our customers. Under the Equality Act 2010, decision makers are under a personal duty, to have due (that is proportionate) regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics.

### Protected characteristics

The protected characteristics under the Act are: age; disability; gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; sexual orientation.

### Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010

Section 149 requires a public authority to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation, and any other conduct that is prohibited by/or under the Act
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share relevant protected characteristics and persons who do not share those characteristics
- Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The purpose of Section 149 is to get decision makers to consider the impact their decisions may or will have on those with protected characteristics and by evidencing the impacts on people with protected characteristics decision makers should be able to demonstrate 'due regard'.

### **Decision makers duty under the Act**

Having had careful regard to the Equality Impact Analysis, and also the consultation responses, decision makers are under a personal duty to have due regard to the need to protect and promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics (see above) and to:-

- (i) consider and analyse how the decision is likely to affect those with protected characteristics, in practical terms,
- (ii) remove any unlawful discrimination, harassment, victimisation and other prohibited conduct,
- (iii) consider whether practical steps should be taken to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences that the decision is likely to have, for persons with protected characteristics and, indeed, to consider whether the decision should not be taken at all, in the interests of persons with protected characteristics,
- (iv) consider whether steps should be taken to advance equality, foster good relations and generally promote the interests of persons with protected characteristics, either by varying the recommended decision or by taking some other decision.

## **Conducting an Impact Analysis**

The Equality Impact Analysis is a process to identify the impact or likely impact a project, proposed service change, commissioning, decommissioning or policy will have on people with protected characteristics listed above. It should be considered at the beginning of the decision making process.

### **The Lead Officer responsibility**

This is the person writing the report for the decision maker. It is the responsibility of the Lead Officer to make sure that the Equality Impact Analysis is robust and proportionate to the decision being taken.

### **Summary of findings**

You must provide a clear and concise summary of the key findings of this Equality Impact Analysis in the decision making report and attach this Equality Impact Analysis to the report.

## Impact – definition

An impact is an intentional or unintentional lasting consequence or significant change to people's lives brought about by an action or series of actions.

### How much detail to include?

The Equality Impact Analysis should be proportionate to the impact of proposed change. In deciding this asking simple questions “Who might be affected by this decision?” “Which protected characteristics might be affected?” and “How might they be affected?” will help you consider the extent to which you already have evidence, information and data, and where there are gaps that you will need to explore. Ensure the source and date of any existing data is referenced.

You must consider both obvious and any less obvious impacts. Engaging with people with the protected characteristics will help you to identify less obvious impacts as these groups share their perspectives with you.

A given proposal may have a positive impact on one or more protected characteristics and have an adverse impact on others. You must capture these differences in this form to help decision makers to arrive at a view as to where the balance of advantage or disadvantage lies. If an adverse impact is unavoidable then it must be clearly justified and recorded as such, with an explanation as to why no steps can be taken to avoid the impact. Consequences must be included.

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**Proposals for more than one option** If more than one option is being proposed you must ensure that the Equality Impact Analysis covers all options. Depending on the circumstances, it may be more appropriate to complete an Equality Impact Analysis for each option.

**The information you provide in this form must be sufficient to allow the decision maker to fulfil their role as above. You must include the latest version of the Equality Impact Analysis with the report to the decision maker. Please be aware that the information in this form must be able to stand up to legal challenge.**

## Background Information

<b>Title of the policy / project / service being considered</b>	Children and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)	<b>Person / people completing analysis</b>	Lynda Whitton
<b>Service Area</b>	Children's Services Strategic Commissioning Team	<b>Lead Officer</b>	Charlotte Gray
<b>Who is the decision maker?</b>	Lincolnshire CCGs and Lincolnshire County Council Executive	<b>How was the Equality Impact Analysis undertaken?</b>	Through review and stakeholder engagement via face to face consultations and surveys with professionals, children and young people and parents/carers.
<b>Date of meeting when decision will be made</b>	09/07/2019	<b>Version control</b>	V3
<b>Is this proposed change to an existing policy/service/project or is it new?</b>	Existing policy/service/project	<b>LCC directly delivered, commissioned, re-commissioned or de-commissioned?</b>	Re-commissioned
<b>Describe the proposed change</b>	Re-commissioning the CAMHS service from April 2020 following a review to inform improvements to the existing service.		

### **Evidencing the impacts**

In this section you will explain the difference that proposed changes are likely to make on people with protected characteristics. To help you do this first consider the impacts the proposed changes may have on people without protected characteristics before then considering the impacts the proposed changes may have on people with protected characteristics.

You must evidence here who will benefit and how they will benefit. If there are no benefits that you can identify please state 'No perceived benefit' under the relevant protected characteristic. You can add sub categories under the protected characteristics to make clear the impacts. For example under Age you may have considered the impact on 0-5 year olds or people aged 65 and over, under Race you may have considered Eastern European migrants, under Sex you may have considered specific impacts on men.

### **Data to support impacts of proposed changes**

When considering the equality impact of a decision it is important to know who the people are that will be affected by any change.

#### Population data and the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

The Lincolnshire Research Observatory (LRO) holds a range of population data by the protected characteristics. This can help put a decision into context. Visit the LRO website and its population theme page by following this link: <http://www.research-lincs.org.uk> If you cannot find what you are looking for, or need more information, please contact the LRO team. You will also find information about the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment on the LRO website.

#### Workforce profiles

You can obtain information by many of the protected characteristics for the Council's workforce and comparisons with the labour market on the [Council's website](#). As of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2015, managers can obtain workforce profile data by the protected characteristics for their specific areas using Agresso.

**Positive impacts**

The proposed change may have the following positive impacts on persons with protected characteristics – If no positive impact, please state 'no positive impact'.

<b>Age</b>	No perceived positive impact as current delivery supports a one intervention episode approach to supporting children and young people; where treatment may be needed post age 18 years, collaborative planning takes place with the young person and practitioner to agree a transition plan. Where appropriate, young people continue to be supported by CAMHS post age 18 years. This will be formalised as the delivery specification is developed for April 2020 onwards.
<b>Disability</b>	No perceived positive impact as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model.
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	No perceived positive impact as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model.
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	No perceived positive impact as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	No perceived positive impact as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model.
<b>Race</b>	No perceived positive impact as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model.
<b>Religion or belief</b>	No perceived positive impact as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model.

<b>Sex</b>	No perceived positive impact as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	No perceived positive impact as there is no planned change to the current service model, however as the service specification is developed for delivery 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be revisited.

**If you have identified positive impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics in the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.**

There are no perceived positive impacts as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on these protected characteristics or other groups will be considered and this document updated accordingly.

### **Adverse/negative impacts**

You must evidence how people with protected characteristics will be adversely impacted and any proposed mitigation to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts. An adverse impact causes disadvantage or exclusion. If such an impact is identified please state how, as far as possible, it is justified; eliminated; minimised or counter balanced by other measures.

If there are no adverse impacts that you can identify please state 'No perceived adverse impact' under the relevant protected characteristic.

**Negative impacts of the proposed change and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences on people with protected characteristics are detailed below. If you have not identified any mitigating action to reduce an adverse impact please state 'No mitigating action identified'.**

<b>Age</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.
<b>Disability</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.

<b>Race</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.
<b>Religion or belief</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.
<b>Sex</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on this protected characteristic will be considered and this document updated accordingly.

**If you have identified negative impacts for other groups not specifically covered by the protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010 you can include them here if it will help the decision maker to make an informed decision.**

No perceived negative impacts currently identified as there are no significant changes proposed to the current delivery model. However this assessment will be revisited and updated as the specification is developed in partnership with CCGs and the provider for delivery from April 2020 onwards, any impact on these protected characteristics or other groups will be considered and this document updated accordingly.

## Stakeholders

Stake holders are people or groups who may be directly affected (primary stakeholders) and indirectly affected (secondary stakeholders)

You must evidence here who you involved in gathering your evidence about benefits, adverse impacts and practical steps to mitigate or avoid any adverse consequences. You must be confident that any engagement was meaningful. The Community engagement team can help you to do this and you can contact them at [consultation@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:consultation@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

State clearly what (if any) consultation or engagement activity took place by stating who you involved when compiling this EIA under the protected characteristics. Include organisations you invited and organisations who attended, the date(s) they were involved and method of involvement i.e. Equality Impact Analysis workshop/email/telephone conversation/meeting/consultation. State clearly the objectives of the EIA consultation and findings from the EIA consultation under each of the protected characteristics. If you have not covered any of the protected characteristics please state the reasons why they were not consulted/engaged.

## Objective(s) of the EIA consultation/engagement activity

A large scale review of Lincolnshire CAMHS has informed the joint strategic commissioning intentions of mental health services for children and young people in Lincolnshire and the recommended approach for commissioning these services from April 2020.

**Who was involved in the EIA consultation/engagement activity? Detail any findings identified by the protected characteristic**

<b>Age</b>	<p>The engagements have been presented in representation of Children's Strategic Commissioning Team whom consisted of Lynda Whitton (<i>Commissioning Officer</i>) and Stefanie Stubbs (<i>Commissioning Officer</i>). The engagements ran from June 2018 and finished November 2018 as part of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS) Review.</p> <p>Engagement took place in various locations around the County with a number of Professionals and Service Users (approx. 75); Professionals working with Lincolnshire Partnership Foundation Trust for CAMHS; Professionals working in Schools welfare and safeguarding; Young inspectors for Lincolnshire County Council, Children and young people and Social Care from LCC - early help and social workers.</p>
<b>Disability</b>	<p>As above</p>
<b>Gender reassignment</b>	<p>As above</p>
<b>Marriage and civil partnership</b>	<p>As above</p>
<b>Pregnancy and maternity</b>	<p>As above</p>
<b>Race</b>	<p>As above</p>

Religion or belief	As above
Sex	As above
Sexual orientation	As above
<p><b>Are you confident that everyone who should have been involved in producing this version of the Equality Impact Analysis has been involved in a meaningful way?</b></p> <p>The purpose is to make sure you have got the perspective of all the protected characteristics.</p>	<p>Yes - Public surveys on CAMHS were open to all parents, carers and children and young people in Lincolnshire to complete. This ensured all protected characteristic groups had an opportunity to respond to the survey which was promoted via the Council's social media communication channels, engagement with representative community-based groups such as Lincolnshire Children and Young People's Voluntary Sector Forum (CYPVSF), Young Inspectors and Lincolnshire Parent Carer Forum (LPCF) also sought to increase reach to particular groups to promote engagement in the review and included face to face opportunities and workshops to capture their voice.</p>
<p><b>Once the changes have been implemented how will you undertake evaluation of the benefits and how effective the actions to reduce adverse impacts have been?</b></p>	<p>A post-project review will be conducted to identify any benefits already achieved. Any new service will be subject to contract management. This will involve tracking performing indicators and other information designed to monitor the effectiveness of delivery in meeting people's needs, including feedback and views of service users.</p>

## Further Details

<b>Are you handling personal data?</b>	No  If yes, please give details.
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<b>Actions required</b>	<b>Action</b>	<b>Lead officer</b>	<b>Timescale</b>
Include any actions identified in this analysis for on-going monitoring of impacts.			

<b>Version</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Created/amended by</b>	<b>Date created/amended</b>	<b>Approved by</b>	<b>Date approved</b>
V2.0	Issued following CAMHS service review	Lynda Whitton	06/01/2019	Kevin Johnson	29/05/2019
V2.1	Issued following report to DMT	Lynda Whitton	28/05/2019		
V3.0	Issued for submission to CYP Scrutiny Committee	Kevin Johnson	29/05/2019		

**Examples of a Description:**

- 'Version issued as part of procurement documentation'
- 'Issued following discussion with community groups'
- 'Issued following requirement for a service change; Issued following discussion with supplier'

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## Policy and Scrutiny

**Open Report on behalf of Debbie Barnes OBE,  
Executive Director of Children's Services**

Report to:	<b>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>07 June 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School</b>

### **Summary:**

This report invites the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee to consider a report on proposals to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11 which is due to be considered by Councillor Mrs P A Bradwell OBE, Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services on the 21 June 2019.

The views of the Scrutiny Committee will be reported to the Executive Councillor as part of her consideration of this item.

### **Actions Required:**

The Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee is invited to

- (1) consider the attached report and to determine whether the Committee supports the recommendation(s) to the Executive set out in the report.
- (2) agree any additional comments to be passed to the Executive Councillor in relation to this item.

## **1. Background**

The Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services is due to consider a report on Proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School. The full report to the Executive Councillor is attached at Appendix 1 to this report.

## **2. Conclusion**

Following consideration of the attached report, the Committee is requested to consider whether it supports the recommendation(s) in the report and whether it wishes to make any additional comments to the Executive Councillor.

### **3. Consultation**

#### **a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

See report to the Executive Councillor attached at Appendix 1.

#### **b) Risks and Impact Analysis**

See report to the Executive Councillor attached at Appendix 1.

### **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report.	
Appendix 1	I017849 – Proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11 (Final Decision)

### **5. Background Papers**

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Matthew Clayton, who can be contacted on 01522 555353 or [matthew.clayton@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:matthew.clayton@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

<b>Open Report on behalf of Debbie Barnes OBE, Head of Paid Service and Executive Director of Children's Services</b>	
Report to:	<b>Councillor Mrs P A Bradwell OBE, Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services</b>
Date:	<b>21 June 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11 (Final Decision)</b>
Decision Reference:	<b>I017849</b>
Key decision?	<b>Yes</b>

**Summary:**

Lincolnshire County Council has a statutory duty to maintain both a sufficient number of early years places in Lincolnshire and also sufficient school places to accommodate all pupils of statutory school age who live in Lincolnshire.

The proposal under consideration is to permanently change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11.

The Local Authority (LA) is co-ordinating the process following statutory guidelines published in the Department for Education (DfE) guide "Making 'prescribed alterations' to maintained schools. Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers" (October 2018) in accordance with the terms of the Education and Inspections Act 2006, as updated by the Education Act 2011.

On 23 January 2019 a four week period of consultation commenced which closed on 20 February 2019 and is further referred to later in this report in the Consultation section. A summary of written responses received is also attached in Appendix A.

Following the consultation period the decision was taken on 11 March 2019 to publish a Statutory Notice on 29 March 2019. This initiated a four week Representation Period up to 26 April 2019 when further written objections and comments may be submitted. The process is now entering the final stage when the LA, as decision maker, must take the final decision regarding the proposal within 2 months from the end of the Representation Period (by 26 June 2019).

This report seeks to advise the Executive Councillor on making the final decision regarding the proposed age range change of Market Deeping Community Primary School.

**Recommendation(s):**

That the Executive Councillor approves the permanent change in age range at Market Deeping Community Primary from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11 with effect from September 2019.

**Alternatives Considered:**

## 1. Alternatives Considered:

The Council retains the school as it is at present with an age range of 3 to 11.

The above alternative would have the following disadvantages:

There would be an over-sufficiency of pre-school provision for 3 year olds in this area of Market Deeping if the age range is not changed and there could be a negative impact on the school in terms of early years provision being financially and educationally sustainable as there is too much provision with insufficient pupils to fill the places.

**Reasons for Recommendation:**

Madcaps are the current third party early years provider co-located with the school and providing the pre-school places. They have a current Ofsted judgement of 'Good' and the local authority has no concerns regarding the quality being delivered at this provision.

There are currently 27 places being claimed for Early Years children attending Madcaps and this includes 2 year old funded children. This is deemed to be meeting the sufficiency need within the community.

It is advised that Madcaps continue to provide the required pre-school places for the local community. There is no requirement to also have 3 year old provision on roll at Market Deeping Community Primary School as this would result in an over-sufficiency of provision of pre-school places from the same site and have a potential negative impact on the business model of both the school and Madcaps.

**1. Background**

In September 2018 the Published Admission Number (PAN) of the school was increased from 30 to 45 with the capacity for 4 to 11 year olds increased from 210 to 315. As a result of those expansion plans the pre-school part of the school was temporarily closed in September 2017, with displaced pre-school places being provided by Madcaps; a third party provider on site. Therefore no nursery provision was lost. The number of places offered was actually increased with enhanced provision. Temporary age range changes are allowed for up to a maximum of two

years before a decision needs to be taken regarding making the arrangements permanent or reverting back to providing pre-school places.

The temporary closure of the school's nursery provision has allowed the classroom space to be used for 4-11 year olds whilst building work has taken place. This arrangement has been successful and is proposed to be made permanent with Madcaps continuing to provide the required pre-school places for the local community. There would therefore be no requirement to also have 3 year old provision on roll at Market Deeping Community Primary School as this would result in an unsustainable over-provision of pre-school places from the same site.

It is the Local Authority's (LA) statutory duty to maintain both a sufficient number of early years places in Lincolnshire and also sufficient school places to accommodate all pupils of statutory school age in Lincolnshire. The LA works with the maintained sector and also private, voluntary and independent (PVI) providers to ensure sufficient early years places. There would be an over-sufficiency of pre-school provision for 3 year olds in this area of Market Deeping if the age range is not changed. There are currently no 3 year olds on roll at the school.

The school and the LA believe that the provision of LA maintained nursery places are no longer necessary at Market Deeping Community Primary School. There will continue to be sufficient early years places in the area to ensure adequate provision and choice for parents in Market Deeping. Following statutory consultation, if the proposal is approved, the age range will be amended with effect from 1 September 2019.

