


THE CABINET

AGENDA






**Meeting to be held in the Civic Centre (Committee Room No. 1) on
Wednesday 5 September 2012 at 2.00 p.m.**

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Information contained in this agenda can be made available in other languages and formats on request.

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Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006

The reports contained in Part II of the Agenda are not for publication as the Cabinet is considered likely to exclude the public during consideration thereof as they contain information relating to any individual, which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual, the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information) and to consultations or negotiations in connection with labour relations matters arising between the Authority and employees of the Authority (Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12A, Part I, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4).

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Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate
Services (copy herewith).



Denotes Key Decision.

*

**Denotes Rule 15 Notice issues – item which is a key decision which is
not included in the Forward Plan.**

ELAINE WAUGH
Head of Law and Governance

Civic Centre
SUNDERLAND

28 August 2012

CABINET MEETING – 5 SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

MINUTES, PART I

Author(s):

Head of Law and Governance

Purpose of Report:

Presents the minutes of the last meeting held on 18 July 2012 Part I.

Action Required:

To confirm the minutes as a correct record.

**At a meeting of the CABINET held in the CIVIC CENTRE, SUNDERLAND
on Wednesday 18 July 2012 at 2.00pm**

Present: -

Councillor P. Watson in the Chair

Councillors Blackburn, Gofton, G. Miller, P. Smith, Speding and Trueman

Also in attendance:-

Councillors Oliver, Stewart and Wood.

Minutes

The minutes of the meeting of the Cabinet held on 20 June 2012 Part I (copy circulated) were submitted.

(For copy report - see original minutes).

1. RESOLVED that the minutes of the last meeting be confirmed and signed as a correct record.

Apologies for Absence

Apologies for absence were submitted to the meeting on behalf of Councillor Kelly.

Receipt of Declarations of Interest

There were no declarations of interest.

Items Arising from Scrutiny Committees:-

Children Young People and Learning Scrutiny Committee : As Soon as Possible : Early Intervention and Locality Services in Sunderland – Policy Review Final Report

The Children Young People and Learning Scrutiny Committee and the Chief Executive submitted a joint report (copy circulated) to set out the recommendations of the Children Young People and Learning Scrutiny Committee following the Committee's review into early intervention and locality services.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

The Chairman of the former Committee, Councillor P. Stewart, was in attendance to introduce the Children Young People and Learning Scrutiny Committee's Policy Review, "As soon as Possible : Early Intervention and Locality Services in Sunderland." He explained that the Committee had chosen to look at these two issues as they had many benefits and were vitally important processes in terms of ensuring that children, young people and families are supported through difficult periods in their lives. He explained that intervention and support could take many forms from intensive multi-agency support for a number of issues to additional childcare support, all with the aim of improving outcomes for individuals and families.

Councillor Stewart advised that the committee had gathered evidence from a wide range of stakeholders and the Department for Education had made comments on the review which had proved extremely useful in helping the Committee to form its conclusions.

Councillor Stewart summarised that the Policy Review looked at two main areas of locality services, Children's Centres and XL Youth Villages. He explained that during the review there had been a redesign of the Children's Centre service delivery and it had been important to look at ways of avoiding reductions in service delivery at a time when some peripheral training and funding support had been withdrawn. He added that the XL youth projects were very good examples of providing an impact targeting young people and providing education in relation to STDs and teenage pregnancy. He explained that whilst the service's impact had been excellent in North Sunderland, further work to learn from the successes needed to be undertaken to move into other areas of the City and this had been taken on board.

Turning to the Common Assessment Framework (CAF), Councillor Stewart reported that the assessment form and referral process were too long and it should be clearer and more streamlined for stakeholders to make it more accessible to as many service providers as possible to ensure that intervention is available to everyone who may need it. He added that more training was required for both officers and Members. He drew attention to eleven recommendations of the Review and remarked that seven of them related to the CAF and the Directorate had been fully engaged and supportive. In addition the Committee also agreed to write to the relevant government department in relation to their general concerns relating to perverse funding arrangements.

In response to the presentation, Councillor Smith thanked Councillor Stewart, the Scrutiny Committee and the Head of Scrutiny and Area Arrangements for the Policy Review which had been considered alongside the findings from other reviews and inspections and Children's Services had contributed to the Action Plan. The recommendations were welcomed in helping the Directorate to further improve the way children and families were supported.

The Chairman took the opportunity to thank all the former Scrutiny Committees for their efforts and assistance in moving forward and improving services.

Consideration having been given to the report, it was:-

2. RESOLVED that:-

- (i) the Children Young People and Learning Scrutiny Committee Policy Review Final Report be noted and the recommendations contained within the report be approved, and
- (ii) the proposed Action Plan for the implementation of these recommendations, which has been prepared in consultation with the appropriate Portfolio Holder(s), be noted.

Foreign Travel Policy

The Chief Executive submitted a report (copy circulated) on the Council's policy and associated guidelines on Foreign Travel.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

The Chairman reported that the City Council's current policy on Foreign Travel had been agreed in 1999. He advised that since that time the level and nature of international activity, and associated foreign travel, had increased and this was reflected in the decision to develop an International Strategy for Sunderland in 2006.

Cabinet Members were advised that the revised draft Policy included guidelines on all aspects associated with Foreign Travel by Officers and Members and had been developed over a number of years, involving officers from areas such as Corporate Assurance and Procurement, Insurance, Legal and Democratic Services, Occupational Health, Human Resources.

The Chairman highlighted that new arrangements would be introduced to minimise the risks which could be associated with foreign travel to ensure the City Council discharged its duty of care to the best of its ability, while ensuring the objectives of each visit were clear and value for money was achieved. He added that carbon off-setting for flights was also to be introduced in line with the Council's sustainability commitments.

The attention of Cabinet Members was drawn to a number of areas of the policy which had already been implemented, including changes to class of travel for flights, and the City Council's expenditure on foreign travel had reduced by approximately 40% over the last three financial years.

The Chairman reminded Cabinet Members that the benefits of international engagement, including levels of investment and jobs created by overseas companies, were reported annually to Cabinet in the International Strategy Annual Report; the most recent annual report, covering the period to March 2012, had been considered by Cabinet in June.

Consideration having been given to the report, it was:-

3. RESOLVED that the contents of the report be noted and the proposed Foreign Travel Policy and Guidelines as set out within the report be approved.

EU Covenant of Mayors – Sustainability

The Chief Executive submitted a report (copy circulated) which sought retrospective authorisation for the Leader to participate in the EU Covenant of Mayors seminar, 'Covenant Signatories Meet Business to Convert Plans into Actions', in Brussels on 22 June 2012.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Trueman reported that Sunderland had a long-standing commitment to sustainability, which was reflected in the city's Climate Change Action Plan, and the city was a signatory to both the Eurocities Declaration on Climate Change and the EU Covenant of Mayors and had committed to carbon emission reductions of at least 20% by 2020. He advised that it had been acknowledged, however, that local authorities could not address the challenges of the transition to sustainable energy alone and that partnership with the private sector and other local stakeholders would be key. He explained that the Covenant of Mayors' seminar on 22 June 2012 aimed to showcase the private sector's engagement with European local and regional Sustainable Energy Action Plans, and facilitate further co-operation to support achievement of sustainability targets.

Councillor Trueman explained that Sunderland had been approached to speak at the event in late May as one of five speakers and panel members, and the sole local authority representative, within its session. He added that this had followed a visit by a EUROCITIES delegation to the city as part of the EU-funded Cascade project. Under this, a delegation of Sustainable Transport practitioners from five European cities visited Sunderland for several days in May of this year to take in part in a peer learning exercise focussed on sustainable energy in urban transport. He clarified that Sunderland was engaged in a series of initiatives related to sustainability which contributed towards achievement of the targets set out in the EU Covenant of Mayors. These ranged from the Low Carbon Economic Area and Enterprise Zone, and the production of Electric Vehicles, to flagship buildings such as the Sunderland Aquatic Centre.

Cabinet Members were advised that the request for Sunderland to be present at the EU Covenant of Mayors' seminar reflected the city's positive reputation with EUROCITIES colleagues in relation to sustainability and it was important that the City Council engaged effectively within appropriate European networks, in line with the city's International Strategy, to identify and pursue the opportunities they could open up for Sunderland.

Consideration having been given to the report, it was:-

4. RESOLVED that:-

- (i) the participation in the EU Covenant of Mayors seminar and the consequential travel by the Leader to Brussels be authorised, and
- (ii) the range of initiatives within Sunderland in relation to the city's sustainability commitments be noted.

Seafront Regeneration Capital Programme Delivery

The Deputy Chief Executive submitted a report (copy circulated) to seek approval to the next phase of public realm improvements at Seaburn and Roker, including proposed refurbishment work to Roker Pier and Lighthouse. The proposed schemes would be funded from the Council's Capital Programme although the opportunity would also be taken to use this as match for appropriate bids for external funding support.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Speding reminded Cabinet Members that in February 2010 the Seafront Regeneration Strategy and the Marine Walk Masterplan and in July 2011 the Seaburn Masterplan were adopted. He reported that in December 2009 the Council was awarded £1m Sea Change funding, which was matched with £0.5m of the Council's own resources, to deliver a first phase of improvements at Marine Walk, Roker. He advised that a first phase of improvements was also undertaken at Seaburn, largely funded by North Area Committee with contributions from other Area Committees.

Councillor Speding reported that in order to continue the delivery of the Seafront Regeneration Strategy the capital programme allocated £1.5m for further improvements at Roker and Seaburn over the next 3 years. He added that to deliver these improvements it was proposed that the £1.5m budget be split between Roker and Seaburn as follows:

£700,000 Seaburn phase 2 improvements
£700,000 Roker phase 2 improvements
£100,000 for supporting projects at Roker and Seaburn

Cabinet Members were advised that match funding of the £700,000 allocated for Seaburn would be used as match funding for a £2m bid to the Big Lottery, for Coastal Communities funding, to deliver further infrastructure works at Seaburn which would assist with the proposed comprehensive redevelopment as set out in the Seaburn masterplan. It was reported that a report dealing with this in more detail will be considered by Cabinet in the coming months.

Councillor Speding reported that a £1.35m programme of refurbishment works including major maintenance works to the Grade II listed Roker Pier and Lighthouse would take place over the next 3 years. He explained that these works would include repairs to the lighthouse and pier structure, resurfacing of the decking and restoration/replacement of railings and opportunities for match funding towards the works, from for example the Environment Agency, was being explored.

Cabinet Members having welcomed the proposals, it was:-

5. RESOLVED that:-

- (i) the proposed regeneration programme for Roker and Seaburn, to be funded by the £2.85m capital programme allocation between 2012 and 2015 be approved, and
- (ii) the Deputy Chief Executive, in consultation with the Cabinet Secretary, be authorised to appoint contractors to deliver future phases of improvements.

First Capital Review 2012/2013 (including Treasury Management)

The Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services submitted a report (copy circulated) detailing proposed changes made to the Capital Programme 2012/2013 since its approval and providing an update on progress in implementing the Treasury Management Borrowing and Investment Strategy for 2012/2013.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Speding highlighted that there had been a number of variations to the 2012/2013 capital programme included over £7.6m of expenditure reported to Cabinet in June that had been reprofiled from 2011/2012. He explained that this was mainly as a result of finalising agreements with landowners and contractors, reviewing scheme requirements to minimise costs to the Council and, reprofiling of works to minimise service disruption.

Councillor Speding drew attention to other variations totalling £22.4m which were also proposed to the capital programme in 2012/2013, which predominately related to a commercial opportunity for the Council to provide a maximum of £20m towards the re-financing of Newcastle Airport debt portfolio on an invest to save basis. He advised that a more detailed report on this would be submitted to Cabinet in due course. Turning to the main other changes, Councillor Speding highlighted additional transport works that would be funded from specific grants and contributions of £1.2m, and to an additional contribution of £0.5m that the Council had agreed to make towards the regeneration of the former East End Orphanage into an extra care facility.

Cabinet Members were also advised that the Council had been successful in its bid for 5 schools to be transformed through the governments Priority School Building Programme and that there were no areas for concern or any issues which required review under the Treasury Management aspects of the report.

Cabinet Members having commended the report, it was:-

6. RESOLVED that:-

- (i) in relation to the Capital Programme, approval be given and where necessary it be recommended to Council, for the inclusion of additional schemes and variations to existing schemes for 2012/2013 detailed at Appendix A, as a variation to the capital programme, and
- (ii) in relation to the Treasury Management Strategy, the positive progress in implementing the 2012/2013 Treasury Management Strategy and Prudential Indicators be noted.

Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) Innovations Fund Bid

The Executive Director Children's Services submitted a report (copy circulated) on an opportunity to bid for funds, in partnership with Northumberland County Council, from the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) to improve outcomes for the 14-16 year old cohort of young people who at risk of not participating in Education, Employment and Training (NEET).

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Smith highlighted that the report and in particular drew attention to a proposal for the Council to act as the social investor for the Sunderland cohort of young people and to put in an initial investment of £300,000 with Northumberland acting as the social investor for their respective cohort and investing £150,000 for their element of the bid. She explained the implications of this position should Cabinet be minded to approve the report.

Cabinet Members were advised that despite the work that the Council was engaged in to tackle NEET the numbers were slowly rising and currently stood at 10.3% of the cohort. Councillor Smith reported that this programme would generate funding of £1.77m over the 3 years of the programme which would help to address the needs of a cohort of approximately 500 14-16 year old young people.

Councillor Smith clarified that the way that the Innovations Fund worked was similar to other Payment by Results programmes so that each outcome met attracted an element of funding. She explained that there would be a range of different outcomes such as improved attendance, improved behaviour and at the higher end, entry to level 1, 2 and 3 qualifications. In addition as the social investor, the Council would use the investment to commission voluntary and other organisations who worked with young people to deliver the improvement in outcomes;

Cabinet Members were advised that in terms of the £300,000 initial investment it was proposed that the Council might wish to use start-up funding linked to the Troubled Families Initiative, or Family Focus, given that the families that would be identified for this would be in the same client groups and some of the interventions would be the same or similar.

Councillor Smith reported that there was also a return on the investment of approximately 31% if the interventions were successful and how the funding model worked was illustrated in the report at paragraph 8.2. She reported that the application was submitted on 29 June which detailed the Council's intended approach.

Consideration having been given to the report, it was:-

7. RESOLVED that:-

- (i) approval be given for Sunderland City Council to act as Social Investor for the joint bid with Northumberland County Council to the Department for Work and Pensions Innovations Fund with an initial investment of £300,000 in respect of the Sunderland cohort of 14-16 year olds at risk of becoming NEET, and
- (ii) the implications of this position be noted.

Hylton Red House Primary/Bishop Harland CE Primary Schools - First Stage Consultation on Future Arrangements

The Executive Director of Children's Services submitted a report (copy circulated) to outline the current position with regard to Bishop Harland CE and Hylton Red House Primary Schools and to seek approval to progress options to address future arrangements at both schools to the first stage of consultation.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Smith drew attention to the background and current position for both schools and the different governance arrangements that were in place, in that Bishop Harland was a voluntary aided Church of England School and Hylton Red House was a local authority maintained community school. She explained that both Bishop Harland CE and Hylton Red House Primary Schools had both recently been subject to Department for Education (DfE) scrutiny as schools not making significant progress or in an Ofsted category respectively. In addition both schools also had significant levels of surplus places.

Cabinet Members were advised that both schools were now improving. Hylton Red House Primary had been inspected recently under the new Ofsted Framework and had come out good with some outstanding features.

Councillor Smith reported that the DfE was still keen to explore an organisational solution, particularly for Bishop Harland. She advised that the schools were already working very closely together with an Executive Headteacher in place and working together across a range of curriculum areas.

Cabinet Members were advised that informal consultation between the Council, the Church of England Diocese of Durham, and the two governing bodies had indicated support for a 'local solution' in this particular case rather than a nationally prescribed solution such as an enforced or directed academy. Councillor Smith reported that as the legislation for school organisation proposals had changed, all new schools would be academies apart from voluntary aided schools. She explained therefore that one viable alternative to the academy route for these particular schools would be to close both existing schools and to open a new Voluntary Aided Church of England Primary School. She added that both governing bodies and staff supported this proposal, subject to further consultation being carried out.

Councillor Smith assured Cabinet Members that other options would be explored during the consultation process and the views of all consultees would be listened to carefully. She added that should the Cabinet agree to proceed to the first stage of consultation, a further report would be brought back to the October Cabinet meeting to report the outcomes of this and would be asked to determine whether to proceed to the next stage which would mean statutory proposals.

Consideration having been given to the report, it was:-

8. RESOLVED that:-

- (i) the proposal to progress to the first stage of consultation on options to re-organise the existing Bishop Harland CE and Hylton Red House Primary Schools be approved, and
- (ii) feedback on the outcomes of the consultation be considered at the Cabinet Meeting to be held on 10 October 2012.

Food Law Enforcement Service Plan 2012/13

The Executive Director of City Services submitted a report (copy circulated) on the Council's Food Law Enforcement Service Plan for 2012/13.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Blackburn reminded Cabinet Members that the Council produced a Food Law Enforcement Service Plan each year in line with best practice partnership working with the Food Standards Agency (FSA) following their required format. He reported that the purpose was to protect public health and consumer interests in relation to food and to be the key document in the event of any audit of the authority by the FSA.

Councillor Blackburn explained that the plan set out the resources the Council had in respect of Food Safety and its intentions for deploying those resources to best effect. He added that the Council's approach balanced proactive engagement with food premises to voluntarily raise standards as good business practice, whilst recognizing the need for strong and effective enforcement where necessary.

Cabinet Members were advised that on the engagement front, the Council promoted the Safer Food, Better Business scheme which encouraged food businesses to establish and comply with a food management system. The Council offered help and support for this and responded to 87 specific requests for advice last year.

Councillor Blackburn updated that Cabinet Members that since the service launched the Food Hygiene Star Rating Award system in the City in June of last year there were approximately 2,000 food premises in the scheme. He highlighted that in relation to inspection and enforcement, the Council had carried out 1895 visits and responded to 356 requests for service in relation to food complaints, targeting interventions to non-compliant premises and those which did not voluntarily engage. He explained that this approach had had a positive effect with the number of Food Poisoning and Food related Infectious Diseases falling from 511 cases in 2010/11 to 363 in 2012.

Cabinet Members commended the Team in the City Services Directorate for the excellent results, it was:-

9. RESOLVED that the Food Law Service Plan for 2012/13 be referred to the Scrutiny Committee for further advice and consideration.

Traffic Management Services 2012-2016.

The Executive Director City Services submitted a report (copy circulated) to seek approval to the principle of letting a Traffic Management Services Contract.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Blackburn reported that the Council's current contract with Roadsafe Limited to provide temporary traffic management, such as signs, cones and specialist vehicles, on the city's high speed roads, was in the extension period of a two year arrangement and was due to expire in November 2012. He added that a new tender process was required to be initiated.

Councillor Blackburn explained that it was intended that the new tender would incorporate the existing services for temporary traffic management on high speed roads as well as including traffic management for council events, road markings, highway schemes and minor repairs to roads and footpaths. He anticipated that packaging the work in such a way would deliver more competitive rates for the council. He added that the total value of the new contract, which would run for four years, was in the region of £1m and therefore European Procurement Regulations would apply.

Consideration having been given to the report, it was:-

10. RESOLVED that approval be given in principle to the letting of a Traffic Management Services Contract for the period 2012-2016.

Community Equipment Service (CES) – NHS Collaborative Framework Agreement for the Provision of Pressure Relieving Equipment.

The Executive Director of Health, Housing and Adult Services submitted a report (copy circulated) to seek approval to invite suppliers to tender for the provision of pressure care products via a Collaborative Framework Agreement.

(For copy report – see original minutes).

Councillor Miller advised that the collaborative framework was between South Tyneside NHS Trust, Sunderland, Gateshead and South Tyneside Equipment Stores and it was proposed to award the contract to the supplier who provided the most economically advantageous tender. He explained that the Framework Agreement would be awarded in 3 separate product areas or 'lots', being Powered Beds, Static and Dynamic Support Services or more commonly known as Pressure relieving mattresses, and Static Cushions and more commonly known as Pressure relieving cushions.

Councillor Miller reported that the framework agreement would ensure that a wide and comprehensive range of pressure care products and services were available in one place, providing competitive prices for call off using the collective bargaining power of the collective organisations. He added that the contract term would be for 3 years with an option to extend for up to a further 12 months.

Consideration having been given to the report, it was:-

11. RESOLVED that approval be given to:-

- (i) the invitation of suppliers to tender for the provision of pressure care products using a collaborative framework agreement for South Tyneside NHS Trust, Sunderland, Gateshead and South Tyneside Equipment Stores.
- (ii) Awarding the contract to the supplier who provides the most economically advantageous tender.

Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006

At the instance of the Chairman, it was:-

12. RESOLVED that in accordance with the Local Government (Access to Information) (Variation) Order 2006 the public be excluded during consideration of the remaining business as it was considered to involve a likely disclosure of information relating to any individual, which is likely to reveal the identity of an individual, the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the Authority holding that information) or to consultations or negotiations in connection with labour relations matters arising between the Authority and employees of the Authority (Local Government Act 1972, Schedule 12A, Part 1, Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4).

(Signed) P. WATSON,
Chairman.

Note:-

The above minutes comprise only those relating to items during which the meeting was open to the public.

Additional minutes in respect of other items are included in Part II.

CABINET MEETING – 5th September, 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET - PART 1

Title of Report:

Response from Scrutiny Committee – 25th July, 2012 - Food Law Enforcement Service Plan 2012/13

Author(s):

Head of Law and Governance

Purpose of Report:

To advise the Cabinet of the comments of the Scrutiny Committee on a report presenting the Food Law Enforcement Service Plan 2012/13 which has been formulated to comply with the current recommendations of the Food Standards Agency Framework Agreement and outlines the national priorities and standards for service delivery.

Description of Decision:

That the Cabinet be recommended to note the comments of the Scrutiny Committee.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework ***Yes/No**

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

The Foods Standards Agency which monitors and audits Local Authority activities requires Food Law Service Plans to be approved by Members to ensure local transparency and accountability. The plan forms part of the Council's policy and budgetary framework as defined in the Constitution.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

There are no practical alternative options as failure to produce a Food Law Enforcement Plan would conflict with the requirements of the Food Standards Agency.

Impacts analysed;

Equality ☒ Privacy ☐ n/a Sustainability ☒ Crime and Disorder ☐ n/a

Is this a "Key Decision" as defined in The Constitution?

Yes

Is it included in the Forward Plan?

Yes

Scrutiny Committee

RESPONSE FROM SCRUTINY COMMITTEE – 25TH JULY, 2012 - FOOD LAW ENFORCEMENT PLAN 2012/13**REPORT OF THE HEAD OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE****1. Purpose of the Report**

To advise the Cabinet of the comments of the Scrutiny Committee on a report presenting the Food Law Enforcement Service Plan for 2012/13 which has been formulated to comply with the current recommendations of the Food Standards Agency Framework Agreement and outlines the national priorities and standards for service delivery.

2. Description of Decision

That the Cabinet be recommended to note the comments of the Scrutiny Committee.

3. Background

3.1 The Cabinet at its meeting held on 18th July, 2012 considered a report by the Executive Director of City Services presenting the Food Law Enforcement Service Plan 2012/2013 which had been formulated to comply with the current recommendations of the Food Standards Agency Framework Agreement and outlined the national priorities and standards for service delivery.

3.2 The report sought the Cabinet's recommendation to Council to approve the Food Law Enforcement Service Plan 2012/2013.

3.3 The report was referred to the Scrutiny Committee for advice and consideration. The Plan is part of the Council's policy framework set out in Article 4 of the Constitution.

4. Comments of the Scrutiny Committee

4.1 The Scrutiny Committee endorsed the Food Law Enforcement Service Plan 2012/13 and recommends the Cabinet to submit the Service Plan to Council for approval.

5. Reasons for the Decision

5.1 The Foods Standards Agency which monitors and audits Local Authority activities requires Food Law Service Plans to be approved by Members to ensure local transparency and accountability. The plan forms part of the Council's policy and budgetary framework as defined in the Constitution.

6. Alternative Options

- 6.1 There are no practical alternative options as failure to produce a Food Law Enforcement Plan would conflict with the requirements of the Food Standards Agency.

7. Background Papers

Report to the Cabinet on 18th July, 2012

Minutes of the Scrutiny Committee 25th July, 2012.

CABINET – 5 SEPTEMBER, 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Response from Planning and Highways Committee - 4th July, 2012 and Scrutiny Committee – 25th July, 2012 – Sunderland City Council Draft Greenspace Audit and Report 2012 & Draft Ecological Evidence Base for Sunderland's Local Development Framework 2012

Author:

Head of Law and Governance

Purpose of Report:

To advise the Cabinet of the comments of the Planning and Highways and Scrutiny Committees on a report of the Deputy Chief Executive seeking approval of the 2012 Draft Sunderland Greenspace Audit and Report and 2012 Draft Ecological Evidence Base for public consultation, and to seek its approval for its use in developing the Local Development Framework.

Description of Decision:

That the Cabinet be recommended to note the comments of the Planning and Highways and Scrutiny Committees.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/ Policy Framework? Yes

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/ Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

The decision is required to provide essential evidence to inform corporate policy, and chiefly to support progression of the Core Strategy to proceed to its next stage (statutory consultation) in accordance with the Council's adopted Local Development Scheme.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

All local planning authorities are charged under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 with the preparation of a Local Development Framework (LDF), which must include a Core Strategy. They are also charged with preparing the LDF in accordance with the provisions of an approved Local Development Scheme.

The Core Strategy must be informed by a robust evidence base. The need for evidence regarding the city's greenspace and ecological requirements is emphasised in the National Planning Policy Framework. To not undertake such updates in the light of the changing circumstances in the city would undermine the planning policy framework and could jeopardise the Core Strategy at Examination. Consequently, no alternatives can be recommended.

Impacts analysed:

Equality Privacy Sustainability Crime and Disorder

**Is this a “Key Decision” as
defined in the Constitution?**

Yes

Is it included in the Forward Plan?

Yes

Scrutiny Committee

Planning and Highways Committee

**SUNDERLAND CITY COUNCIL DRAFT GREENSPACE AUDIT AND REPORT
2012 & DRAFT ECOLOGICAL EVIDENCE BASE FOR SUNDERLAND'S LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK 2012****REPORT OF THE HEAD OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE****1.0 PURPOSE OF REPORT**

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to advise the Cabinet of the comments of the Planning and Highways and Scrutiny Committees on a report of the Deputy Chief Executive seeking approval of the 2012 Draft Sunderland Greenspace Audit and Report and 2012 Draft Ecological Evidence Base for public consultation, and to seek its approval for its use in developing the Local Development Framework.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF DECISION

- 2.1 That the Cabinet be recommended to note the comments of the Planning and Highways and Scrutiny Committees.

3.0 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Cabinet at its meeting held on 20th June, 2012 gave consideration to a report of the Deputy Chief Executive. The report sought approval of the draft 2012 Sunderland Greenspace Audit and Report and 2012 Draft Ecological Evidence Base for public consultation, and to seek its approval for its use in developing the Local Development Framework.
- 3.2 The Cabinet endorsed:-
- (i) the 2012 Draft Greenspace Audit and Report and 2012 Draft Ecological Evidence Base for consultation purposes.
 - (ii) Following the close of the consultation and in consultation with the appropriate Portfolio holder, to authorise the Deputy Chief Executive to make any minor amendments to the attached report prior to its adoption. The final report will be used:
 - (a) As part of the evidence base to inform the emerging Local Development Framework, and
 - (b) As a material consideration in determining planning applications.
- 3.3 The Cabinet also agreed that Council be recommended to approve the draft 2012 Sunderland Greenspace Audit and Report and 2012 Draft Ecological Evidence Base for public consultation, and to seek its approval for its use in developing the Local Development Framework.
- 3.4 The report was referred to the Planning and Highways and Scrutiny Committees for advice and consideration.

4.0 COMMENTS OF THE PLANNING AND HIGHWAYS AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEES

- 4.1 The Planning and Highways Committee endorsed the report.
- 4.2 Scrutiny Committee commended the report for public consultation and welcomed the plans for its further consultation and development with the Council's Area Committees.

5.0 REASONS FOR THE DECISION

- 5.1 The decision is required to provide essential evidence to inform corporate policy, and chiefly to support progression of the Core Strategy to proceed to its next stage (statutory consultation) in accordance with the Council's adopted Local Development Scheme.

6.0 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 6.1 All local planning authorities are charged under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 with the preparation of a Local Development Framework (LDF), which must include a Core Strategy. They are also charged with preparing the LDF in accordance with the provisions of an approved Local Development Scheme.
- 6.2 The Core Strategy must be informed by a robust evidence base. The need for evidence regarding the city's greenspace and ecological requirements is emphasised in the National Planning Policy Framework. To not undertake such updates in the light of the changing circumstances in the city would undermine the planning policy framework and could jeopardise the Core Strategy at Examination. Consequently, no alternatives can be recommended.

7.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

Report to the Cabinet 20th June, 2012

Minutes of the Planning and Highways Committee 4th July, 2012

Minutes of the Scrutiny Committee 25th July, 2012

CABINET MEETING – 5th September 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Non-immediate Article 4 Direction to withdraw permitted development rights for the change of use of a dwellinghouse to a House in Multiple Occupation within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's.

Author(s):

Deputy Chief Executive

Purpose of Report:

To seek Cabinet's approval to make a non-immediate Article 4 direction to withdraw permitted development rights to change the use of a Dwellinghouse (use class C3) to a House in Multiple Occupation (use class C4) within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's with a prior notification period of a minimum of 12 months before the direction comes into force (if confirmed).

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is recommended to:

- a) Approve the making of a non-immediate direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended) ("the 1995 Order") to withdraw permitted development rights to change the use of a C3 Dwellinghouse to a C4 House in Multiple Occupation within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's with a prior notification period of a minimum of 12 months before the direction comes into force and subject to the consideration of any representations received during the public consultation process for the direction;
- b) Approve the undertaking of a six week public consultation process on the direction pursuant to Article 5 of the 1995 Order;
- c) To agree to receive a further report in due course in order to consider confirmation of the direction in the event that objections are received during the public consultation process;
- d) To authorise the Deputy Chief Executive to confirm the direction in the event that no objections are received during the public consultation process.

<p>Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework?</p>	<p>*Yes</p>
<p>If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework</p>	
<p>Suggested reason(s) for Decision:</p> <p>The Council is satisfied that it is expedient that the conversion of dwelling houses (within Use Class C3) to houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) (within Use Class C4) should not be carried out within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's unless planning permission is granted on an application. This would allow planning control over proposed future changes of use from C3 to C4 within these five wards where there is a higher concentration of HMOs. This would assist in the promotion and retention of sustainable mixed and balanced communities within these five wards and enable additional HMOs and their effects to be coherently and comprehensively managed through the planning framework.</p> <p>In addition, the withdrawal of this permitted development right within these five wards would allow the Council to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive up standards of HMO accommodation in terms of appearance and function and to manage the effects of additional HMOs by the imposition of planning conditions; • Control and prevent the potential negative effects in terms of impact on residential amenity and traffic arising from high concentrations of HMOs; • Improve conditions in neighbourhoods benefiting existing citizens and enhancing the attractiveness of those areas of the city to visitors, investors and potential new residents. <p>The making of a non-immediate direction under Article 4 will be subject to a public consultation process and the provision of a minimum of 12 months prior notice before taking effect. This will enable the Council to consider any representations received to the direction before deciding whether or not to confirm the direction and avoids the Council incurring potential liability to pay compensation to affected parties in the relevant wards for any losses arising from the withdrawal of the permitted development right in the event that planning permission for a conversion of a C3 dwelling house to a C4 HMO is subsequently refused or granted subject to conditions more limiting than the existing permitted development right.</p>	
<p>Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:</p> <p>a) Determine not to introduce an Article 4 Direction and accept the inability to manage new C4 HMO uses and the consequential undermining effect of this on delivering the Council's objectives in the wards referred to in this report where there is a higher concentration of HMOs. This approach would not appear to be justified given the issues/problems arising from higher concentrations of HMOs in the relevant areas of the city as identified by residents and Councillors.</p> <p>b) An immediate Article 4 Direction could be made without consultation and advance publication which would have the advantage of withdrawing the permitted development right with immediate effect in the relevant areas and therefore giving the Council the immediate ability to manage future HMOs through the planning process. However, the Council would then have the potential liability to pay compensation to those affected parties who are subsequently refused planning permission for a conversion to a C4 HMO or granted permission subject to conditions more limiting than the existing permitted development right (if the planning application is submitted within 12 months of the date the direction comes into force). It is not possible to quantify this potential level of</p>	

compensation liability.