### **Reaching the decision – Preliminary Considerations**

The requirements for decision making relating to school organisation in LA Maintained schools are set out in the guide "Making 'prescribed alterations' to maintained schools. Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers" (October 2018) published by the DfE.

The DfE does not prescribe the exact process which a decision maker should follow but the decision maker must have regard to this guidance. The decision maker should consider the views of those affected by the proposal and should not simply take account of the numbers of people expressing a view but give greatest weight to those stakeholders most likely to be affected and especially the parents of children at the school concerned.

### **Factors to be considered by Decision Makers**

#### *The Consultation and Representation Period*

The Executive Councillor must be satisfied that the appropriate consultation and representation periods have been carried out and that all of the responses received have been given due consideration.

Although there is no longer a prescribed consultation period prior to the publication of the Statutory Notice and Complete Proposal the DfE's guidance states "a strong

*expectation on schools and LAs to consult interested parties in developing their proposal prior to publication".* The LA conducted a four week period of pre-consultation to fulfil this expectation and also to operate a fair and open process and ensure all views were considered. A Statutory Notice (Appendix B) and Complete Proposal (Appendix C), initiating a four week Representation Period, were published in accordance with current statutory requirements.

Responses submitted during both the Consultation and Representation Period have been made available to the Executive Councillor for consideration when taking the final decision and further details of these responses are provided in section 5 of this report (**Consultation**).

#### *Education standards and diversity of provision*

The Executive Councillor should consider the quality and diversity of schools in the area and be satisfied that the proposal will meet the aspirations of parents, contribute to raising local standards of provision and lead to a closing of attainment gaps. The Government's aim is to create a more diverse school system offering excellence and choice so that every child receives an excellent education whatever their background and wherever they live.

The LA believes that this proposal provides the best option to maintain and improve standards of attainment with an enhanced quality of education for current and future children in the area whilst maintaining diversity.

#### *Demand*

Madcaps are able to provide sufficient early years places. Therefore it would be excessive to also have 3 year old provision on roll at Market Deeping Community Primary School as this would result in an over-sufficiency of provision of pre-school places from the same site.

#### *Proposed admission arrangements*

Before approving the proposals the LA must ensure that the admission arrangements of the school are compliant with the School Admissions Code. As the pre-school part of the school has been closed since September 2017 admission arrangements are already in place and no changes will be required.

#### *National Curriculum*

All maintained schools must follow the National Curriculum unless they have secured an exemption. Market Deeping Community Primary School currently follows the National Curriculum and will continue to do so if the proposed age range change is approved.

### *Equal Opportunity*

The LA must have 'due regard' to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations and should consider whether there are any sex, race or disability discrimination issues that arise out of the proposed expansion. There should be a commitment to provide access to a range of opportunities which reflect the ethnic and cultural mix of the area while ensuring that such opportunities are open to all.

The LA will continue to be committed to provide access to a range of opportunities which reflect the ethnic and cultural mix of the area while ensuring that such opportunities are open to all.

### *Community cohesion*

The impact on the community must be considered and schools have a key part to play in providing opportunities for young people from different backgrounds to learn from and respect each other and gain an understanding of other cultures, faiths and communities. The decision-maker must take account of the community served by the school and the views of different sections of the community.

### *Travel and accessibility*

The Executive Councillor should be satisfied that accessibility planning has been properly taken into account and that proposed changes do not adversely impact on disadvantaged groups. Proposals should not unreasonably extend journey times or increase transport costs or result in too many children being prevented from travelling sustainably due to unsuitable walking or cycling routes. The proposal should be considered on the basis of how it will support and contribute to the Council's duty to promote the use of sustainable travel and transport to school.

As the pre-school provision is still being provided in the locality there are no transport issues to consider. The sufficiency needs are still met from the same site through Madcaps and places remain accessible to all.

The County Council does not provide home-to-school transport for pre-school pupils and has no legal obligation to do so.

### *Capital*

The Executive Councillor should be satisfied that any land, premises or capital required to implement the proposals will be available and that all relevant parties have given their agreement. A proposal cannot be approved conditionally upon funding being made available. No additional land, premises or capital are required in the implementation of this proposal.

### *School premises and playing fields*

All schools are required to provide suitable outdoor space to both enable physical education for pupils in accordance with the curriculum and also for pupils to play

outside safely. DfE guidelines suggest areas for pitches and games courts but these are non-statutory.

This proposal will have no bearing on the amount of space available.

### *Special Educational Needs (SEN) Provision and SEN Improvement Test*

If the proposal is approved there is likely to be no impact with regard to SEN provision. The LA will continue to ensure suitable provision for all children with special educational needs and consideration of their needs will take place with physical access being assured should a need be presented. As it does now, the LA will continue to look to make improvements in the standard, quality and/or range of the education provision for children with SEN and so meet the Special Educational Needs Test.

## **2. Legal Issues:**

### Equality Act 2010

Under section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, the Council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to:

- \* Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Act
- \* Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it
- \* Foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

The relevant protected characteristics are age; disability; gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation

Having due regard to the need to advance equality of opportunity involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to:

- \* Remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are connected to that characteristic
- \* Take steps to meet the needs of persons who share a relevant protected characteristic that are different from the needs of persons who do not share it
- \* Encourage persons who share a relevant protected characteristic to participate in public life or in any other activity in which participation by such persons is disproportionately low

The steps involved in meeting the needs of disabled persons that are different from the needs of persons who are not disabled include, in particular, steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities

Having due regard to the need to foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it involves having due regard, in particular, to the need to tackle prejudice, and promote understanding

Compliance with the duties in section 149 may involve treating some persons more favourably than others

The duty cannot be delegated and must be discharged by the decision-maker. To discharge the statutory duty the decision-maker must analyse all the relevant material with the specific statutory obligations in mind. If a risk of adverse impact is identified consideration must be given to measures to avoid that impact as part of the decision making process.

An Equality Impact Assessment has been carried out and is available on request. As no provision is being lost and the pre-school provision will continue to be provided by Madcaps on the site of Market Deeping Community Primary there are no positive or negative impacts reported.

#### Joint Strategic Needs Analysis (JSNA) and the Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy (JHWS)

The Council must have regard to the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and the Joint Health & Well Being Strategy (JHWS) in coming to a decision

n/a

#### Crime and Disorder

Under section 17 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, the Council must exercise its various functions with due regard to the likely effect of the exercise of those functions on, and the need to do all that it reasonably can to prevent crime and disorder in its area (including anti-social and other behaviour adversely affecting the local environment), the misuse of drugs, alcohol and other substances in its area and re-offending in its area

n/a

### **3. Conclusion**

The final decision is required from the Executive Councillor to determine whether to approve the proposal to permanently change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School as detailed in this report. The factors to consider in making this decision are within this report and all valid written responses received during consultation and the Representation Period (see section **6 Consultation**) must be considered.

The LA believes this proposal to be in the best interests of local children and local parents as well as educational provision in the area and it supports the council's aim of ensuring that as many children as possible can reach their full potential. It also enables the LA to fulfil its statutory duty of ensuring that there are sufficient places to accommodate all pupils of statutory school age in Lincolnshire.

It is recommended that the proposal is implemented to ensure the best educational opportunities for the children of Market Deeping and the wider area. The advantages of implementing this proposal are detailed earlier in this report in the "**Reasons for Recommendations**" section.

#### **4. Legal Comments:**

The Council is the decision-maker for school alteration proposals of this type under the School Organisation (Prescribed alterations to maintained schools) Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers (October 2018). The decision-maker may reject the proposal, approve the proposal without modification or approve the proposal with such modifications as the Council considers desirable but only after consultation on those modifications with the governing body.

The Council as decision-maker may make the approval of the proposal conditional but only on specified matters contained in the Regulations.

The proposal is consistent with the Policy Framework and within the remit of the Executive Councillor.

#### **5. Resource Comments:**

There are no significant or immediate financial implications arising from the recommendation in this report to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School with effect from 1 September 2019.

In September 2018 the schools PAN had increased from 30 to 45 with the capacity for 4 to 11 year olds increasing from 210 to 315 over time to meet the LAs statutory duty to provide sufficient school-age places. This pupil growth funding will have offset any school funding reductions from its nursery provision and a larger school will have greater opportunities for achieving more economies of scale and efficiencies.

#### **6. Consultation**

In order for the school to change its age range the Local Authority must follow the necessary statutory processes in accordance with the Education and Inspections Act 2006, the Education Act 2011 and the guidance "Making 'prescribed alterations' to maintained schools. Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers" (October 2018) issued by the DfE.

Under these guidelines the LA must ensure that sufficient time and information are provided for people to understand, form a view on the proposal and make a response. Under the DfE guidelines which came into effect in October 2018 there is no longer a prescribed consultation period for significant changes to schools (including physical expansions). However there is a "*strong expectation on schools and LAs to consult interested parties in developing their proposal prior to*

*publication*". To comply with this the Local Authority has conducted a four week period of pre-consultation. Any documentation issued must set out the problem that is being addressed and invite comment on one or more solutions. The Local Authority must explain the decision making process and take all reasonable steps to draw the proposal to the attention of all those who might be interested and take into account their views.

The Education and Inspections Act 2006 specifically includes as interested parties the registered parents of registered pupils at the school and also the appropriate District and Parish Councils for the area. The guidance issued by the DfE in October does not prescribe a definitive list of consultees. The list of interested parties was therefore compiled comprising as wide a range of consultees as practicable to ensure that all interested parties were included and incorporated parents of current pupils, the District Council, as well as individual County, District and Parish Councillors as appropriate. Children at Market Deeping Community Primary School were given the opportunity to discuss the age range change proposal via the school council.

A letter incorporating relevant information and reasons for the proposal was sent out to a wide range of interested parties on 23 January 2019 to commence a four week period of consultation. There was the opportunity to provide a response to the consultation online, by letter, email or by returning a response form by 20 February 2019. A copy of the letter commencing consultation was published on the County Council website at [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation) .

All written responses received during consultation have been made available to the Executive Councillor for consideration and further details are confirmed in this report in Appendix A. To briefly summarise, however, there were 6 valid responses in total with 1 against the proposal, 5 for the proposal and 0 neither for nor against. All comments made will be taken into consideration by the Executive Councillor in the decision making process.

The objection stipulated that the children at Madcaps don't have access to the same range of resources and equipment, that space was limited, and although staff were lovely, it was far from the usual pre-school environment. The LA do not respond to consultees comments direct, however any objections must be considered in making a final decision. The LA consider that Madcaps is one of the best resourced settings in the county with three playrooms and three outdoor spaces. The accommodation and resources are considered to be an improvement to that on offer previously through the school. Madcaps offer all year round provision with extended hours, a service the school were unable to provide due to the restrictions of term times and school hours. In addition to offering pre-school places for children aged 2 to 5, Madcaps also provides before and after school care for pupils aged 4 to 11. Initially the setting only provided pre-school places for pupils aged 3 to 5, but LA funding to provide additional resources has enabled them to take children from 2 years old.

Following the completion of the consultation period all feedback was considered with a full report (which is referred to in the Background Papers section below and will also be re-considered along with this report) by the Executive Councillor and a

decision was taken on 11 March 2019 to proceed to Statutory Notice. A statutory 4 week Representation Period was entered into on 29 March 2019 commencing with the publication of the Statutory Notice (Appendix B) in the local press, on the Lincolnshire County Council's website and at the school gates. The Complete Proposal, available in paper and electronic format (Appendix C) to which the Statutory Notice refers, was sent to interested parties as detailed in the statutory guidance and was also published on the website at [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation) . The Representation Period provided a further opportunity for people and organisations to express their views and ensure that they are taken into account when the final decision is taken. No responses were received during the Representation Period.

Under current legislation the Local Authority is the decision maker for the proposal and is co-ordinating the statutory process before making a final decision in June 2019. The LA, as decision maker, must be able to show that all relevant issues raised are taken into consideration in the decision making process. Points raised can be considered unpersuasive but must not be ignored altogether.

The last stage of the statutory process would be the implementation of the proposal with the permanent change in age range with effect from September 2019.

**a) Has Local Member Been Consulted?**

Yes.

**b) Has Executive Been Consulted?**

Yes.

**c) Scrutiny Comments**

The decision of whether to proceed with the age range change of Market Deeping Community Primary School will be discussed by the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee 7 June 2019. Any comments of the Committee will be presented to the Executive Councillor.

**d) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

Yes

**e) Risks and Impact Analysis**

An Equality Impact Assessment has been completed and in summary the analysis indicates that there will be no significant impact, positive or negative, arising out of the Executive Councillor's decision.

## 7. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Summary of written consultation responses
Appendix B	Statutory Notice
Appendix C	Complete Proposal

## 8. Background Papers

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Report on the proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School (decision to go to Statutory Notice)	Lincolnshire County Council Committee Records Reference <b>I017399</b>
The DfE guide "Making 'prescribed alterations' to maintained schools. Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers" (October 2018)	Available on request from the School Organisation Planning Team, Children's Services.
Equality Impact Analysis	Available on request from the School Organisation Planning Team, Children's Services.
Individual consultation responses	Individual responses available to be viewed by the decision maker. Content of responses anonymised and summarised to this report in Appendix A.

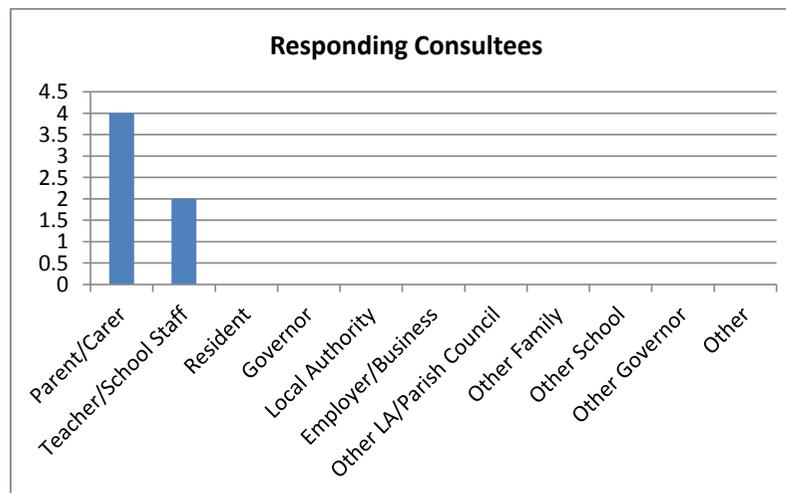
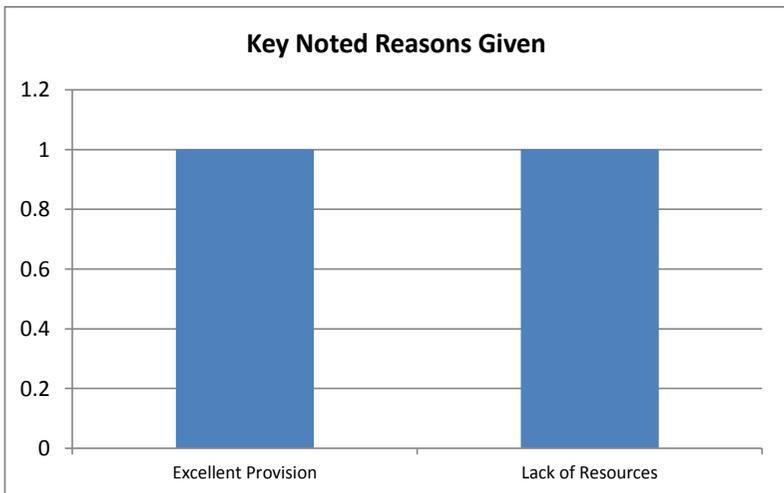
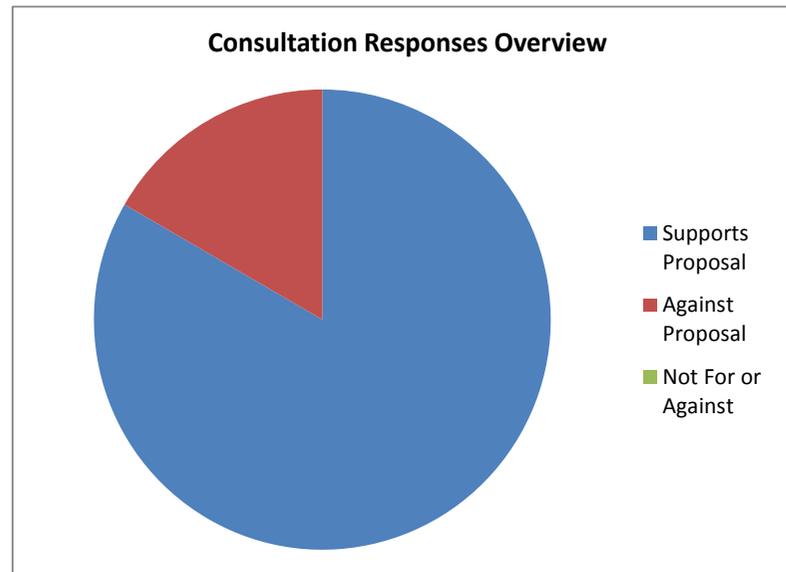
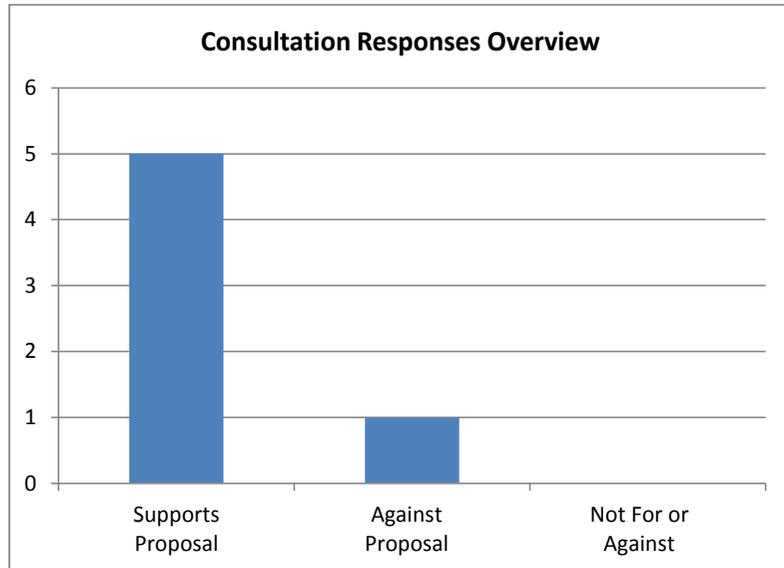
This report was written by Matthew Clayton, who can be contacted on 01522 555353 or [matthew.clayton@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:matthew.clayton@lincolnshire.gov.uk) .