- c) The Introduction of a city wide Article 4 Direction to remove the permitted development right for a change of use from a C3 dwelling to a C4 HMO with non-immediate effect has been considered. This would avoid any problems of the concentration of HMO's shifting to different areas of the city but given the low levels of HMOs in the other parts of the City it is not considered expedient to make such a direction under Article 4.

Impacts analysed:

Equality Privacy Sustainability Crime and Disorder

Is this a "Key Decision" as defined in the Constitution?
Yes

Is it included in the Forward Plan?
Yes

Scrutiny Committee

Non-immediate Article 4 Direction to remove permitted development rights for a change of use of a C3 dwellinghouse to a C4 House in Multiple Occupation within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's

REPORT OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.1 To seek Cabinet's approval to make a non-immediate direction to withdraw the permitted development rights to change the use of a Dwellinghouse (use class C3) to a House in Multiple Occupation (use class C4) within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's with a prior notification period of 12 months before the direction comes into force.

2.0 Description of Decision

- 2.1 Cabinet is recommended to:

- a) Approve the making of a non-immediate direction under Article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended) ("the 1995 Order") to withdraw permitted development rights to change the use of a C3 Dwellinghouse to a C4 House in Multiple Occupation within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's with a prior notification period of a minimum of 12 months before the direction comes into force and subject to the consideration of any representations received during the public consultation process for the direction.
- b) Approve the undertaking of a six week public consultation process on the direction pursuant to Article 5 of the 1995 Order;
- c) To agree to receive a further report in due course in order to consider confirmation of the direction in the event that objections are received during the public consultation process;
- d) To authorise the Deputy Chief Executive to confirm the direction in the event that no objections are received during the public consultation process.

3.0 Background

- 3.1 In common with many English cities and towns, particularly those with higher educational establishments, Sunderland experiences pressures in certain areas of the city for the conversion of single family dwellings

to houses in multiple occupation (HMOs). Such development on a larger scale has the potential to damage the fabric, sustainability and cohesion of existing communities. There is evidence to suggest that this is already occurring in some areas to the west of the city centre and north of the River Wear. The council has been unable to prevent this as many HMO developments (i.e. those HMOs with no more than six residents) do not require planning permission and consequently are not covered by planning controls. However, in appropriate cases, local planning authorities can utilise a statutory tool, known as an Article 4 Direction under the Town and Country Planning (General Permitted Development) Order 1995 (as amended) ("the 1995 Order") to withdraw this permitted development right to convert a dwelling house to a HMO (with no more than six residents) and require a planning application for such development to provide a greater element of control over HMO developments. The recent changes in the rules and regulations relating to HMOs and Article 4 directions and the case for and against the use of such controls in Sunderland are set out below.

4.0 The Current Position

Changes to Planning Rules in Relation to Houses in Multiple Occupation

- 4.1 In April 2010, the Government made changes to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 by splitting the former Use Class C3 (Dwelling Houses) into two separate classes by the introduction of the new C4 (HMO) Use Class (residential properties occupied by between 3 and 6 unrelated people who share facilities). Prior to this, there had been no formal distinction in planning terms between such properties and those occupied as a family home. The April 2010 changes also introduced a requirement for planning permission to be obtained for a material change of use from a Use C3 Dwellinghouse (a dwelling occupied by people forming a single household) to a Use C4 HMO (3-6 unrelated people sharing basic amenities). The result of this was that, for the first time, it became possible to assess the merits of individual proposals within the context of the planning policy framework and grant or refuse planning permission accordingly.
- 4.2 The changes were strongly welcomed by many local authorities and other organisations that had campaigned for the amendments to provide councils with the ability to start to manage the number, distribution and effects of small shared properties through the planning process.
- 4.3 However, in October 2010, the 1995 Order was subsequently changed so that a change of use from a Class C3 (family home) to a Class C4 (HMO for up to 6 people) became permitted development and no longer required an application for planning permission. It should be noted that larger HMO with more than 6 people sharing are not covered by Use Class C4 and therefore a planning application is still required to convert a dwellinghouse to a larger HMO.

5.0 The Impact of HMOs

- 5.1 Under the 1995 Order, an Article 4 Direction can only be made if the local planning authority is satisfied that it is expedient that development that would normally benefit from permitted development rights should not be carried out unless planning permission is first granted on an application through the formal planning process. Consequently, an Article 4 Direction should only be made in exceptional circumstances where evidence suggests that the exercise of the permitted development rights would cause some harm to local amenity or the proper planning of the area.
- 5.2 Concentrations of HMOs and the geographical concentrations of certain groups living in them can lead to substantial changes and problems in the nature of the particular locations as the social infrastructure of the neighbourhood changes. This is particularly the case in areas where there are high concentrations of students.
- 5.3 There is current Government recognition of the impacts which can occur as a result of high concentrations of HMOs. A report published by the Government in 2008, "Evidence Gathering: Housing in Multiple Occupation and possible planning responses – Final Report" summarised the main impacts as:
- Anti-social behaviour, noise and nuisance;
 - Imbalanced and unsustainable communities;
 - Negative effects on the physical environment and streetscape;
 - Pressure upon parking provision;
 - Increased crime;
 - Growth in the private rented sector at the expense of owner-occupation;
 - Pressure upon local facilities;
 - Restructuring of retail, commercial services and recreational facilities to suit the lifestyles of the predominant population.
- 5.4 The appendix to this report sets out the scale and location of HMOs in Sunderland.

6.0 Rules and Guidance on the Use of Article 4 Directions

- 6.1 Following the introduction of the changes to permitted development rights under the 1995 Order in October 2010, consideration has been given to the most appropriate response, including the potential use of Article 4 Direction powers to withdraw this permitted development right and reinstate the requirement for planning permission to be obtained for changes of use from a C3 dwelling to a C4 HMO within all or part of the City. Article 4 Directions can only operate prospectively and apply to future developments only.

- 6.2 The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) has acknowledged in Circular 08/2010 Changes to Planning Regulations for Dwellinghouses and Houses in Multiple Occupation (November 2010) that high concentrations of shared homes can cause problems. However, the view expressed by DCLG is that problems associated with HMOs are only experienced in a small proportion of local authority wards and that the appropriate approach is not, therefore, to impose a blanket Article 4 direction, but instead for councils to use Article 4 Direction powers selectively where a local problem is identified.
- 6.3 Since April 2010, the approval of the Secretary of State has not been required in order to confirm an Article 4 Direction once made by a council, although it is still necessary to notify him when a Direction is made and also if it is subsequently confirmed.
- 6.4 Updated guidance on the use of Article 4 Directions was issued by DCLG in November 2010 in the form of a replacement Appendix D to Circular 09/95. This includes the general statement that local planning authorities should consider making Article 4 Directions only in those exceptional circumstances “... *where evidence suggests that the exercise of permitted development rights would harm local amenity or the proper planning of the area*”.
- 6.5 It also states that in deciding whether an Article 4 Direction might be appropriate local planning authorities should “...*identify clearly the potential harm that the direction is intended to address*.”
- 6.6 Further guidance in the new Appendix D on the use of Article 4 Directions states that local planning authorities, in deciding whether such a Direction might be appropriate may want to consider whether the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine local objectives to create or maintain mixed communities. This factor, amongst other additions mentioned, expressly expands the range of issues that may be judged to be relevant beyond those of harm to local amenity or damage to the historic environment that had previously been the main focus of consideration. The new guidance makes it clear that it is possible to make a local authority wide article 4 direction, but also emphasises that there should be a particularly strong justification for doing so.
- 6.7 Two types of Article 4 Direction can remove future permitted rights to change from a C3 Dwellinghouse to a C4 HMO. Firstly, an Article 4 Direction may take effect immediately but this must be confirmed by the local planning authority following consultation within six months or it will lapse. Secondly, a non-immediate Article 4 Direction may be made which results in permitted development rights being withdrawn only upon confirmation of the direction following local consultation.

- 6.8 The statutory test for a non-immediate direction is that the local planning authority considers it is expedient that the development should not be carried out unless permission is granted for it through an application. For an immediate direction the local planning authority must also demonstrate that the development to which the direction relates would be prejudicial to the proper planning of their area or constitute a threat to the amenities of their area. Local authorities are entitled to make a non-immediate direction in instances where it would be legally possible to make an immediate direction. The immediacy of the threat and potential liability for compensation to affected parties (which arises under both an immediate direction and a non-immediate direction with less than 12 months prior notification) are both material considerations in determining which route to use.
- 6.9 A direction coming into effect immediately would have the clear advantage of straight away reinstating the Council's ability to manage new C4 HMOs. However, it could expose the Council to the potential risk of compensation liability to affected third parties for losses arising from the removal of this permitted development right in the event that a planning application is submitted for a change of use to a HMO within one year of the date the direction came into force and permission is refused or granted subject to conditions which are more limiting than under the permitted development rights. It is not possible to quantify this potential level of compensation liability
- 6.10 A non-immediate direction with a prior notice period of at least 12 months would avoid the Council incurring any potential compensation liability to third parties for the loss of the permitted development right and also allows the results of local consultation to be taken into consideration in advance of the Council deciding whether or not to confirm the direction and remove permitted development rights. However, there would be a delay in the Council's ability to manage C4 HMOs through the planning process and a clear risk of acceleration in Changes of Use to C4 HMOs in the relevant areas during this one year notice period, which could result in the exacerbation of existing problems.
- 6.11 The introduction of an Article 4 Direction would not preclude additional C4 HMOs from being approved in appropriate cases, but it would allow individual applications to be considered on their planning merits. At present, the Council has the ability to manage additional large HMOs (with 7 or more unrelated people sharing) through the planning process. Extending this to cover C4 HMOs too would enable a more comprehensive approach to be taken, which recognises the contribution made by HMOs in meeting the City's housing needs and has due regard to wider housing strategy considerations along with the application of specific factors such as location, scale and quality of the scheme. This approach could also assist in driving up standards of HMO accommodation in terms of appearance and function, and improving conditions in neighbourhoods, thereby meeting the demands of a more diverse range of occupiers including young professionals.

7.0 Current and Emerging HMO Policy

- 7.1 Paragraph 50 of the The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) considers the need to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes. It advises that to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities Local planning authorities should identify the range of housing required in particular locations, reflecting local demand.
- 7.2 Policy H18 of the Unitary Development Plan sets out that proposals for the provision or conversion of dwellings into bed-sitting rooms, self-contained flats, or multiple shared accommodation will normally be approved where: the intensity of use will not adversely affect the character and amenity of the locality, and, appropriate arrangements are made to secure the maintenance of gardens and external spaces.
- 7.3 In April 2012 the Draft Revised Preferred Option Core Strategy of the Local Development Framework was presented to Cabinet. Policy CS3.2ii in respect of sustainable communities stated that “the City Council will seek to ensure that Sunderland will become a more sustainable city, with a strong sense of place by preventing over concentrations of Houses in Multiple Occupation and the loss of family housing, either through conversion, sub division, change of use or redevelopment. The council will declare Article 4 Directions where necessary”.
- 7.4 As a result of internal consultation, there are proposed changes to the policy and the revised draft policy will read as “...preventing over concentrations of Houses in Multiple Occupation and the loss of family housing. The council will declare Article 4 Directions where necessary”. The revised Core Strategy is due to be reported to Cabinet in November seeking approval to undertake further statutory public consultation.

8.0 PROPOSED ARTICLE 4 DIRECTION

- 8.1 In view of the above, and the evidence set out in Appendix 1, it is considered that the continued exercise of permitted development rights for the Changes of Use from C3 dwellings to C4 HMOs could be harmful to local amenity and proper planning within the Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's wards where there is already a higher concentration of HMOs and would undermine local objectives to create or maintain cohesive mixed communities. The harm identified in terms of noise and litter complaints and the over concentrations in specific areas of the wards is judged to be sufficient justification to instigate the necessary stages leading to the introduction of a non-immediate Article 4 Direction covering the identified five wards within Sunderland to remove this permitted development right, thereby enabling further C4 HMOs and their effects to be coherently and comprehensively managed in future within the context of a robust policy framework. Having regard to the potential and unquantifiable compensation liability arising from the

removal of permitted development rights, a prior notice period of 12 months would be given before the Direction takes effect, notwithstanding the threat presented by the continued exercising of permitted development rights during this notice period. The Article 4 Direction (if subsequently confirmed) would withdraw the permitted development right and require that an application for planning permission be submitted for a change of use from C3 to C4 for future developments. Planning applications will be judged against national and local planning policy and all other material considerations.

8.2 In proposing the Direction it is considered that this report has shown that it is expedient to make the Article 4 Direction covering the five wards as it has:

- Determined that exceptional circumstances prevail within these areas that necessitate the making of an Article 4 Direction;
- Shown that there is evidence indicating that the exercise of permitted development rights in these areas would harm local amenity and the proper planning of these areas;
- Identified the potential harm that the direction is intended to address;
- Has determined that the exercise of permitted development rights would undermine both the visual amenity of the areas and local objectives to create and maintain mixed communities and would also undermine the general amenity of the areas and the quality of life of permanent residents of those areas; and
- Has determined that the removal of permitted development rights should relate to only a relatively small area of the city.

8.3 The approach is considered to be unlikely to lead to a significant unmanaged shift and expansion of HMOs into those parts of the city that immediately adjoin the selected wards. Students, who appear to be the largest users of HMOs, generally, wish to locate near to their place of study. The two main campuses of Sunderland University are located on Chester Road and at the St Peter's riverside site; the former is a contributing factor to the concentration of HMO's in the Barnes, Hendon, Millfield and St Michael's wards, while the latter accounts for the growth of HMOs in St Peter's ward.

8.4 The stages involved in introducing a non-immediate Direction are the making of the Direction followed by a local consultation process and notification to the Secretary of State. The start of the consultation also triggers the commencement of the 12 months notice period. The subsequent decision as to whether or not to confirm the Direction and to go ahead with the removal of permitted development rights from the effective date 12 months after initial notification, would not take place until after consideration of all representations received during the consultation period and a thorough review of all available evidence at that time.

9.0 Next steps

- 9.1 A notice will be served locally stating that the Council has made the Article 4 Direction in the terms as proposed in this report. The Secretary of State will be notified as soon as practicable after the direction has been made.
- 9.2 A six week consultation will be undertaken with residents and landlords within the relevant wards to ensure that stakeholder opinion on the Article 4 Direction are considered.
- 9.3 Any objections received during the six week consultation will be reported back to Cabinet to determine whether or not to confirm the Article 4 Direction. In the event that Direction was to be confirmed, it would not come into effect until the expiry of the one year prior notice period starting when the first notice referred to in Paragraph 9.1 of this report is published.

10.0 Reasons for decision

- 10.1 The Council is satisfied that it is expedient that the conversion of dwelling houses (within Use Class C3) to houses in multiple occupation (HMOs) (within Use Class C4) should not be carried out within the wards of Barnes, Hendon, Millfield, St Michael's and St Peter's unless planning permission is granted on an application. This would allow future planning control over proposed changes of use from C3 to C4 within these five wards where there is a higher concentration of HMOs. This would assist in the promotion and retention of sustainable mixed and balanced communities within these five wards and enable additional HMOs and their effects to be coherently and comprehensively managed through the planning framework.
- 10.2 In addition, the withdrawal of this permitted development right within these five wards would allow the Council to:
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 - Drive up standards of HMO accommodation in terms of appearance and function and to manage the effects of additional HMOs by the imposition of planning conditions;
 - Control and prevent the negative effects in terms of impact on residential amenity and traffic arising from high concentrations of HMOs;
 - Improve conditions in neighbourhoods benefiting existing citizens and enhancing the attractiveness of those areas of the city to visitors, investors and potential new residents.
- 10.3 The making of a non-immediate direction under Article 4 will be subject to a public consultation process and the provision of a minimum of 12 months prior notice before taking effect. This will enable the Council to consider any representations received to the direction before deciding

whether or not to confirm the direction and avoids the Council incurring potential liability to pay compensation to affected parties in the relevant wards for any losses arising from the withdrawal of the permitted development right in the event that planning permission for a conversion of a C3 dwelling house to a C4 HMO is subsequently refused or granted subject to conditions more limiting than the existing permitted development right.

11.0 Alternative options

- 11.1 Determine not to introduce an Article 4 Direction and accept the inability to manage new C4 HMO uses and the consequential undermining effect of this on delivering the Council's objectives in the wards referred to in this report where there is a higher concentration of HMOs. This approach would not appear to be justified given the issues/problems arising from higher concentrations of HMOs in the relevant areas of the city as identified by residents and Councillors.
- 11.2 An immediate Article 4 Direction could be made without consultation and advance publication which would have the advantage of withdrawing the permitted development right with immediate effect in the relevant areas and therefore giving the Council the immediate ability to manage future HMOs through the planning process. However, the Council would then have the potential liability to pay compensation to those affected parties who are subsequently refused planning permission for a conversion to a C4 HMO (if the planning application is submitted within 12 months of the date the direction comes into force). It is not possible to quantify this potential level of compensation liability.
- 11.3 The Introduction of a city wide Article 4 Direction to remove the permitted development right for a change of use from a C3 dwelling to a C4 HMO with non-immediate effect has been considered. This would avoid any problems of the concentration of HMO's shifting to different areas of the city but given the low levels of HMOs in the other parts of the City it is not considered expedient to make such a direction under Article

12.0 Relevant considerations

12.1 a) Financial Implications -

There is currently no fee payable for the need to submit a planning application arising from the removal of 'Permitted Development' by an Article 4 Direction. The Draft Town and Country Planning (Fees for Applications, Deemed Applications, Requests and Site Visits) (England) Regulations 2012 was issued in late July 2012 and there is no proposed provision to allow charges to be made in these situations.

- 12.2 An Article 4 Direction would need to be supported by robust monitoring and enforcement. No additional expenditure is proposed in order to expand the capacity of the Planning Enforcement Team, and any increase in work demands will therefore need to be met by existing resources.

b) Policy Implications –

As set out above the making of an Article 4 Direction is in accordance with a number of relevant policies. In addition the Sunderland Strategy 2008 – 2025 sets out the council's strategic aims including those for healthy cities and housing. The Partnership will deliver improved accommodation options for all as an integrated part of the city's approach to developing housing in the city. This will include the implementation of area based approaches, based upon devolving actions to area based strategies, enabling localised issues to be tackled more proactively and responding more to the needs of individual localities. In section 5.3 it states that the overriding aim is that everyone in the city and those wishing to come to Sunderland should have "the opportunity of a decent home at a price they can afford in a place in which they want to live and work and to be part of safe strong diverse healthy and sustainable communities. Housing is the cornerstone of any sustainable community".

c) Legal Implications –

In order for the Council to make an Article 4 direction, it must be satisfied that it is expedient that the development that would otherwise benefit from permitted development rights should not be carried out unless planning permission is granted on an application. For the reasons stated in this report, the Council is satisfied that this test of expediency is met in relation to the withdrawal of permitted development rights for the change of use of a property from Class C3 to Class C4 in those wards in Sunderland referred to in this report.

The Direction will be made and published in accordance with the provisions of the 1995 Order.

d) Equality Implications –

A full Equality Analysis will be completed in parallel with the proposed consultation on the Article 4 Direction. At this stage, it is not considered that there will be any significant implications regarding equality. However it is acknowledged that issues may come to light during the proposed consultation period. These will be considered as part of the final decision making process in respect of whether or not to confirm the Direction.

13.0 Background papers

- Circular 08/2010: Changes to Planning Regulations for Dwellinghouses and Houses in Multiple Occupation (CLG 2010)
- Department for Communities and Local Government Replacement Appendix D to Department of the Environment *Circular 9/95: General Development Consolidation Order 1995*
- Evidence Gathering: Housing in Multiple Occupation and Possible Planning Responses – Final Report (CLG/ECOTEC September 2008)
- Sunderland Strategy 2008-2025
- National Planning Policy Framework.

Appendix One

1.0 Scale and location of HMOs in Sunderland

- 1.1 The City Council holds data in relation to the numbers and distribution of HMOs, drawn largely from Health, Housing and Adult Services and Council Tax records. However, these records do not afford a comprehensive record of all HMOs and there is a strong likelihood of the actual numbers being significantly greater than the records indicate in some areas. Given the fluid nature of HMO uses, the precise number of properties in HMO use will also tend to fluctuate over time.
- 1.2 Current City Council information provides evidence that in November 2011 there were at least 856 HMOs (licensed and unlicensed) within the City. It is clear from the available evidence that there are insignificant numbers of HMO's outside the former Sunderland County Borough area. The vast majority of HMOs are recorded within the Barnes (6.7%), Hendon (13.0%), St Michael's (21.3%), Millfield (37.9%), and St Peter's (13.8%) wards (see Table 1). The actual number of HMO's is likely to be considerably higher than this as evidenced by the 2001 census which indicated that there were some 3526 HMO's in the city with the highest concentrations in Hendon (10.9%), St Michael's (14.21%) St Peter's (7.47%), Millfield (7.8%) and Barnes (3.9%). Whilst information from the 2011 Census is beginning to percolate down the detail is not available in detail at this moment. Some streets within these wards have very high concentrations of houses not in use as single dwellinghouses, for instance Roker Avenue (66%) in St Peter's ward. To some extent these concentrations can be related to the presence of Sunderland University and the Chester Road and St Peter's campuses in Millfield and St Peter's wards respectively.
- 1.3 The available data provides evidence of high concentrations of HMOs in some areas, a significant presence in others and an indication of a continuing upward trend in student occupation of the general housing stock in some parts of the City, creating on-going pressure on the availability of housing for other types of occupiers including families.
- 1.4 Mapping and associated data available to the City Council illustrates the extent of known HMOs across the city, both licensed and un-licensed at March 2011 and student distribution across the city for the 2010/2011 academic year. This data shows that the highest numbers of HMOs and students are located within the central wards, in particular St Michael's, Pallion, Hendon, Barnes and Millfield together with St Peter's ward the latter which includes the University's St Peter's campus. The high number of students in Pallion is a reflection of the purpose built student accommodation in that ward and not a proliferation of the use of dwelling houses for HMOs.

Table 1. HMOs by Ward Sunderland 2011

Ward	All Properties	HMO Mandatory License Properties	HMO Non-Licensable Properties	All HMOs
Barnes	4,903	1	56	57
Castle	4,962	0	0	0
Copt Hill	5,166	0	2	2
Doxford	4,384	0	0	0
Fulwell	4,937	1	6	7
Hendon	6,395	35	76	111
Hetton	5,313	0	4	4
Houghton	5,215	0	5	5
Millfield	4,894	46	278	324
Pallion	4,459	2	9	11
Redhill	5,089	0	0	0
Ryhope	4,648	0	1	1
Sandhill	5,134	0	0	0
Shiney Row	5,658	0	3	3
Silksworth	4,813	0	2	2
Southwick	5,277	1	19	20
St Annes	4,719	0	0	0
St Chads	4,663	0	0	0
St Michaels	5,436	35	147	182
St Peters	5,194	38	80	118
Washington Central	5,008	0	1	1
Washington East	4,613	0	3	3
Washington North	5,332	0	4	4
Washington South	4,374	0	1	1
Washington West	4,864	0	0	0
	125,450	159	697	856

Source: Sunderland City Council 2011

- 1.5 The locations of the highest numbers of HMOs and students largely correlate with the existing 2001 Census data for 'Other households', which include HMOs.

2.0 Evidence from the Community

- 2.1 The initial prompt for the designation of an Article 4 Direction came following discussions with local residents and ward members in early 2011, particularly in the Roker Avenue area of St Peter's ward. There were particular concerns about:

- Poor management of refuse and recycling;
- Poor condition of properties including un-tended gardens;
- Front garden areas sterilised by creation of hard standing for parking or low maintenance hard landscaping;
- Disproportionate car ownership associated with HMO occupancy;
- Anti-social and criminal behaviour;
- Quiet residential character and visual character of the area undermined;
- Social cohesion and community spirit undermined.
- The number of HMO's in the street,
- The reluctance of HMO residents to utilise the off street parking facilities provided

2.2 Residents of St Peter's ward and particularly the Roker Avenue area have already requested that officers prepare an Article 4 Direction as quickly as possible to help put some control on the change of use of properties to HMO's because of the adverse impacts on the community. There has also been opposition recently to planning applications for student accommodation and larger HMO's expressing concerns at the effects of concentrations of such uses in the both St Peter's and St Michael's wards.

Table 2. Houses in Multiple Occupation wards

Wards	Total	%
Hendon	624	10.9
St Michael's	577	14.2
St Peter's	375	7.47
Millfield	341	7.8
Sandhill	289	5.52
Barnes	192	3.9
Southwick	125	2.3
Shiney Row	103	1.97
Ryhope	80	1.82
Washington North	78	1.51
Fulwell	75	1.58
Washington Central	75	1.55
Pallion	74	1.55
Houghton	68	1.39
Copt Hill	65	1.26
Hetton	60	1.22
Castle	59	1.18
St Anne's	51	1.14
Silksworth	48	1.05
Redhill	43	0.87
St Chad's	34	0.74
Washington West	27	0.61
Doxford	21	0.46
Washington East	21	0.45
Washington South	21	0.49

Source: 2001 Census

CABINET MEETING – 5 September 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Proposed Redevelopment, Sunderland Railway Station

Author(s):

Deputy Chief Executive

Purpose of Report:

This report appraises Members of progress which has been made to date with regard to a proposed project to redevelop the above ground element of Sunderland Railway Station. It seeks approval to the Council's participation in the project with Nexus and Network Rail, and to enter into an agreement with Network Rail as the owners of the Station for the delivery of the project.

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is recommended to;

- i) Agree in principle to the Council's participation in the re-development of the above ground element of Sunderland Railway Station on the basis that the Council is an equal funding partner with Nexus and Network Rail.
- ii) Agree that the Council contributes a one third share, £200,000 towards the next stage of the project, the remaining cost of £400,000, to be shared equally by Nexus and Network Rail.
- iii) Authorise the Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services to enter into a Development Services Agreement with Network Rail to enable the project to progress to the next stage on the terms detailed in this report and otherwise on terms to be agreed by the Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services.
- iv) Authorise the Deputy Chief Executive to be the lead officer for the project and to report back to Cabinet on future stages for the implementation of the project.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? *Yes

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

The redevelopment of the Station was not previously included by Network Rail in its major infrastructure work programme. The participation in the project by the Council and Nexus as an equal share partners will result in the early redevelopment of the Station and will add further momentum to the regeneration of the City Centre in line with the Council's Economic Masterplan.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

The alternative option is for the Council to not participate in the development and delivery of the project. This will result in a shortfall in funding for the scheme the consequences of which will be either the long term delay or abandonment of the project. This option has been considered but is not recommended.

Impacts analysed:

Equality ☐ Privacy ☐ Sustainability ☐ Crime and Disorder ☐

Is this a "Key Decision" as defined in the Constitution?

Yes

Scrutiny Committee

Is it included in the Forward Plan?

No

Report of the Deputy Chief Executive

Proposed Redevelopment, Sunderland Railway Station

1.0 Purpose of Report

- 1.0 This report appraises Members of progress which has been made to date with regard to a proposed project to redevelop the above ground element of Sunderland Railway Station. It seeks approval to the Council's participation in the project with Nexus and Network Rail, and to enter into an agreement with Network Rail as the owners of the Station for the delivery of the project.

2.0 Description of Decision

Cabinet is recommended to;

- i) Agree in principle to the Council's participation in the re-development of the above ground element of Sunderland Railway Station on the basis that the Council is an equal funding partner with Nexus and Network Rail.
- iii) Agree that the Council contributes a one third share, £200,000 towards the next stage of the project, the remaining cost of £400,000, to be shared equally by Nexus and Network Rail.
- v) Authorise the Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services to enter into a Development Services Agreement with Network Rail to enable the project to progress to the next stage on the terms detailed in this report and otherwise on terms to be agreed by the Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services.
- vi) Authorise the Deputy Chief Executive to be the lead officer for the project and to report back to Cabinet on future stages for the implementation of the project.

3.0 Background

- 3.1 Sunderland Station is major gateway to the City and is served by Metro, Northern Rail, and Grand Central services who provide four services a day to London. Over two million passengers pass through the station each year.
- 3.2 Members will be aware that substantial investment has been made by Nexus to the below ground platform areas of the Station.

This work was completed in 2010 and has significantly improved the environment and passenger experience at platform level. However,

the above ground buildings and concourse, which were constructed in 1966, are of a poor appearance and do not present themselves as an attractive gateway to the City. The station does not compare favourably with those in other cities of a similar size, and has lacked investment for many years. There is a strong case for the Council to actively progress the redevelopment of the Station as part of a comprehensive approach to the ongoing regeneration of the City Centre.

- 3.3 The Station is owned by Network Rail although Northern Rail is the Station Franchise Operator (SFO). Northern Rail is also the landlord for the commercial tenants who run businesses from the Station concourse.

In response to the poor overall appearance and condition of the Station, Council officers and representatives from Nexus and Network Rail formed a tripartite Project Steering Group with a view to considering options for the total rebuild of the above ground element of the Station. This would complement the work already carried out below ground. The Project Steering Group also embraces other key stakeholders i.e. Northern Rail and Grand Central. It was clear at the initial meetings of the Group that there was a strong desire on the part of all partners to see the Station improved and redeveloped to modern day standards.

- 3.4 As owners of the Station Network Rail is a key point of contact for any proposed investment. Their investment process has a number of possible stages depending on the type of project, the level of Network Rail's involvement and the promoter who approaches them. In the case of this project Network Rail will follow the Guide to Railway Investment Projects (GRIP). GRIP is a staged approach to managing investment schemes to minimise and mitigate the risks associated with delivering projects on an operational railway. GRIP consists of eight stages:-

1. Output definition
2. Pre-feasibility
3. Option selection
4. Single option selection
5. Detailed design
6. Construction test and commission
7. Scheme handback
8. Project close out

4.0 Current Position

- 4.1 The three project partners have funded a feasibility exercise to bring the project up to GRIP Stage 3 (Option Selection) which has resulted in a preferred option for the Station redevelopment. The preferred option consists of the demolition of the above ground structure, the construction of a new lightweight roof across the space, beneath which would be provided a new concourse and public realm area together with accommodation for either the existing or new retail businesses. The option is not a detailed proposal at this stage, but does point towards a capital cost in the region of £10m to be shared equally by all three partners. The current intention would be to commence works on site during the first quarter of 2014.
- 4.2 The next stage of the process, GRIP Stage 4, will involve more detailed technical assessments and design work in order to develop the preferred option into a deliverable project. The total estimated cost of this stage is £600,000 of which the Council's share would be £200,000. Network Rail have a set of template agreements with model terms and conditions and proceeding to GRIP Stage 4 requires the Council to enter into Network Rail's Development Services Agreement which will formalise the Council's contribution.