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**APPENDIX A**

**Written Responses in the Consultation Period on the proposed age range change of Market Deeping Community Primary School**

Point of View	Supports Proposal	Against Proposal	Not For or Against	Other comments/Notes
Teacher/School Staff	Y			
Teacher/School Staff	Y			
Parent/Carer	Y			
Parent/Carer	Y			Madcaps has excellent provision and my son loved it there.
Parent/Carer		Y		Don't have access to the same range of resources & equipment. Space in Madcap is limited. Staff lovely, but setting is far from the usual preschool environment.
Parent/Carer	Y			



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## APPENDIX B

### Proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** in accordance with section 19(1) of the Education and Inspections Act 2006 as updated by the Education Act 2011 that Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YQ intends to make a prescribed alteration to Market Deeping Community Primary School, Willoughby Avenue, Market Deeping, Peterborough PE6 8JE with effect from 1 September 2019.

The proposal is to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3-11 to 4-11.

The prescribed alteration being consulted on is not related to any other statutory proposal. All statutory consultation requirements in respect of this proposal have been complied with.

This Notice is an extract from the complete proposal. Copies of the complete proposal can be obtained by writing to: School Organisation Planning, Children's Services, Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, 51 Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YQ or by calling 01522 553392 or by emailing [schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk) or online at [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation)

**Within four weeks** from the date of publication of this proposal, any person may object to or make comments on the proposal by sending them to School Organisation Planning, Children's Services, Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, 51 Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YQ or by emailing [schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

Further details on the consultation which have led to this proposal can be accessed online at [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation)

**Signed:**



Heather Sandy  
Interim Director of Education  
Lincolnshire County Council

**Publication Date:** 29 March 2019

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**Complete Proposal**

**to change the age range from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11**  
**at**

**Market Deeping Community Primary School,**  
**Market Deeping**

MATTERS TO BE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 19 OF THE EDUCATION AND  
INSPECTIONS ACT 2006

PROPOSALS TO MAKE A PRESCRIBED ALTERATION TO A SCHOOL

**29 March 2019**

## **APPENDIX C**

### **Contact details**

This proposal has been published by Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YQ regarding the change of age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School, Willoughby Avenue, Market Deeping, PE6 8JE.

### **Implementation**

The proposal is to permanently change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11 with effect from 1 September 2019.

### **Objections and Comments**

Any person or organisation may object to or make comments on the proposal by sending them to the School Organisation Planning Team, Children's Services, Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YQ or by emailing [schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk) to be received by the deadline of 26 April 2019.

### **Alteration Description**

In September 2018 the Published Admission Number (PAN) of the school was increased from 30 to 45 with the capacity for 4 to 11 year olds increased from 210 to 315. As a result of those expansion plans the pre-school part of the school was temporarily closed in September 2017, with displaced pre-school places being provided by Madcaps; a third party provider on site. Therefore no nursery provision was lost. Temporary age range changes are allowed for up to a maximum of two years before a decision needs to be taken regarding making the arrangements permanent or reverting back to providing pre-school places.

The temporary closure of the school's nursery provision has allowed the classroom space to be used for 4-11 year olds whilst building work has taken place. This has been a successful arrangement which is proposed to be made permanent and Madcaps to continue to provide the required pre-school places. There would therefore be no requirement to also have 3 year old provision on roll at Market Deeping Community Primary School.

### **School Capacity and Site**

Failure to implement this change in age range would result in an unsustainable over-provision of pre-school places.

### **Objectives**

The proposal detailed in this document is to permanently change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11.

## **APPENDIX C**

It is the Local Authority's (LA) statutory duty to maintain both a sufficient number of early years places in Lincolnshire and also sufficient school places to accommodate all pupils of statutory school age in Lincolnshire. The LA works with the maintained sector and also private, voluntary and independent providers to ensure sufficient early years places. There would be an over-sufficiency of pre-school provision for 3 year olds in this area of Market Deeping if the age range is not changed. There are currently no 3 year olds on roll at the school.

The school and the LA believe that the provision of LA maintained nursery places are no longer necessary at Market Deeping Community Primary School. There will continue to be sufficient early years places in the area to ensure adequate provision and choice for parents in Market Deeping. Following statutory consultation, if the proposal is approved, the age range will be amended with effect from 1 September 2019.

### **Consultation**

In order for the school to change the age range the LA must follow the necessary statutory legal processes as required by the Secretary of State in accordance with the Education and Inspections Act (EIA) 2006 and updated by the Education Act 2011 together with the guidance "Making 'prescribed alterations' to maintained schools. Statutory guidance for proposers and decision-makers" (October 2018) issued by the DfE. Under this guidance there is no longer a requirement for a prescribed consultation period prior to the publication of the Statutory Notice and Complete Proposal. However, the DfE still has a strong expectation that LAs will consult interested parties in developing their proposal. To fulfil this expectation the LA undertook a fair and open consultation to ensure all views were considered.

Consultation originally began on 23 January 2019 with a letter, incorporating relevant information and reasons for the proposal, sent to all parents of pupils attending the school informing them of the proposal. Interested parties were also informed as required by guidelines issued by the DfE.

All parents/carers and other interested parties were given the opportunity to respond as part of the consultation process by 20 February 2019. Copies of the letter commencing consultation and the response form were also published on the County Council website under the webpage Current Consultations on [www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation](http://www.lincolnshire.gov.uk/schoolorganisation)

All written responses received during consultation have been provided to the Executive Councillor for consideration in the decision making process. To briefly summarise there were 6 valid responses in total with 1 against the proposal, 5 for the proposal and 0 neither for nor against.

The proposed changes were also discussed by the School Council at the school. They had a vote and 5 children were in favour of keeping a nursery in the school and 2 were in favour of the change of provision to MadCaps.

They felt it was important that the nursery children came into school and did things with the older children. The school are looking into opportunities to join up Christmas plays, World Book Day dressing up and getting the pre-schoolers to assemblies in the summer term.

## **APPENDIX C**

Under current legislation the LA is the decision maker for the proposal and is co-ordinating the statutory process before making a final decision in June 2019. The LA, as decision maker, must be able to show that all relevant issues raised are taken into consideration in the decision making process.

### **Project Costs**

There are no costs associated with this proposal.

### **Special Educational Needs and Disability (SEND) provision**

The change in age range of the school is not likely to have any impact on SEND. Consideration of pupils with SEN will take place and the LA will continue to look to make improvements in the standard, quality and/or range of the education provision for children with SEN.

### **Related Proposals**

The proposal to expand Market Deeping Community Primary School is not related to any other statutory proposal.

### **What will happen now?**

Any person may object to or make comments on this proposal by sending them to the School Organisation Planning Team, Children's Services, Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, 51 Newland, Lincoln LN1 1YQ or by emailing [schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:schoolorganisation@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

At the close of the 4 week representation period (statutory formal consultation) on 26 April 2019 responses will be collated and analysed and a further report will be presented to the Executive Councillor for a final decision in June 2019 on the expansion of the school. The representation period is the final opportunity for people and organisations to express their views about the proposal and ensure that they will be taken into account by the decision maker.

**Open Report on behalf of Debbie Barnes OBE,  
Executive Director of Children's Services**

Report to:	<b>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>07 June 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Service Pupil Premium</b>

**Summary:**

This report gives a summary of the purpose of the Service Pupil Premium.

**Actions Required:**

Read and note contents.

## 1. Background

### What is the Service Pupil Premium

The Service Pupil Premium was introduced by the Department of Education in April 2011. It is part of the government's commitment to delivering the Armed Forces Covenant. This is a government pledge which says that those who, 'serve or who have served in the armed forces, and their families, should be treated with fairness and respect in the communities, economy and society they serve with their lives.' The covenant focuses on ensuring that members of the Armed Forces are not disadvantaged and have access to the same services as any other citizen. The support is provided in a number of areas and the Service Pupil Premium supports pupils in publically funded schools.

Pupils attract the Service Pupil Premium if they meet the following criteria:

- One of their parents is serving in the regular armed forces
- They have been registered as a 'service child' in the school census at any point since 2011
- One of their parents died whilst serving in the armed forces and the pupil receives a pension under the Armed Forces Compensation Scheme or the War Pensions Scheme
- Pupils with a parent who is on full commitment as part of the full time reserve service are classified as service children.

## **The Aims of the Service Pupil Premium**

The aims of the Service Pupil Premium are to offer mainly pastoral support to help pupils access school and to settle into schools as service children may move schools more regularly. The aim is to mitigate difficult circumstances the pupils may face, family mobility or deployment of a parent.

The Service Pupil Premium is different than Pupil Premium in that it is focused mainly on pastoral support, whereas Pupil Premium was introduced to diminish the attainment and progress gap between disadvantaged pupils and other pupils nationally.

## **Issues Faced by Service Pupils**

Service pupils may face a range of unique challenges when their parents serve in the Armed Forces. One of the major factors facing service pupils is mobility. Service pupils are likely to move house and school more than their peers. For some pupils, they may change schools multiple times in their school career.

When pupils move school they have the upheaval of a house move and need to leave friends behind. When pupils move to a new school, they need to settle in the new environment, build new relationships and get used to potentially different structures and routines. This is compounded by pupils being aware that they may need to move again relatively soon. The differences between schools makes it difficult for pupils to settle and to continue their learning. In the secondary phase this is more marked as the curriculum in different schools may differ.

Mobility may impact schools differently. For example, the school may have a whole unit relocating with a large number of pupils. Conversely, they may have one or two pupils joining the school.

One of the most significant issues for Service pupils to deal with is the impact of parental deployment. This has impact for the family as a whole with one parent being away from home as well as the emotional issues caused by the pupil not having regular contact with the parent. There may be some pupils where both parents service in the Armed Forces who have both parents deployed at the same time and may need to stay with extended family. The difficulties of a potential house move as well as missing both parents are difficult to imagine.

It is important for pupils to maintain contact with parents when they are away from home although contact with parents may vary depending on the nature of the deployment and access to the internet. This could then make it more unsettling for the pupil.

## **Service Pupil Premium Funding and Conditions**

The funding is a grant, which is in addition to the Dedicated School Grant, as such, it is not affected by the introduction of the National Funding Formulae for schools. It is paid to local authorities for maintained schools quarterly and to academies and free schools by the Education and Skills Funding Agency in quarterly instalments. The Service Pupil Premium is £300 per eligible pupil in Reception to Year 11.

Local authority maintained schools are required to publish a strategy for using Pupil Premium funding on their websites. There is no parallel obligation for academies unless this is stated in their funding agreement.

### **Service Pupil Premium Pupils in Lincolnshire schools**

Based on the 2018-2019 financial year and the pupils reported in the school census in January 2018, there are a total of 4519 pupils known to be eligible for the Service Pupil Premium. In special schools there are a total of 45 pupils ranging from schools with one pupil to a school with nine pupils. In primary schools there are a total of 2508 pupils ranging from schools with one pupil to a school with 240 pupils. There are four primary schools which have 100 or more eligible pupils. In the secondary sector there are 1966 pupils known to be eligible for Service Pupil Premium. These range from schools with one pupil to one with 271 pupils. There are five secondary schools with over 100 eligible pupils.

### **Case Study – Cranwell Primary School**

The number on roll changes daily but averages out at around 330. The current budget is based on the 317 pupils present on Census day, however there are nearer 330 in the school, some have arrived with significant additional needs. This presents a continuing problem for the Headteacher in balancing the budget. This means that the strategic planning for the Service Pupil Premium is essential.

In September 2018, in addition to the 50 pupils who joined Reception, an additional 23 pupils joined other year groups. The school did not know about all of these additional pupils before the day they arrived at the school.

Although the school can accommodate up to 420 pupils on roll, the transitory nature of the school means that they do not have the funds to be able to sustain staffing to accommodate this number of pupils permanently. The school has to keep adequate reserves to allow for an additional class, resources and teacher, at any point in the year, to accommodate new arrivals. Nevertheless, the Service Pupil Premium grant is strategically targeted to support the pupils in the school at any one time.

The biggest challenges are the rates of mobility and the limit to any transition support that can be put in place. The school has highly effective strategies in place to overcome these barriers as far as they can. There is a full time non-teaching Deputy Headteacher, with experience of the military, who is key in supporting the Headteacher in providing the introduction and induction to the school that new pupils and families need to support them in their transition. The impact of military life on the wider family is significant, therefore there is support for the whole family, recognising that mobility affects the family unit

The full time SENCO and Pastoral Leader is imperative in supporting the success of all pupils at Cranwell School. There are a number of pupils who join the school who, due to the number of school moves they have experienced, have an extremely limited evidence base in order to identify any additional need, particularly significant levels of need that may require an Education and Health Care Plan

assessment. The SENCO efficiently gathers the evidence needed to ensure that any special educational need is identified and that support can quickly be put in place. Priority is given to those pupils who are due to transfer to secondary school and who have been identified as meeting the threshold for an EHCP, without which, the chance of this pupil being successful is further hindered.

The non-teaching element of these two roles is essential in providing the flexibility required in maintaining the day to day work of the school as and when additional pupils arrive but also in identifying and providing the pupils with the targeted one to one or small group support they need to be successful. 'Assertive Mentoring' is key in assessing pupils on the day that they arrive to provide a baseline and in creating personalised targeted plans to address priority areas of need from day one. Assertive Mentoring integrates target setting, tracking, mentoring and checking systems in order to accelerate pupils' progress and improve attainment. It is used in some schools in the county and many around the country, and has proven success at significantly raising attainment and improving pupils' attitudes to learning. It is a focused, child centred, collaborative approach based on a dialogue between the parent, teacher, senior leader and pupil about the pupil's present and future learning needs. This, along with the school's well-established 'buddy system', ensures that the pupil remains central to the whole process and no time is lost. Each class has a teaching assistant for two hours which is essential in undertaking the assessments and providing some additional support in the classroom to support the teacher in meeting the needs of all.

In addition to the targeted interventions provided by the SENCO and Deputy Headteacher, there are a number of small groups in place. The school provides a 'Bluey club' at break times. This is an opportunity for pupils in similar situations to talk together, supported by the highly skilled Deputy Headteacher, and to write to or draw pictures for the parent who is deployed. Currently there are 17 pupils who attend. There is also a 'Smiles' group and a support group for young carers. Due to how well pupils are integrated in school, the school's understanding of their needs on entry and how well pupils are supported in the school, pupils achieve very well.

### **Summary of Good Practice in Schools**

As can be seen with the example from Cranwell Primary School, the importance of finding out about pupils as soon as they arrive is crucial. This ensures that the school can plan appropriately to meet their needs and ensure appropriate support is provided. Having senior staff that ensure that pupils integrate into school life is very helpful. Initiatives that support pupils to share their experiences with pupils with similar experiences helps pupils to share their experiences and build new relationships with their peers. An understanding of what support, both emotional and academic the school can provide is crucial to ensure the pupils integrate into school and achieve well.

**a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

No

**b) Risks and Impact Analysis**

N/A

**Background Papers**

Document title	Where the document can be viewed
Kin and Country	<a href="https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/publication/kin-and-country-growing-up-as-an-armed-forces-child/">https://www.childrenscommissioner.gov.uk/publication/kin-and-country-growing-up-as-an-armed-forces-child/</a>

This report was written by Sue Williams, who can be contacted on 01522 552262 or [suee.williams@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:suee.williams@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

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**Open Report on behalf of Debbie Barnes OBE,  
Executive Director of Children's Services**

Report to:	<b>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>07 June 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Performance - Quarter 4 2018/19</b>

**Summary:**

The accompanying appendices to this report provide key performance information for Quarter 4 2018/19 that is relevant to the work of the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee.

**Actions Required:**

The Committee is invited to consider and comment on the performance information contained in the appendices of this report and recommend any actions or changes to the Executive Councillor for Adult Care, Health and Children's Services.