The Development Services Agreement covers activities or services that Network Rail provides during the development stage of the project. The design and development activities may be carried out by Network Rail directly or by consultants or contractors employed by them. The Agreement provides for reasonable and proper costs to be passed through to the customer on an emerging cost basis. In the present scenario because of funding constraints and the requirement for greater certainty over costs, Network Rail have offered a cap on the cost of the services and the Council's contribution will not therefore exceed £200,000. The Development Services Agreement is not intended to cover implementation.

A report will be brought back to Cabinet on completion of GRIP Stage 4 prior to a commitment to proceed with an Implementation Agreement covering GRIP Stages 5 to 8.

5.0 Reason for Decision

- 5.1 The redevelopment of the Station was not previously included by Network Rail in its major infrastructure work programme. The participation in the project by the Council and Nexus as an equal share partners will result in the early redevelopment of the Station and will add further momentum to the regeneration of the City Centre in line with the Council's Economic Masterplan.

6.0 Alternative Options

- 6.1 The alternative option is for the Council to not participate in the development and delivery of the project. This will result in a shortfall in funding for the scheme the consequences of which will be either the long term delay or abandonment of the project. This option has been considered but is not recommended.

7.0 Impact Analysis

8.0 Other Relevant Considerations/Consultations

a) Financial Implications - The capital programme includes provision for a contribution towards the redevelopment of Sunderland Railway Station. The costs of the Council's share of the cost of the next stage of the project are set out in paragraph 4.2 and will be met from this allocation. As set out in paragraph 4.4 a further report will be presented to Cabinet on the detailed proposals including the required estimated funding contribution for the project from the Council.

b) Legal Implications - The Head of Law and Governance has been consulted and her comments are contained within the body of the report.

- 9.0 Background Papers:** Sunderland Station Redevelopment: Constructability Assessment, held by Head of Planning and Property.

CABINET MEETING – 5TH SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Annual Review of Corporate Governance Arrangements

Author(s):

Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services

Purpose of Report:

To provide details of the findings of the 2011/12 Annual Governance Review

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is asked to:

- Consider and agree the draft Improvement Plan included at Appendix 1, and
- Consider and agree the draft Annual Governance Statement included at Appendix 2.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? **Yes**

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

In order to comply with the Accounts and Audit Regulations 2011 and good practice guidance regarding Corporate Governance.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

None available in view of the circumstances.

Impacts analysed;

Equality N/A Privacy N/A Sustainability N/A Crime and Disorder N/A

Is this a “Key Decision” as defined in the Constitution? **No**

Is it included in the Forward Plan? **No**

Scrutiny Committee

The report has also been considered and accepted by the Audit and Governance Committee on 29th June 2012

ANNUAL REVIEW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS**Report of Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services****1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report provides details of the 2011/2012 Annual Governance Review. The findings of the review, draft improvement plan and draft annual governance statement were considered and accepted by the Audit and Governance Committee on 29th June 2012.

2. Description of Decision

- 2.1 Cabinet is asked to:

- Consider and agree the draft Improvement Plan included at Appendix 1, and
- Consider and agree the draft Annual Governance Statement included at Appendix 2.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Council has a local code of corporate governance (the Code) in place which sets out a framework which aims to ensure that the Council is doing the right things, in the right way, for the right people, in a timely, inclusive, open, honest and accountable manner. The framework comprises the systems, processes, cultures and values through which the Council directs and controls its functions, and through which it accounts to, engages with and, where appropriate, leads, supports and empowers communities.
- 3.2 The framework is based upon the following six core principles:
- Focusing on the purpose of the authority and on improved outcomes for the local community and numerous communities within it (both geographical and of common interest); and creating and implementing a vision for the local area;
 - Members and officers working together in the context of the local vision, to achieve a common purpose with clearly defined functions and roles;
 - Promoting values for the authority and demonstrating the values of good governance through upholding high standards of conduct and behaviour;
 - Taking informed and transparent decisions which are subject to effective scrutiny, and managing risk;
 - Developing the capacity and capability of members and officers to be effective;
 - Engaging with local people and other stakeholders to ensure robust public accountability.
- 3.3 The Code states that the Council will conduct, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of the corporate governance framework. The Council is also required to publish an Annual Governance Statement (AGS), which must be supported by a comprehensive assurance gathering process.

4. 2011/2012 Annual Governance Review

- 4.1 The review followed the methodology previously approved by Cabinet and was undertaken by the Corporate Risk and Assurance Group (CRAG), which is made up of senior staff from across all directorates, as well as relevant specialists.
- 4.2 The CRAG obtained and considered assurances provided by Executive Directors and a wide range of senior managers, and then considered whether current governance arrangements were adequate. A small number of improvements were identified to strengthen the arrangements and these are detailed at Appendix 1, and have been agreed by the Executive Management Team. These include a small number of actions to ensure governance arrangements and activity remain proactive and in place regarding emerging alternative service delivery models.
- 4.3 The Improvement Plan also includes a small number of areas that the Council is already addressing but inclusion in the plan will facilitate monitoring to ensure that the planned actions are delivered within a reasonable timeframe bearing in mind the importance / nature of the actions.
- 4.4 The Local Code of Corporate Governance was reviewed and it is considered that the core and supporting principles remain appropriate.

5. Draft Annual Governance Statement

- 5.1 The Annual Governance Statement has been drafted taking into account the findings of the annual governance review and is attached at Appendix 2.

6. Review of Progress in relation to the 2010/2011 Corporate Governance Improvement Plan

- 6.1 The improvement plan agreed following the 2010/2011 Corporate Governance Review included 13 actions. The CRAG reviewed progress on these actions and found that all were either complete or well progressed.

7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The Council continues to have robust and effective corporate governance arrangements in place. The views elicited during the review from Members, senior managers across the Council, and all Chief Officers, demonstrate that the principles of good governance continue to be embedded Council-wide. Whilst an Improvement Plan has been developed the review has not identified any weaknesses that would need to be highlighted in the Council's Annual Governance Statement.

Appendix 1

2011/2012 Annual Review of Corporate Governance Arrangements - Improvement Plan for 2012/2013

Ref	Action	EMT Lead
1.	All appropriate teams should be involved at an early stage in the development of governance arrangements for Alternative Service Delivery Models (e.g. TPPO, legal, procurement, internal audit, risk and assurance, HR), including any external assistance where required.	Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services
2.	A corporate toolkit should be developed to assist those leading on the implementation of Alternative Service Delivery Models.	Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services
3.	The Partnerships Code of Practice should be updated to include appropriate guidance on Alternative Service Delivery Models.	Assistant Chief Executive
4.	The proposed Accountability Framework should encourage creativity and innovation within a risk aware organisation.	Director of Human Resources and Organisation Development
5.	The Integrated Assurance Framework should be implemented, including review of other assurance activity and the strengthening of managers responsibility for providing assurance.	Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services
6.	Clarity should be established regarding the Council's information governance responsibilities in relation to schools.	Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services
7.	The information governance risks associated with home working should be identified and assessed and clear guidance issued/implemented to manage the risks.	Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services
8.	New arrangements to be introduced in relation to the Members Code of Conduct and investigation / resolution of complaints / breaches.	Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services
9.	The services offered / traded with Schools need to be reviewed and co-ordinated to ensure that their design is appropriate and suitable. Alternative delivery models will be explored.	Executive Director of Children's Services
10.	Appropriate Governance arrangement should be put in place relating to the transfer of Public Health.	Assistant Chief Executive

Appendix 2

2011/2012 Draft Annual Governance Statement

1. SCOPE OF RESPONSIBILITY

Sunderland City Council is responsible for ensuring that its business is conducted in accordance with the law and proper standards, and that public money is safeguarded and properly accounted for, and used economically, efficiently and effectively. The Council also has a duty to secure continuous improvement in the way in which its functions are exercised, having regard to a combination of economy, efficiency and effectiveness.

The Council has approved and adopted a local Code of Corporate Governance in line with good practice. The Code is on the Council's website [\[here\]](#) or can be obtained from the Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services. This Statement explains how the Council has complied with its Code in 2011/12.

2. THE PURPOSE OF THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

The governance framework comprises the systems and processes, and culture and values, by which the Council is directed and controlled and its activities through which it accounts to, engages with, and leads the community. It enables the Council to monitor the achievement of its strategic objectives and to consider whether those objectives have led to the delivery of appropriate, cost-effective services.

The system of internal control is a significant part of that framework and is designed to manage risk to a reasonable level. It cannot eliminate all risk of failure to achieve policies and objectives and can therefore only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance of effectiveness.

The governance framework has been in place at the Council for the year ended 31st March 2012 and up to the date of approval of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

3. THE GOVERNANCE FRAMEWORK

3.1 There is a clear vision of the authority's purpose and intended outcomes for citizens and service users that is clearly communicated, both within the organisation and to external stakeholders:

- The [Sunderland Strategy 2008-2025](#) provides the framework for members of the [Sunderland Partnership](#), organisations, groups of people and individuals, to work together to improve the quality of life in Sunderland by 2025. It sets out a Vision for the city and its people and how everyone will work together to achieve that Vision:

“Creating a better future for everyone in Sunderland - Sunderland will be a welcoming, internationally recognised city where people have the opportunity to fulfil their aspirations for a healthy, safe and prosperous future.”

- Underpinning the Sunderland Strategy are a number of groups, including:
 - Non Executive Board
 - Sunderland Innovation and Improvement Group
 - Education Leadership Board.
 - Economic Leadership Board
 - Health and Wellbeing Board
- In 2011 it was considered appropriate that the Sunderland Strategy be refreshed in the light of the new and emerging policy and performance management context being developed by the coalition Government.
- The Corporate Improvement Plan (CIP) for 2009/10 to 2011/12 is the Council's overarching Service Plan containing the plans of all of the Council's Portfolios. A range of service specific plans were in place during the year.

3.2 Arrangements are in place to review the authority's vision and its implications for the authority's governance arrangements:

- The annual strategic planning process, engagement and participation with residents, needs analysis and demographic information ensure the authority's vision remains relevant and meets the needs of local communities
- There are annual reviews of the local Sunderland Code of Corporate Governance to ensure that it is up to date and effective.

3.3 Arrangements exist for measuring the quality of services for users, for ensuring they are delivered in accordance with the authority's objectives and for ensuring that they represent the best use of resources:

- There are clear and effective performance management arrangements including staff appraisals for Directors and key staff, which address financial responsibilities.
- Services are delivered by suitably qualified / trained / experienced staff and all posts have detailed job profiles / descriptions and person specifications.

3.4 The roles and responsibilities of the executive, non-executive, scrutiny and officer functions are clearly defined and documented, with clear delegation arrangements and protocols for effective communication:

- A [Constitution](#) has been adopted which sets out how the Council operates and how decisions are made, and incorporates a clear delegation scheme. The Constitution indicates responsibilities for functions and sets out how decisions are made.
- During the year a system of scrutiny was in place allowing the scrutiny function to:
 - review and/or scrutinise decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any of the Council's functions;
 - make reports and/or recommendations to the full Council and/or the executive and/or any joint or area committee in connection with the discharge of any functions;
 - consider any matter affecting the area or its inhabitants; and
 - exercise the right to call-in, for reconsideration, decisions made but not yet implemented by the executive and/or area committees; and
 - consider Local Petitions and Councillor Calls for Action for matters within their terms of reference.
- Directorates have established delegation schemes, although these will require updating in some areas to reflect recent and ongoing organisational changes.

3.5 Codes of Conduct defining the standards of behaviour for members and staff are in place, conform with appropriate ethical standards, and are communicated and embedded across the organisation:

- The following are in place:
 - Members' Codes of Conduct;
 - Employees' Code of Conduct;
 - Protocol on Member/Employee Relations;
 - Protocol for Members in Relation to Development Control Matters;
 - Whistleblowing Policy;
 - Protocol for the use of Civic Cars;

- Protocol for Members in Relation to Licensing Matters;
- Protocol for Members and Voting Co-opted Members – Use of Council Resources and Equipment;
- Guidance for Members in Relation to the Use of Council ICT Facilities;
- Protocol for Use of Member Website;
- Data Protection: Guidance for Councillors;
- Remote Intranet/Internet Access for Members;
- Protocol in Relation to Members' Dealings with the Council;
- Registers of Interests, Gifts and Hospitality.

3.6 Standing orders, standing financial instructions, a scheme of delegation and supporting procedure notes/manuals, which are reviewed and updated as appropriate, clearly define how decisions are taken and the processes and controls required to manage risks:

- The Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services is the designated Chief Finance Officer in accordance with Section 151 of the Local Government Act 1972 and is responsible for ensuring lawfulness and financial prudence of decision making, and for the proper administration of the Council's financial affairs.
- The Head of Law and Governance is the Council's Monitoring Officer who has maintained an up to date version of the Constitution and has ensured lawfulness of decision making.
- The Council has in place up to date Procurement Procedure Rules and Financial Procedure Rules, which are subject to regular review.
- Written procedures are in place covering financial and administrative matters, as well as HR policies and procedures. These include:
 - Whistle Blowing Policy;
 - Anti Fraud and Corruption Policy;
 - Codes of Conduct;
 - Corporate Health and Safety Policy;
 - Corporate Complaints Policy;
 - Corporate Procurement Strategy;
 - Code of Practice for Partnerships;
 - Treasury Management Strategy;
 - Directorate / department budget management schemes.
- There are robust and well embedded risk management processes in place, including;
 - Member Risk Champion;
 - Risk Management Policy and Strategy;
 - Nominated Head of Service lead for Risk Management;
 - Corporate Risk Profile;
 - Corporate Risk and Assurance Group;
 - Risk Profiles for major projects and significant partnerships.

- There are comprehensive budgeting systems in place and a robust system of budgetary control, including formal quarterly and annual financial reports, which indicate financial performance against forecasts.
- Business Continuity Plans are in place, which are subject to ongoing review.
- There are clearly defined capital expenditure guidelines in place.
- Appropriate project management disciplines are utilised.
- The Council participates in the National Fraud Initiative.
- The Council has adopted and implemented the requirements of the Department for Work and Pensions Security Manual for the administration of Council Tax and Housing Benefit.
- Procedures are in place to ensure that the Dedicated Schools Grant is properly allocated to and used by schools in line with the terms of grant given by the Secretary of State under section 16 of the Education Act 2002.

3.7 The authority's financial management arrangements conform to the governance requirements of the CIPFA Statement on the Role of the Chief Financial Officer in Local Government (2010).

The Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services fulfils this role through the following:

- Attendance at meetings of the Leadership Team, helping it to develop and implement strategy and to resource and deliver the Council's strategic objectives sustainably and in the public interest;
- Involvement in all material business decisions to ensure immediate and longer term implications, opportunities and risks are fully considered;
- Alignment of medium term business and financial planning processes;
- Leading the promotion and delivery of good financial management by the whole organisation so that public money is safeguarded and used appropriately, economically, efficiently and effectively;
- Ensuring that the finance function is resourced to be fit for purpose.

3.8 The core functions of an audit committee, as identified in CIPFA's *Audit Committees – Practical Guidance for Local Authorities*, are undertaken by members.

The Council has an Audit and Governance Committee which, as well as approving the Authority's Statement of Accounts, undertakes an assurance and advisory role to:

- consider the effectiveness of the authority's corporate governance arrangements, risk management arrangements, the control environment and associated anti-fraud and corruption arrangements and seek assurance that action is being taken on risk-related issues identified by auditors and inspectors;
- be satisfied that the authority's assurance statements, including the Annual Governance Statement, properly reflect the risk environment and any actions required to improve it;
- receive and consider (but not direct) internal audit's strategy, plan and monitor performance;
- receive and consider the external audit plan;
- review a summary of internal audits, the main issues arising, and seek assurance that action has been taken where necessary;
- receive and consider the annual report of internal audit;
- consider the reports of external audit and inspection agencies, including the Annual Audit Letter;
- ensure that there are effective relationships between external and internal audit, inspection agencies and other relevant bodies, and that the value of the audit process is actively promoted;
- review the external auditor's opinions and reports to members, and monitor management action in response to the issues raised by external audit; and
- make recommendations to Cabinet or Council as appropriate.

3.9 Arrangements exist to ensure compliance with relevant laws and regulations, internal policies and procedures, and that expenditure is lawful. All Cabinet Reports are considered for legal issues before submission to members:

- The Head of Law and Governance is the Council's designated Monitoring Officer and a protocol is in place with all Chief Officers, to safeguard the legality of all Council activities.
- The Council maintains an internal audit service. An independent review of its effectiveness has been undertaken which concluded that the service operates in accordance with professional standards.

3.10 Arrangements for whistle-blowing and for receiving and investigating complaints from the public are in place and are well publicised:

- The Council is committed to establishing and maintaining effective reporting arrangements to ensure that, where an individual, whether an employee of the Council, a Councillor, or any member of the public, has concerns regarding the conduct of any aspect of the Council's business, they can do so through a variety of avenues, promptly and in a straight forward way.
- The framework in place to ensure the aims of this Policy are met are set out in two 'Whistle Blowing Policy Arrangements' documents, one for Council workers and one for members of the public.
- Monitoring records held by the Head of Law and Governance reveal that the whistle blowing arrangements are being used by both staff and the public, and that the Council is responding appropriately. The whistle blowing arrangements have assisted with the maintenance of a strong regime of internal control.

3.11 Arrangements exist for identifying the development needs of members and senior officers in relation to their strategic roles:

- The Community Leadership Programme has continued to support elected Members to fulfil their community leadership role, including the introduction of Account Managers for all Members.
- The Council has a HR Strategy that identifies that the need to enable and support the organisation in managing the performance of all of its employees through effective policies, procedures and working practices is key to ensuring that the organisation meets the needs of the community. This includes assessing ability against requirements of the role, annual appraisal focusing on strengths and highlighting areas of weakness, job related training, and ongoing evaluation and includes the extent to which an employee understands and supports the values of the Council.

3.12 Clear channels of communication have been established with all sections of the community and other stakeholders, ensuring accountability and encouraging open consultation.

- The Council has a Community Consultation Strategy which aims to ensure that consultation activity is effectively co-ordinated across the Council and with partner agencies, impacts on service delivery, and is delivered to a high standard.

3.13 Governance arrangements with respect to partnerships and other group working incorporate good practice as identified by the Audit Commission's report on the governance of partnerships, and are reflected in the authority's overall governance arrangements:

- The Council has published a Code of Practice for Partnerships which includes a template for Partnership Agreements and a range of checklists to ensure key risk areas are considered and addressed. The Code is designed to provide a corporate framework for all staff involved in considering new partnership working, and to assist Members and officers to review existing arrangements.
- A Register of Partnerships is maintained. The significance of partnerships is identified using an assessment scorecard recommended by CIPFA.

4. REVIEW OF EFFECTIVENESS

The Council has responsibility for conducting, at least annually, a review of the effectiveness of its governance framework including the system of internal control. The review of the effectiveness is informed by feedback from Members and the work of all senior managers within the authority who have responsibility for the development and maintenance of the governance environment, the Internal Audit Annual Report, and also by comments made by the external auditors and other review agencies and inspectorates. The process that has been applied in maintaining and reviewing the effectiveness of the system of internal control includes the following:

- The role of the Council:
 - Members have participated in the annual review of the Council's Corporate Governance arrangements;
 - The Leader of the Council, the Chief Executive and the Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services have overseen the review and signed the Annual Governance Statement.
- The role of the executive:
 - The findings of the Annual Governance Review have been reported to the Executive Management Team and Cabinet for their consideration and approval of the Annual Governance Statement.
- The role of the Audit and Governance Committee:
 - The findings of the Annual Governance Review have been reported to the Audit and Governance Committee. Under their Terms of Reference the Audit and Governance Committee have satisfied themselves that the Annual Governance Statement properly reflects the risk environment and any actions required to improve it.

- There is a system of scrutiny which allows the Scrutiny Committee to:
 - review decisions made or actions taken in connection with the discharge of any of the Council's functions;
 - make reports and recommendations to the full Council, the executive, or any joint or area committee in connection with the discharge of any functions;
 - consider any matter affecting the area or its inhabitants; and
 - exercise the right to call-in, for reconsideration, decisions made but not yet implemented.
- The role of the Council's Standards Committee includes the following:
 - promoting and maintaining high standards of conduct by councillors, co-opted members and church and parent governor representatives;
 - monitoring the operation of the Members' Code of Conduct;
 - monitoring the operation of the Council's Anti-Fraud and Corruption Policy so far as it relates to the actions of Members of the Council;
 - considering reports and complaints relating to the conduct of Members of the Council;
 - supporting the Monitoring Officer in her role.
- The Executive Director of Commercial and Corporate Services (the Chief Financial Officer) has directed, co-ordinated and overseen the review.
- All Heads of Service have participated in the annual governance review through carrying out self-assessments relating to their areas of responsibility.
- All Chief Officers have provided Controls Assurance Statements relating to their area of responsibility, having considered the detailed self-assessments from their Heads of Service.
- Controls Assurance Statements have also been provided by senior officers responsible for relevant specialist areas.
- Internal audit planning processes include consultation with all Chief Officers and reviews of the Corporate Risk Profile. Audit work is risk based and includes risks in relation to the achievement of service objectives. Internal Audit Services carries out regular systematic auditing of key financial and non-financial systems. The Audit Commission have conducted a review of the effectiveness of Internal Audit Services and concluded that there are robust arrangements in place to comply with the standards of the 2006 CIPFA Code of Practice for Internal Audit.
- The Audit Commission's Annual Audit Letter for 2010/11 is very positive and provides an unqualified opinion on the financial statements and an unqualified VFM conclusion. The report confirms that the Council:
 - Has proper arrangements in place to ensure its financial resilience.
 - Has a history of good financial management, robust systems of corporate governance and internal control, and a strong record in the delivery of budgets.
 - Had prepared for the economic challenges facing public services through the Sunderland Way of Working.

- Is committed to improvements in service delivery and outcomes, and has also identified significant savings.
- Findings of external inspectorates are used to support continuous service improvement.
- The Council was awarded a 'Good' rating (for both quality of service and capacity for improvement) in the 2011/12 Ofsted Inspection of Safeguarding and Looked After Children services. A multi agency action plan has been developed to address the formal and informal areas for improvement.

Cabinet and the Audit and Governance Committee have advised us of the findings of the review of the effectiveness of the governance framework, and an improvement plan has been agreed.

We propose over the coming year to take steps to implement the improvement plan to further enhance the Council's governance arrangements. We are satisfied that these steps will address the need for improvements that were identified in the review and we will monitor their implementation and operation as part of the next annual review.

Paul Watson
Leader of the Council

Dave Smith
Chief Executive

Malcolm Page
Executive Director of
Commercial and Corporate
Services

Dated

CABINET MEETING – 5 SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Youth Justice Plan 2012-2013

Author(s):

Executive Director Children's Services

Purpose of Report:

The Youth Justice Plan is an Article 4 plan which requires full Council approval.

The report informs Cabinet of the background, purpose and intentions of the plan and seeks to consult with and gain approval from Cabinet and to refer to Scrutiny Committee for comment.

Description of Decision:

Following consultation with various partners, including the Youth Offending Service Board, the Children's Trust, the Safer Sunderland Partnership, managers and practitioners from the Youth Offending Service and officers from the Council's Strategy, Policy and Performance Management, Cabinet is recommended to provide comment on the Youth Justice Plan 2012-13 (attached) and recommend that it is referred to Scrutiny Committee for their consideration and comment.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? *Yes/No

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

The Youth Justice Plan is an Article 4 plan under the Constitution of the Council and is the primary document for YOT partnerships to set out how they will deliver against Youth Justice Board (YJB) performance management framework for Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and is a key source for local youth justice planning.

The Youth Justice Plan was submitted to the Youth Justice Board by their required submission date of 30 June 2012 but may be revised following receipt of comments from Cabinet and Scrutiny.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

The alternative option is not to submit the Youth Plan to full Council, however this would have a negative impact on local youth justice planning and the services' ability to deliver against its action plans.

Impacts analysed: Equality <input type="text" value="N/A"/> Privacy <input type="text" value="N/A"/> Sustainability <input type="text" value="N/A"/> Crime and Disorder <input type="text"/>	
Is this a “Key Decision” as defined in the Constitution? Yes Is it included in the Forward Plan? Yes	Scrutiny Committee

YOUTH JUSTICE PLAN 2012-2013

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The Youth Justice Plan is an Article 4 plan which requires full Council approval.
- 1.2 The report informs Cabinet of the background, purpose and intentions of the plan and seeks to consult with and gain approval from Cabinet and to refer to Scrutiny Committee for comment.

2. Description of Decision (Recommendations)

- 2.1 Following consultation with various partners, including the Youth Offending Service Board, the Children's Trust, the Safer Sunderland Partnership, managers and practitioners from the Youth Offending Service and officers from the Council's Strategy, Policy and Performance Management, Cabinet is recommended to provide comment on the Youth Justice Plan 2012-13 (attached) and recommend that it is referred to Scrutiny Committee for their consideration and comment.

3. Introduction/Background

- 3.1 The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 required the Chief Executive of each local authority area to set up a multi-agency Youth Offending Team / Service (YOT / YOS) governed by a multi-agency Management Board. The act required that each Team / Service produce an annual Youth Justice Plan.
- 3.2 The Sunderland YOS Management Board comprises the four statutory agencies of the Local Authority, Police, Probation and Health as well as the area courts as a local partner. The attached Youth Justice Plan 2012-2013 was considered by the multi-agency YOS Management Board on 24th May 2012.
- 3.3 The Youth Justice Board (YJB) oversees the youth justice system in England and Wales. The YJB is required to monitor performance of the youth justice system and report to the Secretary of State for Justice. The YJB does this through the collection of performance data and annual Youth Justice Plans.

- 3.4 Each year the YJB issues guidance on the required content for the annual Youth Justice Plan and sets out the required submission date. The Youth Offending Service partnership is therefore given a defined period for the development of the Youth Justice Plan and for the relevant consultations to be undertaken. For 2012-2013 the guidance received from the YJB was that there were no set criteria or templates and that the content of the plan should be in line with local planning arrangements. The plan was submitted to the Youth Justice Board by their required submission date of 30th June 2012.

4. Current Position – Youth Justice Plan 2012 - 2013

- 4.1 The Youth Justice Plan 2012 – 2013 sets out the principal aim of the Sunderland Youth offending Service to *‘prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people’*. It also sets out the key related outcomes of reducing the numbers of first time entrants to the criminal justice system, reducing the proven rate of re-offending for children and young people and maintaining a low use of custody.
- 4.2 The Youth Justice Plan 2012-2013 sets out a number of service development priorities that have been developed on the basis of a comprehensive needs analysis drawing on evidence from a range of sources including:-
- The national and local policy context for youth justice.
 - Performance against key national and local outcome targets.
 - Analysis of prevention and youth offending service assessment data.
 - Outcomes of practice quality assurance audits
 - Analysis Viewpoint data (an interactive game style evaluation tool for use with young people).
 - Outcomes of consultation with children and young people using Sunderland Youth Offending Services.
 - Outcomes of consultations with parents and carers.
 - Outcomes of consultations and satisfaction surveys with victims of crime (this takes into consideration young victims and the views of the wider population of children and young people through the young people’s fear of crime survey)
 - Consultation with members of the general public on restorative justice services.
- 4.3 The plan sets out the outstanding performance of Sunderland Youth Offending service and it’s achievements during 2011-2012. The service’s validated achievements for the whole of 2011-12 are:
- First time entrants reduced by 48% at the end of 2010/11 against a national target of 1.9% (257 FTEs in 2010/11 compared with 501 in 2009/10).
 - Youth re-offending reduced by 17% at the end of 2010/11 against a three year (2008-2011) target of 10% reduction (rate of re-offences 0.98 compared with 1.18 in 2005).

- 90.8% in education, training or employment at the end of their YOS intervention (354 of 390 young people).
- 99.1% in suitable accommodation at the end of their YOS intervention (423 of 427).
- A low use of custody at just 1.9% (13 of 677).
- Pioneering work by the Sunderland Restorative Justice Team was recognised for its outstanding contribution and excellence in the Criminal Justice System by winning at the Northumbria Justice Awards.
- Sunderland's continued high performance against all 3 national indicators resulted in the rating 'Dark Green' which is a Youth Justice Board internal rating to reflect very good performance in re-offending.

5. Reasons for the Decision

- 5.1 The Youth Justice Plan is an Article 4 plan under the Constitution of the Council and is the primary document for YOT partnerships to set out how they will deliver against Youth Justice Board (YJB) performance management framework for Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) and is a key source for local youth justice planning.
- 5.2 The Youth Justice Plan was submitted to the Youth Justice Board by their required submission date of 30 June 2012 but may be revised following receipt of comments from Cabinet and Scrutiny.

6. Alternative Options

- 6.1 The alternative option is not to submit the Youth Justice Plan to full Council. This would have a negative impact on local youth justice planning, and the service's ability to deliver against its action plans.

7. Relevant Considerations / Consultations

- 7.1 The relevant statutory partners, including the Sunderland Children's Trust and Safer Sunderland Partnership, as well as local partners have been consulted on the plan through the YOS Management Board.
- 7.2 Consultations and service user feedback have informed the development of the plan through the needs analysis underpinning the plan.
- 7.3 The report and plan will be presented to the Scrutiny Committee, Cabinet and full Council.
- 7.4 Impacts Analysis: Crime and Disorder**
- 7.4.1 The principal aim of the Youth Offending Service is to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people in Sunderland.

- 7.4.2 The role and responsibilities of the local YOT/YOS are set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Youth Offending Service continues to work with four statutory agencies of Police, Probation, Health and the Local Authority to ensure that the service continues to be a high performing which delivers outcomes which contribute to the Council's priorities.

8. Glossary

MOJ Ministry of Justice
YJB Youth Justice Board
YOS Youth Offending Service

9. List of Appendices

Appendix 1 – Sunderland Youth Justice Plan 2012 – 2013.

Sunderland Youth Justice Plan

2012/13

Forward

On behalf of Sunderland Youth Offending Service Management Board I am pleased to introduce the Youth Justice Plan for 2012/2013. The plan reflects on our achievements for 2011/2012, which builds upon the decade of success I highlighted in last year's plan. Continued and effective partnership working continues to bring successes in tackling offending and re-offending which builds upon the significant progresses previously reported achieved by a consistently high performing service. This has been achieved through award winning programme, passionate and committed staff and a focus on delivering outcomes for children and young people, their families, victims and wider communities affected by youth crime.

There are significant challenges being addressed as services are realigned to reflect locality based services working, to build upon effective partnerships and integrated approaches that respond to the need to strengthen families and communities through whole family working driven by early intervention. For the Youth Offending Service this sees its preventative services moving into localities and with it the opportunity to draw on the combined resources of the Early Intervention and Locality Services.

The landscape of the criminal justice system will be subject to change with the election of Police and Crime Commissioners in November 2012. Changes are anticipated but we are confident that our strong experience in effective partnership working will serve us well in working with the elected commissioner in continuing to tackle the challenges in youth justice.

This plan sets down how the Sunderland Youth Offending Service partnership will respond to the challenges to continue to prevent young people entering the youth justice system and to continue to reduce re-offending. It also outlines the key objectives for the forthcoming year to achieve these aims.

We continue to strive to use resources in the most effective way by preventing the costs of crime through early intervention, transforming services to achieve efficiencies and by exploring re-investment models to produce longer term effectiveness.

As both a criminal justice agency and a children's service, partnership working continues to be at the heart of our approach to tackle offending, ensuring public protection and safeguarding children. The governing Youth Offending Service Management Board remains a strong and committed significant partnership for the city and in 2012-2013 the Board will continue to develop and deliver innovative partnerships with statutory, voluntary, business and community sector partners to achieve positive outcomes for children and young people who offend and who are at risk of offending.

Cllr Patricia Smith,

Portfolio Holder for Children and Learning City

Keith Moore,

Chair of the Sunderland Youth Offending Service Management Board,
Executive Director of Children's Services

Introduction

Sunderland Youth Offending Service is a multi-agency service comprising of the four statutory agencies of Police, Probation, Health and the Local Authority and works in partnership with other key agencies such as the area courts.

The principal aim of the service is to prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people. The service works with:-

- Young people aged 10-17 who, because of alleged or actual offending have become involved in the criminal justice system.
- Children and young people identified as at risk of offending
- Families of children and young people offending or at risk of offending, and
- Victims of young people who have offended.

The role and responsibilities of local Youth Offending Teams/Services was set down by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. It also set down the requirement for each local area to produce an annual Youth Justice Plan, setting out how youth justice services will be delivered in the local area.

This plan sets out how youth justice services will be delivered in Sunderland in 2012 – 2013.

The Local and National Context

National Context

The publication of the Government's response in June 2011 to the consultation on "Breaking the Cycle: Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders" indicated that in the youth justice system, the Government will end the current high level of central performance monitoring and develop a risk based monitoring programme centred on three key outcomes:

- reducing the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system;
- reducing re-offending; and
- reducing custody numbers.

The Government set out its intention to transfer the functions of the Youth Justice Board to a newly created Youth Justice Division in the Ministry of Justice, distinct from the arrangements in place for adults.

The new approach will be based on the principles that youth justice services will be locally determined and driven, maximise value for money, be publicly accountable through a Minister, and be lighter-touch. The Government want to target those Youth Offending Teams that are underperforming and free up the best performing teams to provide greater opportunity to innovate.

The Youth Justice Board is a non-departmental public body, funded by and reporting to the Ministry of Justice. It oversees the youth justice system in England and Wales and works to:

- prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people under the age of 18
- ensure that custody for them is safe, secure, and addresses the causes of their offending behaviour

New national standards will be trialled during 2012-13 which are set against the principal aim of the youth justice system to prevent offending by children and young people. These are set by the Secretary of State for Justice on advice from the Youth Justice Board for England and Wales, who will also have responsibility for monitoring adherence to the standards. The standards apply to those organisations providing statutory youth justice services.

The Standards define the minimum required level of service provision consistent with ensuring:

- Delivery of effective practice in youth justice services
- Safeguarding of children and young people subject to supervision by youth justice services
- Protection of the public from the harmful activities of children and young people who offend

In defining these standards the Secretary of State also requires that:

- Where possible and appropriate, youth justice services are afforded the maximum freedom and flexibility to adapt their practice to local context
- The public have confidence that children and young people subject to statutory supervision by youth justice services are fairly punished and are supported to reform their lives

There are ten national standards which form part of the trial:

1. Preventing Offending
2. Out-of-court disposals
3. Bail and remand management
4. Assessments for interventions and reports
5. Reports for courts, youth offender panels and civil courts in Anti-Social Behaviour Order proceedings and gang injunctions
6. Work in courts
7. Work with victims of crime
8. Planning and delivering interventions in the community
9. Planning and delivering interventions in custody and resettlement into the community (Detention and Training Orders)
10. Long-term custodial sentences (section 90/91 of Powers of Criminal Court (Sentencing) Act 2000; section 226/228 of Criminal Justice Act 2003)

Consultation on a new Full Joint Inspection methodology has been undertaken and whilst the findings have yet to be published the proposals set out the intention for inspections to be carried out in six local authority areas per annum, to be announced one week prior to inspectors arriving.

It is stated that it is essential that the work of the YOT is able to continue with minimum interruption during the inspection fieldwork. It is recognised that some YOTs, particularly smaller YOTs, would struggle to accommodate all the inspectors together, and also continue with “business as usual”.

In recognition of this the proposal is to undertake the inspection over two fieldwork weeks, with a one week gap between the two weeks.

Each inspection will consist of a core module plus two additional modules. The core module will focus on the quality of work in statutory cases, together with supporting leadership, management and partnership arrangements in so far as they most directly impact on the quality of practice.

In most inspections two additional modules will be chosen, according to the reasons for undertaking that particular inspection. The initial list of potential modules will be

- Early Prevention & Out of Court Disposals
- Court Work
- Interventions
- Drug & Alcohol Work
- Access to Statutory & Specialist Services
- Governance
- Parents & Carers
- Victims & Restorative Justice.

Structure and Governance

Youth Offending Teams were set up under the statutory provisions of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The act set down the requirement for a local youth offending teams comprising the four statutory agencies of: the Local Authority (including Children's Services Social Care and Education), Police, Probation and Health. Accompanying the Crime and Disorder Act of 1998 was an inter-departmental circular on 'Establishing Youth Offending Teams' that set out the requirements for a governing chief officer steering group. In 2004 the YJB published "Sustaining the Success: Extending the Guidance, Establishing Youth Offending Teams", that set down the requirements for steering groups to transfer into governing YOT Management Boards. The role and responsibilities of Youth Offending Teams and their governing Management Boards have since, and continue to be, regulated by National Standards for Youth Justice Services. The Board is chaired by the Executive Director of Children's Services with a direct link to the Chief Executive of the local authority.

The Sunderland YOS Management Board comprises representatives of the statutory partners as well as other local partners such as the area court.

The multi-agency Sunderland YOS Management Board is identified as a 'significant partnership' for Sunderland and it also provides the strategic links with other significant partnerships, and their associated strategic plans across children's services, criminal justice and community safety.

Local Partnership Arrangements

The YOS Management Board links into the Safer Sunderland Partnership (local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP)) and up to the Sunderland Partnership (LSP) through the Safer Sunderland Business Support Group. Sunderland YOS shares the aspirations of the Safer Sunderland Strategy 2008 - 2023 to ensure that "everyone in Sunderland will be and feel safe and secure".

The YOS Board is aligned with the Children's Trust and its vision to work together to improve the life chances and aspirations for each child and young person in Sunderland. The YOS Board, through its Youth

Justice Plan, is the responsible partnership for improving Priority Outcome 11 (Youth Offending) in the Children and Young People's Delivery Plan 2010-2013, the initial 3 year plan for implementing the Children and Young People Strategy 2010-2025.

Sunderland Youth Offending Service is committed to working in partnership with others to deliver on the full range of outcomes for children and young people who offend, their families and victims. This includes for example, safeguarding children, public protection, reducing child poverty, swift administration of justice, reducing teenage pregnancy and many other key outcomes that support our core outcomes of preventing offending and re-offending.

Sunderland Youth Offending Service will work with other Youth Offending Teams in the area to continue appropriate links with the revised structures of the Local Criminal Justice Board until the appointment of the area Police and Crime Commissioner. The first Police and Crime Commissioners will be elected in November 2012. Sunderland Youth Offending Service is well placed given their success in partnership working to work alongside the Police and Crime Commissioner.

They will have a duty to work with other criminal justice partners in delivering effective criminal justice services.

The work of the Sunderland YOS will also sit within the developing structure of the Council's Corporate Outcome Framework which sets its strategic priorities under the areas of People, Place and Economy. The work of Sunderland YOS and the impact of offending will have implications across these strategic priorities but in particular has a direct relevance to the following city level outcomes:

- A city which is, and feels, safe and secure (People)
- A city that cares for its most vulnerable (People)
- Lasting and resilient neighbourhoods (Place)

It is within this national and local context that the priorities within this Sunderland Youth Justice Plan 2012 – 2013 are set.

Achievements 2011/12

Celebrating continued success

Following on from 'a decade of success' which was highlighted in last year's plan, Sunderland YOS has continued to deliver success as part of the fabric of the organisation and its approach.

Operational success contributes to this high performing service and can be demonstrated by achievement against its three strategic priorities and can report at the end of 2011:

- First time entrants were reduced by 48% since 2010
- Youth re-offending was reduced by 17% against a three year target of 10%
- A low use of custody at just 1.9%

As both a children's service and a criminal justice agency, Sunderland Youth Offending Service is committed to delivering life changing outcomes for children and young people who offend, for those at risk of offending for their families, whilst ensuring that justice is done for the victims of their offending and or the wider community affected by youth crime. By the end of 2011 Sunderland YOS demonstrated continued performance success against a range of other outcomes. These include:

- Arrest Referral – YOS continued to embed liaison diversion pathways as an effective approach in dealing with out of court disposals
- 90.5% in education, training or employment at the end of their YOS intervention
- 99.1% in suitable accommodation at the end of their YOS intervention

Further illustrations of the continued success of the Sunderland YOS can be demonstrated through the following two examples:

RJ Award

Criminal justice staff and partnership agencies from across Northumbria were recognised for their outstanding contribution and excellence in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) at the Northumbria Justice Awards, which took place on 16 December 2011.

Amongst the short listed entries, and eventual winners were the Sunderland Restorative Justice Team for their pioneering work in delivering high quality interventions to victims and young offenders in Sunderland. Through their highly skilled work with victims, the scheme has enabled those affected by crime to have a say in the reparation that a young offender must undertake. Some of the benefits for the local community, involve the restoration and development of facilitates for visually impaired users of a sensory garden in Barley Mow. The success of this project led to the garden being entered into the Sunderland in Bloom competition.

This achievement has already been the subject of local press coverage in the Sunderland Echo and will also feature prominently in the next issue of the LCJB Newsletter.

Youth Justice Board - Dark Green Rating

Sunderland Youth Offending partnership continues to perform very well against all 3 national indicators. The rating of 'Dark Green' is better than the previous rating of 'Green'. This is a Youth Justice Board internal change to the rating which gives higher ratings to certain YOTs. In the case of Sunderland the increased rating to 'Dark Green' is to reflect very good performance in re-offending.

Needs Analysis

Our priorities for the year ahead are based on a comprehensive needs analysis drawing on evidence from a range of sources including:-

- The national and local context for youth justice.
- Performance against key national and local outcome targets.
- Analysis of prevention and youth offending service assessment data.
- Outcomes of practice quality assurance audits
- Analysis Viewpoint data – an interactive game style evaluation tool for use with young people.
- Outcomes of consultation with children and young people using Sunderland Youth Offending Services.
- Outcomes of consultations with parents and carers.
- Outcomes of consultations and satisfaction surveys with victims of crime. This takes into consideration young victims and the views of the wider population of children and young people through the young people's fear of crime survey
- Consultation with members of the general public on restorative justice services.

The local and national context for youth justice sets down the strategic direction for Sunderland Youth Offending Service and it is within this context that preventing offending and re-offending remains the principal aim. Our performance demonstrates an excellent track record and we are committed to reducing rates of re-offending even further.

Service user feedback provides us with a perspective on how best to do this whilst consultation with victims and the general public provides us with a greater insight into how this can be done whilst simultaneously ensuring that young people payback the costs of their offending to their individual victims or to the wider communities in which they have offended.

Outcomes

Strategic Priorities

The principal aim of Sunderland Youth Offending Service is to:

“Prevent offending and re-offending by children and young people”.

The key outcomes for our principal aim are:-

1. To maintain the numbers of children and young people entering the criminal justice system for the first time (first time entrants) at current rates or lower
2. To maintain re-offending by children and young people (proven rate of re-offending and frequency of re-offending) at current rates or lower

Additionally Sunderland Youth Offending Services is committed to preventing young people entering the secure estate (use of custody) and thus a third key outcome is:-

3. To maintain low levels of custodial sentencing.

Targets and actions against each outcome have been identified below. These have been established based on the needs analysis underpinning this Youth Justice Plan.

Entering the Youth Justice System (First Time Entrants)

Preventing young people entering the Youth Justice System (first time entrants)

We will achieve this by:

- Transition of Sunderland Youth Offending Service prevention staff to locality based working in order to contribute to the prevention offer in the city.
- Further development of Arrest Diversion scheme to enable screening for risk and need at the earliest opportunity upon entry to the youth justice system.
- Ensuring that young people identified as at risk of offending are engaged in suitable Education, Training and Employment.
- To ensure that young people identified as at risk of offending have access to suitable Accommodation.

Outcome Target: To maintain first time entrants below a rate of 998 per 100,000 of the 10 to 17 Sunderland population

Reducing Re-offending

We will achieve this by:

- Ensuring that young people who offend are engaged in suitable Education, Training and Employment.
- Ensuring that young people who offend have access to suitable Accommodation.
- Better support young people accessing health services particularly mental health.
- Ensuring the delivery of effective parenting orders.
- Continue to deliver evidence-based restorative justice interventions.
- Delivering an effective programme of offending behaviour intervention with impact measured through evaluation.
- Ongoing quality assurance programme of Sunderland Youth Offending Service case management.
- Implementation of new national standards.

Outcome Target: To maintain the percentage of young offenders re-offending below 31 and to maintain re-offending below a frequency rate of re-offences at 0.69

Maintaining low levels of custodial sentencing

We will achieve this by:

- Reviewing all cases of young people remanded or sentenced to ensure robust and appropriate court services are provided in all cases.

Outcome Target: To maintain custodial sentencing below a rate of 0.58 per 1,000 of the 10 to 17 Sunderland population

Service Development Priorities 2012 – 2013

To ensure that Sunderland Youth Offending Service is able to respond to national changes around youth justice and deliver local services that are customer focused, a number of service development priorities have been identified for 2012-13. These are summarised as follows:

- Preventative approach to services
- A whole family approach to services
- Health improvement and,
- Quality improvements

Actions to achieve each priority are set out below.

A preventative approach to services

- Delivering Liaison and Diversion Project
- Maintaining the rate of first time entrants into the criminal justice system
- Embedding early intervention model in to locality based working
- Restorative Justice approaches/education
- Working with key partners to better identify young people at risk and to intervene as appropriate
- Looked After Children – delivering appropriate and targeted interventions to children and young people who are looked after
- Education – offending interventions

Outcome Target: Through integrated locality based working to reduce demand on specialist and intensive services through earlier intervention and prevention within universal and targeted services

A whole family approach to services

- Working with key partners to develop Whole Family Approach (Troubled and complex families) as part of Strengthening Families agenda
- Improved assessment of parenting need
- Developing a programme of family support

- Improving effective engagement
- Improving information sharing with adult services

Outcome Target: To embed a whole family approach to services across the Youth Offending Service

Health improvement

- Better understanding of the health needs of those working with the youth offending service
- Improving access and engagement to health improvement initiatives (mental health, substance misuse, health lifestyles, smoking, obesity, worklessness/ETE)

Outcome Target: To identify and respond to health issues linked to young people's offending behaviour

Quality improvement

- Further development of Quality Assurance agenda
- Review tool for monthly case file audits
- Themed Quality Assurance events

Outcome Target: To align existing quality assurance processes to meet the requirements of the trial national standards

Resourcing and value for money

Resources

The YOS budget for 2012 - 2013 is made up statutory partner agency funding and in kind contributions, core government funding from the Youth Justice Board and other grants. There is a changing landscape for the funding from the Youth Justice Board but within this budget Sunderland YOS will continue to deliver the core statutory youth justice service as set out by the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and other subsequent legislation. The core statutory youth justice services can be summarised as:-

- The provision of appropriate adults to safeguard the interests of children and young people detained or questioned by police officers.
- The provision of voluntary interventions in respect of Final Warning (pre-court disposal)
- The provision of court services including reports for the courts
- Support for children and young persons remanded.
- Assessment and supervision of children and young people sentenced by the court to youth justice disposals, and the provision of rehabilitation programmes.
- The provision of Responsible Officers in relation to court ordered Parenting interventions
- Supervision of young people sentenced to a custody including post release interventions for Detention and Training Order.

In addition to the statutory responsibilities Sunderland YOS will also provide information and support to victims including the offer of restorative justice.

All the multi-agency professionals required to form the local youth offending service (as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998) are in place for 2012 – 2013.

Sunderland YOS has a strong partnership approach to delivering effective services evidenced in a committed and effective partnership YOS Management Board. Additional to statutory services, Sunderland YOS provides a range of specialist and award winning intervention programmes that are targeted at specific need and risk groups.

Additional targeted and specialist interventions include:-

- Phoenix Fire Safety Programme in Partnership with Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Brigade.
- An Arrest Diversion scheme in partnership with Northumbria Police and other partners.

- A family intervention programme for hard to reach families.
- Resettlement after Care provision.

These statutory and specialist provisions combine to form youth justice services across prevention, early intervention, enforced community based interventions and custody. Additionally Sunderland YOS has an established Restorative Justice Service that supports victims of youth crime and enables young people who offend to repair the costs of their offending to their individual victims or to the wider community (Community Payback Services).

The governance of the use of resources is a key priority for the YOS Management Board for 2012-2013

Value for Money

Over the forthcoming year Sunderland YOS will continue to ensure the effective use of resources through partnership working.

Sunderland YOS has a strong performance management culture and effective performance management arrangements to ensure the value of services is effectively measured. Over the forthcoming year Sunderland YOS will enhance this capacity through the further development of cost benefit models that link performance and financial information to develop a greater understanding of the social return on investment.

This helps to demonstrate the value of the work carried out and will enable Sunderland YOS to demonstrate best value, and will be well placed to respond to the shift towards Payment by Results, as well as the opportunity of developing effective partnership working with the elected Police and Crime Commissioner.

Sunderland Youth Offending Service will continue to build on existing successful cost benefit analysis models such as negative outcomes cost analysis used within the Youth Offending Service Family Intervention Programme. The cost analysis up to 31st December 2011 that through the project, interventions with 49 families have closed with the potential saving for statutory services of £1,501,645.27 an average of £30,645.82 per family through the prevention of negative outcomes (such as criminal or care proceedings) for hard to reach families. The scheme cost on average less than £2,000 per family.

Sunderland Youth Offending Service
Lambton House
145 High Street West
Sunderland
SR1 1UW

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CABINET MEETING – 5 SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE’S PLAN ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012

Author(s):

Executive Director Children’s Services

Purpose of Report:

The Children and Young People’s Plan is an Article 4 plan which requires full Council approval.

The Annual Report informs Cabinet of progress and performance against the outcomes set out in the Children and Young People’s Delivery Plan 2010-2013. This report covers the period 2011-2012.

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is recommended to consider the content of the Annual Report and provide comments as part of the consultation process.

Cabinet is recommended to refer the Annual Report to Scrutiny Committee for their consideration and comment.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? *Yes/No

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

The Children and Young People’s Plan is an Article 4 plan under the Council’s Constitution and is the primary document for Children’s Trust Partnerships to set out how they will deliver improved outcomes for children and young people in the city. As an Article 4 Plan, we are required to submit an annual report to Cabinet for consideration and comment.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

The alternative option is not to submit the Children and Young People’s Plan Annual report to full Council, however this would result in progress not being reported against the objectives and milestones within the Plan.

Impacts analysed:

Equality **Privacy** **Sustainability** **Crime and Disorder**

Is this a “Key Decision” as defined in the Constitution? **Yes/No**

Is it included in the Forward Plan? **Yes/No**

Scrutiny Committee

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN ANNUAL REPORT 2011-2012**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES****1. Purpose of the Report**

- 1.1 The Children and Young People's Plan is an Article 4 plan which requires full Council approval.
- 1.2 The Annual Report informs Cabinet of progress and performance against the outcomes set out in the Children and Young People's Delivery Plan 2010-2013. This report covers the period 2011-2012.

2. Description of Decision

- 2.1 Cabinet is recommended to consider the content of the Annual Report and provide comments as part of the consultation process.
- 2.2 Cabinet is recommended to refer the Annual Report to Scrutiny Committee for their consideration and comment.

3. Background

- 3.1 The Children and Young People's Plan Strategy 2010-25 was published in 2010, together with a Delivery Plan for 2010-13.
- 3.2 The Delivery Plan provides detailed information about each of the Children's Trust priority outcomes. These outcomes are broken down into:
 - Two overarching themes that cut across the Children's Trust
 - Five priority areas for vulnerable groups
 - Seventeen specific outcomes for all young people, linked to the Every Child Matters framework.
- 3.3 Against each of these priority outcomes is an identified partnership which has a commissioning strategy and implementation plan in place.

4. Structure of the Report

- 4.1 The Annual Report 2011-2012 reflects the many changes to how public services are delivered, including new legislation, budget cuts and efficiency drives.
- 4.2 Performance information against each of the 17 specific outcomes areas is provided, together with an assessment of where progress has been made and identified areas where there is a potential risk of not achieving objectives set, with mitigating actions.

- 4.3 During the Spring of this year, the Children's Trust carried out a number of confirm and challenge sessions with partners to understand the performance for 2011-12, the progress made and actions to be taken forward are identified against priority areas.
- 4.4 The Children's Trust Board, chaired by the Lead Member for Children's Services, is now an advisory board to the Shadow Health and Well-being Board. This means that more of the Children's Trust work in the future will involve planning how integrated service delivery can address the needs of wider communities, the Strengthening Families model being an example of this.
- 4.5 Some of the key achievements that have been made in 2011/12 are set out below:
- Safeguarding and looked after children services in Sunderland were rated 'Good' by Ofsted
 - Improvements made in the numbers of children entering Reception who are obese
 - Under 18 conception rate as at March 2011 (latest data) has shown an improvement reducing to 48.6 per 1000 of the population, compared to 53.5 in March 2009
 - A single specialist Children and Young People's Service for children and young people aged 0-18 who have mental health and learning difficulties has been commissioned and will be operational from 1st April 2012
 - The numbers of young people being referred to Youth Drug and Alcohol Project have increased as has the number of young people completing treatment with YDAP. These increases are linked to the projects strengthened links with schools in delivering early intervention sessions
 - Sunderland continues to narrow the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage profile
 - Improvements continue to be made across all areas of Key Stage 2 performance
 - Young people achieving five good GCSEs including English and Maths rose again in the academic year 2010/11 continuing a strong upward trend. In the last two years, this figure has increased by 10 percentage points
 - Young people entitled to free school meals continue to make good progress in their educational achievements, with a four percentage point increase each in the rate achieving Level 4 in English and Maths at Key Stage 2, and those achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE including English and Maths
 - There was a 10 percentage point increase in the rate of Bangladeshi children achieving Level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English and Maths
 - Improvements continue to be made in reducing the number of first time entrants into the youth justice system. Between 2009/10 and 2011/12 there has been a 49% reduction
 - The percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation remains high, at 97.6% for 2011/12
- 4.5 As well as the achievements above, there still remain some key challenges for the Children's Trust and its partners, including:

- The percentage of reception children classed as obese has improved (11% in 2009/10 to 10.2% in 2010/11) however it still remains above the national average (9.4%). The percentage of Year 6 children classed as obese continues to decline from 20.2% in 2009/10 to 21.9% in 2011/12, and is above the national average at 19%.
- Levels of smoking by women are greatest in the under 20 age category, ranging in 2011/12 between 30% and 38%, compared to rates of 20% for the over 20s.
- Achievement of a level 2 qualification at age 19 was 2% points below national in the academic year 2010/11 and 6% points below national at level 3. Sunderland has improved at both measures since the CYPP baseline.
- Sunderland NEET percentage in March 2012 was 9.1% and represents 945 young people. The March percentage of young people In Learning has also reduced from 81.3% to 81.2% over the last year using new methodology but remains above national 80.6%.
- The Department for Work and Pensions Welfare Reform Act plans to bring in a Universal Credit (UC), to be phased in between 2013 and 2017, to replace many current in-work and out-of-work benefits with a single payment. This will result in the removal of current income thresholds and will impact on the numbers of children and young people who are eligible for free school meals. Department for Education is likely to propose defining eligibility in relation to a fixed income threshold assessed within Universal Credit and will be consulting on new eligibility criteria later this year. The focus of the consultation will be on setting criteria which can be put in place for the change to Universal Credit from October 2013. This may well reduce the take up of Free School Meals.

5. Reasons for the Decision

- 5.1 The Children and Young People's Plan is an Article 4 plan under the Council's Constitution and is the primary document for Children's Trust Partnerships to set out how they will deliver improved outcomes for children and young people in the city. As an Article 4 Plan, we are required to submit an annual report to Cabinet for consideration and comment.

6. Alternative Options

- 6.1 The alternative option is not to submit the Children and Young People's Plan Annual report to full Council, however this would result in progress not being reported against the objectives and milestones within the Plan.

7. Impact Analysis

- 7.1 Equality Analysis: The Children and Young People's 15 Year Strategy and 3 Year Delivery Plan are designed to ensure that the needs of ALL children and young people are taken into account. The 17 priorities and their outcomes were developed to reflect the outcomes from the Every Child Matters Framework.

- 7.2 Reduction of Crime and Disorder: The following priorities within the CYPP relate directly to the reduction of Crime and Disorder:

Outcome 4: Reduce substance misuse

Outcome 5: Tackle the impact of Domestic Violence on children and young people

Outcome 11: Reduce levels of offending (re-offending first time offending)

Outcome 12: Reduce levels of anti-social behaviour (ASB)

8. **Relevant Considerations/Consultations**

- 8.1 This is the first draft of the Annual Report, and it is anticipated that it will be subject to amendment throughout the process to finalise the document.
- 8.2 The draft Annual Report will be presented to the following groups for consideration and comment:

Children's Trust	12 July 2012
Cabinet	5 September 2012
Scrutiny Committee	13 September 2012
Second presentation to Cabinet	10 October 2012
Council	28 November 2012

9. **List of Appendices**

Children and Young People's Plan Annual Report 2011-12

10. **Background Papers**

Children and Young People's Delivery Plan, 2010-2013

Children and Young People's Plan 15 Year Strategy, 2010-2025

Children and Young People's Plan Annual Report, 2010-2011

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAN

ANNUAL REPORT 2011-12

**PROGRESS AGAINST YEAR TWO OF THE CYPP DELIVERY PLAN
2010-13**

DRAFT

INTRODUCTION

This Annual Report of 2012 is the second annual report against the Children and Young People's Plan 2010-25 and the related Delivery Plan 2010-2013. It covers the period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

The Delivery Plan provides detailed information about each of the Children's Trust priority outcomes. These outcomes are broken down into:

- Overarching themes that cut across the Children's Trust
- Priority areas for vulnerable groups
- Specific outcomes for all young people, linked to the Every Child Matters framework

Since the delivery plan was published there have been many changes to the way that public services are delivered, which have been determined by new legislation implemented by the Coalition Government, and of course the wide ranging budget cuts and efficiency drives across the public sector. The report therefore begins by setting out some policy context around these changes and how they impact on how services are delivered to children, young people and their families.

Sunderland Local Authority and its partners also welcomed Ofsted inspectors in February 2012 and information about the results of that inspection are also included.

Performance information against each of the seventeen specific outcome areas is provided, together with an assessment of where progress has been made and identified areas where there is a potential risk of not achieving the objectives set, with actions to mitigate those risks. During the Spring 2012, the Children's Trust held a series of Confirm and Challenge sessions with partners around each of the outcome areas to understand the performance for 2011-12, the areas of progress that have been made and what the potential risks are for going forward.

POLICY CONTEXT

Strengthening Families

The Council is currently looking at how to develop an integrated model of 'Strengthening Families'. This involves looking towards more integrated partnership working to reduce future demand, by supporting families with potential emerging needs and intervening earlier, focussing on early intervention and prevention to reduce the risk of families becoming vulnerable to poor outcomes and having a negative impact in their communities.

The principles of the Strengthening Families model will reflect the needs and aspirations of the whole family, be underpinned by prevention and early intervention, take an asset based approach in order to build on families' strengths, and will be achieved through the integration of services around families.

We want to develop an approach where at a locality level we have a detailed understanding of "known need" as well as "hidden need". This will allow us to consider new integrated ways of supporting the resilience of families at a local level. This means that rather than concentrating on the highest need in an integrated manner we can also support families with potential emerging needs and intervene earlier. This will allow us to help reduce the risk of more families becoming "troubled families" rather than just concentrating on the actual cohort of troubled families.

Health and Wellbeing

From April 2013, the Children's Trust will no longer be a statutory board, but rather local authorities will need to have in place Health and Wellbeing Boards for their area. The Health and Wellbeing Board will bring together key NHS, public health and social care leaders in each area, to work in partnership.

In recognising the positive influence the Children's Trust has had on improving outcomes for children, young people and families, Sunderland has decided to retain its partnership, though with a changing role. It will complement and support the Health and Wellbeing Board, and has already begun preparations to do this. Key points in relation to these preparations are:

- There has been formal agreement that the Children's Trust will be an Advisory Group to the Health and Wellbeing Board
- Revised Terms of Reference have been agreed, in order to fulfil this advisory role
- A Children's Trust sub-group has been set up, to review papers to the Health and Wellbeing Board
- As an advisory group, the Children's Trust and CT sub-group will have a formal consultation role to ensure papers to the Health and Wellbeing Board are consistent with the outcomes set out in the Children and Young People's Plan
- The Children's Trust will suggest relevant items to the Health and Wellbeing Board – issues that need partnership input

The relationship between the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Children's Trust is already being put into practice. The Board has asked the Children's Trust to work with all relevant stakeholders in relation to issues that were raised about the Health Visiting Service and its future delivery. The Children's Trust will provide a report, setting out its findings and recommendations to the Board in late summer/early autumn of 2012.

Welfare Reforms

The Government's Welfare Reform programme is the biggest change to the welfare system in at least 60 years. It is intended to save £18bn per year by 2014/15 but the main stated aim is to reduce benefit dependency and 'to make work pay' for more people. The majority of changes therefore will impact on people of working age, many of those, of course, will be families with children.

The full impact of the Welfare Reforms on families has not yet begun to take effect, though a report from the Family and Parenting Institute, in January 2012, advised that the average income of households with children will drop by £1,250 per year by 2015.

Looking forward to the next CYPP Delivery Plan for 2013-2016, it is important that the Children's Trust understands the potential impact of the Welfare Reforms, particularly for families who remain within the revised benefit system. Those impacts are likely to include:

- Lower relative income and a potential increase in relative, and even absolute, poverty
- Housing difficulties, particularly where families are at risk of rent arrears and/or homelessness due to lowering of private sector Housing Benefit levels
- Additional pressures within families, including less financial support available for childcare, or members of separated couples may not be able to afford accommodation where their children can stay due to restrictions in housing benefits for "temporary stays"
- Financial exclusion, which is reported to have grown against all measurable indicators over the last few years due to the economic downturn. In addition the quality of parenting may suffer where the parents are themselves under significant financial pressure
- Educational attainment may suffer where families remain on low incomes or suffer sudden drops in income. There may be a pressure for some to relocate to cheaper accommodation which may mean their children need to move schools. Children from poorer families may be less likely/willing to attend college due to more limited funding support being available
- An increase in referrals to services helping people with mental ill health. There are clear linkages between financial pressures and poor mental health. The Children's Trust must be mindful of the potential increase in the number of children and young people living in households where a parent suffers from poor mental health
- Hospitals may face increasing admissions due to illnesses with links to poor income, health and diet. The Children's Trust needs to take account of the impact loss of income has on families' diet and overall health
- There is a link between the economic downturn and the rise in referrals of child protection cases to social care. The Children's Trust needs to be prepared for a prolonged increase in referrals as families continue to struggle with financial pressures.

Sunderland Way Of Working

Children's Services has undergone a significant review of the way it delivers services to children, young people and their families. There are a number of key drivers which have led to this review, which are set out below:

- The requirement to rationalise structures to realise efficiencies in line with the overall Council's proposals for financial savings from 2011 to 2014
- The need to develop a 'retained organisation' for Children's Services that complements the Sunderland Way of Working Strategic and Shared Services operating model

- The need to respond to the Coalition Government's priorities for schools and learning (set out in the Education White Paper 'The Importance of Teaching') and for children's social care and health
- Building on the success of integrated children's services by strengthening the focus on early intervention and prevention in service delivery to provide better outcomes for children and young people
- Positioning Children's Services as a stronger commissioner of services, aligned to a stronger focus within the Council as a whole on commissioning.