## **1. Background**

### **Performance Indicators**

Appendix A provides a full and detailed report that covers only the Council Business Plan indicators used by Children's Service. This is available for questions.

### **Complaints and compliments**

Appendix B covers complaints and compliments.

### **Status of schools**

Appendix C gives an overview of the Ofsted status of schools in Lincolnshire, including specific details of schools judged to be inadequate.

### **Performance Monitoring of Contracts**

There are currently no contracts rated as inadequate this quarter.

## 2. Conclusion

This report summarises the Quarter 3 performance for Children and Young People, and the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee is asked to raise any questions on the content of the report.

## 3. Consultation

### a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out??

No

### b) Risks and Impact Analysis

N/A

## 4. Appendices

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Council Business Plan Measures
Appendix B	Complaint and compliments report
Appendix C	Ofsted school status report

## 5. Background Papers

This report was written by Sally Savage, who can be contacted on 01522 553204 or [sally.savage@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:sally.savage@lincolnshire.gov.uk).



Communities are safe and protected

Reduce the number of young people committing a crime

Juvenile first time offenders

The First Time Entrant (FTE) measure is a rate per 100,000 of 10-17 population in Lincolnshire. However, for this purpose we are reporting the actual number of young people, rather than the rate. Data is reported with a 6 month lag and a rolling 12 month period, for example July 2016 - June 2017 data is reported in Q3 2017/2018.

The number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time is mostly controlled by external influences such as Police policies.

A lower number of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time indicates a better performance.



Achieved

70

First time offenders  
October 2017 to September 2018



203

First time offenders  
Target for September 2018

Juvenile first time offenders

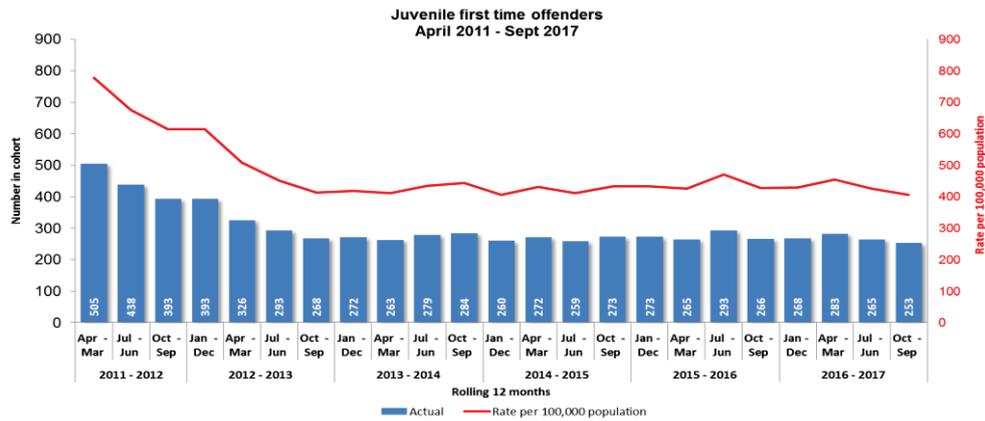


About the latest performance

The most recent published FTE (first time entrants) figure for Lincolnshire is 70 actual young people (a rate of 113 per 100,000 10 to 17 year olds) against a target of 203. Our rate is currently significantly better than both the Regional (237 per 100,000) and National (248 per 100,000) rates,

In June 2017 we launched a new diversionary project in Lincolnshire in conjunction with Lincolnshire Police. This new project has shown clearly positive effects within this reporting period resulting in a significant, and continued, reduction in those young people coming into the criminal justice system for the first time.

## Further details



## About the target

Our target is based on the average performance of Youth Offending Services within the Midlands Youth Justice Board region. The target is set by Lincolnshire County Council, the Youth Justice Board monitor and challenge progress.

## About the target range

Target ranges are difficult to define as external factors can have a major influence on the numbers of young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time, for example arrests made by the Police and decisions whether to prosecute or not. It has been agreed that +/-20 First Time Entrants is a reasonable target range.

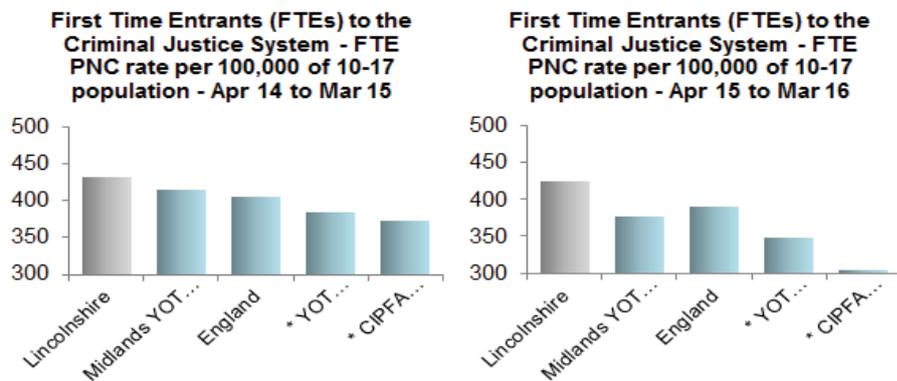
### About benchmarking

Data from the Ministry of Justice is used to benchmark First Time Entrant per 100,000 population. The Youth Offending Team (YOT) comparators in this instance are Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Somerset, and West Mercia.

NOTE: The original analysis used in calculating the YOT families (based on socio-economic factors) is now around 10 years old. In that time, the demographics and socio-economic factors of the local areas will have changed. Therefore, it is advised caution be used when using these YOTs families.

Lincolnshire County Council provides performance reports to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) which facilitates benchmarking services to enable performance to be monitored against other local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities. The CIPFA comparators in this instance are Cumbria, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, and Warwickshire.

NOTE: The comparators are taken from the CIPFA website and use the default options for selecting Councils similar to Lincolnshire.



Juvenile First Time Offenders	Apr 14 - Mar 15		Apr 15 - Mar 16	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Lincolnshire	272	431	265	426
Midlands YOT Region	3961	415	3583	377
England	19815	405	19154	392
* YOT Comparators	2266	384	2062	349
* CIPFA Comparators	2027	373	1644	306



Communities are safe and protected

Reduce the number of young people committing a crime

Juvenile Re-offending

The number of young people aged 10 to 17 who commit a proven offence in a 12 month period following previous involvement with Lincolnshire Youth Offending Service. This measure now takes cases from a 3 month period having previously measured a 12 month cohort. As from Q3 2017/18, this measure will only review a 3 month cohort due to methodology changes from the Ministry of Justice. However, offenders will still be monitored for 12 months after the follow-up offence has been committed. Data will be reported with a 2 year lag. A lower percentage of juvenile re-offending indicates a better performance.



Achieved

31.2

%

January 2017 to March 2017

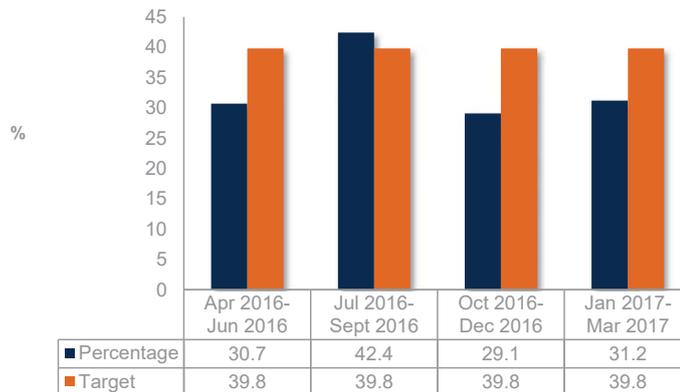


39.8

%

Target for March 2017

Juvenile Re-offending

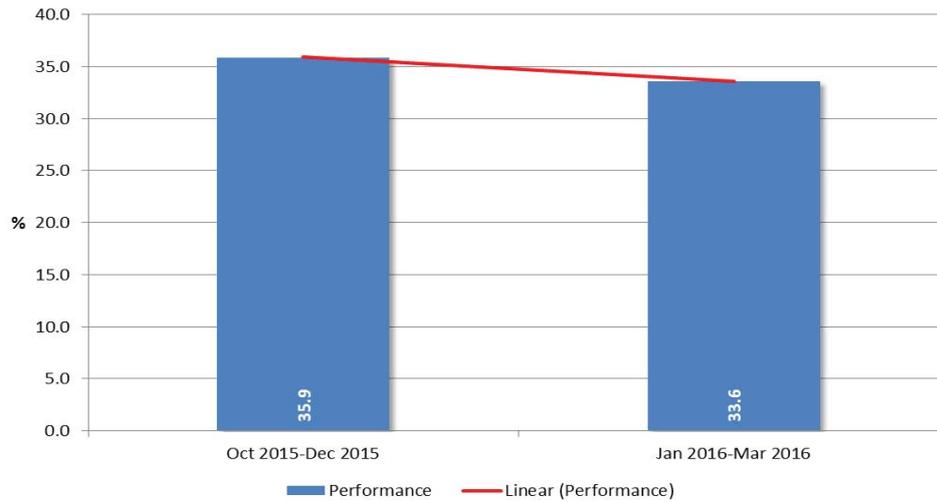


About the latest performance

The Ministry of Justice has changed the methodology for measuring re-offending. There has been a move to a three month cohort rather than a 12 month cohort; this cohort will still be tracked for reoffending over 12 months. Changing from a 12 month cohort to the 3 month cohort does result in a greater proportion of prolific offenders and hence higher, and more greatly fluctuating, reoffending rates; though both measures show similar trends over time at a national level. Currently Lincolnshire is performing at a better rate than both the Regional rate of 36.8% and the National rate of 39.6%.

Further details

### Percentage of Juveniles Re-offending



About the target

Our target is based on the average performance of Youth Offending Services within the Midlands Youth Justice Board region.

About the target range

The target range of +/-2 percentage points reflects the fall in number of the young people the service works with who remain difficult to engage with.

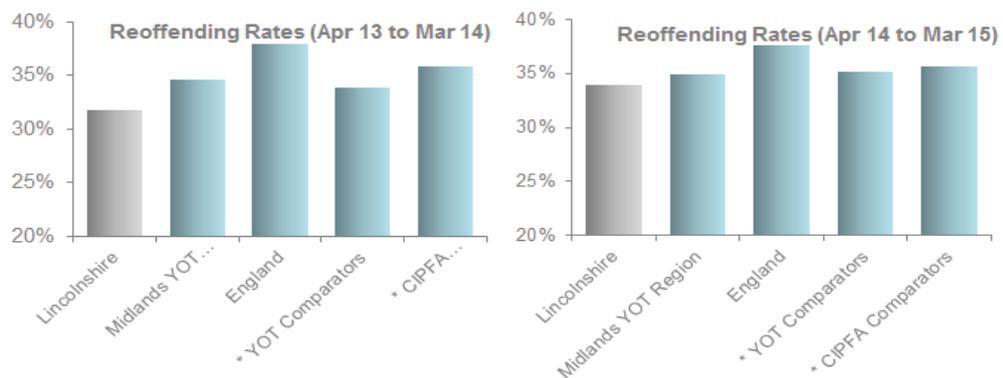
About benchmarking

Data from the Ministry of Justice is used to benchmark First Time Entrant per 100,000 population. \* The YOT comparators in this instance are Cambridgeshire, Cornwall, Devon, Gloucestershire, Leicestershire, Norfolk, North Yorkshire, Somerset, and West Mercia.

NOTE: The original analysis used in calculating the YOT families (based on socio-economic factors) is now around 10 years old. In that time, the demographics and socio-economic factors of the local areas will have changed. Therefore, it is advised caution be used when using these YOTs families.

Lincolnshire County Council provides performance reports to the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA) which facilitates benchmarking services to enable performance to be monitored against other local authorities. We benchmark against other Local Authorities within our CIPFA Group of 16 authorities.\* The CIPFA comparators in this instance are Cumbria, Derbyshire, Gloucestershire, Norfolk, Nottinghamshire, Somerset, Staffordshire, Suffolk, and Warwickshire.

NOTE: The comparators are taken from the CIPFA website and use the default options for selecting Councils similar to Lincolnshire.



Juvenile Reoffending Rate after 12 months	Apr 13 - Mar 14				Apr 14 - Mar 15			
	Number in cohort	No. of Reoffenders	No. of Reoffences	Percentage Reoffending	Number in cohort	No. of Reoffenders	No. of Reoffences	Percentage Reoffending
Lincolnshire	434	138	452	31.80%	436	148	514	33.94%
Midlands YOT Region	7148	2470	7695	34.56%	6532	2282	7018	34.94%
England	39677	15035	47020	37.89%	34416	12963	42423	37.67%
* YOT Comparators	3581	1211	3583	33.82%	3138	1103	3717	35.15%
* CIPFA Comparators	3988	1430	4188	35.86%	3454	1230	3921	35.61%



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Looked after children

Looked after children per 10,000 population aged under 18. There are a number of reasons why a child may be 'looked after' by the local authority. Most often it is because the child's parents or the people who have parental responsibilities and rights to look after the child are unable to care for the child, have been neglecting the child or the child has committed an offence. The local authority has specific responsibilities and duties towards a child who is being looked after or who has been looked after. This measure is reported taking a snapshot in time. So for example Q2 is performance as at 30th September.

A lower rate of children looked after by the Local Authority indicates a better performance.



Achieved

42.7

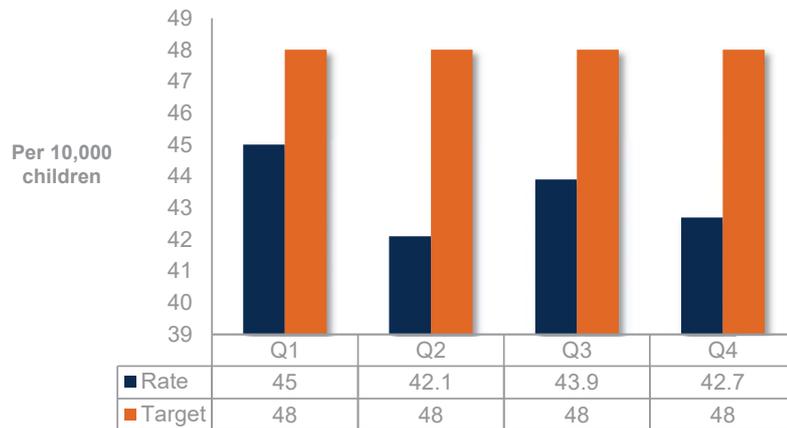
Per 10,000 children  
Quarter 4 March 2019



48

Per 10,000 children  
Target for March 2019

Looked after children

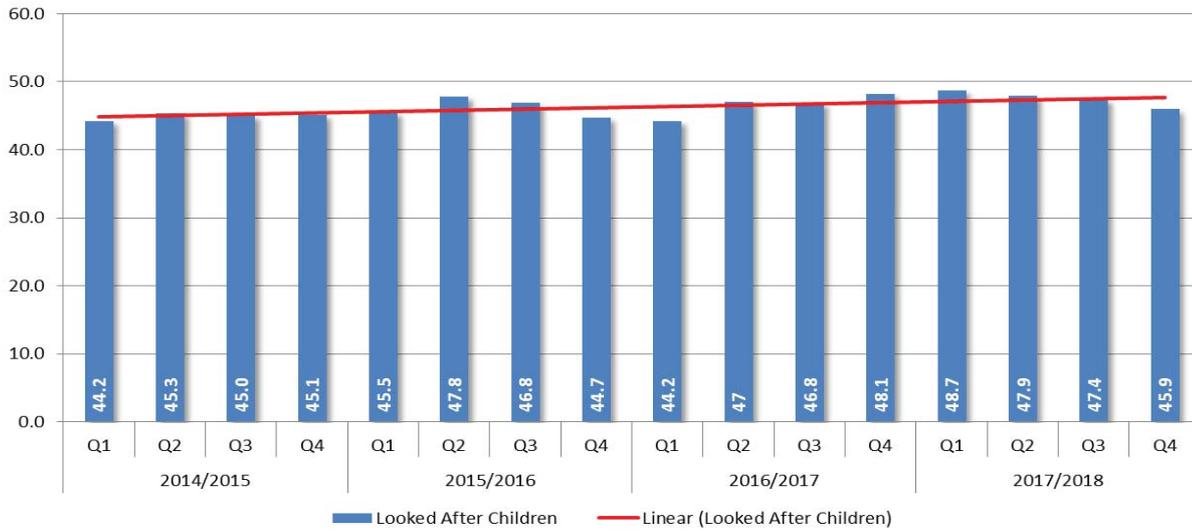


About the latest performance

At the end of March 2019 there were 614 (44.4 rate per 10,000) children who were looked after, this is a reduction from 647 (42.7 rate per 10,000) at the end of April 2018 and it is below the target set. Children are being accommodated if they cannot remain at home and this is robustly monitored through Support panel (which is an internal decision making forum chaired by a service manager) and the courts.

Further details

### Looked After Children per 10,000 of the Lincolnshire population



About the target

The target has been revised in Quarter 1 of 2017/18. This is to reflect national increases in rates of Looked After Children, but Lincolnshire remain below the rate of national and statistical neighbours.

About the target range

The target range allows for the rate of Looked After Children to vary between 46 and 50 per 10,000 population. This equates to a range of 654 to 711 children.