DRAFT

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FOR YEAR THE 2011-2012

- Safeguarding and looked after children services in Sunderland were rated 'Good' by Ofsted
- Improvements made in the numbers of children entering Reception who are obese
- Under 18 conception rate as at March 2011 (latest data) has shown an improvement reducing to 48.6 per 1000 of the population, compared to 53.5 in March 2009
- A single specialist Children and Young People's Service for children and young people aged 0-18 who have mental health and learning difficulties has been commissioned and will be operational from 1st April 2012
- The numbers of young people being referred to Youth Drug and Alcohol Project have increased as has the number of young people completing treatment with YDAP. These increases are linked to the projects strengthened links with schools in delivering early intervention sessions
- Sunderland continues to narrow the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage profile and the rest
- Improvements continue to be made across all areas of Key Stage 2 performance
- Young people achieving five good GCSEs including English and Maths rose again in the academic year 2010/11 continuing a strong upward trend. In the last two years, this figure has increased by 10 percentage points
- Young people entitled to free school meals continue to make good progress in their educational achievements, with a four percentage point increase each in the rate achieving Level 4 in English and Maths at Key Stage 2, and those achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE including English and Maths
- There was a 10 percentage point increase in the rate of Bangladeshi children achieving Level 4 at Key Stage 2 in English and Maths
- Improvements continue to be made in reducing the number of first time entrants into the youth justice system. Between 2009/10 and 2011/12 there has been a 49% reduction
- The percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation remains high, at 97.6% for 2011/12

CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY

Throughout 2011/12, one of the key activities in dealing with Child and Family Poverty was the Southwick Neighbourhood Alliance. This is a pilot programme, commissioned on behalf of the Sunderland Partnership, with a lead role being taken by the Sunderland Child and Family Poverty Board.

A key feature of the Pilot was that no funding/resource was allocated to the project and it would rely purely on the commitment of each agency/partner 'going the extra mile' on the important agenda of reducing Child and Family Poverty.

The common purpose for the pilot is:

- 1) that partners recognise that within individual areas of work/responsibility, there are gaps in formal processes and there were needs of families being unmet;
- 2) this is a Partnership of Equals;
- 3) that the role of the Voluntary and Community Sector was critical in engaging families that were not engaging or 'under the radar' because they presented a non-threatening point of contact

At the outset, it was the view of partners that this could be achieved by:

- doing more to help and support families and children at an earlier stage (Early Intervention / Prevention);
- ensuring Children's Centres deliver a more targeted approach to those in need;
- exploring different, more effective models of working with families, such as 'Think Family';
- considering how schools can be at the centre of the delivery model;
- testing a model in a pilot area of the city.

The Partnership also developed a vision, a set of key principles and a set of objectives.

The outcomes for the Southwick Neighbourhood Pilot relate to both families and children who were supported and also the model that was being developed.

The **outcomes relating to families and children** include:

Individual one-to-one support with 15 families and 29 children, with some specific outcomes being: re-housing of families; parents returning to work; improvement in children's behaviour and attainment following assessment by the school; new families accessing children's centres.

Home-from-Home drop in accessed by 59 families with a total of 96 children, supporting them with the following issues: benefit queries; domestic abuse; homelessness; confidence building; drug/alcohol misuse; debt and money management.

The **outcomes in relation to the Southwick Neighbourhood Model** include the following:

- Established a protocol to share data and information at a neighbourhood level;
- Engaged communities and individual families in establishing local needs and agreeing some neighbourhood priorities i.e. illegal money lending;
- Collaborative working across partner organisations to provide an integrated response to individual families;
- Agreement from partners that we all need to work smarter to get more for less and seek ways to target resources, improve efficiencies and the impact of support to families;

- Identified potential improvements to the current models in place for integrated working i.e. Common Assessment Framework (CAF) and Multi-Agency Looked After Partnership (MALAP) to avoid duplication and enhance integration.

In relation to the **products achieved by the Neighbourhood Model**, the following list identifies some of the products, many of which may require further development to make them fully operational:

- Local mapping to identify a specific neighbourhood and its' needs;
- A new information portal for Child & Family Poverty through RIEP;
- A Neighbourhood Model Pathway - which shows the relationships and responsibilities between key components of the model
- The Family Star as a tool to engage with families who are ready to go down a pathway to get out of poverty;
- A Partner Catalogue - a detailed list of contactable partners for each neighbourhood, the contactable partners must be committed to the child poverty agenda and the family centred pathway which responds to their needs. This may include a partner agreement template;
- A Pen Portrait - a structured but flexible template which can be used between partners to share relevant information about the individual family including the identification of a lead officer and contact details;
- Information Sharing Guidance;
- Privacy Notice Example - to ensure the family understands what information will be accessed;
- Home from Home service - a multi agency approach to provide families who are currently in between homes and need access to essentials such as a washing machine, cooking facilities, access to ICT equipment and a friendly environment to engage with other families and services offered by Children's Centres.
- Training courses available to promote independent living skills for families.

It is hoped that the learning from the pilot will be useful in a number of developments currently under consideration including:

- A 'Think Family' approach;
- Responsive Local Services;
- Troubled Families (Strengthening Families);
- Early Intervention Strategy;
- Review of the CAF;
- Community / Pooled Budgets.

SAFEGUARDING

ANNOUNCED INSPECTION OF SAFEGUARDING AND LOOKED AFTER CHILDREN SERVICES

In February 2012, Ofsted and the Care Quality Commission undertook an **announced inspection of safeguarding and looked after children services**.

This multi-agency inspection assessed both Safeguarding Services and Services for Looked After Children in Sunderland to be **Good** across the board in terms of the headline judgements of 'overall effectiveness' and 'capacity for improvement'. Of the eight supporting judgements relating to specific outcomes and service management for Safeguarding, seven were judged as 'good' and one 'adequate'. In terms of Services for Looked After Children, all ten supporting judgements were 'good'.

The one area where Sunderland was judged to be 'adequate' was the quality of provision in safeguarding. The inspectors explained that the primary reason for this was the inconsistent quality of assessments and plans. This was already a priority for the service and considerable work has been undertaken in recent years to have the infrastructure in place which would support an improvement in quality, for example ensuring a stable workforce through the recruitment and retention strategy, and making changes to the IT system (ICS / CCM) to facilitate qualitative thinking. However, the service recognises that there is still more to be done and so will be increasing its focus on quality throughout the next year.

A multi agency action plan has been developed to address the issues identified by Ofsted and CQC. As well as picking up on the formal 'areas for improvement' identified within the inspection report, the action plan has also sought to address the 'softer' areas for improvement referenced throughout the report.

The formal areas for improvement identified are set out below:

Safeguarding services - Areas for improvement

Immediately:

- Ensure that all assessments clearly identify risk and protective factors and include contributions from partner agencies who are involved with the family
- Ensure that all assessments take into full account the views of children and families and that children are seen alone, when appropriate

Within three months:

- Ensure that all child protection plans are specific and measurable including clear timescales for action and that all core group discussions are effectively minuted so that progress can be monitored more effectively
- Review the chairing of conferences to ensure that they are chaired by professionals who have the requisite experience and expertise to undertake this role
- Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust to ensure that revised pathways of care are effectively implemented for children and families who need specialist services from CAMHS
- Ensure, as far as is practically possible, that the ethnicity of all staff is known so that the local authority can evaluate accurately whether the workforce reflects the diversity of the local population

Within six months:

- The local authority designated officer's (LADO) annual report should include more detailed analysis of activity to ensure senior managers and partner agencies have a

- good understanding of the effectiveness of the service
- Reporting of private fostering arrangements should be more robust to ensure that senior managers are able to assure themselves that requirements are met
- Ensure that learning from complaints is identified more clearly and used to improve practice across safeguarding and looked after children's services

Looked After Children Services – Areas for Improvement

Immediately:

- Ensure that all looked after children, according to their age and understanding, are seen alone when visited by their social worker

Within three months:

- STPCT to identify a designated doctor for children and young people to ensure that a health practitioner is in a position to have a strategic influence and overview on the health of looked after children
- NTWNHSFT to monitor the effectiveness of the new pathways of care for looked after children and young people who need services from CAMHS
- Ensure that robust and transparent reporting arrangements about the outcomes of Regulation 33 visits are in place.

NARROWING THE GAP FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

For the purposes of the CYPP four vulnerable groups were identified:

- Children and young people from black and minority ethnic groups
- Children in care
- Children who are in need are those who are in need of protection
- Children and young people with a learning difficulty and/or disability

As vulnerable groups is a cross-cutting issue, the majority of information about progress is contained within the body of the report. However, performance information is provided below with some highlight information.

Children from black and minority ethnic groups

Indicator	CYPP Progress:			
	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	2009/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
	Summer 09	Summer 10	Summer 11	Summer 12
Bangladeshi Pupils: Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	52%	62%	72%	
Bangladeshi Pupils: 5+ A*-C equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	38%	54%	36%	

Key Stage 2 results for Bangladeshi pupils have continued to improve over the last three years, from 52% to 72% over the period. Bangladeshi results at Key Stage 4 in 2011, however, are at a similar level to 2009.

Children in need, children in need of protection and children in care

In 2011/12 the major activity in relation to safeguarding and looked after children was the Ofsted inspection, the results of which have been reported earlier in this document.

Description	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	
	%	%	%	
Children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	13%	16.6%	16.2%	
Care leavers in education, employment or training *	62	61.1	67.5%	
Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	42%	61.5%	42%	
Looked after children reaching level 4 in mathematics at Key Stage 2	47%	61.5%	25%	
Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and mathematics) **	11%	7%	7%	
Ratio of children who have been looked after continuously for at least 12 months, who were given a final warning/reprimand or convicted during the year for an offence committed whilst they	1.2	2	2.8	

were looked after ***				
Attendance rate at school for children who were looked after for 12 months or more:				
• Overall absence rate	4.8	4.9	3.8	
• Persistent absence rate ****	3.4	3.6	5.6 (*New definition for 2011)	

* Care Leavers in education employment or training is a %

** Education figures are for academic year - latest data is for academic year 2010/2011

*** Final warning/reprimand is a Ratio rather than a percentage (LAC 2.8 times more likely than general population)

**** Persistent Absence rate is now being calculated in a different way, resulting in more children in PA category

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WITH A LEARNING DIFFICULTY AND/OR DISABILITY

Indicator	CYPP Progress:			
	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	2009/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
	Summer 09	Summer 10	Summer 11	Summer 12
NI104 - The special Educational Needs/non SEN gap – achieving key stage 2 English and maths threshold	54%	54%	48%	
NI105 - The special Educational Needs/non SEN gap – achieving 5 A*-C GCSE including English and Maths	48%	55.6%	56%	

Information relating to the way Sunderland is progressing the proposals in the SEN & Disability Green Paper can be found in Outcome 9.

CYPP Priority Outcome 1: Reduce levels of childhood obesity so there are fewer overweight or obese children and young people

The aligned partnership responsible for this priority is the Risk and Resilience Partnership. The identified commissioning lead is the Head of Health Improvement (Children's Services, SCC / Primary Care Trust).

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Young People choose healthy lifestyles
2. There is health equality for all young people

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to reducing childhood obesity are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Young people under the age of 18 have a healthy BMI
2. Young people under 18 engage in regular physical activity
3. Young people under 18 eat a healthy diet

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Parents of / and obese young people having a good understanding of healthy eating
2. Young people identified as obese achieve a healthy BMI
3. Young people identified as obese participate in physical activities

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes

The indicators specific to reducing childhood obesity support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. Fruit/vegetables intake (5 a day)
2. Physical activity conducted
3. BMI score
4. Child measurements (height / weight / circumference)
5. Breastfeeding rates
6. Equity of access to services
7. Access to advice and information

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
Obesity among primary school age children in Reception Year	11.0%	11.2%	10.2%	
Obesity among primary school age children in Year 6	20.2%	21.1%	21.9%	
Prevalence of breastfeeding at 6 – 8 weeks from birth	25.4%	25.3%	25.6%	

Percentage of Reception children classed as obese has improved from 11.0% in 2009/10 (2008/09 academic year) to 10.2% in 2011/12 (2010/11 academic year), but remains above 9.4% national average. The percentage of Year 6 children classed as obese continues to decline from 20.2% in 2009/10 (2008/09 academic year) to 21.9% in 2011/12 (2010/11 academic year). Sunderland is above 19% Year 6 national average and within the bottom quartile. Issues with the collection and submission of 2009/10 data makes 2008/09 a more valid comparison. The percentage of children recorded has shown good improvement this year and is at its highest level in recent years.

Breastfeeding annual prevalence has improved slightly from 25.3% in 2010/11 to 25.6% in 2011/12 but was 3.2% points below target. Coverage has reduced slightly from 96.8% to 96.1% although target has been met. Targets for 2012/13 have been revised down from 2011/12 targets.

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

1. Undertaking a range of promotional campaigns including media interventions to raise awareness of what constitutes a healthy diet and appropriate physical activity levels

Areas of Progress:

The National Change 4 life campaign is well embedded in Sunderland with all Schools and Children Centres displaying information. The branding has been adopted and Sunderland continues to use these resources to continue awareness.

Sunderland is also promoting the Olympics with the Sunderland events calendar and dedicated website used to encourage sport and physical activity and also producing a plan to continue the Olympic legacy.

Risks To Delivery:

National campaigns cease

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Promoting healthy weight through a range of methods

2. Creating health enabling environments

Areas of Progress:

Five local authorities in Tyne and Wear and Nexus are engaged in producing a Transport Strategy which has secured £4.9 million from a national Local Sustainable Transport Fund to:

- support development and regeneration
- reduce carbon emission
- support the creation of healthier and safer communities with higher levels of physical activity and personal security
- create a fairer Tyne and Wear, providing everyone with the opportunity to achieve their full potential
- access a wide range of employment, training, facilities and services
- protect, preserve and enhance our natural and built environments, improving quality of life and creating high quality public places

The project will support a number of travel projects delivered to nursery, primary, and secondary schools These projects are:

- Walk once a Week, walking challenge for primary schools
- Campaign in a box (citizenship challenge),
- Free your Feet, walking challenge for secondary schools
- Bike it - It helps children get fit and healthy by teaching them the skills to cycle safely and responsibly.

- Balance Bikes small pedal-free bicycles aimed at nursery-age children who are not yet ready to move up to a pedal bike
- Families Enjoy Active Travel – provide the whole family with the information, skills and confidence they need to make short trips on foot and by bike
- Promotion of public transport - Taking public transport to school
- Child Pedestrian Training
- Parking at schools -undertake parking enforcement outside of schools.
- Travel Matters- promotes sustainable travel in primary schools through its website and learning resources.
- Grants to schools - to carry out improvements on the school site, in order to support sustainable travel.

3. Ensuring consistent availability of healthier food choices in public places

Areas of Progress:

Heart of Sunderland award replaces the Heartbeat Award and allows caterers to achieve a bronze, silver or gold award for provision of healthy options in their menus, food policy, staff training a three star and above food hygiene rating and also being smoke free premises. 9 businesses have achieved gold award, 28 silver award and 8 have achieved bronze award. 46 schools have achieved gold and 46 have achieved silver to date.

Risks To Delivery:

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Companies not wanting to engage

Companies have so far been very supportive and the word of mouth and competition between businesses has a positive effect. Promoting the benefits of the standard to customers is a key promotion point

Having to achieve 5 star food hygiene rating to reach gold level of the award

The environmental health team support businesses and give them tools to be able to achieve better star ratings

Financial climate affecting business to either close down or be unable to afford improvement

Supporting business and signposting them to financial support services as needed

4. Auditing and co-ordinating and/or commissioning more preventative activities across the life course including generic multi-disciplinary, holistic health improvement programmes

Areas of Progress:

A tiered approach is taken through the Lifestyle, Activity and Food Programme (LAF) to ensure those children and families with more complex needs are offered a more targeted approach, through 1:1 sessions with a Specialist Dietician and Psychologist working with the team. The children are classified in to the tier in accordance to their BMI, co-morbidities or other complex needs.

Risks To Delivery:

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Current contract ends March 2013

Transition working group currently stock taking all contracts for work past 2013 and any amendments for 2012

5. Establishing effective partnership working between all providers: public, private and third sector

Areas of Progress:

Children's weight management services are commissioned through two provider organisations Sunderland City Council and City Hospitals Sunderland who work collaboratively to deliver a tiered and targeted service.

Sunderland Childhood Obesity Group is a multi agency group that comes together to discuss

childhood obesity across Sunderland and present and future work priorities. This Group reports to the Sunderland Obesity Strategy Group with representation from planning and policy to take ensure that we look at the whole picture in relation to obesogenic environment.

Tier 2

- LAF programme commenced April 2010 – there were 253 referrals. In 2011/2012 there were 322 referrals this is 27.2% increase on 10/11
- The LAF programme introduced a self referral process in September (i.e. not needing a referral from a GP) to make it easier for people to access. Between September and March 2011 there have been 95 self referrals accounting for 29.5% of the referrals to the scheme in 11/12

Tier 3

- Between April 2010 and March 2011 the service received 129 new referrals and also carried out 507 reviews. In 2011/12 the service received 131 new referrals and carried out 587 reviews. Review of outcomes based on BMI at initial appointment, 3 months and 9 months shows that most are maintaining their BMI, which is a strong service outcome (as if they followed the centile curve trend for weight their BMI would increase).

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Third sector and private organisations are under represented at groups.	Both groups to actively engage and raise awareness of groups with third sector and private organisations.

6. Developing, commissioning and implementing a consistent, evidenced based pathway of care for children, young people and families

Areas of Progress:

Evidence suggests that a multi component approach should be used to reduce Child Obesity targeted at Families and not just the individual child. LAF adopts this approach.

Obesity pilot has been delivered in 5 primary schools targeted due to high levels of obesity prevalence using a multi component approach. Children in years 3 and 4 have been weighed and measured to help us gain understanding of why our obesity rates rise from reception to year 6. Children also received education and activity sessions around healthy eating and physical activity. Parents received letters regarding their child's weight and for those children who were identified as overweight and obese the parent would receive a telephone call from the LAF team to offer proactive follow up. Pilot will be fully evaluated report due end of August 2012.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Lack of measurement tools for children and young people with an evidence base.	Work closely Public Health Observatory and National Obesity Observatory to adopt the practices of the self evaluation framework.

7. Establishing and monitoring the prevalence of obesity amongst women who are pregnant and develop and provide specific interventions for women and their families

Areas of Progress:

Sunderland Maternity Lifestyle Programme addresses specific lifestyle factors with families of new born children which puts them at risk of poorer health. The programme targets and offers support to families (mother, partner and siblings) who are pregnant and up to one year after delivery. The programme specifically focuses on behaviour change strategies to increase a family's physical activity level or decrease inactivity, improve eating behaviour and the quality of the family's diet as well as reducing energy intake. A key element of programme is the provision of an educational experience that motivates families for long term change. Monitoring in place through commissioning.

2010/11

No. of contacts made through events – 200
 No. of people attending activities - 181
 No. of attendances at activities – 1916

2011/12

No. of contacts made through events – 235
 No. of people attending activities - 275
 No. of attendances at activities – 1614

Risks To Delivery:

Current contract ends March 2013

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Transition working group currently stock taking all contracts for work past 2013 and any amendments for 2012

8. Focussing on the early years setting**Areas of Progress:**

Sunderland is working with all early years settings to implement the new Eat Better Start Better guidelines and have all settings adopt food policy. Around 60 settings attended the training on the Early Years Food policy and through and a number of those have now fully implemented the policy the ten settings have engaged with further support through menu planning training and Healthy early years and further training has been arranged for October

The Healthy Early Years Programme has been relaunched, with positive interest from a number of nurseries and childminders. The settings have to meet a baseline set of indicators supporting health, and then taking forward an action plan. With the new Eat Better Start Better for early year's food from the School Food Trust and Sunderland Early Years Food Policy many settings are very interested in taking this forward.

Training has been delivered to early years practitioners, 43 health visitors (November) and child minders

Training has been delivered to 10 early years volunteers in the children centre to support delivery of cooking session to parents

Web page support for parents and settings to access -

<http://www.yourhealthsunderland.com/sunderland-healthy-early-years/>

Risks To Delivery:

Settings not wanting to adopt the guidelines

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Promoting best practice and producing resources to make adopting the guidelines as simple as possible for settings

Funding for continued Weaning groups and attracting the in need parents

Children centres developing a generic worker role that may be able to support with some healthy weight work. As well as looking for external funding

Cookery sessions for parents is something parents request there is very limited funding and trained staff to deliver this

Children centres developing a generic worker role that may be able to support with some healthy weight work. As well as looking for external funding

9. Providing effective continuous professional development and specific training to all staff delivering on the obesity agenda in order to better support behaviour change and healthy lifestyles

Areas of Progress:

Training in Motivational Interviewing has been delivered to School Nurses to enhance communication skills when dealing with Obesity issues with children and parents through the NCMP and referrals.

Training is offered on demand to health professional and frontline staff around nutrition by the Specialist Dieticians for children. The new schools nurses have had mini training session on the NCMP programme and obesity and a session on the introduction to Lifestyle Activity Food programme. A fully update training session is being planned for the school nurses

A 1½ day training session has been arranged for Foundation of Light staff in August 2012.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Organisation do not recognise the importance of childhood obesity and do not uptake training.	This can be fed back to high level groups and also through commissioning arrangements.

10. Ensuring equitable access for targeted groups such as BME, where necessary delivering services in local communities

Areas of Progress:

The LAF programme has an inclusive whole city approach and works very closely with schools to raise the profile of the programme. A specific group for teenagers has now been established and referral rates have increased within this age group.

Targeted pilot work is being delivered within a school with a high BME population, the pilot focuses on engaging with parents around educating them on nutrition and then children are involved for family exercise session.

Another pilot programme had also been developed to engage with special schools to target children with disabilities.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Schools do not engage with pilot programme for children with disabilities	Engage with and promote importance of prevention childhood obesity through Healthy Schools Programme

11. Establishing an effective performance management and evaluative framework to inform future commissioning decisions

Areas of Progress:

Contract monitoring is in place for commissioning services.

Work has been done across SOTW to ensure that the NCMP is delivered in an effective and consistent way to ensure that we have robust and reliable data. NCMP data is now being utilised to target work in school and wards with high obesity levels. Due to a more streamlined approach to data collection and by using pupils' unique pupil number, young people's progress will be tracked through to secondary school. Data will also be cross-referenced with educational attainment and other indicators. This will also allow us target secondary schools more effectively in the future.

CYPP Priority Outcome 2: Reduce levels of teenage pregnancy so there are fewer teenage conceptions

Performance Report at Quarter 3, December 2011

The aligned partnership responsible for this priority is the Risk and Resilience Partnership. The identified commissioning lead is the Head of Health Improvement (Children's Services, SCC/ Primary Care Trust).

Overarching health outcomes for young people in Sunderland

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Young people choose healthy lifestyles
2. There is health equality for all young people

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to teenage pregnancy and sexual health are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Young people under the age of 25 have good sexual health
2. Under-19 pregnancies are planned

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Sexually active young people make informed choices about contraception use and their sexual health
2. Access to contraception and sexual health services meets the needs of young people.
3. Accessible sexual health services are available to young people
4. Young people are knowledgeable of the sexual health choices available to them.

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
Under 18 conception rate : actual number per 1,000 pop aged 15 - 17 ¹	53.5 Mar 09	52.5 Mar 10	48.6 Mar 11	
Under 18 conception rate : actual number ¹	293 Mar 09	284 Mar 10	253 Mar 11	
Percentage of conceptions leading to termination	40.7% Dec 08	43.1% Dec 09	44.7% Dec 10	
Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds - Screening	27.7%	32%	31%	
Prevalence of Chlamydia in under 25 year olds - Diagnosis (as a % of under 25s screened)	6.3%	5.1%		

The number of teenage conceptions

Published annual data through to March 2011 shows that the <18 conception rate has reduced from 53.5 per 1,000 pop at March 2009 to 48.6 at March 2011, representing a real reduction from 293 to 253 conceptions. Sunderland rate at 48.6 is above national at 34.1. The rate of reduction since 1998 baseline is 23% in Sunderland compared to 27% nationally.

As of yet no target has been set for reducing teenage pregnancy since the 50% reduction set out in the 10 year National Teenage Pregnancy Strategy (this was stretched to 55% in Sunderland). A final assessment of the target will be made in February 2012 [reflecting data for 2010]. The National Sexual Health Strategy is expected in Spring 2012, which may identify future Teenage Pregnancy Targets.

The number of terminations

The percentage of teenage conceptions leading to termination in Sunderland has increased from 41% to 43% to 45% over the last three years, which is slightly higher than the North East average (43%) and lower than the national average (50%). The termination rate per 1,000 15 – 17 year old female population is 22.4, which is higher than North East (18.9) and national (17.8) averages.

Equity of access to services

Attendances at CaSH services (Contraception and Sexual Health) has decreased year on year, from 2893 to 2532 to 2182 between 2009 – 2011, representing a 15% reduction between 2010 and 2011. The number of individuals attending CaSH services decreased each year over the three year period, from 1608 to 1356 to 1116, representing an 18% reduction (240 individuals) between 2010 and 2011.

The number of male attendances reduced between 2009 and 2010, from 220 to 125, but then remained fairly stable in 2011 at 132. This represents an actual year on year reduction in the number of individual males accessing CaSH services, from 178 to 111 to 89 over the same period. Fewer males are attending but are returning more frequently in 2011. The number of female attendances has reduced year on year over the last three years, from 2673 to 2437 to 2050 attendances between 2009 and 2011. This represents an actual reduction in the number of individual females accessing CaSH services, from 1430 to 1245 to 1027 over the same period.

Access to advice and information

Data available as at March 2012 shows that there have been 2246 c-card registrations since April 2011. Of these 60% (1348) were males and 40% (898) were females. Between April 2011 and March 2012, of the registrations that took place, 42% (990) were from young people in school and 30% (694) were from young people whom attend college.

There are currently 89 trained outlets in Sunderland. As at March 2012, 43902 condoms have been distributed via the c-card scheme. 67% (29,346) of condoms were issued to males and 33% (11556) to females. 344 Chlamydia tests have been issued.

The results of a recent Youth Development consultation exercise involving 615 young people indicates that 215 have discussed or had information and support around sexual health in the last 12 weeks.

STI prevalence for young people - Chlamydia:

As at March 2012, 31% of under 25 year olds had been screened for Chlamydia, and whilst this was slightly below our target of 31.5%, it was above the England total.

Indicators of Improved Outcomes

The indicators specific to reducing teenage pregnancy support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

8. STI prevalence for young people
9. The number of teenage conceptions
10. Unintended pregnancies
11. The number of terminations
12. Subsequent pregnancies/terminations

13. Equity of access to services
14. Access to advice and information

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

1. Prevention

Areas of Progress:

A new Sex and Relationships Education (SRE) offer has been developed and is being rolled out to schools. All secondary schools have been visited.

Speakeasy is being delivered to parents across Sunderland by a cohort of trained staff and work is underway to establish some training for foster carers.

The C-Card is now available in 80 outlets across Sunderland.

A new Local Enhanced Service has been offered to primary care for the delivery of Long Acting Reversible Contraception.

Risks To Delivery:

Schools do not engage with delivering SRE

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Preparatory visits undertaken to all secondary schools. Meeting also held with Diocese who is supportive.

2. Well publicised and accessible sexual health services offering free contraception, advice and pregnancy options advice in each of the five areas of the city

Areas of Progress:

Service provision continues to be available across all areas of the City, with some dedicated young person provision. All information is publicised on www.yourhealthsunderland.com and the sexual health pages are frequently visited.

All c-card outlets have promotional literature and have information to support signposting for other sexual health services.

Risks To Delivery:

Limited uptake of some services are a risk to long term sustainability

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Services regular reviewed and activity monitored, balanced against an understanding of need.

Services are responsive and able to be flexible.

3. Integrated healthcare packages of support to young parents and their child

Areas of Progress:

Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) continues to be provided in Sunderland and has been expanded with 2 additional nurses, making a total of 6 plus 1 Whole Time Equivalent supervisor. The FNP works with young parents and families until the child is aged 2.

B2B continues to provide support to young parents, including support to access training and education and input from a specialist health visitor. During 2011/12, the service worked with 80 young parents/parents-to-be.

Risks To Delivery:

B2B is partly funded through external resources

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Processes in place to ensure external funding is claimed and monthly monitoring of

	situation ensures funding matches expenditure
Funding for the specialist health visitor may not continue in 2012	Will be partly mitigated through expansion of FNP and supporting teenage parents is also part of new health visitor spec as part of universal plus and universal partnership plus. Alternative delivery mechanisms have been identified

4. Access to childcare to support engagement in education, employment and training and appropriate benefits through Jobcentre Plus

Areas of Progress:

Care-to-Learn provide nursery places for young parents accessing courses at B2B. 35 young parents accessed the service in 2011/12.

Family Wise project is also available to support young parents who are work ready.

Risks To Delivery:

Young parents do not engage with services

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Locality working will provide additional capacity to engage young parents

Lack of awareness of young parents and support agencies about available options and benefits

Training to be provided to up-skill staff who support young parents

5. A proactive approach to supporting young fathers

Areas of Progress:

Work is being undertaken with the parenting co-ordinator to improve services to young fathers

Risks To Delivery:

Young fathers do not engage with offer

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Services are designed to engage and meet the needs of young dads

Offer does not meet needs

Consultation to take place with young dads via B2B and Children's Centres

6. Provision of enhanced support to care leavers

Areas of Progress:

Staff have been identified for c card training but this is an area that requires further development in 2012/13

Risks To Delivery:

Conflicting priorities on staff time

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Develop work plan to skill up staff and agree priority with leaving care

7. Increase the participation of teenage parents in education, training and employment by:

- Increasing access to care to learn funding for young parents
- Developing courses across the city to engage young parents in learning
- Working with Connexions to identify and engage young mums
- Providing a specialist resource (B2B) with onsite childcare to engage young mums in education, training and employment

Areas of Progress:

Connexions provide information to locality teams regarding young mum's in their area so

targeted work can be carried out.

B2b continues to be a well attended and successful resource for young mums with a city wide remit, with 80 parents/parents-to-be accessing the service in 2011/12.

Increased care to learn funding has been accessed through young people attending B2b

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Funding for projects is reduced	Service planning to include risks of reduced funding
Reduced opportunities for EET	Joint working in localities to identify opportunities

CYPP Priority Outcome 3: Improve the mental health outcomes of children and young people

Delivery Report at Quarter 3, December 2011

Since the CYPP Delivery Plan was published in 2010, there have been significant changes to the planning and provision of children and young people's mental health services and to the governance arrangements in this outcome area. These changes are set out in the body of this report.

Children's Trust Partnership

As a result of the new governance arrangements, the Children's Trust now receives information from the SOTW CAMHS Programme Board, which is responsible for the planning and commissioning of services to improve mental health outcomes. This Programme Board is not, however, an aligned partnership of the Children's Trust, but rather reports directly through the new Clinical Commissioning Group and through Scrutiny and Cabinet arrangements.

Commissioning Lead: Head of Health Improvement (Children's Services, SCC/Primary Care Trust)

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Improve mental health outcomes for all children and young people
2. Narrow the gap in outcomes between children in special circumstances¹ and the general population
3. Positively contribute to health, learning and social outcomes.