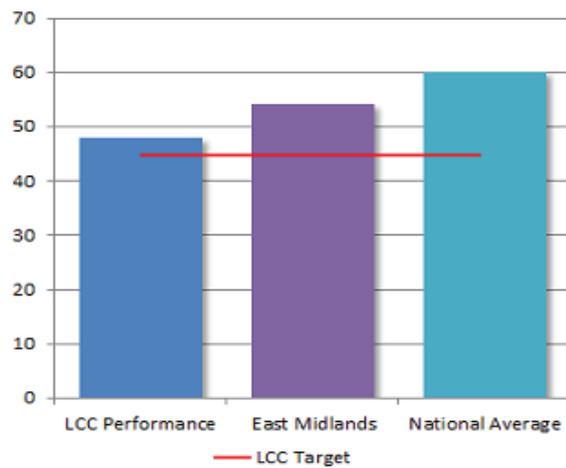
About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and with similar Local Authorities. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

Number of children in Local Authority care, comparative performance Q4 2015/2016



Number of children in Local Authority care, comparative performance Q4 2016/2017



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	45	48
East Midlands	53	54
National Average	60	60
LCC Target	45	45



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Children who are subject to a child protection plan

A child protection plan is a plan drawn up by the local authority. It sets out how the child can be kept safe, how things can be made better for the family and what support they will need.

This measure is reported taking a snapshot in time. So for example Q2 is performance as at 30th September.

A lower number of children who are subject to a child protection plan indicates a better performance.



Achieved

303

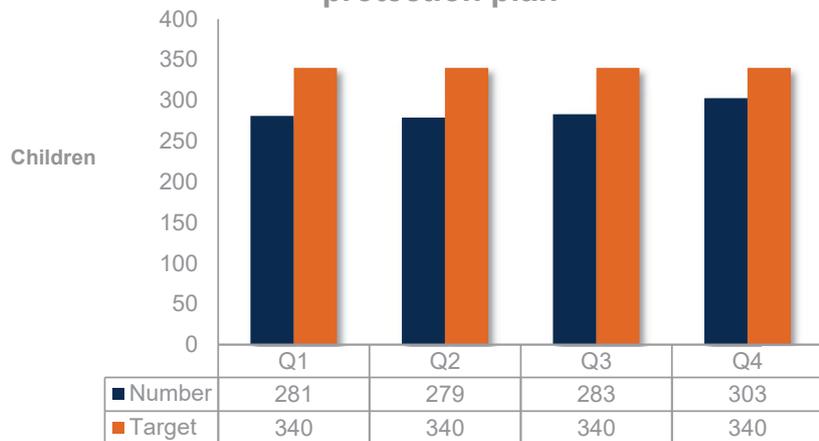
Children  
Quarter 4 March 2019



340

Children  
Target for March 2019

Children who are subject to a child protection plan

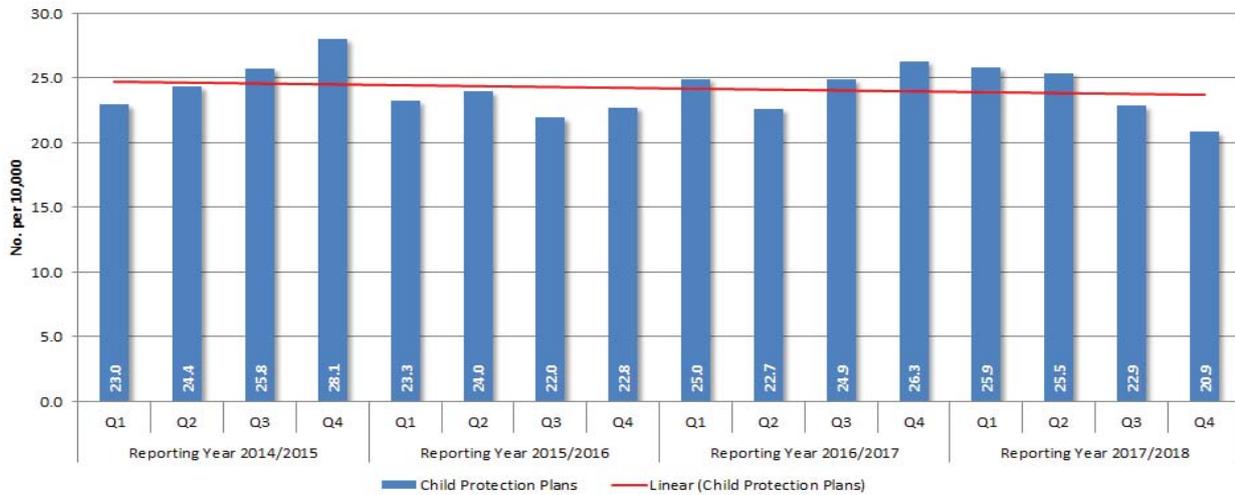


About the latest performance

The number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan is 303 (21.1 rate per 10,000) at the end of March 2019, this is well below the target set of 340 (23.5 rate per 10,000). The embedding of Signs of Safety practise and early help intervention both internally and externally has resulted in early intervention with families.

Further details

**No. of Children Subject to a Child Protection Plan  
(per 10,000 of the population under 18)**



About the target

The target remains the same as the previous year reflecting work around early help, which is the intervention and support put in place to help children and their family before a child enters local authority care.

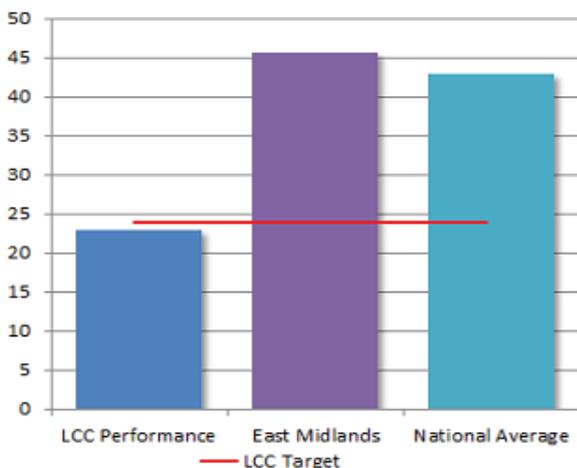
About the target range

The target range is set to vary between 21 and 25. This equates to a range of 320 to 380 children.

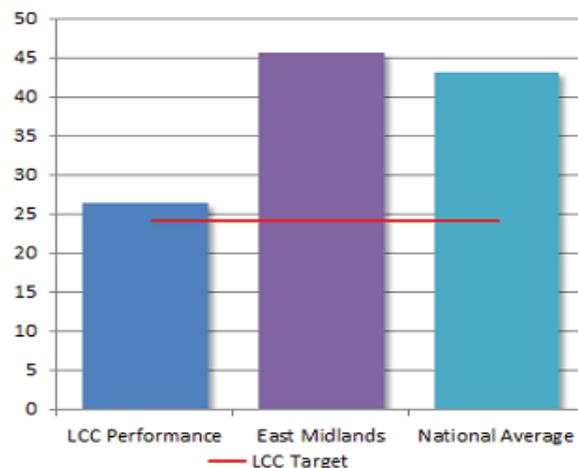
About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and with similar local authorities. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

**Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan comparison Q4 2015/2016**



**Number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan comparison Q4 2016/2017**



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	22.8	26.3
East Midlands	45.6	45.5
National Average	42.9	43.1
LCC Target	24	24



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Average time taken to move a child from care to an adoptive family

Average number of days between the child entering care and moving in with their adoptive family. A lower number of days taken to move a child from care into an adoptive family indicates a better performance.



Achieved

362

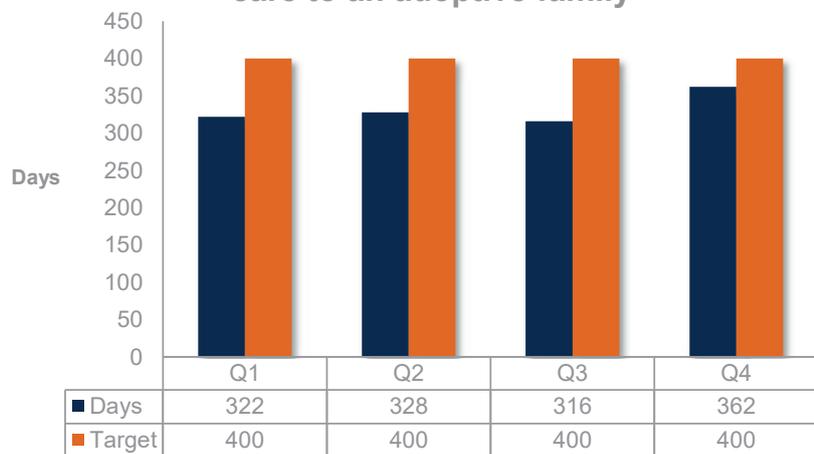
Days  
Quarter 4 March 2019



400

Days  
Target for March 2019

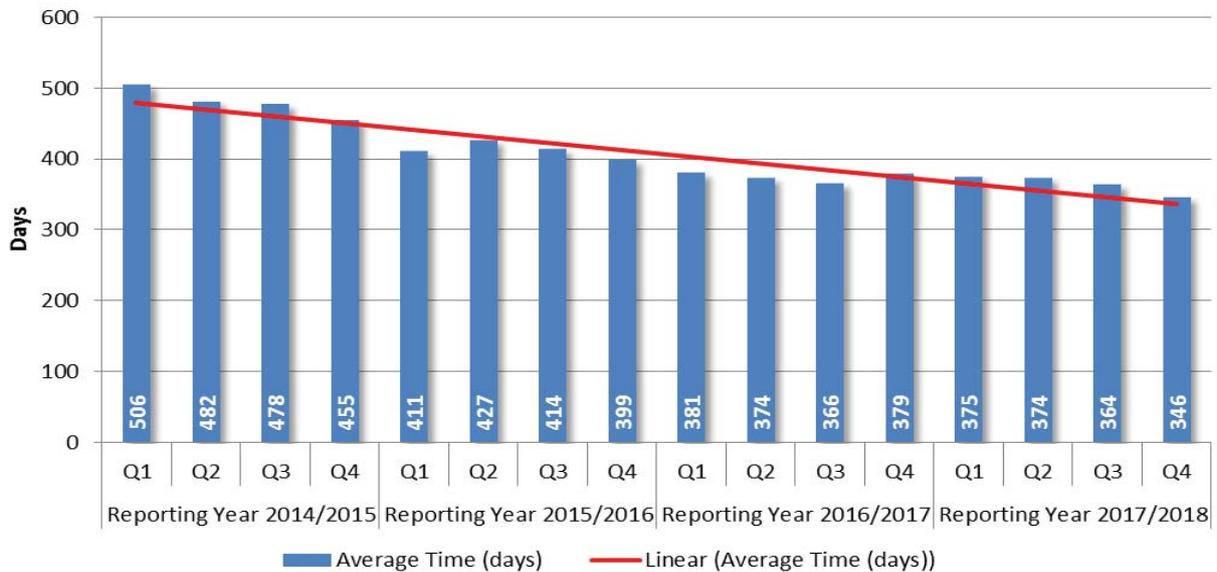
Average time taken to move a child from care to an adoptive family



About the latest performance

The adoption team continue to be mindful of the child's journey and that we engage in twin tracking (the method by which two plans, one of which being adoption, will run simultaneously for the child). This process takes place at the earliest possible opportunity in order to reduce the amount of time it takes to place children with their adoptive families.

### Average Time (Days) Taken to Move a Child From Care to an Adoptive Family



#### About the target

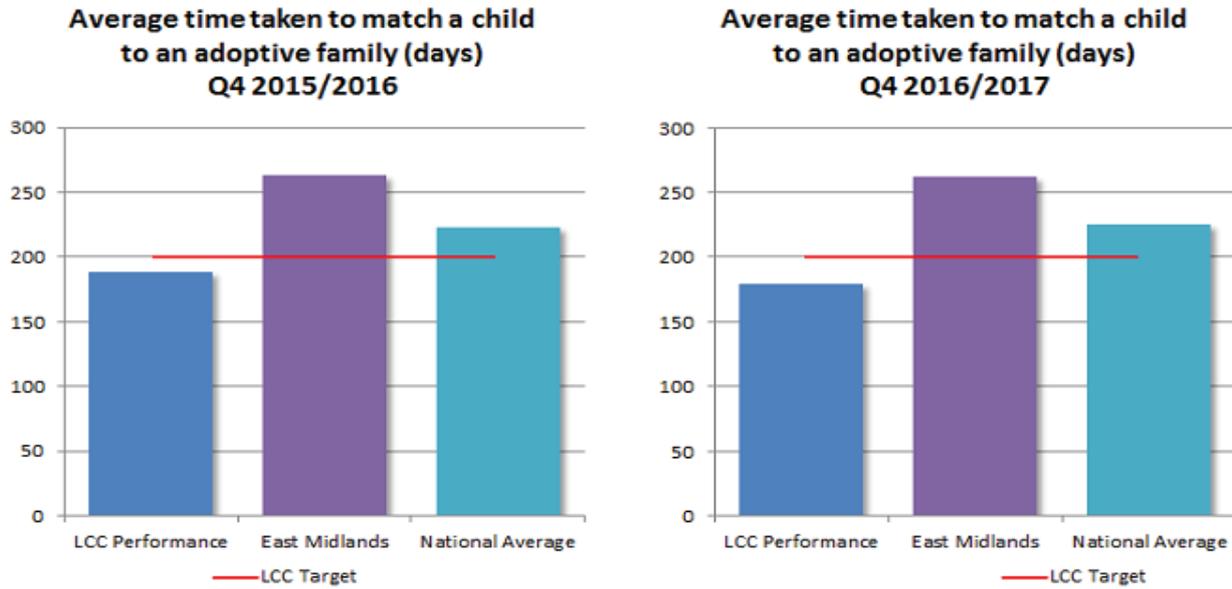
The target has been set to 400 days. At our last inspection we achieved an outstanding rating for the adoption service and this improved target is a indication of Service that is striving to keep those outstanding standards.

#### About the target range

No tolerances has been set for this measure as anything above target would indicate a deteriorating performance.

About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and with similar local authorities. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	188	179
East Midlands	263	263
National Average	223	226
LCC Target	200	200



Communities are safe and protected

Children are safe and healthy

Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family

Average number of days between the local authority receiving the court order to place a child and the local authority deciding on a match to an adoptive family.  
A lower number of days taken to match a child to an adoptive family indicates a better performance.



Achieved

138

Days

Quarter 4 March 2019

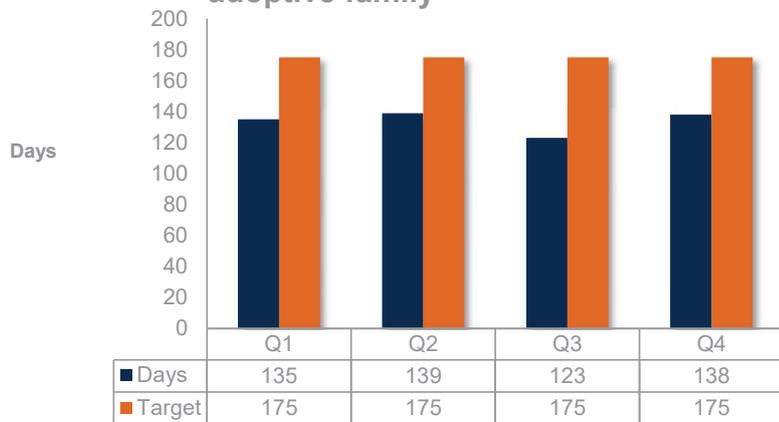


175

Days

Target for March 2019

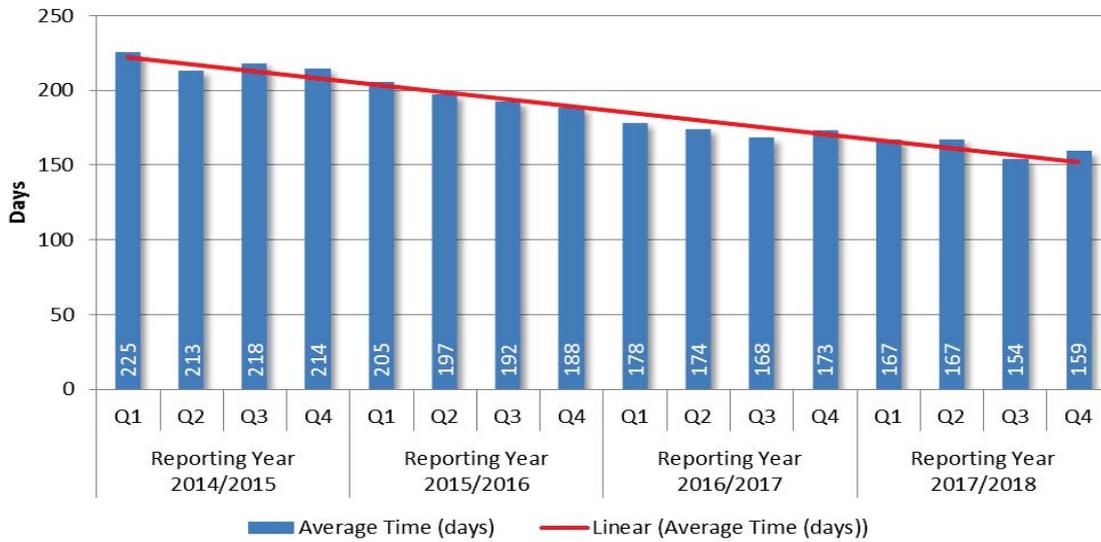
Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family



About the latest performance

Ensuring that our recruitment strategy for carers is very focussed on the needs of children who are likely to require families continues to be an effective strategy in order to minimise any delays for children.

### Average Time (Days) Taken to Match a Child to an Adoptive Family



#### About the target

The target has been decreased by 25 days from the previous year (200 in 2017/18 to 175 in 2018/19). This is based on the fact that our performance has improved every year since 2011, and with the service always looking to improve, we don't predict 2018/19 will be any different. This figure is based on the average from the past 3 years.

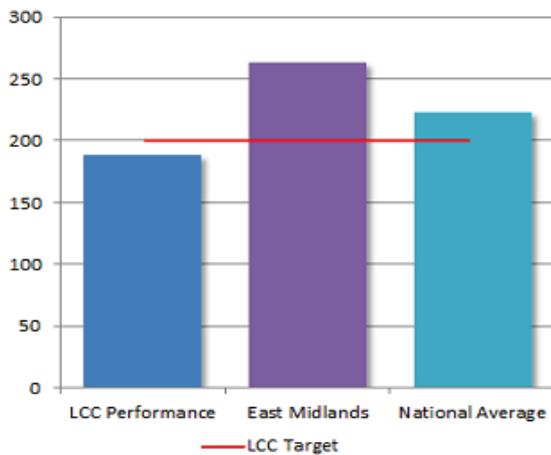
#### About the target range

Both upper and lower target ranges have been set to 10 days.

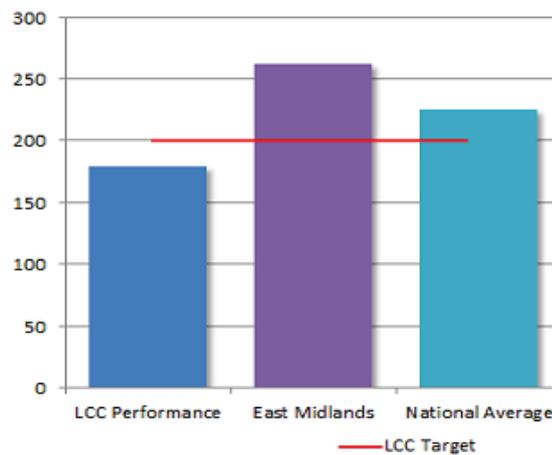
#### About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves to our statistical neighbours through the Adoption Leadership Board Return which is available on a quarterly basis.

**Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family (days) Q4 2015/2016**



**Average time taken to match a child to an adoptive family (days) Q4 2016/2017**



	2015/2016	2016/2017
LCC Performance	188	179
East Midlands	263	263
National Average	223	226
LCC Target	200	200



## Learn and Achieve

### Learn and Achieve

#### Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally at KS4

The percentage of FSM Eligible pupils achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4, (historically a C grade, grade 5 from 2017 when new GCSEs in English and mathematics were first reported) compared to all the other pupils assessed at KS4 nationally. The percentage gap is calculated as follows: Number of Lincolnshire FSM Eligible children achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4 divided by the number of Lincolnshire FSM Eligible children who were assessed at Key Stage 4. Number of all the other children nationally achieving the threshold in English and mathematics at KS4, divided by the number of all the other children nationally who were assessed at Key Stage 4. The negative gap we are looking to narrow/be in Lincolnshire's favour is the difference between the following two percentages: % Lincs FSM Eligible Grade 5+ in English and Maths and % National non-FSM Eligible Grade 5+ in English and Maths.



Not achieved

29.6

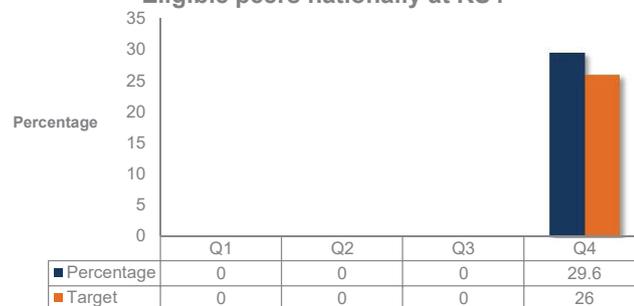
Percentage  
Quarter 4 March 2019



26.0

Percentage  
Target for March 2019

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally at KS4



#### About the latest performance

Feedback from Schools has been that the transition to new assessment measures and exam specifications introduced by the Department for Education, complicates year on year comparison of the achievement gap due to the non-comparable nature of 'grade A-E' and 'grade 9 to 1', introduced in July 2016. When analysing the Free School Meals (FSM) data set, it is clear that the gap in the percentage of pupils achieving a grade 5 or more in English and Maths between pupils eligible for Free School Meals in Lincolnshire and non-Free School Meal peers nationally has widened slightly (by just over 0.5%) over the last 2 years as other pupils nationally improve marginally but Lincolnshire FSM pupils' outcomes remain steady. The Lincolnshire/national gap is wider than the East Midlands/national gap. We are roughly in line with our statistical neighbours for the Free School Meals cohort. This measure is the final data for the academic year September 2017 - August 2018.

#### About the target

If we assume that National Non-FSM pupils will improve at a rate of 1% per year, Lincolnshire FSM Eligible v. national non-FSM Eligible gap in 2017 is provisionally showing as -29%.

Lincolnshire performed 7% worse than FFT LA trajectory predicted (based on the LA's performance over the previous 3 years and the prior attainment, gender and month of birth of the cohort in question).

FFT LA trajectory suggests that Lincolnshire's 2018 gap will widen by 3%, then widen again by a further 1% in 2019.

Lincolnshire performed 10% below the FFT 50 Benchmark (what the national average performance is likely to be if the national cohort consisted of pupils with the same prior attainment, month of birth and gender as Lincs).

The FFT 50 Benchmark suggests (taking into account Lincolnshire's 2018 cohort) our Lincs FSM v National Non-FSM gap would be in the top 50% when looking at similar pupils nationally if we were to narrow the gap to -21% in 2018 and -24% in 2019.

In order that we can begin to close the gap, and ensure our FSM pupils are making at least average progress as similar pupils nationally in three or four years' time, we need to first be aiming to get closer to the FFT LA trajectory point of -25% in 2018, and the FFT 50 Benchmark points of -24% in 2019 and -23% in 2020. This way we can look to be at least in line with FFT 50 Benchmark by 2020.

#### About the target range

Upper Value: 2018/19 – is 1% better than our current position in 2017, this would be the minimum requirement. 2019/20 – is in line with our 2018 target, to close the gap by 2% in 2 years would be the minimum.

Lower Value: 2018/19 – this is in line with our ambitious target, to close the gap by more than 3% in one year should be celebrated, this would put us 1% away from the FFT LA Trajectory point for 2018. 2019/20 - to close the gap by more than 6% in two years is ambitious and should be celebrated, this would put us in line with the FFT 50 Benchmark.

#### About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves both nationally and with similar authorities on an annual basis



Health and Wellbeing is improved

Young people are supported to reach their potential

16-17 year old Looked After Children participating in learning

This measures young people recorded as being Looked After Children participating in learning at the end of the reporting period and will not take into consideration the length of time that they have been in local authority care.

Numerator: Number of Looked After Children participating in learning at the end of the reporting period.

Denominator: Number of Looked After Children at the end of the reporting period.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

The parameters of this measure were previously defined as recording 16-18 year old Looked After Children participating in learning. As of Q1 2017/18 onwards, the Department for Education no longer require monitoring of children aged 18, and so the measure has been amended accordingly, restricting data provision to 16-17 year old Looked After Children only. A higher percentage of Looked After Children participating in learning indicates a better performance.



Achieved

91.09

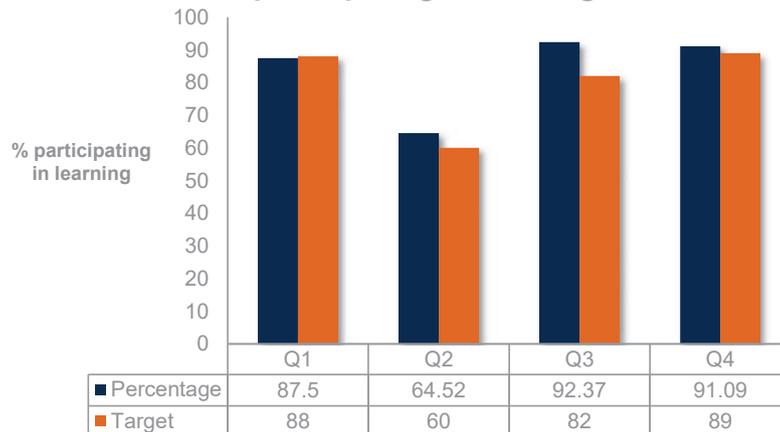
% participating in learning  
Quarter 4 March 2019



89

% participating in learning  
Target for March 2019

16-17 year old Looked After Children participating in learning

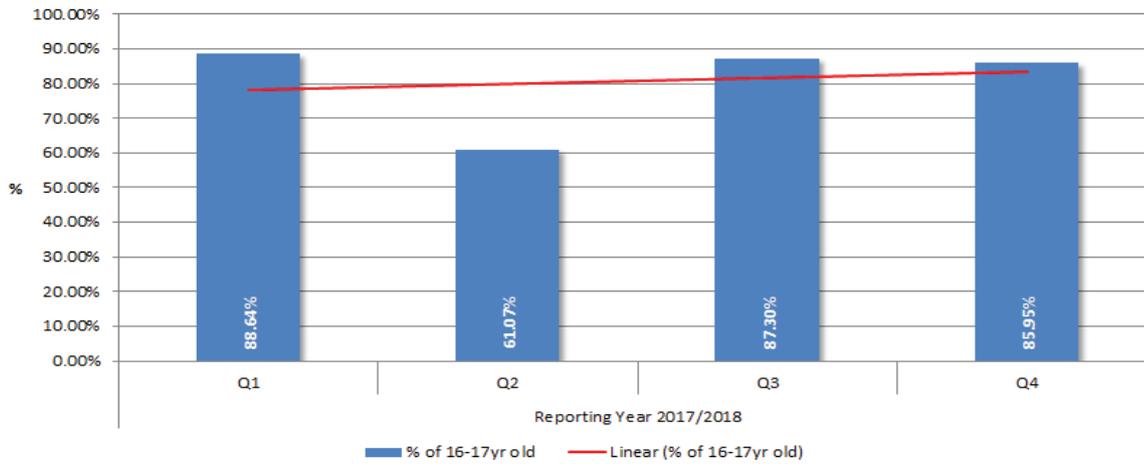


About the latest performance

The Virtual School team works effectively with our social workers, carers students and education providers to ensure that transitions from Year 11 into Year 12 are successful and that all students have an appropriate educational placement that meets their needs Post 16. Once they have accessed a place in Sixth Form or College we regularly monitor and review their progress to ensure they are appropriately supported to become confident learners. At 91.09% Quarter 4 performance remains above the level of 90 percent and is significantly above the 85.95% recorded at the same time last year.

## Further details

### Percentage of 16-17 year olds LAC who are participating in learning



## About the target

Targets have been profiled each quarter to take account of the start of the academic year and the availability of participation data from colleges and Further Education providers.

## About the target range

The target range is set at a level to allow for 2 percentage points above the target and 5 percentage points below the target.

## About benchmarking

Benchmarking for this measure is not currently available.

 Health and Wellbeing is improved

Young people are supported to reach their potential

### Care Leavers in suitable accommodation

A care leaver is a young person who reaches the age of 18 who had been in local authority care.

Numerator: Number of care leavers turning 19 years of age in the year who are living in accommodation deemed as "suitable".

Denominator: Number of care leavers turning 19 years of age in the year.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

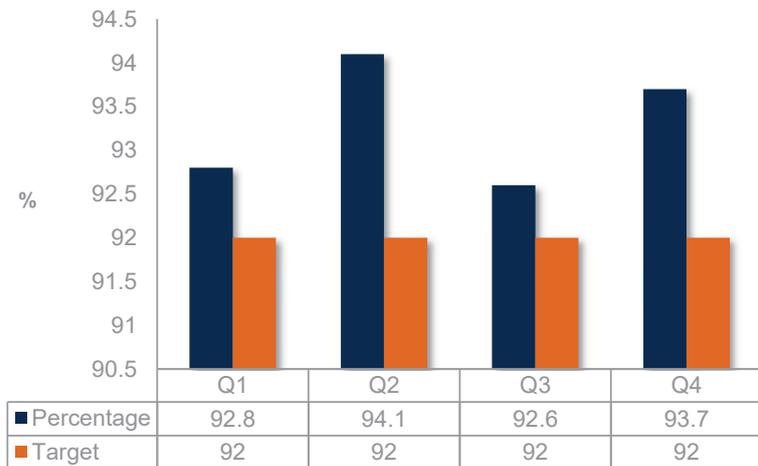
A higher percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation indicates a better performance.

 **Achieved**

**93.7**  
%  
Quarter 4 March 2019

  
**92**  
%  
Target for March 2019

Care Leavers in suitable accommodation

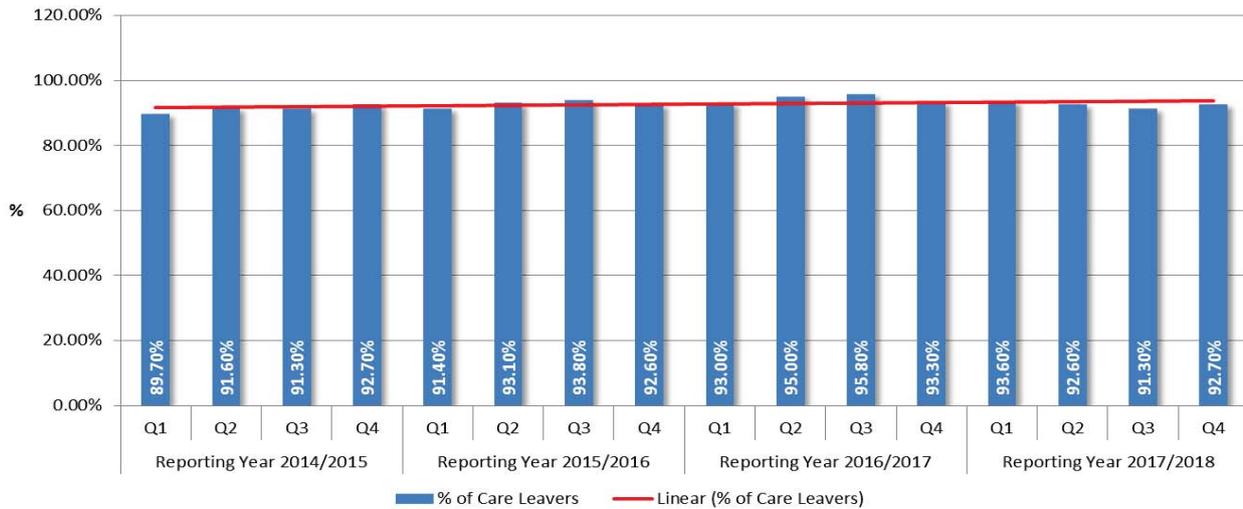


About the latest performance

The number of care leavers in suitable accommodation has remained within target. A range of accommodation has been developed and confirms the Authorities commitment to ensure that all care leavers have somewhere that is safe and appropriate. The leaving care service have a clear overview of the young people in unsuitable accommodation and engage with each of these to ensure that they understand the full range of housing options available to them.

Further details

**Percentage of Care Leavers in Suitable Accommodation**



About the target

In 2017/18 the target has increased to 92% from 90% in the 2016/17 reporting year. Performance has been in line with the revised target since Q2 of 2015/16.

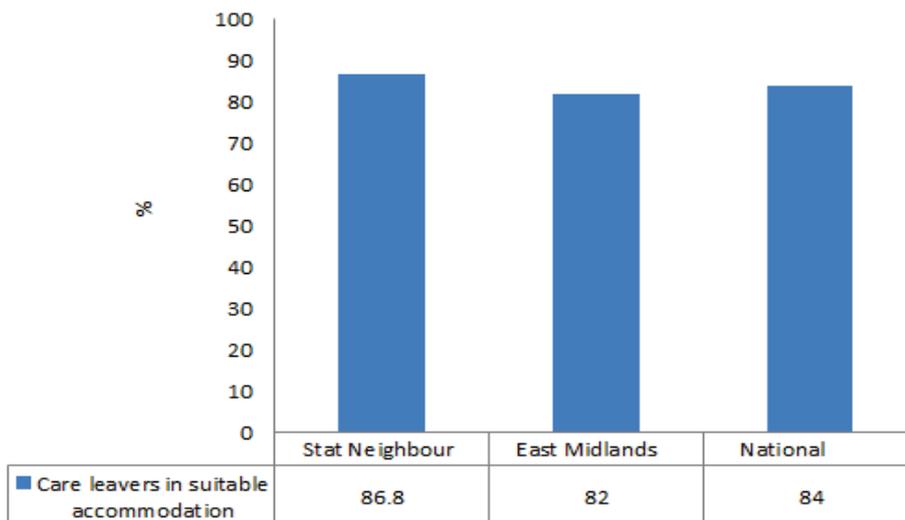
About the target range

The target range for this measure allows for a -4 or +8 percentage point fluctuation against the target.