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to improving mental health are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Improved mental health outcomes for children and young people under the age of 18

¹ Children in special circumstances include children and young people who are: adopted or accommodated including those adopted from care; have been neglected or abused; have a learning or physical disability; homeless or are from families who are homeless, from families with parental problems including domestic violence, or illness, dependency or addiction; at risk of or involved in offending; from minority ethnic or minority cultural backgrounds; in crisis or have complex, severe and persistent mental health, behavioural and social care needs

2. Increased capacity of universal and early intervention services to identify and address the mental health needs of children, young people and their families
3. Improved mental health outcomes for children accessing specialist services
4. Accessible CAMH Service provision based on performance indicators
5. Active engaged of children, young people and families in service provision
6. Increased capacity of universal and early intervention services to identify and address the mental health needs of children, young people and their families.

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Improved mental health outcomes for children and young people in special circumstances
2. Improved mental health outcomes for children and young people accessing specialist mental health services (Tiers 2 and 3)
3. Improved access to specialist services
4. Increased capacity of targeted services² to identify and address the mental health needs of children, young people and their families

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes

The indicators specific to mental health support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

15. Clinical Outcomes Research Consortia (CORC) outcomes measures
16. Waiting times, access, location data and Reduction in DNAs (Did Not Attend)
17. Improvements in service provision in response to service user feedback
18. Analysis of effectiveness of service provision and outcome by user group
19. Impact of consultation and training provided to universal, early intervention and targeted service.

Performance Statement

During 2012-13 the newly commissioned CAMH Service is producing baseline information in relation to the indicators outlined in previous section

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at March 2012

The Model of Delivery for CAMHS provision takes a child, young person and whole family approach. To that end, the planned action to improve outcomes in relation to *“Working with parents to promote well being, self confidence and self esteem in children and young people”* is embedded within the two other actions. Areas of progress are set out below:

Ensure children and young people develop personally and socially, tackling cultural, religious and moral issues through Personal, Social and Health Education (PSHE) and Social Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL)

Areas of Progress:

The core offer available to increase the capacity of universal and early intervention services to promote mental health and emotional well being includes:

- Support to develop school and service policies
- Support to develop emotionally healthy environments

² Services supporting children, young people and families in special circumstances

- Support to develop school and service approaches to managing behaviour and improving relationships
- Core training to include promoting mental health, developing resilience, child development and mental health, mental health problems; establishment of a social and emotional curriculum
- More specialised training for identified leads e.g. parenting, cognitive, behavioural and systemic approaches
- Consultancy and advice to develop more specialised programmes e.g. nurture groups, school based counselling
- Locality/cluster based advice and consultancy including the development of mental health lead roles within universal and early intervention services
- Training and consultation for universal and early intervention services to deliver targeted interventions for children and young people with mild to moderate mental health problems e.g. group work with children, young people and their families to promote positive mental health
- Training, consultation and support (joint working) to universal and early intervention services to support children, young people and their families with mild early stage mental health problems
- Delivery of Tiered model of counselling provision
- Delivery of a Tiered model of CBT, Brief Solution Focused and Systemic Practice Training

Risks To Delivery:

Engagement of universal service providers in promoting mental health and emotional well being in particular the changing relationship between schools and children's services

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Develop clear mechanisms to ensure that schools remain actively engaged in the mental health and emotional well being agenda

Provide accessible and dedicated mental health services to develop resilience skills and improve emotional health

Areas of Progress:

- A Core Offer for the delivery of Tier 2 services has been agreed to strengthen current Community CAMHS service provision and mainstreaming of TAMHS programme this includes a comprehensive range of assessment and short interventions for children with moderate mental health needs that are delivered in line with NICE guidance within the context of agreed multi-agency pathways and protocols through the provision of Choice Appointments and Targeted Interventions to include:
 - Holistic assessment
 - Risk assessment
 - Case formulation and planning in partnership with children, young people and their families that takes into account evidence base
 - Implementation of an agreed evidence base plan which may include any of the following management and therapeutic services:
 - Psychosocial
 - Behavioural
 - Cognitive Behavioural
 - Systemic Family
 - Counselling
 - Parenting and Group work including:
 - Group work with children and young people with internalising difficulties e.g. FRIENDS programme
 - Group work with children, young people and their families with conduct difficulties e.g. Incredible Years Programme

- A single specialist Children and Young People's Service (CAMHS & Learning Difficulties) in Sunderland will be operational from 1 April 2012. The service, spanning Tiers 2 to 4, will operate as an integral part of services for children and families to provide both direct and indirect services for:
 - children, young people and their families with complex, severe or persistent mental health needs (Tier 3 Services)
 - children, young people and their families with learning disabilities with moderate to severe mental health needs (Tiers 2 and 3)
 - children, young people in special circumstances with moderate to severe mental health needs (Tiers 2 and 3)
 - children, young people and their families requiring intensive home treatment services (T4)
 - children, young people and their families with complex behavioural, mental health and social care needs (multi-systemic therapy approach)
- The new service will deliver significant improvements on previous service provision including:
 - **Outcome focused** service provision with an agreed goals based approach, with IT infrastructure to support collection and reporting of CORC outcome information
 - **Improved access** 24 hour helpline, 8am-8pm core service provision, 8am-10pm enhanced support services including week-ends, 24/7 emergency on call referral, choice of appointment times
 - **Reduced waiting times** – access to emergency 24/7 on call provision, urgent care (within 72 hours) and routine care within 6 weeks (this is supported by CQUIN target to be achieved by 31st March 2013)
 - **Choice of venue** – move from hospital based service provision to provision of services from community settings and home
 - **Single point of referral** – aligned to integrated referral pathways for children and young people
 - **Choice and Partnership approach** – fully booked appointments with senior staff, collaborative approach with families to develop understanding of problems, make informed choices, set goals and outcomes, “clustering” of need to inform pathway, single care –co-dominator throughout bringing in specialist assessment and intervention as necessary and supporting “team around the family” approach
 - **Discharge and transition** – planned from outset with measurable outcomes, support to access other services with after care plan and ability to come quickly back to service, service will work jointly with adult services for children 17-19 as appropriate
 - **Improved services for children in special circumstances** – direct and indirect work drawing on expertise of multi-disciplinary team and specialist in the needs of e.g. learning disabilities, LAC, substance misuse, chronic and enduring illness
 - **Multi-disciplinary team approach** – with staffing in line with national recommendations for both CAMHS and Learning Disability standards
 - **High quality service provision** – in line with QUINIC standards
 - **Reduce unnecessary in patient admission** through the provision of home treatment services
 - **Reduce Out of Area Placements** – through the provision of multi-systemic approaches for the most complex children with mental health, behavioural and social care needs
- A new model of regional in service provision is now fully operational that includes:
 - A new model of integrated (CAMHS/LD) service in-patient services including the capacity for urgent unplanned admissions and intensive care services (opened

<p>October 2011)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provision of regional neuro-developmental disorder services providing outreach, advice and support to local CAMH services rather than a centralised day service model (opened April 2011) – A newly commissioned regional children and young people's eating disorder service (opened July 2011) 	
Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
<p>Fragmentation of budgets and commissioning arrangements</p> <p>Responsibility for the commissioning of regional services has transferred to the National Specialist Commissioning Service which could impact on links with local planning and provision including pathways of care and transition</p>	<p>Establish clear commissioning arrangements for the commissioning of services to promote mental health and emotional well being from broader determinants, through universal to specialist and specialist commissioning</p>

CYPP Priority Outcome 4: Reduce Substance Misuse

Delivery Report at Quarter 4, March 2012

The aligned partnership responsible for this priority is the Risk and Resilience Partnership. The identified commissioning lead is the Health Improvement Lead (Children's Services, SCC/ Primary Care Trust).

Overarching health outcomes for young people in Sunderland

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland

1. Young people choose healthy lifestyles
2. There is health equality for all young people

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to substance misuse are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Young people under 18 do not misuse illegal substances
2. Young people under 18 do not misuse alcohol

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Substance misuse services meet the needs of young people.
2. Young people are knowledgeable of the treatment choices available to them.

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes for 2012/13

The indicators specific to reducing substance misuse support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

20. Successful treatments completed
21. Offending and re-offending rates

22. Improved behaviour
23. Improved confidence and self esteem
24. Equity of access to services
25. Access to advice and information

Indicators of improved Smoking Reduction outcomes

The indicators specific to reducing smoking support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. Successful treatments completed
2. Addressing confidence and self esteem issues
3. Number of young people who smoke
4. Number of adults who smoke
5. Secondhand smoke
6. Smoking at time of delivery
7. Equity of access to services
8. Access to advice and information

Performance Statement

The original CYPP performance measure for substance misuse was derived from a survey of children that has now been deleted (Tellus Survey), along with the national indicator. The information below relates to Youth Drug and Alcohol Project (YDAP), and information derived from the Health Related Behaviour Survey which was undertaken by a number of Sunderland secondary schools.

Substance Misuse:

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
Number of referrals to YDAP	320 Apr-Mar	263 Apr-Mar	472 Apr-Mar	
Number of young people commencing treatment with YDAP	255 Apr-Mar	192 Apr-Mar	389 Apr-Mar	

Referral Numbers: Youth Drug and Alcohol (YDAP) referrals from 2011/12 total 472. This compares to 263 for the full 2010/11 period, and 320 for the previous reporting period. The increase is accounted for by closer working with schools to conduct early intervention sessions with young people.

Successful Treatments Completed: Of the 344 young people exiting treatment as of 2011/12 Quarter 4, 272 had left treatment successfully. Planned closures for 2011/12 are 79%, compared to 71% for 2010/11 and 68% for 2009/10. The recent increase is in part accounted for by the higher number of non-structured interventions which have taken place.

Equity of access to services

- As of Q4 2011/12, 51% males and 49% females entered substance misuse treatment. This compares to 72% males and 28% females in 2010/11. The increased number of females is in part due to early intervention work conducted with females in 2011.
- 1.3% of young people entering treatment in 2011/12 are from BME backgrounds, compared to 0% BME in 2010/11. Further work is commencing to engage with the BME youth component of Sunderland.

- As of Quarter 4 2011/12, 40 Looked After young people have commenced substance misuse treatment. This figure of 10.3% is a slight reduction compared to the 2010/11 figure of 12.5%.

Access to advice and information: The results of a recent Youth Development consultation exercise involving 615 young people indicates:

- 307 have discussed or had information and support around alcohol in the last 12 weeks.
- 255 have discussed or had information and support around drugs in the last 12 weeks.
- 202 have discussed or had information and support around smoking in the last 12 weeks.

Smoking Reduction:

- The number of secondary school pupils advising they have never smoked at all has increased from 50% in 2006 to 72% in 2010 (Health Related Behaviour Survey). National comparisons for Year 10 pupils show that 59% of males and 53% of females in Year 10 say they have never smoked, which is slightly below Sunderland response of 66% of Year 10 males and 56% of Year 10 females.

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

1. Reduce the number of young people frequently using illicit drugs, alcohol or volatile substances

Areas of Progress:

Referrals to YDAP have shown a steady increase during 2011/12 compared to 2010-11 (472 compared to 263 for 2010/11). This reflects a more pro-active approach to generating referrals from partners rather than an increase in usage across the city.

Alcohol continues to represent the most significant issue, although information from the most recent needs analysis indicates that, in common with the national picture, alcohol use amongst young people in Sunderland is decreasing in terms of the total amount of young people using. However, the amounts consumed by those who are using is not decreasing.

Cannabis is the second most problematic substance with 23% of young people referred to YDAP citing it as their primary substance used. 79% of young people referred to YDAP for alcohol, cannabis or other substances completed treatment successfully.

There were no recorded cases of young people presenting to treatment for heroin use this year.

Preventative programmes have been increased, working closely with partners and schools. Young people at risk are identified and programmes target these groups to reduce their involvement in risk taking behaviours that may lead to substance misuse

Risks To Delivery:

Funding is reduced with focus on treatment rather than prevention

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Training of generic staff to deliver programmes that reduce risk taking behaviour

2. Ensure appropriate services for young people in treatment as defined by NTA

Areas of Progress:

YDAP has moved from a centralised to a locality-based model of delivery. Having a YDAP worker based in each of the five new locality based teams facilitates stronger relationships with local partners and referrers and embeds YDAP within the CAF framework as part of Early Intervention and Locality Services. This has led to a wider spread of referral sources and an increased rate of referrals, in particular from education: 185 during 2011/12

compared to 41 in 2010/11. Working in localities has enabled a more integrated approach in tackling issues of positive lifestyle choices and there are positive examples of working together to improve outcomes.

During 2011/12, the percentage of YDAP cases receiving a full health screening from a specialist health practitioner (shared with YOS) has increased sharply to 74% compared to 62% in 2010/11. This is as a result of improved screening and referral systems. Access to complementary 'holistic' therapies has also shown a marked upturn as a result of improved access to locality-based health resources.

Partnership arrangements with SAFC Foundation for the delivery of specialist substance misuse group work programmes for targeted children in secondary schools, continue to flourish. Programme content is in the process of being refined and updated to address wider aspects of the risk and resilience agenda that cross-over with alcohol and substance misuse, including healthy relationships/domestic violence and sexual risk-taking behaviours.

YDAP has evaluated its delivery to ensure that it provides a range of interventions to meet the requirements of the National Treatment agency. NDTMS data supports that the team is meeting the needs of young people.

A service level agreement remains in place with Counted 4 to ensure that, should the need arise, young people have access to medical and prescribing-based interventions. To date there have been no young people requiring this intervention. This reflects the position of 2010/11.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Funding is uncertain for substance misuse services moving forward	Planning in place to evidence outcomes and to present the impact of work to a range of commissioners

3. Reduce alcohol related Accident & Emergency admissions

Areas of Progress:

Partnership arrangements remain in place between YDAP and the A&E Department at Sunderland Royal Hospital whereby all under-18 year-old alcohol or substance misuse-related A&E admissions are screened by health staff, provided with brief information and advice and offered a YDAP appointment. The total number of resulting YDAP referrals in 2011/12 was 21.

In order to make this process more robust, arrangements are being put in place currently to provide the YDAP A&E specialist with direct access to the database used by health staff to record all such admissions. It is expected that this will speed up the process of direct YDAP contact following admission and increase the rate of resultant referrals.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Partnership with A and E does not develop due to time constraints	Continued dialogue to highlight impact and outcomes of the scheme
YDAP worker leaves post	Procedures established to ensure project is not dependent on individual relationships

4. Reduce alcohol related crime and disorder

Areas of Progress:

In 2011/12 the number of Drunk and Disorderly offences committed by Sunderland young people under the age of 18, where a substantive outcome was received, has reduced by

56% since 2009/10 (162 offences in 09/10 to 71 offences in 2011/12). This large reduction is in part as a result of the development of an Arrest Diversion Scheme, implemented in April 2010, where eligible young people are diverted from the Youth Justice System and becoming a first time entrant.

There were 932 youth related alcohol incidents in 2011/12 however throughout the year, the indicator has shown a decreasing trend, with 281 incidents in Quarter 1, 266 incidents in Quarter 2, and 197 incidents in Quarter 3 and 188 in Quarter 4.

The XL youth villages are responsive to local ASB and delivery areas are decided through local intelligence to meet the need. The evidence shows a reduction in youth ASB when the village is delivering in the area

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Funding for youth provision is under review	Strong data on outcomes to support the delivery of the project

5. Reduce the number of women smoking at the time of delivery

Areas of Progress:

Levels of smoking at time of delivery are greatest in the under 20's, ranging in 2011/12 between 30% and 38%, compared to rates of 20% for the over 20s.

Sunderland Stop Smoking service provides a specialist service for pregnant women, which provides support for longer than the traditional '4 week quit period', ensuring women receive support throughout their pregnancy to stop smoking. The referral process for the service has changed from an opt-in approach to an opt-out approach, meaning there is blanket referral and follow up for all pregnant women who smoke.

The effect of carbon monoxide on a foetus is significant and evidence has shown that talking to mothers about carbon monoxide levels and what this actually means for their baby can be a motivational factor in stopping smoking. Therefore, funding was provided to maternity to enable a number of foetal carbon monoxide monitors to be used by midwife teams at booking and ante-natal appointments. This seems to be working well and additional monitors have been funded so that midwives can have their own, rather than sharing across teams.

The Public Health Midwife funded by Sunderland TPCT also incorporates Smokefree families training within the Breastfeeding training delivered to health practitioners across Sunderland.

During No Smoking Day 2012 staff attended the antenatal clinic and maternity unit to distribute information packs about smoking and the risk of passive smoking.

The Stop Smoking Service for pregnant women has also delivered a stop smoking clinic in parallel with Consultant led clinic for mothers who have risk factors associated with pregnancy, although the impact of this is awaiting evaluation.

There is a national target to reduce rates of smoking in pregnancy to 11% by the end of 2015.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Pregnant women do not access specialist stop smoking services	Monitor number of mothers taking up offer of support, setting quit date and quitting
	Monitor number of DNAs

Future commissioning arrangements for Stop Smoking Service	Notice has been given to the provider of Stop Smoking Service and alternative models of provision are being explored.
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6. Reduce smoking prevalence in young people aged over 16

Areas of Progress:

Between 2005-2009 the North East saw the biggest regional drop in smoking nationwide, when it dropped from 29.5 to 22%, a reduction of 7%. The rate in England was 21.2%. Further tobacco control measures, such as removing tobacco displays from shops should help to reduce levels of smoking further. There is also a campaign to introduce plain packaging, in response to evidence which shows a positive impact on reducing rates of smoking in young people.

7. Ensure all secondary schools attain gold smoke free award by September 2009

Areas of Progress:

98% of all schools in Sunderland have Healthy School status, which covers tobacco and 2 secondary schools are looking at tobacco specifically as part of an outcome focused approach for healthy schools.

Regionally Healthy School leads are looking at reinstating the smoke free award with funding from Fresh and we are looking at how this can be integrated within our work in Sunderland.

Risks To Delivery:

Disengagement with Healthy School Programme

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Work continues to promote Healthy Schools and support schools to maintain / achieve accreditation, with a greater focus in outcomes.

8. Improve access to smoking cessation services across the city for under 18's

Areas of Progress:

Level two stop smoking training has been delivered to community organisations, including youth organisations and schools, who are delivering the service to young people across Sunderland.

Three settings in Sunderland (Hetton, Southmoor, Young Mums) are taking part in an outcomes focused approach to reducing smoking prevalence in their schools. The work is being driven by a steering group in each school, made up of school council representatives with teacher support. All three schools have tackled the issue from different perspectives, incorporating art, media, stop smoking groups, peer champions etc and have set measurable targets they hope to achieve over the course of the project. Work is being developed to implement a pilot in targeted secondary schools, based on smoking prevalence data. The schools will be offered an online tool called Operation Smoke Storm that has been commissioned by the Department of Health.

Brief intervention training is delivered across Sunderland through the Health Champions Programme, a number of young people who are peer educators have been trained and have been delivering the message to their peers at events across the city.

Risks To Delivery:

Young people do not access the community based provision.

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Monitor data of age groups accessing community services and other smoking services so that action can be taken quickly if young people aren't accessing services.

9. Reduce levels of smoking during pregnancy by 15% by 2010**Areas of Progress:**

Levels of smoking during pregnancy (measured as Smoking at Time of Delivery) are monitored and reported nationally.

Data for 2011/12 showed that 20.0% of women smoked at time of delivery, which continues the downward trend since 2007/08 (24.1%). However, levels of smoking at time of delivery are greatest in the under 20's, ranging in 2011/12 between 30% and 38%, compared to rates of 20% for the over 20s. This highlights the need to continue to focus efforts on preventing young people from starting to smoke, and for those who do to support them to stop quickly.

Risks To Delivery:

High levels of SaToD now mean it will be extremely difficult to meet this target.

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Continue stop smoking services for pregnant women.

CYPP Priority Outcome 5: Tackle the impact of domestic violence on children and young people**Delivery Report at Quarter 3, December 2011**

Children's Trust Partnership: Safeguarding Children's Board

Commissioning Lead: Head of Safeguarding

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Children and young people are and feel safe and secure

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Children and young people under 19 are free from domestic violence

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Children and young people have access to advice, support and protective services
2. Children and young people are protected from repeat domestic violence incidents
3. Children and young people are knowledgeable about domestic violence and its impact.

Draft Indicators of Improved Outcomes, 2012/13:

1. Repeat incidents of domestic violence involving children
2. Children who are subject to a child protection plan where domestic violence/ drugs is a factor
3. Number of children subject to early intervention and prevention
4. Repeat victimisation levels

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
Repeat incidents of domestic violence	34%	20%	15%	

Sunderland Context

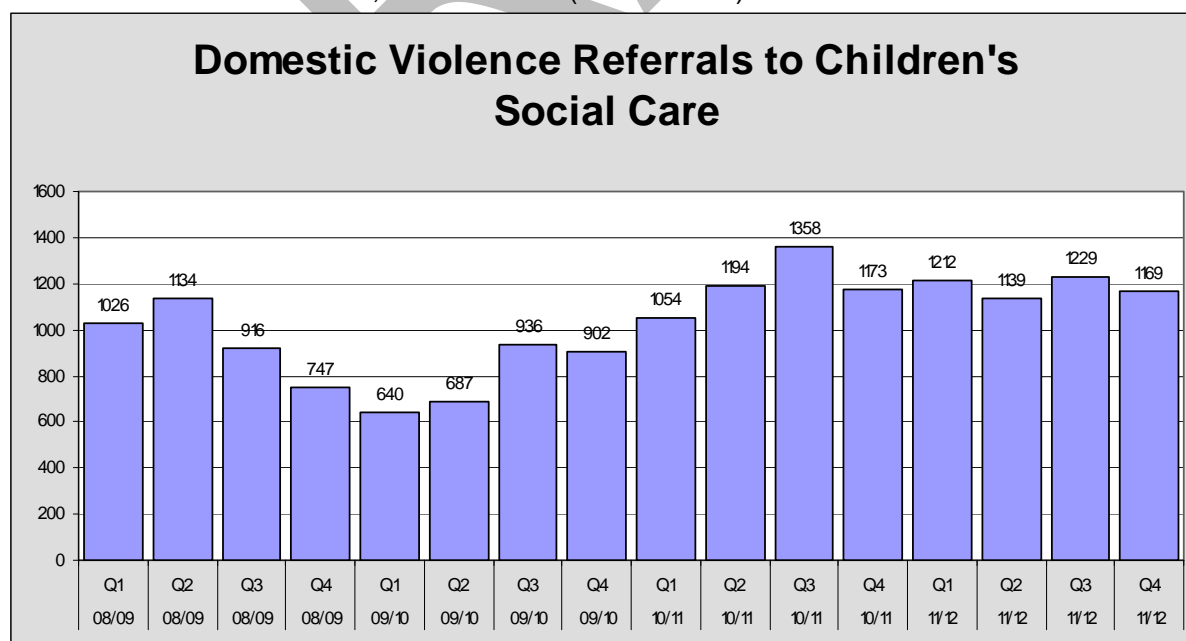
The adult population of Sunderland is 228,517 with 118,824 women. Domestic Violence is a significant challenge in terms of the number of incidents reported to Northumbria Police in Sunderland. Figures for the period 2011/12 for Sunderland show the number of Domestic Violence incidents as 6,109 with 737 of those classified as high risk and 198 MARAC cases. Given that research (Women's Aid) suggest that less than half of domestic violence incidents are reported the "real" picture could be much higher. Domestic violence has the highest levels of repeats of any crime in Sunderland.

Safeguarding

As part of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment tackling domestic violence was identified as an area for improvement for safeguarding. In the year up to the end of March 2012, 85% of families attending Initial Child Protection Conferences were displaying concerning behaviour in one or more of the vulnerable areas (Domestic Violence, Parental Mental Health, and Parental Substance Misuse). 63% of families were affected by domestic violence, 64% were affected by substance misuse issues, and 44% were affected by mental health issues.

The number of referrals to Children's Safeguarding in relation to Domestic Violence incidents has fluctuated over the last four years, with a low of 3,165 in 2009/10 and a high of 4,779 in 2010/11. There were 4749 referrals in 2011/12. The number of referrals has fluctuated only slightly since July 2010. The peak in quarter 3 2010/11 and the low in quarter 2 2011/12 mask a stable pattern when compared to the 51% rise on 2009/10, when there was an average of 791 referrals per quarter.

Domestic Violence Referrals, 2008 to 2012 (Source: ICS)



Multi Agency Risk Assessments Conference (MARAC)

Multi Agency Risk Assessments Conference (MARAC) is a meeting where representatives from statutory and voluntary organisations meet to discuss the highest risk domestic violence victims in the locality.

The repeat victimisation rate for those high risk domestic violence victims supported by MARACs (Multi Agency Risk Assessments Conference) was 20% in 2010/11, which is a significant improvement from 34% in 2009-2010 and below 30% target for 2010/11. There were 1442 domestic violence incidents between October and December 2011, resulting in 446 (30.9%) arrests.

For the year ending 25/01/12 355 children had been considered in the MARAC process. The overall percentage of domestic violence repeat victims has remained stable (following a 13% increase last year). However, the percentage classed as 'high risk' has increased by 41%. Changes to Northumbria Police Area Command Structure mean that calls to the Police are now taken by a Central Referral Unit with many calls being classed as "High Risk" which on further investigation are not high risk.

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

1. Reduce violent crime as a key priority with assistance from Delivery Group and structured Delivery Plan focussing on serious violence, serious sexual violence, sexual exploitation and domestic violence. Ensure protection and information for high risk victims of domestic violence.

Areas of Progress:

- Reduction in repeat victims of domestic violence 20% in 2010/11 to 15% in 2011/12
- Hidden Harm meetings now looking to adopt domestic violence within its remit
- MARAC – Sunderland MARAC were recently assessed against the 10 Principles for an Effective MARAC developed by CAADA. The assessment, along with a risk register identifies suggested actions to develop the MARAC further, and is based on a careful review of the evidence submitted to CAADA; illustrating policies and procedures (i.e. what the MARAC does in theory) and implementation (i.e. what the MARAC is actually doing). The result was that Sunderland had no areas at risk.
- MARAC practical sessions in operation to allow staff to observe a MARAC so they are aware of what is required should they need to attend
- IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisor) Service to support victims continues to successfully run
- Perpetrator programmes continue to run in the City
- Specialist Domestic Violence Court in operation
- MARAC Training sessions are being run for front line practitioners
- Work is ongoing to develop the sub regional sexual exploitation strategy.

Risks To Delivery:

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Increase in high risk DV victims

MARAC Improvement Plan bring developed (Northumbria Police led)

Non attendance at MARAC of key services (ie City Hospitals)

MARAC Improvement Plan and Ofsted identified Improvements

2. Sunderland Domestic Violence Partnership (SDVP) to implement actions coming from the "Together We Can End Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy" launched by the Home Office in November 2009.

Areas of Progress:

The Safer Sunderland Partnership Board, Safeguarding Adults Board and Safeguarding Children Board monitor key actions / policy areas.

Development of Task and Results groups from the Sunderland Domestic Violence Partnership (themed delivery group of the Safer Sunderland Partnership) covering

- DV and Alcohol
- DV and Housing
- DV and Criminal Justice System

Sexual Exploitation Senior Management Meeting established and Resource from Switch allocated to develop action plan.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Lack of partnership involvement	Member Involvement and high level Board involvement

3. Coordinated approach in combating all forms of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG).

Areas of Progress:

- Development of the Violence against Women and Girls Action Plan and adopted way of working across the Sunderland Safeguarding Adults, Children and Safer Sunderland Partnership Boards.
- The Action Plan takes key actions from all 3 Boards and ensures that they are in one plan ensuring there is a clear way forward in tackling violence against women and girls in the city.
- A Challenge session will take place in the summer of 2012 with Home Office Consultant to evaluate Sunderland's approach.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Lack of buy in from key Boards	Member and chief officer buy in Challenge Session

4. A focus on awareness raising campaigns, safeguarding and educating children and young people, early identification / intervention and training, including the promotion of healthy relationships, gender equality and non-violence by working with young people and parenting guidance via family support.

Areas of Progress:

- Teenage Relationship Abuse campaign has received recognition from Home Office (Minister for Equalities and criminal information, Lynne Featherstone)
- Only Losers Give Bruises campaign across the City including schools
- Lessons learned from Serious Case Review awareness raising sessions undertaken
- Planned programme of healthy relationships to be delivered across all schools
- Work with local school to develop an awareness tool made by young people for young people.
- The TPCT have commissioned and now delivers via NECA Identification and Brief Advice (IBA) training for a range of staff across the city including those based in WWIN, Impact, Northumbria Police and Probation in order to reduce alcohol misuse by both victims and perpetrators of domestic violence.
- Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual Trans gender MARAC risk awareness training took place in November 2011.
- Domestic Violence to be included in risk and resilience targeted group work in schools
- An e-learning package covering the impact of domestic violence on children has been introduced which will allow partners to access it ensuring a clear joined up message across the City

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Lack of schools take up	Champions across schools and Safeguarding Schools Manager involvement

5. Training in the early identification of violence and abuse and promoting early intervention across the public services to minimise the harm being done to women and children at risk of violence.

Areas of Progress:

- Level 3 and 4 domestic violence training is in place for agencies across the City
- E learning domestic violence and the impact on children in place
- Risk indicator MARAC Training
- Governor Agenda awareness raising
- Training / awareness raising package planned for members so they can effectively respond to local concerns and queries
- SSCB website in place highlighting training options.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Funding allocated for training	Funding allocated from SSCB

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- At the next refresh of the JSNA consideration should be given to having Domestic Violence as a focus/priority.
- Carry out a piece of work to consider the links to SSP, appointment of Police Crime Commissioner and future funding.

CYPP Priority Outcome 6: Reduce Levels of Bullying

Delivery Report at March 2012

Children's Trust Partnership: Safeguarding Children's Board

Commissioning Lead: Head of Safeguarding

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Children and young people are and feel safe and secure

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Children and young people under 19 are free from bullies and bullying situations

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Children and young people have access to advice, support and protective services
2. Children and young people are protected from repeat bullying incidents
- 3 Children and young people are knowledgeable about bullying and its impact

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes, 2012/13

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. Reduced frequency of bullying incidents
2. Reduced fear of bullying
3. Increased disclosure of bullying incidents
4. Schools and other settings who have achieved the local Charter Mark assessment at silver or above

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
Tellus Survey: Children who have experienced bullying		Indicator Deleted		

The original performance measure for this outcome area was measured through the Tellus Survey which has now been deleted.

Findings from the 2010 Health Related Behaviour Survey indicate that:

- The number of pupils reporting they have been bullied at or near school in the last 12 months has decreased from 22% in 2008 to 17% in 2010.
- The number of pupils reporting they are never afraid of going to school due to being bullied has increased from 68% in 2006 to 79% in 2010. The number of young people advising they are afraid of going to school very often has reduced from 5% in 2006 to 2% in 2010.
- The number of pupils reporting they think their school takes bullying seriously has increased from 51% in 2006 to 57% in 2010.

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at March 2012

1. Ensure that robust anti-bullying policies are in place and children and young people are offered different options to report incidents, as well as understand what response they can expect

Areas of Progress:

All schools and settings now have an anti bullying policy which is checked by the Education Safeguarding Team as part of their school audit. Anti bullying links in settings and children's homes revise their Anti Bullying Policy on an annual basis. In order to receive the Anti Bullying Charter Mark school's and settings have to have an up to date Anti Bullying Policy. In schools all young people are made aware of the named person in school that they can go to if they wish to report a bullying incident the majority of schools also have a system such as an anti bullying/comments box/peer mentor blog where young people can voice their concerns anonymously if required. This process is the same in settings. Similarly schools and settings have to provide evidence of this to achieve the Anti Bullying Charter Mark.

2. Ensure that a practical method of establishing baseline information is put in place to identify local incidence of reported bullying

Areas of Progress:

In the forthcoming year, The Anti Bullying Coordinator will work with ARCH to implement a system in schools for recording bullying incidents. This should provide hard data to identify areas of specific need.

The Anti Bullying Coordinator continues to work with representatives from schools and settings to ensure consistency of reporting across the city.

3. Target anti-bullying services to schools and other community settings

Areas of Progress:

A Charter Mark for Anti-Bullying is awarded to schools, children's homes and youth settings which have developed anti bullying strategies and have worked closely with their local communities to raise awareness around anti bullying. The Charter Mark has been awarded to 18 schools this year with a further 45 schools currently working towards it. The Education Safeguarding Team and Healthy Schools Coordinator work closely with the Anti Bullying Coordinator in raising awareness about the award and supporting schools and settings on achieving the Charter Mark.

Four youth settings have achieved the award, 2 are awaiting assessment and other groups are eager to participate. All local authority children's homes have either a silver or gold award with one private children's home gaining the silver award and already working towards gold.

A 'training the trainer' course is to be ran in September 2012 for all anti bullying links in schools and settings. Once the anti bullying links have received the training the trainer certificate they will be able to train all staff members in their schools or settings which will ensure consistency of support for young people and enable sustainability for the anti bullying programme. Once trained the trainers will be expected to attend a training course on an annual basis to update their knowledge.

Anti bullying conferences for professionals take place on an annual basis. As well as keynote speakers these conferences have interactive workshops which raise awareness around bullying issues for children and young people in a variety of settings, offer the opportunity of improving practice in managing bullying issues and give an opportunity to network with other professionals who can support settings in managing bullying issues. The anti bullying website is now well established. This website was developed to reach a wider audience of parents, young people and professionals.

In the period from January to March 2012, 589 pages of content have been viewed, 128 people have accessed the Charter Mark site and 268 (11-15) year olds, 86 (16-24) year olds, 122 professionals and 61 parents/carers have accessed general information pages.

4. Ensure that children and young people have the opportunity to participate in strategy and policy development

Areas of Progress:

Anti-Bullying Conferences held in five areas of the city in September and October were well attended with over 500 pupils and teachers from 31 schools participating in drama performances and Cyber bullying workshops. During Anti Bullying Week, anti-bullying

toolkits were widely distributed. The Anti-Bullying Co-ordinator delivered workshops to whole schools, highlighting cyber bullying as well as the *'Stop and Think, Words Can Hurt'* campaign.

A group of Year 11 students have been proposed as Diana Ambassadors following their work as peer mediators. The Anti Bullying Coordinator also meets with City Equals, Young Carers, Sunderland Youth Parliament and school councils on a regular basis to update them on progress and to gain their views.

Young people play a key role in the assessment process of the Charter Mark as they form the major part of the assessment panel. In 2012/13, the Anti Bullying Coordinator will develop a training package for young people who wish to take part in the assessment panels.

5. Review Sunderland's Anti -Bullying Charter Mark

Areas of Progress:

The Charter Mark was reviewed and launched in November 2010 since then 18 schools, 4 youth activities, all local authority children's homes and 1 privately run children's home have achieved the award with 45 schools including 2 special schools and 4 youth activities currently working toward it.

The Anti Bullying Coordinator works closely with Healthy Schools Coordinator, Sunderland Voluntary Sector Youth Forum and Education Safeguarding Team to raise awareness about the award in schools and settings.

6. Appoint an Anti-Bullying Co-ordinator to enhance and drive effective partnership working and inform commissioning

Areas of Progress:

This year the Anti bullying coordinator has worked closely with anti bullying links in schools, managers of youth clubs and diversity coordinators in children's homes, to offer advice, speak to school councils, parent groups etc. In addition the Anti Bullying Coordinator has worked closely with Sunderland Youth Parliament, Change Council and City Equals to ensure that anti bullying is kept on the agenda.

The Anti –Bullying Co-ordinator delivered workshops to whole schools, highlighting cyber bullying as well as the *'Stop and Think Words Can Hurt'* campaign.

Development work has been undertaken with the Parenting Officer to ensure clear pathways to supportive and informative parenting groups, for both the parents of bullying victims and bullies. In partnership with CAMHS, work has also been carried out to ensure that children and young people who are bullied, or who are bullies, can access 1-1 support through the CAF.

The Anti Bullying Coordinator is now a member the Participation and Engagement Champion Group which will further enhance the work that the Anti Bullying Strategy Group are undertaking across the city.

Close working with the Sunderland Voluntary Sector Youth Forum Coordinator, Workforce Development and Education Safeguarding Team has ensured that a consistent message is given to all schools, setting and professionals across the city.

The Anti Bullying Coordinator continues to develop links with Youth Offending Service and community police teams to further enhance the work of the Anti Bullying Strategy Group.

7. Ensure that bullying is picked up early and that 'low level' harassment is challenged

Areas of Progress:

Raising awareness across the city in discussion and training events such as conferences has ensured that young people, parents and professionals are well informed. The Charter Mark ensures that schools and settings involve parents, young people and the community in looking at the practices and process that are in place. The survey's and questionnaires that need to be completed for the Charter Mark highlight to schools and settings what actions they need to take to ensure that the young people in their care feel safe in that environment. This ensures that low level harassment incidents are taken seriously and also ensures that the school or settings gives out a clear message to the victim and the bully that they are willing to take any form of bullying seriously.

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- Children's Trust to receive update from surveys to provide a view of children and young people's views on anti-bullying provision:
 - Health Related Behaviour Survey
 - ARCH reports
 - Outcomes from individual school surveys
- Establish links with Pupil Referral Unit Returners to see develop if necessary anti-bullying strategies.
- Children's Trust Advisory Network (CTAN) to be asked to carry out a piece of work regarding the effectiveness of anti-bullying schemes within their schools or youth organisations.
- Children's Trust to be consulted on review of Anti-Bullying Strategy.

CYPP Priority Outcome 7: Reduce the numbers of children and young people who are victims of crime and reduce children and young people's fear of crime

Delivery Report at Quarter 4, March 2012

The Youth Offending Service Management Board is one of the key delivery theme groups of the Safer Sunderland Partnership and the Children's Trust.

Children's Trust Partnership: Commissioning Lead:

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. A city which is, and feels, safe and secure (People)
2. A city that cares for its most vulnerable (People)
3. Lasting and resilient neighbourhoods (Place)

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

4. Children and young people are safe from maltreatment, neglect, abuse and exploitation

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Children and young people have access to advice, victim support and protective services
2. Children and young people are protected from repeat incidents of crime
3. Children and young people are knowledgeable about crime and its impact
4. Children and young people are not living in fear of crime

Performance Statement with CYPP Actions Update

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
Perceptions of anti-social behaviour		No longer measured		

CYPP Plans to Improve Outcomes:**1. Continue provision of YOS Prevention Service to address anti-social behaviour or potential offending****Areas of Progress:**

YOS prevention is now based in Children's Services Early Intervention, Risk and Resilience Team

Trial National Standards (NS)

The trial NS were introduced on 11th June, following presentations to the Court and YOS staff. The trial NS allow for greater 'freedoms and flexibilities' for YOS staff to respond to the needs of young people. This approach links to the compliance panels and greater emphasis on defensible decision making, professional accountability and discretion as front line staff are expected to provide flexible services based on individual needs rather than following prescriptive NS.

Liaison and Diversion Pathfinder

Sunderland YOS is a national pathfinder for the implementation of Liaison and Diversion. Diversion is about early action so children and young people in trouble with the law get the right help, in the right place, and at the first possible moment. Diversion can be action to avoid a young person coming into the youth justice system (diversion away from the system) or action to improve outcomes if they do come in (diversion within the system). Early intervention offers the best chance of making a positive difference to children's lives. This, in turn, can have a positive impact on their families and their local communities.

Liaison relies heavily on partnership work and a commitment to good liaison with others. This is crucial due to the wide range of services that could be involved through the criminal justice system. L&D Schemes are intended to improve awareness, communication, information and support so that the most vulnerable children get speedy access to the services they need. This requires the ability to work with, and make links between, children and their families and services.

2. Continue provision of the Challenge and Support Team which ensures that enforcement activity comes with greater support for young people and their parents, particularly those who are at risk of developing further problems. The Team will work with up to 20 families in the year**Areas of Progress:**

Funding for the Challenge and Support Team came to an end in March 2011, and as a result

this team ceased to operate as a separate function. However, the good practice of the team was adopted and evolved into the Family Intervention Project (the CAST team are effectively now the FIP team – see number 3)

3. Strengthen the Family Intervention Project (FIP) to work with the most vulnerable and problematic families with children at risk of offending

Areas of Progress:

In 2011/12, the Family Intervention Project (FIP) was developed, to include FIP Plus. This new aspect of the project will be operational from April 2012, and will aim to work with 25 families during 2012-13 to:

- increase the skills of parents/carers
- reduce the number of children and young people entering the care system
- reduce anti-social behaviour and offending
- improve school attainment and attendance.

FIP and FIP Plus will work with Tyne and Wear Fire Service to support parents/carers on to the adult Phoenix programme. This will:

- increase adults' confidence and self-esteem
- increase adults' team-building skills
- promote empathy in families as adults understand the challenges faced by their young people in undertaking Phoenix
- increase the knowledge of fire safety in families and reduce the number of serious injuries and deaths caused by fires in the home.

5. Implement the Youth Victim Action Plan, delivering effective support for young victims of crime across the city

Areas of Progress:

Publicity stands were utilised in 2011/12 to provide information to the public with particular emphasis on Restorative Justice and Victims and also the Safeguarding of Children. The stands were also an opportunity to inform the public about the role of a YOS volunteer.

The YOS has an embedded victim assessment and vulnerability matrix which ensures that specific victims needs are identified in line with the Code of Practice.

5. Commission the Youth Drug and Alcohol Project (YDAP) to provide a full range of specialist substance misuse services including prescription harm reduction, relapse prevention, solution-based therapy and group work

Areas of Progress:

Does the YOS commission YDAP, or is it only SSP? The rest of the plan is 'YOS' focussed so I think this action will be too. **NEED INFORMATION FROM SIMONE COMMON**

Risks To Delivery:

Actions to Mitigate Risk

6. Undertake a further Fear of Crime Survey with children and young people during 2010/11

Areas of Progress:

The Fear of Crime Survey was undertaken in 2010/11 as per this action. In 2011/12, an assessment was made that the YOS had previously been suitably informed to further develop and embed practice which would now be sustained by lessons learned from the previous survey, resulting in the survey not being re-commissioned.

The YOS has robust and embedded processes to seek the views of those who use its service and to reduce the fear of crime.

Consultation events have been held to seek the views of young people and in 2011/12 young people were involved in a Safeguarding Board consultation which was used to shape the Safeguarding Board website; young people were involved in the recruitment and selection process of the new Youth Offending Service manager position and also the Anti-Bullying Conferences asked for young people's views and the feedback sheets provided were used to inform practice in respect of the anti-bullying delivery work.

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- CTAN programme of work to include action on gathering views of young people on crime and fear of crime. Sunderland Youth Parliament, members of CTAN, have this as a priority work area and are working with Northumbria Police to develop a survey to go to all schools.
- Outcomes and performance from this priority to be shared with SSP to ensure that needs of children and young people are considered when plans are developed.
- Children's Trust, with the SSP to identify a city-wide lead to take this priority forward on their behalf.

CYPP Priority Outcome 8: Improve attainment for all children and young people by achieving national average at all key stages

Delivery Report at Quarter 3, December 2011

Commissioning Lead: Head of Schools and Learning

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Children and young people achieve their full potential in education

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Children develop as confident and curious learners.
2. Children and their parents have access to services that support their learning, education and development needs.

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Children achieve qualifications at school and college
2. Children achieve full attendance at school
3. Children have access to educational advice and support
4. Children understand the benefits and importance of education

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. Early Years Foundation Stage Profile attainment
2. Key Stage 2 Attainment
3. Attainment of 5 GCSE A- C including English and Maths at Key Stage 4
4. Participation in STEM qualifications at KS4
5. Participation in STEM qualifications in Post-16 Education
6. Achievement of Level 2 at 19
7. Achievement of Level 3 at 19
8. Achievement of young people in receipt of Free School Meals at KS2 and KS4
9. Persistent absence at primary and secondary school

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10 Summer 09	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11 Summer 10	Year 2 11/12 Summer 11	Year 3 12/13 Summer 12
At least 78 points across the EYFSP with at least 6 in each of scales in PSE and CLL	53%	58%	61%	
Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the EYFSP and the rest	37%	33%	32.4%	
Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	70%	71%	74%	
Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	82%	84%	85%	
Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	81%	81%	86%	
FSM Pupils: Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	50%	54%	58%	
5+ A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths (threshold)	45%	53%	55%	
FSM Pupils: 5+ A*-C equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	21%	25%	29%	
Persistent absence primary	1.9%	2.0%	2.1%	
Persistent absence secondary	6.9%	6.0%	5.7%	
Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	74%	76%	79%	
Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	39%	43%	48%	
Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 55% of pupils achieve level 4 or above in both English and Maths at KS2	13	5	10	
Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 A*-C GCSE grades at GCSE and equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	2	1	1	

Achievement of 2 or more A*-C grades in Science GCSEs or equivalent	49%	59%	68%	
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Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (5 year olds)

Performance at EYFSP has improved in summer 2011 and continues a four year upward trend, exceeding the 2011 target and national results, although the rate of progress has slowed this year. Sunderland results are 2% points above national (59%). Both boys and girls have improved, and a greater rate of improvement by boys has narrowed the gender gap this year. The gap indicator (percentage gap between the median score for all pupils and the average score of the lowest 20% pupils) has improved slightly, narrowing from 32.9% to 32.4% which is in line with national and 2011 target.

Key Stage 2 (11 year olds)

KS2 results show good improvement in 2011, particularly in maths. Pupils' achieving level 4+ in both English and maths is at its highest level over the last five years at 74% and has met the national average (74%). English has improved slightly at level 4 but with no change at level 5 this year. English level 4 results are 2% points below national at 80%. Maths results at 4+ are the highest ever, with 82% of Sunderland pupils achieving level 4 compared to 80% nationally. Level 5 Maths has also improved and matches national performance at 35%. Progress measures for both English and maths have improved and exceed national averages, with 85% and 86% making expected progress in English and maths respectively.

Key Stage 4 (16 year olds)

Pupils achieving 5+ A*-C including English and maths continues to improve, from 53% in 2010 to 55% in 2011 and has exceeded 54% target but is below national average (59%). However, the 2.8% point improvement this year compares to a 5.4% point improvement nationally, widening the gap. This is more apparent amongst boys who have not improved at the same rate as either Sunderland girls or national boys.

Level 2 and 3 qualifications (19 year olds)

Achievement of a level 2 qualification at age 19 was 2% points below national in the academic year 2010/11 and 6% points below national at level 3. Sunderland has improved at both measures since the CYPP baseline.

School Attendance

In the academic year 2010/11, Sunderland persistent absence has increased slightly from 2.0% to 2.1%, slightly above the national rate at 1.9%. Sunderland primary attendance (94.6%) is in line with the national rate (94.9%) in 2010/11. Sunderland has a lower rate of unauthorised absence compared to national in 2010/11. Sunderland secondary attendance (92.9%) is in line with the national rate (93.5%) and has improved by twice the national rate in 2010/11. Although the persistent absence rate in Sunderland is above national, it has improved in Sunderland in 2010/11 compared to a decline nationally.

CYPP Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

1. Early Years Foundation : Improve the quality of schools, settings and services by providing support and challenge on the environment, monitoring children's progress, developing partnerships with parents and professionals, and improving the quality of support to Local Authority providers

Areas of Progress:

- The Early Years Foundation Stage Support & Intervention Officer (EYFS SIO) challenges and advises the nine nursery schools in their quality development through SLA support.
- Schools were identified for high and medium support including schools in concerns and categories.
- Schools identified for EYFS Leader support – group created and training and support offered by Early Years Consultants (EYCs). Thirteen schools involved.
- 17 Children's Centre day-care settings receive support to improve quality. In 2011-2012, 17 Private, Voluntary and Independent (PVI) settings identified through audit also received support.
- Cluster training and network groups in each locality across the City.
- Each term EYFS Leaders in schools/settings are offered a half day information and training session.
- EYFS Leadership and Management course led by EYFS SIO to support EYFS Leads in their role. 25 people attending the year long course and must complete an action research task.
- EYFS Leads meetings each term update the leads on current national information and sharing of good practice within Sunderland and the region.
- Based upon the Local Leaders in schools model, ten EYFS setting leads identified as good for their leadership and management received two days of training to enable them to support satisfactory settings. The 'Leaders Learning Together' group have developed links with the National Day Nurseries Association Quality Improvement Team.
- 12 invited schools, who did not give any 8 or 9 EYFSP scores in creativity invited to join a creativity project. Project includes training in elements of art, the creative environment, observation of and assessing children's learning and action research with a group of identified children in each school.
- 2 x Good practice in using outdoor provision courses offered to schools/settings. Forty nine practitioners have attended three taught sessions and will undertake an action research project in their school.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
2 Full Time Equivalent posts vacant.	SWITCH – no suitable EYFS teachers currently available in SWITCH.
'Leaders Learning Together' day-care managers received training to support other leaders but no funding was identified to develop their role.	

2. Early Years Foundation : Improve the ability of schools, settings and services 0-5 to identify and narrow the gap for lower achieving or disadvantaged children

Areas of Progress:

- All EYFS Profile data is analysed by locality and the data are used in Children's Centre Self Evaluation Forms and to target support.
- All Infant and Primary schools are offered a data visit during the Spring term. Using a set of questions the EYFS team discuss all reception children with the EYFS Leads to ascertain which children are on track to achieve NI72 and NI92 targets. This data supports our predictions for the summer term submission.
- SEN support visit for all nursery, infant and primary schools across the city to discuss the importance of baseline assessment, early identification, the January census and closing the gap.
- Early Years and Childcare conference in February 'The Joy of Interaction' focused upon the importance of targeting language issues early and creating a communication friendly environment. This included a workshop on closing the gap and working with vulnerable

groups.	
Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Not all schools want a data visit during the Spring so we do not receive information from all schools.	None possible

3. Early Years Foundation : Developing specific projects to focus on areas that need significant improvement, for example boys, BME, SEN, LAC and speaking and listening skills

Areas of Progress:

- The 'I Can Early Talk' accreditation programme is being implemented through ten accreditations each year and renewal of existing accreditations. There is a small team of Local Authority accreditors including Speech and Language therapists and 15 settings have now achieved their award.
- '2011 was the Year of Communication' and a small team of EYFS professionals led the monthly activities with children and families in the Children's Centres across the city. The activities were so successful that the Children's Centre practitioners will repeat and extend the activities into 2012.
- The 'Disadvantaged two years old pilot' includes the offer of the 'Every Child a Talker' (ECAT) programme to ten 'satisfactory' settings. Identified practitioners have received training and support from an EYC.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
In 2011 despite 2 launches schools and settings did not become involved in the Year of Communication activities	Activities repeated and extended in 2012 and promoted to schools/settings.
Two settings have not responded to the ECAT programme offer.	Encourage and support the 2 settings to engage.

4. Key Stage 2: Schools needing to maximise the progress that pupils make will carry out development activity within the Priority Learning Local Authority initiative¹⁷, and will share good practice with other schools in the Local Authority

Areas of Progress:

This project came to an end in July 2010. 10 of the 11 schools that engaged with the programme were successful in raising the amount of progress made by pupils between the end of Key Stage 1 and the end of Key Stage 2 and their KS2 SATs results in 2011 were improved.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
n/a	

5. Key Stage 2: School Improvement Partnerships will identify schools where Primary National Strategy Consultants will support the implementation of the Improving Schools Programme

Areas of Progress:

Primary National Strategy Consultant role came to an end in March 2010 with the close down of the National Strategies programme by the coalition government. The Improving Schools Programme is, however, still implemented in schools causing by concern by subject Support & Intervention Officers.

- In 2011, 75% of schools in an Ofsted category or that had received Improving Schools Programme support improved their Key Stage 2 result for English and Mathematics

combined <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every school in an Ofsted category emerged within the set timescale • Most schools vulnerable to an Ofsted category that received intervention before Ofsted's arrival had this vulnerability reduced/removed. 	
Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Reduction in the number of staff within the team who are able to deliver this programme due to potential future cutbacks in council spending may mean that demand outstrips supply.	Intervention and support provided by or brokered by the LA will continue to promote the use of ISP The team will train staff from schools to implement and develop this programme.

6. Key Stage 2: In the schools in which they are deployed, Primary National Strategy Consultants will develop and embed the use of APP (to ensure accurate teacher assessment judgements) and the use of the Primary Framework (to develop understanding of progression and strengthen teachers' subject knowledge)

Areas of Progress:

Primary National Strategy Consultant role came to an end in March 2010 with the close down of the National Strategies programme by the coalition government. Assessing Pupils' Progress is, however, still implemented in schools causing by concern and within the CPD Programme by subject Support & Intervention Officers.

A full and comprehensive programme of CPD was launched in Sunderland in 2008 and has continued since then. This has included; universal CPD opportunities such as central training, moderation and standardisation sessions; in-school INSET; and individual CPD for targeted schools. There have also been on-going opportunities for moderation using Assessing Pupils' Progress (APP) and re-fresher / enhancement and development CPD opportunities at the universal, intensive and targeted level.

As a result of the implementation of APP the following impact has been noted:

- The vast majority of schools in Sunderland have implemented APP as a tool for making teacher assessment judgements and therefore has been a key driver in helping to strengthen assessment practise. As a result, teacher assessment judgements are more accurate, reliable and robust and schools are more confident in their assessment and tracking information. There is also greater consistency in assessment policies within and across schools. In some areas this has greatly supported transition across Key Stage 1 to 3 as schools have a common tool to share assessment information.
- From the use of APP, teachers have greatly enhanced their subject knowledge and have a greater understanding of progression in learning. They are, therefore, increasingly able to pitch next steps in learning accurately and appropriately. This has contributed to raised attainment as teachers' expectations are higher and they are more able to identify next steps in learning.
- Use of APP has supported teachers to identify strengths and gaps in learning. It has therefore been influential in supporting effective differentiation and identification of areas for intervention. When this information has been used effectively it has significantly contributed to accelerated pupil progress as teachers have skilfully and tactically focussed learning on specific learning objectives that have the highest value for accelerated progress.
- Moderation practise has been enhanced through the implementation of APP. Teachers now hold greater value to the importance of joint moderation and standardisation of National Curriculum levels. This has also developed professional dialogue and a common language for talking about learning and progress.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of APP in Sunderland has also impacted on the development of school-to-school support as the Local Authority developed six Lead Schools who have been very proactive in supporting other schools to effectively use and implement APP. 	
Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Reduction in the number of staff within the team who are able to deliver this programme due to potential future cutbacks in council spending may mean that demand outstrips supply.	<p>The CPD Programme provided by or brokered by the LA will continue to promote the use of APP</p> <p>The team will train staff from schools to implement and develop this programme.</p>

7. Key Stage 2: Where there is underperformance in writing, schools will be targeted for inclusion in the Every Child a Writer programme

Areas of Progress:

This project came to an end in July 2010. The impact of the development activity within the schools that took part over the period to this point impacted on outcomes in Key Stage 2 SATs in 2011.

- 59% of schools who had taken part in ECAW had improved English results in 2011. Out of these schools, 69% made significant gains of 5 percentage points or more.
- 11% of schools who had taken part in ECAW had sustained their English results from 2010.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
n/a	

8. Key Stage 2: 10 schools to engage with the Specialist Mathematics Teacher programme

Areas of Progress:

In total to date 15 schools have engaged fully with the programme with the identified Specialist Mathematics Teacher attending training and supporting development activity in other schools. These teachers have fulfilled and will continue to fulfil an important role in providing school to school support to raise standards in mathematics. The outreach support has included, for example:

- working collaboratively with the Maths Consultant to support 10 schools in a KS1-KS2 transition project
- delivery of NQT training
- support for individual teachers
- leading network groups.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Withdrawal of funding from DfE for continuation of current programme and implementation of next cohort's training from September 2012	<p>LA will provide CPD for current cohort</p> <p>LA will provide continued facilitation of school to school support</p>

Key Stage 4

Since the demise of the National Strategies and the SIP Programme, and in alignment with the new Education Act, Sunderland's model of school improvement is evolving to incorporate school to school improvement through one or a number of the following models:

- Teaching Schools
- Multi-academy Trusts

- Learning Trusts
- Local Consortia

Presently the Director of Children's Services is negotiating with headteachers and chairs of governors on a preferred model of school partnership working, whereby through a mixed economy model, improvements at Key Stage 4 can be sustained. With these new developments, comes opportunities for exciting partnership working but also risks to schools who are unable to remain above government floor targets.

Level 2 and 3 qualifications

CYPP actions 9-14 relate to the vocational courses and provision we had been addressing. Under the new legislation these courses have changed in their equivalence to GCSE; the coalition government has moved the focus of the KS4 curriculum and the partnership facilities which we were developing will now change direction in light of the new policy. For these reasons Qs 9-14 (below) are no longer relevant.

Achievement of level 2 and 3 qualifications:

- Carrying out an annual curriculum review to inform the delivery of a high quality and comprehensive curriculum offer
- Raising awareness and promoting the 14-19 reforms and the benefits of engagement to employers
- Developing state of the art sustainable facilities and resources
- Having appropriate commissioning arrangements in place
- Developing a workforce strategy
- Delivering annual collaborative CPD21 programmes to ensure greater consistency in the quality of learning and teaching

CYPP Priority Outcome 9: Improve attainment for all vulnerable and under performing groups of children and young people

Delivery Report at Quarter 3, December 2011

Children's Trust Partnership

Commissioning Lead: Head of Schools and Learning

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Children and young people achieve their full potential in education

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Children develop as confident and curious learners.
2. Children and their parents have access to services that support their learning, education and development needs.

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Children achieve qualifications at school and college
2. Children achieve full attendance at school
3. Children have access to educational advice and support
4. Children understand the benefits and importance of education

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. KS2 Attainment
2. Attainment of 5 GCSE A - C at KS4
3. Attainment of 5 GCSE A- C including English and Maths at KS4
4. Participation in STEM qualifications at KS4
5. Participation in STEM qualifications in Post-16 Education
6. Achievement of Level 2 at 19
7. Achievement of Level 3 at 19
8. Achievement of young people in receipt of Free School Meals at KS4

Performance Statement

Indicator	CYPP Progress:			
	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
	2009/10	10/11	11/12	12/13
	Summer 09	Summer 10	Summer 11	Summer 12
NI 92 - Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	37%	32.9%	32.4%	
NI81 - Inequality gap in the achievement of a Level 3 qualification by the age of 19	23%	23%	27.0%	
Yr11 FSM pupils who went to achieve a Level 2 qualification by the age of 19	56%	60%	64.0%	
NI102a - Key Stage 2 achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers	26%	21.2%	21%	
NI102b - Key Stage 4 achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers	28%	32.3%	32.0%	
FSM Pupils: Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	50%	54%	58%	
FSM Pupils: 5+ A*-C equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	21%	25%	29%	
NI106 - Young people from low income backgrounds progressing to higher education	Data not available			
NI99 - Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	42%	61.5%	42%	
NI100 - Looked after children reaching level 4 in mathematics at Key Stage 2	47%	61.5%	25%	
NI101* - Looked after children achieving 5 A*-C GCSEs (or equivalent) at Key Stage 4 (including English and mathematics)	11%	7%	7%	
NI104 - The special Educational Needs/non SEN gap – achieving key	54%	54%	48%	

stage 2 English and maths threshold				
NI105 - The special Educational Needs/non SEN gap – achieving 5 A*-C GCSE including English and Maths	48%	55.6%	56%	
Bangladeshi Pupils: Level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	52%	62%	72%	
Bangladeshi Pupils: 5+ A*-C equivalent including GCSEs in English and Maths	38%	54%	36%	

Key Stage 2 results for Bangladeshi pupils has continued to improve over the last three years, from 52% to 72% over the period. Bangladeshi results at Key Stage 4 in 2011, however, are at a similar level to 2009.

Key Stage 2 pupils eligible for free school meals has improved year on year, from 50% to 58% and from 21% to 29% at Key Stage 4.

Key Stage 2 results for Looked After Children have fluctuated over the last three years; the small cohort size and context of the children should be noted. In 2010/11, 42% of Sunderland LAC achieved Level 4 in KS2 English which is slightly lower than the national rate of 50%. In addition, 25% of Sunderland LAC achieved level 4 in maths compared to 48% national. Performance at level 4 English and maths at key stage 2 was calculated above the national average (37%). Of the small cohort of 12 children in 2011, 2 pupils have SEN statements and 4 are at school action plus. Of the 7 children who didn't achieve Level 4+ in English: 4/7 made 2 levels of progress. Of the 9 pupils who did not achieve Level 4+ in Maths: 5/9 made 2 levels of progress.

The percentage of Sunderland Looked After Children achieving 5+ A*-C including English and Maths has remained at 7% in 2011. Since 2008 the percentage of Sunderland looked after pupils achieving 5 A*-C has been consistently higher than the national average for looked after children. The context of the 31 pupils in the cohort should be noted: 11 LAC pupils (35%) have a statement of special educational needs and 9 are at School Action Plus; 9 LAC pupils (29%) attend a special school.

CYPP Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

1. The LACE team will support children in care with one-to-one sessions, especially targeting literacy and numeracy

Areas of Progress:

One to one tuition is provided by Sunderland Virtual School (SVS) teaching staff, SVS sessional tutors and teachers from pupil's home schools.

1083 sessions have been delivered in English Maths and other subjects.

Looked After Children KS1 2011

86% making good progress in reading

71% making good progress in Writing

86% making good progress in Maths

Looked after children KS2 2011

91% making two levels of progress in English

91% making two levels of progress in Maths

Raise online 2011

Children Looked After Value added KS2-4

All schools in line with national average or significantly above.

CLA Average points score in GCSE English 28.6 (Nationally 24.5)

CLA Average points score in GCSE Maths 26.8 (Nationally 23.5)

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Pupil premium is allocated directly to schools to support underachievement but it is not a ring fenced grant	Regular meetings between SVS and Designated teachers for looked after children in schools with regard to the progress of LAC
Personal Education Allowance for LAC is now not funded by some LAs because of pupil premium. This is used directly to support extra tuition	Sunderland has kept the PEA this year

2. The residential "Maths Supercamp" for children looked after in years 10 and 11 will be further developed

Areas of Progress:

Children informed us they were more interested in revision and one to one sessions in their own school rather than being identified separately for support. We no longer run the supercamp but support children in their own schools. See above

3. Children in their early years will be targeted, with the aim of supporting children as young as possible and then throughout their educational career to improve their educational outcomes

Areas of Progress:

Little Book Bag project was extended to all Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) children in 2011-12

Targeted support available for EYFS children in schools and Tier 2 Behaviour Support Units

SVS provides in-class learning support assistants to work with pupils in EYFS

Support can range to hearing children read, working with children on specific teacher directed work, conversational work

Impact

Reduction in behavioural incidents; Increase in pupil attention and motivation; Improvement in reading confidence and reading age levels; Improvement in social and emotional support

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Pupil premium is allocated directly to schools to support underachievement but it is not a ring fenced grant	Regular meetings between SVS and Designated teachers for looked after children in schools with regard to the progress of LAC

Young people with learning difficulty and/or disability

During 2011/12, in line with the proposals within the SEN & Disability Green Paper and ensuring services for children are responsive to any changing needs, the following progress has been made:

- The 'Local Offer' for the city has been agreed to include all special schools, mainstream schools with resourced provisions and out of City placements
- Continued funding for National Accreditation for SENCOs training – Sunderland currently has 23 students who will receive the qualification this year with a projected 17 places for staff during the next academic year
- Increased opportunities for staff from local authority services to work together to improve the quality of information that will be shared with parents during the academic year 2013/14
- Sharpened the accountability for the lowest attaining 20% of pupils – all schools who are currently in the School Improvement Service Level Agreement are visited on an annual basis to review outcomes and provision for pupils with SEN
- An additional 16 schools have bought in the LA service to support SEN

To ensure that schools and settings are prepared for future ways of working, as identified in the Education White Paper, the following areas of progress have been made:

- SENCOs have been identified who can act as lead teachers for SEN. Each SENCO will offer a particular area of expertise to colleagues. These staff will be encouraged to complete the Specialist leader of Education training through the National College
- A training package has been developed to support SENCOs and other staff working in schools to support parents through SEN processes. This training will be rolled out at the beginning of the Autumn term 2012.
- Additional support has been given in those schools deemed to be 'schools of concern' to ensure SENCOs have the capacity and skill to address the key issues identified in the setting.