About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and at similar authority level. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

**Care leavers in suitable accommodation 2016/2017**





Health and Wellbeing is improved

There is a secure foundation for all children to progress through school and life

**Achievement at a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage**

Numerator: Number of children achieving a good level of development in Early Years Foundation Stage.

Denominator: Number of pupils in Early Years Foundation Stage.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

A higher percentage of children achieving a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage indicates a better performance.



Not achieved

69

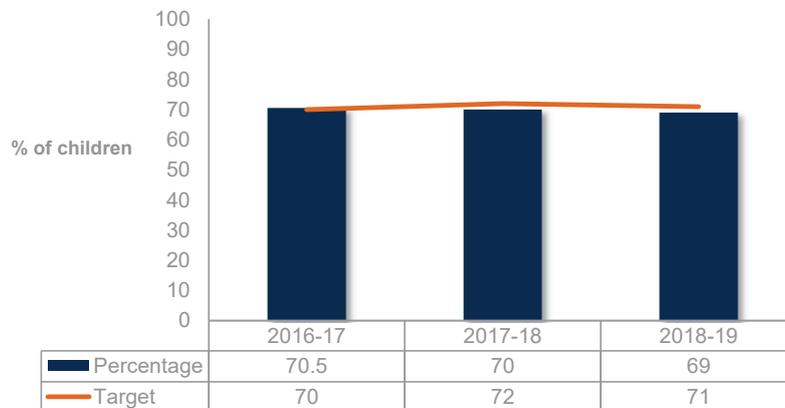
% of children  
March 2019



71

% of children  
Target for March 2019

**Achievement at a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage**



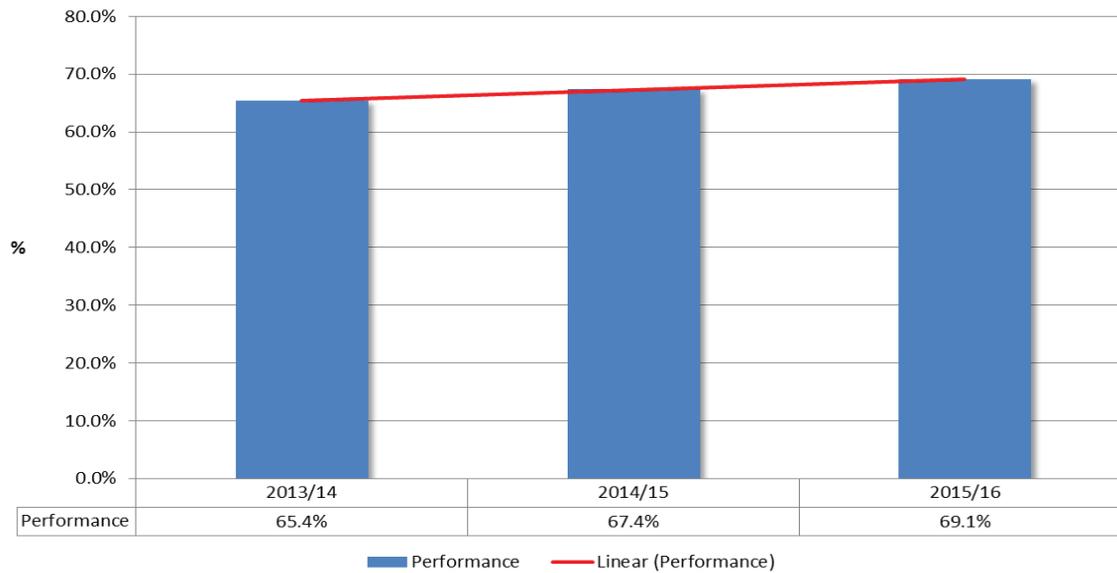
About the latest performance

Lincolnshire Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) has dipped slightly below national average. The focus

has been on accurate teacher assessment and effective use of the moderation processes to ensure a consistent and robust across the county for what is a complex provision offering. Data indicated that the lowest outcomes were in Literacy. As a result we have identified two key projects which will commission LTT to support, academies and maintained schools who have dips in the literacy goals to undertake targeted work to focus on this area as a priority. EYCC will work on early communication and language and transition with our pre-reception provision within the Private, Voluntary or Independent (PVI) and maintained sectors to support the development of oracy in to literacy and school readiness. Use of Early years pupil premium and deprivation funding will now be monitored on a termly basis to support the sharing of good practice where outcomes improve.

## Further details

### Achievement at a good level of development in the Early Years Foundation Stage



#### About the target

As a high performing council we have aspirational aims to be the highest performing in our statistical neighbour grouping. The targets reflect this.

#### About the target range

The target range is in line with performance against the previous method of measuring performance and takes account of any levelling or dip in performance.

#### About benchmarking

Benchmarking for this measure is not currently available.



## Learn and Achieve

### Learn and Achieve

#### Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally achieving GLD

The percentage of pupils eligible for Free School Meals achieving a Good Level of Development (GLD) compared to all the other pupils nationally.

The percentage gap is calculated as follows: Number of Lincolnshire FSM eligible children achieving GLD divided by the number of FSM eligible children who were assessed at Foundation Stage. Number of all the other children nationally achieving GLD, divided by the number of all the other children nationally who were assessed at Foundation stage. The gap is the difference between the two percentages.

A Good Level of Development is achieved if the pupil achieves at least the expected level in the prime areas of learning and in the specific areas of literacy and mathematics.



Not achieved

22.0

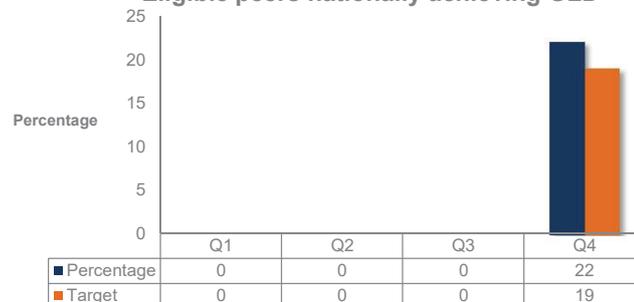
Percentage  
Quarter 4 March 2019



19.0

Percentage  
Target for March 2019

Achievement gap between pupils eligible for Free School Meals and their non-FSM Eligible peers nationally achieving GLD



#### About the latest performance

Early Years Child Care (EYCC) have been proactively working with schools, localities and Early Years providers to share good practice and identify themes and interventions that could contribute to narrowing the gap. A focus on Early Years Pupil Premium and EAL children (children with English as an additional language) has been an integral part of the work in the past year in order that we target our most vulnerable cohorts within the county, with specific focus on the areas in Lincoln and Boston. The joint regional Strategic Schools Improvement Fund (SSIF) bid was not successful however Lincolnshire have been invited to participate in the professional development fund which has an emphasis on communication and language and narrowing the word gap for our EYPP children. This project will be focused on working with providers in areas of highest deprivation contributing to the social mobility agenda.

#### About the target

In 2017 there was a 1% dip in FSM pupils' performance in % GLD in Lincolnshire, with non-FSM pupils' outcomes remaining in line with 2016. Nationally, FSM pupils improved by 2% and non-FSM pupils improved by 1%. Lincolnshire's achievement gap has widened by 2 percentage points to -20% in 2017. The performance of national FSM pupils is increasing steadily, as is national non-FSM, if this continues, for example and increase of 1% year on year for each group, Lincolnshire FSM will need to improve by 2% year on year to begin to close the gap.

#### About the target range

Upper: 2018/19 - is our current position in 2017 and to maintain the gap would be the minimum, to get worse should be highlighted. 2019/20 – is our 2018/19 target, we should aim at the least to be no worse than the previous year

Lower: 2018/19 - would mean a significant improvement on 2017 and an aspirational figure for Lincolnshire to achieve the 2019/20 target a year early. 2019/20 – again, an aspirational figure which should to see the Lincs FSM v National Non-FSM gap and the National FSM v National non-FSM gap align (if national sees increase of 1% year on year for each group).

#### About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves both nationally and with similar authorities on an annual basis



## Learn and Achieve

### Learn and Achieve

#### Rate of Permanent Exclusions from school

The number of permanent term exclusions in all schools as a percentage of the school population



Achieved

0.11

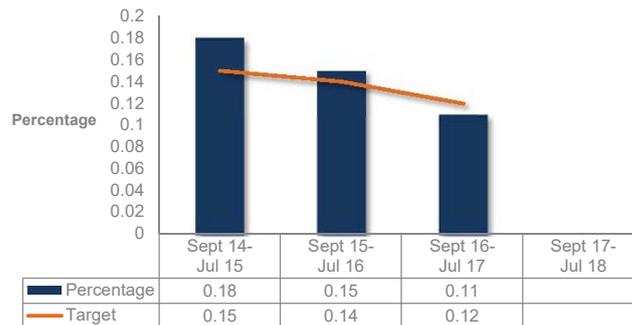
Percentage  
Quarter 4 March 2019



0.12

Percentage  
Target for March 2019

Rate of Permanent Exclusions from school



#### About the latest performance

Permanent exclusions reached an all-time high in the 2014-15 academic year, before the Inclusive Lincolnshire strategy was introduced. It is positive to note that after the Strategy was rolled out in the 2015-16 academic year the rate fell, moving Lincolnshire closer to the national average. The reduction continued for the 2016-17 academic year, which is what the figure in question is based on. This was close to the national average of 0.10% for 2016-17 and below the figure for our statistical neighbours at that time, which stood at 0.12%. From our local data we can see that the figure for 2017/18 also stood at 0.11% and we can report that from September 2018 to February 2019, at around the halfway point of the current academic year, we have had a total of 75 children permanently excluded from their schools. If we were to convert this to a percentage as per the annual measure, we would stand at 0.07% at the end of February. However, due to the low numbers involved in permanent exclusions figures can vary significantly from month to month, and projecting a reliable end of year 2018-19 estimate based on current numbers is difficult.

#### About the target

Between 2012 and 2014 the trend stabilised at a rate of 0.15% and at that time extra provision support had not been put in place and it was expected this rate would continue for 2015/16. The reality is that the rate increased for the academic year 2014-15 to 0.18

Based on proposals that include a reduction of 25%<sup>1</sup> in the rate of exclusions over 2 years then that equates to a year on year reduction of 0.02% which equates to 20 exclusions year on year. Based on reductions at the expected rates and extrapolating this rate of reduction further this would yield the figures given in the data table below.

Early analysis from the school census October 2016 shows a reduction in permanent exclusions of around a third compared with the same collection point over the last two years.

<sup>1</sup> 'Reducing the Need for Exclusions' - An Exclusion Strategy (November 2015  
Status: Draft v1.3 for consultation)

#### About the target range

Despite the previous increases up to the end of academic year 2014/15 the Inclusive Lincolnshire strategy will have been in effect for 2 years at the point of measurement and is expected to realise the 25% reduction across 2 years. The tolerances reflect capping at the maximum rate expected and a wide tolerance to account for over performance.

#### About benchmarking

We can compare ourselves both nationally and with similar authorities on an annual basis



Businesses are supported to grow

Improve educational attainment for all pupils

## Achievement of the threshold in English and Maths

This measures pupils achieving the threshold in both English and Maths GCSE's in exams taken at the end of Key Stage 4, against the Department for Education's first result criteria. A pupil must achieve both English and Maths GCSEs at grades 9-5 in order to have achieved the threshold.

Numerator: Number of children achieving the threshold in English and Maths GCSE in exams taken at the end of Key Stage 4

Denominator: Number of children who were assessed at Key Stage 4.

The percentage is calculated as follows: Numerator divided by the denominator multiplied by 100.

A higher percentage of children achieving the threshold at Key Stage 4 indicates a better performance.



Achieved

42.4

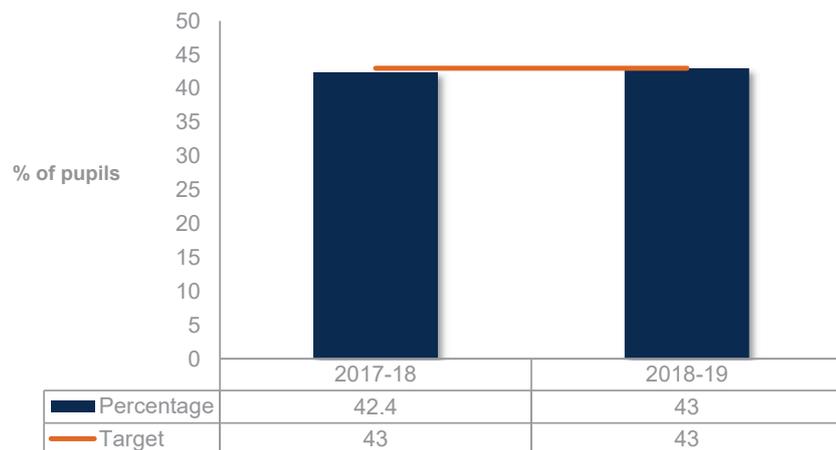
% of pupils  
March 2018



43

% of pupils  
Target for March 2018

### Achievement of the threshold in English and Maths



#### About the latest performance

The performance at Key Stage 4 looks positive and is within tolerance for this measure. The percentage of pupils achieving 9-5 passes in both English and mathematics GCSEs in Lincolnshire is: 42.4%. This compares favourably to the regional East Midlands figure (41.7%), and to our Statistical Neighbour Average (41.4%) and we are below National (State-Funded) average (42.9%). Due to the grading changes between 15/16 and 16/17 it is not possible to accurately compare year on year.

### Further details

There is no historical data available for this measure.

### About the target

The target is set to be in line with the National Average of 43%.

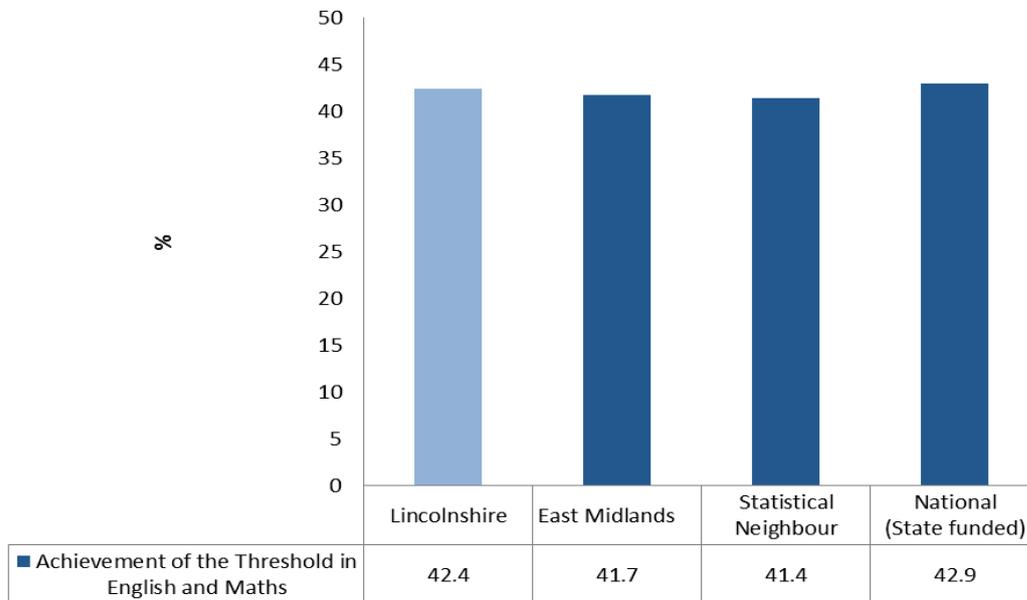
### About the target range

The tolerance of this measure is set to -2 percentage points below the target and 1 percentage point above the target. The upper tolerance is aspirational.

### About benchmarking

We benchmark nationally and at similar authority level. Benchmarking data is sourced from the national LAIT (Local Authority Interactive Tool).

**Achievement of the Threshold in English and Maths % 2017**



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**Customer Satisfaction Information**  
**Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee Q4**  
**Date range for report 1<sup>st</sup> January 2019 – 31st March 2019**

**LCC Overview of compliments**

Overall Compliments

The overall compliments received for Children's and Young People shows a decrease of approximately 17% with 23 compliments received this Quarter compared to 28 last Quarter.

<b>Total number of compliments relating to <u>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee</u></b>	<b>Current Q3</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q4</b>	<b>Q3</b>
	23	28	25	42	34

**Children and Young People Compliments**

Children and Young People received 23 compliments this Quarter. These were:

6x Compliments for the Education Management team received from different education providers

3x Compliments for the Pupil Re-integration Team received from schools

3x Compliments for the Safeguarding and Review Team received from panel members and independent chair

1X Compliment for the Sensory Education Support Team received from a parent

2x Compliments for the West Lindsay Fast team received from parents

2x Compliments for the Education Team relating specifically to the Locality Lead Education Advisor received from schools

2x Compliments for the Education Team as a whole received from 2 Head Teachers of different schools

1x Compliment for the Stamford Children's Centre from a parent who uses the services provided there

1x Compliment for SEN received from social working for East Riding

1x Compliment for Early Help workers in Boston and South Holland from a child and the family

1x Compliment for Admissions and Education Provision received from the Saxilby School

### **LCC Overview of complaints**

The total number of LCC complaints received this Quarter (Q4) shows an decrease of approximately 6% on the previous quarter (Q3) with 151 complaints received this Quarter compared to 161 last Quarter. When comparing this Quarter with Q4 of 2017/18, there is a decrease of approximately 22% where 193 complaints were received

	<b>Current Q4</b>	<b>Q3</b>	<b>Q2</b>	<b>Q1</b>	<b>Q4</b>
<b>Total number of complaints received across all LCC service area.</b>	151	161	153	186	193
<b>Total number of complaints relating to <u>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee</u></b>	36	51	35	37	52
<b>Total Service Area Complaints broken down</b>					
<b>Statutory - Children's Care Complaint areas (This figure includes Corporate - Children's Care Complaints)</b>	28	33	31	28	39
<b>Corporate – Education &amp; Schools (This figure includes SEND complaints)</b>	8	18	6	8	13
<b>Number of complaint escalations (4 of which relate to Children's and Young people)</b>	13	15	1	4	0
<b>How many LCC Corporate complaints have not been resolved within service standard</b>	0	1	2	3	9
<b>Number of complaints referred to Ombudsman</b>	9	12	17	15	16

## **Overview**

In total 36 complaints were received this quarter in relation to Children and Young People. This sees a decrease from the previous quarter by approximately 29%. Comparing this year's quarter 4 to quarter 4 of 17/18 there is a decrease of approximately 30% where 52 complaints were received.

## **Education and School (Corporate) Complaints**

Education and Schools received 7 complaints this Quarter, this is a decrease of 11 on last Quarter. Of these complaints, one was in relation to Education. The remaining 6 complaints were in relation to SEND. All 7 complaints were found to be unsubstantiated.

## **Children's Care (Statutory) Complaints**

Complaints received in Quarter 3 for Children's Social Care have decreased by 5 from the previous quarter, going from 33 to 28. Of these complaints 0 were substantiated, 8 were partly substantiated and 20 were unsubstantiated. 1 complaint remains open at the time of writing this report due to being unable to contact the complainant in order to gather further details about the complaint.

The above figure (28) includes 3 Children's Social Care complaints that did not fall under the Statutory process. These were from family members without parental responsibility (2 unsubstantiated and 1 partly substantiated).

<b>Nature of Partly Substantiated complaints</b>	<b>Improvements or changes implemented as a result of customers complaint</b>
Complaint from father in regards to the conduct of social worker and objection to unannounced visits	Team have been reminded of the importance of explaining consent to families
Complaint from potential adopting parent regards the cancellation of a panel date and delay in being informed	Staff advised to provide information to perspective adopters as soon as possible and communicating more effectively throughout process
Complaint from a birth mother who was not informed of the death of the birth child	Communication between teams being encouraged and actively pursued
Complaint in regards to an EHA assessment that was considered to be of poor quality	Workers advised of expectations of assessments regards information included and quality
Complaint from mother after disappointing service received from social worker including promises made which were not upheld	Ensuring Policies and procedures are met when dealing with the recording and distribution of information
Complaint from mother regarding behaviour of staff and insufficient details recorded of conversations and meetings held	Ensuring records reflect both social worker and service user opinions. Workers to be mindful of style of notes as these can be obtained
Complaint from birth mother due to the lack of communication from staff during birth child's adoption	Attempts to be made in future to visit with birth parents in order to fully convey any relevant information and answer questions, where possible
Complaint from grandparent unhappy with the treatment of their daughter by her children's social worker	Consideration to be given to the way in which parents and family of children are spoken to in all circumstances

## **Complaint escalations**

In this quarter 4 complaints escalated to stage 2 of the corporate complaints process. 2 of these remain open at the writing of this report but are within the statutory timescale requirements. The remaining 2 preceded through the process and were found to be unsubstantiated.

## **Ombudsman Complaints**

In Quarter 4 of 2018/19, 9 LCC complaints were registered with the Ombudsman. 4 of these related to

Children's Services.

4 in relation to Children's Services

3 in relation to Adult Social Care

2 in relation to Education

Summary of most recent Mainstream Ofsted Inspections- breakdown of 'Overall Effectiveness' judgement by school type as at 31 March 2019

Table 1a/1b: Schools/Pupils in Schools rated Outstanding or Good

Schools Outstanding or Good	CS51	Pupils in Outstanding or Good	CS50
296	82.5%	85,015	82.0%

Table 2a/2b: Count and percentage of schools by Phase and Overall Effectiveness Category

Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total	Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
All-Through		1			1	All-Through		100.0%		
Nursery	3	2			5	Nursery	60.0%	40.0%		
Primary	36	196	33	13	278	Primary	12.9%	70.5%	11.9%	4.7%
PRU / AP		1		1	2	PRU / AP		50.0%		50.0%
Secondary	13	24	7	9	53	Secondary	24.5%	45.3%	13.2%	17.0%
Special	9	11			20	Special	45.0%	55.0%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>

Excluding schools not yet inspected under Current URN / DfE

Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total	Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
All-Through		1			1	All-Through		100.0%		
Nursery	3	2			5	Nursery	60.0%	40.0%		
Primary	36	196	32	6	270	Primary	13.3%	72.6%	11.9%	2.2%
PRU / AP		1			1	PRU / AP		100.0%		
Secondary	13	24	7	5	49	Secondary	26.5%	49.0%	14.3%	10.2%
Special	9	11			20	Special	45.0%	55.0%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

Table 3a/3b: Count and percentage of pupils by Phase and Overall Effectiveness Category

(Pupil numbers are based on January 2018 Census to match with Ofsted Methodology)

Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total	Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
All-through		1,029			1,029	All-through		100.0%		
Nursery	335	166			501	Nursery	66.9%	33.1%		
PR				191	191	PR				100.0%
Primary	9,908	37,217	7,103	1,904	56,132	Primary	17.7%	66.3%	12.7%	3.4%
Secondary	14,651	19,922	5,203	4,203	43,979	Secondary	33.3%	45.3%	11.8%	9.6%
Special	732	1,055			1,787	Special	41.0%	59.0%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,626</b>	<b>59,389</b>	<b>12,306</b>	<b>6,298</b>	<b>103,619</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>24.7%</b>	<b>57.3%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>

Excluding schools not yet inspected under Current URN / DfE

Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate	Total	Phase	Outstanding	Good	Requires Improvement	Inadequate
All-through		1,029			1,029	All-through		100.0%		
Nursery	335	166			501	Nursery	66.9%	33.1%		
Primary	9,908	37,217	6,970	1,713	55,808	Primary	17.8%	66.7%	12.5%	3.1%
Secondary	14,651	19,922	5,203	2,734	42,510	Secondary	34.5%	46.9%	12.2%	6.4%
Special	732	1,055			1,787	Special	41.0%	59.0%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,626</b>	<b>59,389</b>	<b>12,173</b>	<b>4,447</b>	<b>101,635</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

This is a count of Current single main and dual main registrations only i.e. the pupil count is derived from the school holding the main registration.

Table 4: Percentage of schools by Phase and Overall Effectiveness Category for Lincolnshire, Statistical Neighbours and Nationally as at 31/03/2019

Phase	Outstanding			Good			Requires Improvement			Inadequate		
	Lincs	SN	National	Lincs	SN	National	Lincs	SN	National	Lincs	SN	National
Nursery	60.0%	56.5%	62.7%	40.0%	39.1%	35.2%	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Primary	12.9%	13.3%	17.7%	70.5%	71.1%	69.0%	11.9%	11.8%	10.5%	4.7%	3.9%	2.8%
PRU / AP	0.0%	10.9%	17.6%	50.0%	71.7%	65.9%	0.0%	6.5%	9.4%	50.0%	10.9%	7.1%
Secondary	24.1%	11.9%	21.5%	46.3%	62.9%	53.5%	13.0%	18.5%	17.4%	16.7%	6.7%	7.6%
Special	45.0%	32.6%	38.2%	55.0%	62.1%	53.2%	0.0%	2.1%	5.1%	0.0%	3.2%	3.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.0%</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>20.0%</b>	<b>65.5%</b>	<b>69.5%</b>	<b>65.2%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

\* All-Through category is included in Secondary category for this comparison as per Ofsted MI Data.

**Table 5: Schools currently judged to be Inadequate and/or under an Interim Executive Board**

DfE Number	Phase	School Name	Status	Time in Special Measures	Number on Roll (Jan 2018)	Current Number on Roll (Jan 2019)
9252023	Primary	Weston St Mary Church of England Primary School	Inadequate	558 days	34	31
9252046	Primary	Thurlby Community Primary School	Inadequate	Not in Special Measures	199	196
9253027	Primary	The West Grantham Academy St John's	Inadequate	705 days	330	324
9253162	Primary	Boston The St Nicholas Church of England Primary	Inadequate	Not in Special Measures	226	226
9253338	Primary	The Spalding Parish Church of England Day School	Inadequate	80 days	486	511
9253508	Primary	Lincoln Ermine Primary Academy	Inadequate	Not in Special Measures	438	435
9254013	Secondary	Thomas Middlecott Academy	Inadequate	Not in Special Measures	481	503
9254030	Secondary	Long Sutton The Peele Community College	Inadequate	4 days	607	624
9254516	Secondary	William Lovell Church of England Academy	Inadequate	376 days	312	279
9255422	Secondary	The West Grantham Academy St Hugh's	Inadequate	Not in Special Measures	363	374
9256911	Secondary	Skegness Academy	Inadequate	622 days	971	893
<b>Total</b>					<b>4,447</b>	<b>4,396</b>

\* Time in Special Measures has been calculated from the date of the published report.

**Table 6: Schools not yet inspected under current URN / DfE Number**

DfE Number	Phase	School Name	Last Inspection Date	Number on Roll (Jan 2018)	Current Number on Roll (Jan 2019)
9251111	PRU / AP	Springwell Lincoln City Academy	04/02/2015	191	146
9252036	Primary	Hykeham Manor Farm Academy	Not yet inspected	60	89
9252040	Primary	Theddlethorpe Primary School	20/01/2016	89	94
9252042	Primary	South Witham Academy	08/12/2015	102	140
9252043	Primary	Gosberton Academy	06/07/2016	133	121
9252045	Primary	Chapel St Leonards Primary School	07/03/2017	0	167
9252047	Primary	Holbeach Bank Primary Academy	04/07/2017	0	68
9252048	Primary	Grantham Poplar Farm School	Not yet inspected	0	49
9252049	Primary	The Colsterworth Church of England Primary School	01/11/2017	0	125
9252058	Primary	Lincoln Hartsholme Academy	17/04/2018	0	427
9252063	Primary	St Giles Academy	17/10/2017	0	431
9254035	Secondary	Spalding Academy	18/10/2016	919	1,019
9254039	Secondary	Louth Academy	20/09/2016	377	786
9254041	Secondary	Cherry Willingham The Priory Pembroke Academy	23/06/2015	173	214
9254043	Secondary	The Gainsborough Academy	06/12/2016	0	634
<b>Total</b>				<b>2,044</b>	<b>4,510</b>

**Table 7: Ofsted Statistical Neighbour Comparison as at 31/03/2019**

Region	Percentage of Schools Good or Outstanding
Lincolnshire	82.5%
Statistical Neighbours	83.4%
National	85.3%

Source Data: Monthly Management Information:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/monthly-management-information-ofsted-school-inspections-outcomes>

NB: May be slight deviation in figures between LA calculated data and Ofsted data, due to differences in reporting methodologies.

**Open Report on behalf of Andrew Crookham, Executive Director Resources**

Report to:	<b>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee</b>
Date:	<b>07 June 2019</b>
Subject:	<b>Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee Work Programme</b>

**Summary:**

This item enables the Committee to consider and comment on the content of its work programme to ensure that its scrutiny activity is focused where it can be of greatest benefit. The Committee is encouraged to highlight items that could be included for consideration in the work programme.

**Actions Required:**

- (1) To review and agree the Committee's work programme as set out in this report.
- (2) To highlight for discussion any additional scrutiny activity which could be considered for inclusion for in the work programme.

**1. Background**

Current Items

For reference, the Committee's items for this meeting are set out below: -

<b>7 June 2019</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11 (final decision)	Matthew Clayton, Admissions and Education Provision Manager	<b>Pre-Decision Scrutiny</b> Executive Councillor Decision - 21 June 2019
Commissioning Arrangements for Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)	Lynda Whitton, Commissioning Officer	<b>Pre-Decision Scrutiny</b> Executive 9 July 2019

7 June 2019		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Armed Forces Pupil Premium	Sue Williams, Head of Educational Strategy	Update
Quarterly Performance: Quarter 4 and Full Year	Sally Savage, Assistant Director, Commissioning	Performance Scrutiny

### Planned Items

The Committee's planned items are listed below:

19 July 2019		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Children's Health Services Progress Update and Care Quality Commission Inspection Report Outcomes	Sally Savage, Assistant Director, Commissioning	Policy Review
Lincolnshire Leaving Care Service from 2020	Sally Savage, Assistant Director of Commissioning	<b>Pre-Decision Scrutiny</b> (Executive Councillor Decision 29 July 2019)
Section 117 Policy	Heston Hassett, S 117 Specialist Project Manager	<b>Pre-Decision Scrutiny</b> (Executive Councillor Decision to be advised)

6 September 2019		
Item	Contributor	Purpose
Local Area Special Educational Needs and Disability Inspection by Ofsted and Care Quality Commission – Action Plan Update	Sheridan Dodsworth, Head of Special Educational Needs and Disability	Performance Scrutiny
Early Years Education Improvement Strategy	Jo Kavanagh, Assistant Director, Early Help Michelle Andrews, Head of Early Years	Policy Review
Quarterly Performance: Quarter 1	Sally Savage, Assistant Director, Commissioning	Performance Scrutiny

<b>18 October 2019</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Special Educational Needs and Disability Strategy - Review Update	Sheridan Dodsworth, Head of Special Educational Needs and Disability	Policy Review (Yearly Update)
Annual Review of Complaints for Children's Services	Jo Kavanagh, Assistant Director, Early Help	Performance Scrutiny
Children's Services Inspection by Ofsted – Action Plan	Janice Spencer OBE, Interim Director for Children's Services Heather Sandy, Interim Director for Education	Performance Scrutiny

<b>22 November 2019</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Lincolnshire Learning Partnership Strategic Review Outcome	Martin Smith, Interim Assistant Director of Education	Policy Review
Special Education Needs and Disability Transport	Teri Marshall, Education Transport Manager	Update
Quarterly Performance - Quarter 2	Sally Savage, Assistant Director, Commissioning	Performance Scrutiny

<b>17 January 2020</b>		
<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Revenue Budget Proposals 2020/21	Heather Sandy, Interim Director for Education Janice Spencer OBE, Interim Director for Children's Services	Budget Scrutiny
Children Missing Out of Education Annual Report 2018/19	Jill Chandar-Nair, Inclusion and Attendance Manager	Policy Review

## **Items to Be Scheduled**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Contributor</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
Restorative Practice - Lincolnshire Joint Diversionary Panels (JDP)	Andy Cook Youth Offending Manager	Policy Review

The Committee is invited to review, consider and comment on the work programme as set out above and highlight for discussion any additional scrutiny activity which could be included for consideration in the work programme.

A list of all upcoming Forward Plan decisions relating to the Committee is also attached at Appendix A.

## **2. Conclusion**

The Committee is invited to consider the content of its forthcoming work programme.

## **3. Consultation**

### **a) Have Risks and Impact Analysis been carried out?**

Not Applicable

### **b) Risks and Impact Analysis**

Not Applicable

## **4. Appendices**

These are listed below and attached at the back of the report	
Appendix A	Forward Plan of Decisions relating to the Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee

## **5. Background Papers**

No background papers within Section 100D of the Local Government Act 1972 were used in the preparation of this report.

This report was written by Tracy Johnson, Senior Scrutiny Officer, who can be contacted on 01522 552164 or by e-mail at [tracy.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk](mailto:tracy.johnson@lincolnshire.gov.uk)

**FORWARD PLAN OF DECISIONS RELATING TO CHILDREN'S SERVICES FROM 1 JUNE 2019**

DEC REF	MATTERS FOR DECISION	DATE OF DECISION	DECISION MAKER	PEOPLE/GROUPS CONSULTED PRIOR TO DECISION	DOCUMENTS TO BE SUBMITTED FOR DECISION	HOW TO COMMENT ON THE DECISION BEFORE IT IS MADE AND THE DATE BY WHICH COMMENTS MUST BE RECEIVED	RESPONSIBLE PORTFOLIO HOLDER AND CHIEF OFFICER	KEY DECISION YES/NO	DIVISIONS AFFECTED
1017849	Proposal to change the age range at Market Deeping Community Primary School from 3 to 11 to 4 to 11 (Final Decision)	21 June 2019	Executive Councillor: Adult Care, Health and Children's Services	Interested parties as DfE guidance including parents, school staff, neighbouring schools, County, Parish and District Councils, MPs, Trade Unions and Diocese and Children and Young People Scrutiny Committee	Report	Admissions and Education Provision Manager Tel: 01522 553535 Email: matthew.clayton@lincolnshire.gov.uk	Executive Councillor: Adult Care, Health and Children's Services and Executive Director of Children's Services	Yes	Deepings West and Rural

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