CYPP Priority Outcome 10: Have locally accessible and affordable fun play and physical activities

Delivery Report: March 2012

Children's Trust Partnership:

Commissioning Lead: The aligned partnership responsible for play, sport and physical activity is the Active Sunderland Board. The Board will be the identified commissioning lead.

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Young people achieve personal and social development and enjoy recreation

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Young people in Sunderland have the opportunity to participate in accessible, affordable and regular sport and physical activity
2. Young people in Sunderland achieve a healthy lifestyle and BMI

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Children have access to affordable and accessible services

2. Young people participate in sport and physical activities
3. Young people have a greater understanding of personal wellness and healthier lifestyles
4. Voluntary and Community Sector capacity to deliver locality based sport, physical activity and wellness services is increased

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes for 2012/13

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. Child BMI (reception and year 6)
2. Children participating in positive activities
3. Access to high quality play facilities (within 1km of home)
4. Children participating in sport and physical activities in and out of school

Performance Statement

The original CYPP performance measure for positive activities was derived from a survey of children that has now been deleted (Tellus Survey), along with the national indicator.

There is only one specific indicator in relation to children and young people which we measure which is:

Percentage of young people with maximum 1km access to high quality free play provision

There are a number of programmes across the service which target children and young people in terms of providing sport, physical activity and wellness opportunities, however, these are measured on a local basis and not reported against any national indicators.

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
<i>Percentage of young people with maximum 1km access to high quality free play provision</i>		70%	70%	tbc

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at March 2012

1. Establishing effective partnership working between all providers: public, private and third sector

Areas of Progress:

Sport Unlimited, a programme of activities delivered by a number of partners across the city ended at the end of 2010 and an alternative programme called **Sportivate** was established, which comprised an activity programme offering 6 weeks of sporting opportunities, again delivered by partners, available to 14 -25 year olds. From March to December 2011, 323 14-25 year olds were engaged in sport.

Work has commenced with **local sports clubs** to develop participation pathways for children and young people into priority sports such as aquatics, cycling, cricket boxing, football, netball, athletics, snow sports, tennis martial arts, rugby and gymnastics. This also includes maintaining and developing Centres of Excellence and elite programmes.

Development and delivery of the **Lifestyle, Activity and Food (LAF)** programme continues,

which supports children and families to adopt and maintain healthier lifestyle choices. This is achieved through fun and interactive group sessions, which provide healthy eating advice and the opportunity to be physically active. Each year 300 referrals are received from GP's, school nurses and other health care professionals. However, the service now encourages parents/guardians to refer their families to the programme without visiting their GP.

The newly formed **Young Asian Voices FC** began training in September 2011. Since then a further group of young people have stated they wish to be involved within an U17 team representing YAV and playing within the RFYL from season 2012/13. This will be supported by the Get into Football Officer.

Team 19 from Sunderland College, in partnership with British Colleges Sport and Get into Football, launched a brand new intramural 5 v 5 league held at Goals Sunderland. This gave students who were not playing in regular football teams the opportunity to compete weekly with fellow students. The league had 12 teams registered with all players aged 16 - 19 and ran from Feb 2012 - April 2012.

Girls Football - In April 2011 Sunderland Council in partnership with other service providers delivered a series of coached football sessions targeting primary school girls only. The project engaged 120 new players with 90 attending a final festival. Players were then signposted to development centres and community clubs.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Sportivate will not continue into 2012/13 as the external funding has now ceased.	Currently seeking new programmes to ensure non-school curriculum sporting opportunities remain available to young people.
Lifestyle, Activity and Food Programme subject to on-going PCT funding	This is a commissioned service

2. Developing clear pathways for volunteers into play, sport and physical activity

Areas of Progress:

The **National Citizen Service** offers 15 young people in the city the chance to develop 'sports leadership' skills and the young people have the opportunity to gain both sports leaders qualifications and a first aid certificate. It is hoped that by enabling the young people to develop their leadership skills, they will have developed the skills to become future sports leaders.

The **Sunderland in 2012** programme has and will create opportunities for more young people and adults to register as volunteers to assist on events.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
National Citizen Service is an externally funded programme	Without funding, this programme will cease although part of the programme includes developing volunteers who will continue to deliver beyond the programme
Sunderland in 2012 is a single year programme	This is a legacy programme and a volunteer database is being established to sustain volunteering moving forward.

3. Attracting funding and develop a range of promotional campaigns and information tools.

Areas of Progress:

The **2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games** nationally is serving as a catalyst to engage

and inspire all children and young people to take part in sport and physical activity to increase participation levels. It is anticipated the London 2012 Games will also provide an opportunity to engage young people and reaffirm the importance of sport and physical activity to sustain local communities. Sunderland's programme of events is branded **Sunderland in 2012** and the programme includes the Big Aerobathon, Big 24 hour Swimathon, Big Bike Ride and Big Fun Run. In addition there will be a Summer Programme of activities throughout the Olympics starting with the huge celebration event at Herrington Country Park as the torch relay passes through the City.

The City's **leisure centres** will also contribute to the Sunderland in 2012 Programme by delivering a celebratory special Summer Programme of activities. In conjunction with the central marketing team, the Summer Programme and Olympic Themed Programme has been promoted in the Sunderland in 2012 brochure, primary and secondary schools and local media.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
No risks associated as this is a one year programme however there are legacy opportunities built into the programme ethos.	

4. Attracting and prioritising funding to deliver key city needs

Areas of Progress:

With matched funding provided by the city council, the NHS has developed new sports facilities at **Houghton Sports Centre** to encourage participation by young people as part of the Houghton Primary Care Centre development.

Millfield Play Park, the final development funded by the Play Pathfinder Programme, was completed and officially opened.

Oxclose Play Park was completed using city council and Area Committee funding but due to anti-social behaviour issues, discussions are currently underway to relocate the play area to more protected location.

Work on site is just about complete at **Ford Oval** to create a community environmental space which includes toddler play provision.

Planning has started for a new play site a **Kirklee Field** to be funded from Section 106 developer contributions.

Planning has started for a new wheeled sports park at **Downhill**, following a petition from young people and a combining of funding from Section 106 developer contributions and Area Committee money.

Refurbishments are also planned for **Billy Hardy and Hylton Castle** play area with consultation being commenced in April 2012, and funding being sourced from Section 106 contributions.

The City's **Football Investment Strategy** has attracted external funding from the Football Foundation, Sport England and others to deliver a proposed new pavilion at Northern Area Playing Fields, and planning has started on possible new developments at Billy Hardy Sports Complex and Plains Farm Primary School. Biddick and Farringdon Secondary Schools have already benefited from investment via the strategy in the development of two new 3-G football pitches.

Early planning has now started on the possible development of a new leisure facility at

Washington to replace the existing ageing facility. Initial work will include consultation with residents, stakeholders and children and young people.

Risks To Delivery:

Projects are not developed before the deadline to spend the funding is reached.

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Projects are prioritised within the section to ensure resources are available for prompt delivery.

5. Working with regeneration providers to ensure that child friendly neighbourhoods exists to support play and physical activity and green transport

Areas of Progress:

The City's Play and Urban Games Strategy – Moving Forward Update 2010 has and continues to contribute to child-friendly neighbourhoods through the development and upgrade of play facilities. (See development list above)

Risks To Delivery:

Currently no capital available other than section 106 contributions.

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Reviewing the planning policy relating to Section 106.

6. Commissioning preventative activities and specific training to all staff working in play, sport and physical activity with children and young people.

Areas of Progress:

Growing Sport is a new sports intervention programme for young people funded by the Home Office, which will focus on reducing violence and knife crime. It will target hot spot areas across the city where anti social behaviour has been highlighted as a problem by Local Multi Agency Problem Solving Group (LMAPs). The programme comprises of 12 weeks direct delivery of sport (predominantly football). Then at week 6, community partners become involved in taking over the programme with the support of Council coaches. This encourages the transition from young people causing problems to becoming engaged in a community project. Another facet of the project is to support the community groups to secure funding to ensure that the programme remains sustainable with the final journey for the young people concluding in them being accepted by a sports group or club.

Risks To Delivery:

This is an externally funded project

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Part of this project includes training and development of community groups to build in some level of sustainability.

7. Commissioning more play and positive activities for children aged 5-13

Areas of Progress:

Providers of youth activities under current commissioning arrangements have been asked to provide at least one ward-based session for young children as part of the extension of youth contracts which run to April 2013. The re-commissioning exercise currently underway has a particular focus on providing sessions for 8-12 year olds in the new contract from April 2013.

Risks To Delivery:

Actions to Mitigate Risk

CYPP Priority Outcome 11: Reduce levels of offending (re-offending and first time offending)

Delivery Report at Quarter 4, March 2012

Children's Trust Partnership: Youth Offending Partnership
Commissioning Lead: Head of Safeguarding

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes 2012/13

Indicators of Improved Outcomes

1. Young people coming to the attention of police through offending
2. Rate of re-offending by young offenders
3. Looked after children who have been in care for over 12 months who have offended
4. Young offenders' engagement in suitable employment, education or training
5. Proportion of young people who do offend monitored by levels of final warnings through to custody

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
Reducing the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system (per 100,000 yp as a rate)	1807	941	956	
Reducing re-offending (frequency rate)	0.81	0.98	0.89 (To Q3)	
Reducing custody numbers (per 1000 yp)	0.75	0.46	0.22	

Sunderland YOS have demonstrated significant reductions in the number of First Time Entrants. Since 2009/10 there has been a 49% reduction in the number of FTEs.

Local re-offending performance has a three month time lag therefore at the end of quarter 4 2011/12, re-offending has only been monitored for 9 months. Early indications show that the annual rate of re-offending will increase from the previous year and baseline. This increase should be considered alongside an overall reduction in the actual number of young people who are offending. There are now fewer young people offending therefore one re-offence has a more significant impact on this indicator. Although this measure is steadily declining from the baseline, importantly it should be noted that by the end of 2011 youth re-offending was reduced by 17.3% against a three year target (2008/09) of 10.1%.

In 2011/12 Sunderland has shown a large reduction in the use of custodial sentencing. The 2009/10 rate of 0.75 equates to 20 young people sentenced to custody. The annual custody rate at the end of quarter 4 in 2011/12 has reduced to 0.22 equating to 5 young people with 6 sentences.

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 4, March 2012

1. Prevention of offending by intervening early to prevent first time entrants

Areas of Progress:

- Reduction in numbers of first time entrants
- Continued successful use of triage, which is an Arrest Diversion Scheme, diverting

young people from joining the Youth Justice System. Sunderland received national funding to further develop these schemes to become an Arrest Diversion and Liaison Pathfinder

- Preventative method using 'Wear Kids' referral process. This is a voluntary scheme where young people can refer themselves directly or can be referred by parents, carers, teachers or other professionals. Wear Kids staff provide support and access to other services, such as health, family and parenting support and mentoring. A panel organises a plan to work with and support eligible young people. From April 2012, staff delivering Wear Kids programmes will move to locality based working to complement early intervention and prevention work.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Increase in number of first time offenders	Monthly monitoring by Management Team and quarterly reporting to YOS Board
Less young people eligible for Triage	Closer partnership working with the Police and development of Arrest Diversion pilot
Reduction in the number of Wear Kids referrals	Move of prevention staff into Localities

2. Reduce re-offending by intervening early to prevent the escalation of re-offending

Areas of Progress:

- Over the three year period 2008–2011 there was 17.3% reduction in youth re-offending against the national three year target of 10.1%. The overall reduction in the number of young people offending has reduced the number of young people who can go on to re-offend (2012 data not yet available due to 3 month time lag).
- An award winning restorative justice service enabling young people to face the consequences of their offending and payback to their individual victims and wider community.
- The specialist Phoenix Project, in partnership with Tyne and Wear Fire Brigade, provides opportunities for young people to learn about Fire Safety whilst simultaneously undertaking work experience.
- Specific and individualised packages providing learning and training opportunities that have resulted in high levels of engagement in education, training and employment. 84% of young people ending a YOS intervention in the year 2011/12 were in suitable full time ETE. Although lower than the local YOS agreed target of 90%, a significant proportion of those young people not in ETE are all above statutory school age. Historically this cohort has proved to be more difficult to engage in ETE, which has been further compounded by the abolition of the Education Maintenance Allowance in January 2011.
- A partnership with Sunderland Football Club foundation that draws on young people's affiliation with their local sporting heroes.
- YOS Inspection (October 2009) resulted in an Improvement Action Plan being developed to deliver upon findings from the inspection. This included comprehensive improvement actions of YOS delivery and practice which have been put in place since the Inspection.
- The new trial National Standards have been implemented by the YOS and allow for greater freedom and flexibility for the service to adapt practice and ensure the public have confidence that young offenders are fairly punished and supported to reform their lives.
- Compliance Panels have been introduced to deal with cases where young people breach their Court Order. It is anticipated that the panels, together with the introduction of trial National Standards, will allow for increased participation and engagement from the young person, as well as informed decision making by YOS staff, to ensure compliance with the Court Order.
- A robust Quality Assurance model will be developed to take into account the new

working practices and procedures.

Risks To Delivery:

Increase in the number of young people re-offending and an increase in their number of re-offences

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Monthly monitoring by Management Team and quarterly reporting to YOS Board

3. Engagement as the key to achieving behaviour change with robust enforcement arrangements for those who to refuse to comply
Areas of Progress:

- Throughout 2011/12, 78% of interventions reviewed through case file audits had appropriate enforcement action. This is an improvement since 2010/11 where this reported at 66%.
- Monthly data lists are provided to YOS caseworkers highlighting where a young person's compliance with their Order could be at risk. This is then followed up to ensure appropriate warnings are issued to the young person. This monitoring assists the YOS in continuing to adhere to National Standards recommendations.

4. Assessment: as the foundation to effective service planning and delivery the foundation to effective service planning and delivery
Areas of Progress:

- Robust monitoring through monthly case file audits confirms that target improvements in quality are being achieved e.g. timeliness of assessments
- Quarterly Assessment monitoring reported to the YOS Board, with detailed analysis focussing on children known to both the YOS and Social Care
- Annual Asset report completed to highlighting trends where improvements or deterioration during a Young Person's Order can be witnessed. This should then help to inform YOS staff to address practice with Assessments.

5. Risk management: to manage offender risk of re-offending, harm to others and vulnerability/safeguarding The delivery of these aims is underpinned by specific work plans and monitored through the YOS Partnership Board and Youth Justice Board.
Areas of Progress:

- Design and deliver a risk management work programme encompassing:
 - monitoring processes,
 - benchmarking
 - management oversight
 - management and staff training through workshops on risk assessment.
- Embedded case file audit tool to monitor Risk of Serious Harm (ROSH) quality
- Introduced case file sampling process
- Exercise undertaken to benchmark the Sunderland YOS Risk of Serious Harm process
- Guidance for staff in relation to completion of plans to deliver improvements in integration of plans, including victims' issues and contingencies

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- Engage with The Bridges Management and city shop-owners to develop a programme of preventative measures.
- Engage with LSP and Chamber of Commerce (via new Chair of Education Leadership

Board) to support the programme of prevention.

- Work with Police Crime Commissioner to ensure that keeping the numbers of children and young people who offend low is a priority and secure appropriate funding for these programmes.

CYPP Priority Outcome 12: Reduce levels of Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Delivery Report at Quarter 3, December 2011

Children's Trust Partnership: Commissioning Lead:

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

Contents:

(i) Indicators of Improved Outcomes

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. Young peoples' participation in positive activities
2. Instances of youth related Anti-social behaviour

(ii) CYPP Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

Key to tackling anti-social behaviour is:

- Community empowerment
- Identifying the alternatives that youths want and involving them in the solution
- Using resources wisely, balancing the funding of new initiatives (e.g. Youth Village) with sustaining established youth provision accessed and valued by young people
- The link between ASB to private rented issues and repeated displacement (e.g. using selective licensing, ASBOS and other tools and powers to tackle bad landlords)
- Reducing alcohol misuse, the harm it causes and alcohol related crime and disorder

Indicators of Improved Outcomes – Andrew Baker to Complete

Key Performance Measures	2009/10	2010/11	11/12
NI 17 Perceptions of anti-social behaviour	No longer recorded		

NI 111 First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17	1807	941	5% REDUCTION IN FTE	
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Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 3, December 2011

1. Community empowerment

Areas of Progress:

Operation Lantern is a project funded by the Police Authority from December 2011–December 2012. It will see a new structure developed across Washington which will aim to improve relationships between agencies and communities. If successful, consideration will be given to rolling it out across Sunderland. The project will empower residents and young people to become more involved in having a say in their area. Five ward events will be planned as part of this project. The intended outcomes of this project are:

- Improve communication links between the public and partners
- Identify key issues that affect residents within communities
- Problem solve at a community level and utilise volunteers where appropriate
- Problem solve through partner agencies at the earliest stage
- Work with young people to build a long term respect for the community

The Council's ASB Unit continues to undertake community engagement questionnaires which provide details of perceptions of youth related anti-social behaviour. Findings from the questionnaires are used to inform relevant partners of the issues facing communities and how partners, including the YOS, Police, Gentoo, Youth, can work together to prevent and stop anti-social behaviour. The ASB Team's customer feedback survey information showed that:

- During 2011, 80% of residents surveyed felt slightly safer or a lot safer after the team had been involved. A number of residents did not feel unsafe in the first instance therefore have omitted this information.
- 86% of residents rated the service on a scale of fairly good to excellent.

The Housing and Neighbourhood Renewal Team have formulated action plans for each of the 5 area committees. Every action plan includes a target to reduce youth related disorder by 5% from the previous year's figures.

The Partnership's anti-social behaviour campaign has been delivered. ASB was included in the March edition of Community News with a specific focus on 'Safer Communities' covering: issues relating to Anti-Social Behaviour; activities and events for young people; area based initiatives to improve the local area; volunteering opportunities; how to report local issues etc. This campaign work will continue into 2012/13 with community roadshows which will include promoting how to report ASB (e.g. via banner stands, magnets and post-it notes). Four press adverts with the Neighbourhood Helpline details were placed in the Sunderland Echo, one each week in March.

The 2011/12 Safer Communities Survey results show that 75% of residents think that the police and council are dealing with the crime and ASB issues that matter in their area. This single public confidence measure reflects the force average in Sunderland and has exceeded the target of 73.5%. In addition, the survey shows that the majority of residents in Sunderland (95%) feel safe living in their local neighbourhood. However, fewer (78%) believe Sunderland as a whole is safe.

Five community respect days have been held in Washington as part of Operation Choice.

The aim of these events was to build relationships between residents, young people, the Police and Council Services. The events saw over 1000 people in attendance.

Risks To Delivery:

As part of the Safer Communities Survey residents are still stating they don't know how to report ASB

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Marketing and Communications work being developed to minimise risk

2. Identifying the alternatives that youths want and involving them in the solution
Areas of Progress:

Through lessons learned from delivery of the XL villages, a Winter Delivery Model was piloted in November 2011. This involved significant change in the way the programme was delivered, moving from a static provision to a mobile/ responsive one. The change was developed to meet the needs of young people, who are at the forefront and main focus of the delivery, and also the local community. The new winter pilot model offers a highly visible, safe and attractive place for young people to access in their leisure time, where they can get involved in a wide range of positive activities.

To complement the Winter Delivery Model, the new XL Outreach Model was introduced in October 2011. It is directed by an Intelligence and Tasking ASB Group which considers real time intelligence to ensure resources are deployed in area of greatest need. Staff familiarise themselves with the area and the young people within it, via detached youth work methods, and identify suitable provision. This process also gives agencies the opportunity to engage with the most hard to reach young people and seek their views of what alternative activities would be welcomed.

Between the period October 2011–March 2012, whilst piloting the winter model, a 33% reduction in ASB across the city was achieved.

Levels of Criminal Damage have fallen during 2011/12 to 3,833 (compared to 4,468 in 2010/11) representing a 14% reduction. The continued work with the YOS and community payback schemes has contributed to this reduction.

Overall ASB across the city has seen a significant reduction of 24%, and youth ASB is down 15% compared to the same period last year.

Castleview Academy held a Challenge Day on 3 February 2012. This was an exciting learning opportunity for the pupils of the school to listen to various agencies, including the City Council's Anti Social Behaviour Team, Victim Support, Gentoo, Fire and Rescue Service, Red Cross, Northumbria Police. The aim of the session was to ensure children and young people are aware of the implications and consequences of ASB which can have an impact on them in later life. The lesson plan included that becoming involved in crime and ASB can prevent young people obtaining a tenancy, travelling abroad and securing employment. The session also made pupils aware of the impact anti social behaviour can have on the community and neighbourhoods.

150 pupils attended the presentations and 73% of attendees completed an evaluation. The outcome of the evaluation was as follows.

- 100% enjoyed the session.

- 100% found the session interesting.
- 100% thought the session was well presented.
- 100% thought the session had improved their knowledge of different types of ASB
- 100% thought the session had helped to understand the impact of ASB.
- 99% thought the session would make them think twice before engaging in ASB which is an excellent outcome.

It is proposed that the sessions will be emulated across the city to other secondary schools.

Operation Focus - the seafront area of the city was identified through partnership intelligence as a hotspot area for alleged anti social behaviour and juvenile disorder. The operation commenced on 5 August 2011 and ran for 5 weeks. Officers from the police and ASB Team worked out of hours on Friday to Sunday evenings. Residents in the area commented on the high visibility of police and Anti-Social Behaviour Officers during the period of the operation and how beneficial they felt it was in terms of addressing the local issues. During the course of the operation there were 118 stops, 57 individuals were stopped with alcohol, 42 had alcohol removed and 17 required a visit to their home. 28 warning letters were sent to under 18's who had been stopped by police twice or more with alcohol and 12 Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (ABA) were signed.

Requests for service for the ASB team - In 2011/12, 99.4% of ASB cases were responded to within 2 days of the request being received into the team.

In 2011/12, **Alcohol Related Youth Incidents** shows an increase of 76% or 367 incidents.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
High increase in alcohol related youth incidents	Work underway by ASB & Alcohol Themed Delivery Network of SSP.

3. Using resources wisely, balancing the funding of new initiatives (eg Youth Village) with sustaining established youth provision accessed and valued by young people

Areas of Progress:

Operation Choice began in Washington in June 2011 for one year which aims to address youth related ASB from a short, medium and long term perspective. Part of this operation was to visit every school in Washington in partnership with the youth development group to 1) promote what activities are available to young people and 2) gather information on any gaps in service delivery. Ten out of the 19 schools agreed to the visit. The information from these visits will form part of the decision making process of where future XL Youth Villages will be held in Washington.

From April 2011–March 2012 there were 1,379 youth related ASB incidents recorded by the Police compared to 1,612 the previous year, a reduction of 14.6%.

Operation Choice has improved communication and liaison between primary schools and Washington Neighbourhood Policing Team/partner agencies. As a result a long term approach to how the police and partners can engage with young people and promote 'respect' themes at an early age has been developed.

All Year 6 pupils of all primary schools in Washington have also visited Safety Works Interactive Centre where they have covered topics including fire safety, personal safety, anti social behaviour, road safety, dealing with crime etc. The feedback from the pupils and schools has been so positive this project is now being rolled out in Sunderland North.

The XL models works with the other youth providers in the city so that the different providers complement each other in terms of what they deliver. Examples of partnership working are:

- Liaise with the voluntary agencies to share police intelligence regarding youth disorder
- Use opportunities to pool staff and other resources to meet the needs of young people
- Signpost young people onto provision within the area
- Attend locality 'providers' meetings to share information regarding provision operating in the area
- Plan suitable exit strategies, relevant to the needs of young people

4. The link between ASB to private rented issues and repeated displacement (e.g. using selective licensing, ASBOS and other tools and powers to tackle bad landlords)

Areas of Progress:

There were 93 Acceptable Behaviour Agreements (ABA) signed in 2011/12, of which 54 were for under 18 year olds. In addition to ABAs, early intervention warning letters are utilised along with warning visits in an attempt to modify behaviour without the need for formal action.

The Housing and Neighbourhood Renewal Team has strong partnership arrangements in place with private landlords to support them to tackle anti-social behaviour by their own tenants.

Selective Licensing of private landlords was launched in July 2010 which covers Middle Hendon and the Long Streets. It is a requirement for all landlords who have private rented property within the designated area to apply for a licence and demonstrate they are 'fit and proper' to hold the licence. Once granted, the licence has conditions relating to property management, vetting of tenants, tackling ASB and property maintenance. All licence holders must comply with the conditions or face prosecution and or revocation of licence where serious breaches are evident. There are around 740 privately rented properties within the designation and to date applications have been received for 713 and licence granted for 638.

Sunderland City Council operates a Private Landlord Accreditation Scheme. As at March 2012, the scheme has 343 members.

The ASB team offers a vetting service for private landlords. During 2011/12, 238 vettings were carried out on behalf of Accredited Landlords. Of these, 107 were suitable to be recommended for a tenancy, 38 were unsuitable, and 84 were deemed insufficient to enable a firm decision to be made.

The ASB team also offers joint tenancy sign-ups with private landlords and their new tenant to positively promote relationships and encourage reporting of anti-social behaviour. Private landlords are also key partners in supporting victims of anti-social behaviour, when that victim lives in rented accommodation. There is strong liaison between the ASB Unit and YOS, particularly in relation to ABAs and first time entrants into the criminal justice system

Common Assessment Framework referrals are made in majority of cases when ABA is required. When a young person is identified as engaging in anti-social behaviour, sibling links are made and referrals made to the YOS Wear Kids early intervention programme, to try and engage the sibling in diversionary activity and prevent them from emulating the behaviour of their brother(s) or sister(s)

Work shadowing has been arranged with Children's Services staff to attend joint visits with officers from the Housing and Neighbourhood Renewal Team. The purpose of this way of

working is to gain an insight into each others roles and responsibilities and to enhance joint working.

5. Reducing alcohol misuse, the harm it causes and alcohol related crime and disorder

Areas of Progress:

Continued support to the 'See What Sam Sees' campaign to reduce the inappropriate marketing of alcohol messages towards children and young people.

Supported the "Balance" research into proxy sales of alcohol.

Continued to promote more responsible licensed premises accredited through the Best Bar None scheme through the Council's Facebook and Twitter pages and inclusion of premises information in the information pack circulated with each ticket for the city centre concerts.

Continued with the re-commissioning of the alcohol treatment system for those aged 18 and over with a focus on recovery outcomes.

Alcohol Related Youth Incidents shows an increase of 76% or 367 incidents for 2011/12.

Risks To Delivery:

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Best Bar None may not be able to run this year due to budget cuts

Funding opportunities currently being explored

Re-commissioning of alcohol treatment process – this is a lengthy process expected to be completed by April 2013 and there is a potential risk of destabilising the current treatment provision offered or the perception of it. The new treatment model will be expected to deliver a recovery based approach incorporating sustained outcomes including prolonged reduced alcohol use and reduced offending linked to alcohol misuse and the national direction is moving towards a payment by results model, this will be a fundamental shift for treatment providers. Locally procurement will be undertaken by Sunderland City Council, rather than historic arrangement of the Teaching Primary Care Trust as they will be disbanded by April 2013.

Risk management plan in place.

CYPP Priority Outcome 13: Improve the public perception of young people

Delivery Report June 2012

Children's Trust Partnership:

Commissioning Lead: John Markall/Jane Wheeler

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

- Young people engaging in decision making activities
- Young people engaging in positive activities
- Young people developing positive relationships and choosing not to bully or discriminate.
- Young people showing enterprising behaviour
- Young people who can successfully deal with significant life changes and challenges.

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes, 2012/13

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. Perceptions of teenagers hanging around
2. Perceptions of teenagers being drunk or rowdy in public places
3. Perceptions of teenage vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to vehicles
4. Numbers of young people undertaking volunteering activities

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
No indicators set in CYPP				

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at March 2012

WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED

- Children's Services has a long-standing good relationship with the Sunderland Echo and regularly places articles in the newspaper to promote the positive activities young people in Sunderland are engaged in, including Sunderland Young Achievers and Children's Commissioner Takeover Day.
- Through support from the Council's Communication Team, other media channels are used, with news features and reports on local and regional radio stations.
- Sunderland Echo and Metro Radio are long-standing sponsors of the Young Achievers' Awards.
- Children's Commissioner Takeover Day, where over 100 young people shadowed adults in different roles, in November 2011. Specific examples are young people shadowing the Mayor, editor of the Sunderland Echo, other Councillors and senior council officers.
- Sunderland's Children's Trust Advisory Network is made up of representatives from groups, forums and organisations across the city. Young people have been recruited from all backgrounds across Sunderland to help make decisions, shape services and improve outcomes for young people.

- Young people from Sunderland Youth Parliament are working on two different projects; one with Northumbria Police to improve the perception of how the police perceive young people and how young people are stereotyped in the media, the other with Age Concern around how adults stereotype young people.
- Sunderland annual Young People's State of City Debate is now in its seventh consecutive year. This event provides another opportunity for widening the engagement of young people, with representatives attending from schools and youth groups across the city to have their issues heard.
- There is close working between young people and their local Councillors. As well as running Councillor shadowing activities as part of National Takeover day, a series of joint ward surgeries have also been piloted in the East area of the city with local Councillors and young people.
- In March 2012, 6131 young people from across the City voted in the UK Youth Parliament Elections to elect their two members of UK Youth Parliament (MYPs) and two Deputy MYP to represent their views on the national level.
- Following the pilot event last year 6 'Meet Your Councillor Events' organised in different venues in the East where 7 councillors held joint surgeries with Sunderland Youth Parliament members to listen to the views of local young people.
- City Equals a group for young people with learning, difficulties and disabilities continue to highlight the needs of young people through a series of information sessions they offer through the year.
- The 'love where you live' campaign – young people from **awaiting information**
- In 2011-2012 Sunderland Volunteer Centre signposted 8 young people under the age of 15, 401 young people aged 15-18 and 780 young people aged 19-25 to volunteering opportunities in Sunderland.
- Several young people from The Box Youth Project have been working extremely hard to raise funds to travel to Gambia where they will help to rebuild a block of six classrooms.
- In 2012 young people from the Mobile Youth Service joined forces with the residents association in Rickleton to look at ways of improving the community and explaining the reason for the mobile provision.
- A young person from City Equals more recently was nominated to be one of the torch bearers in Sunderland for the Olympic Games.

WHAT WE STILL NEED TO DO

- Carry out needs assessment across generations, identifying issues to be resolved and set baselines for measuring improvement
- Establish performance indicators and measurements

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- The Participation and Engagement Officer from Children's Services was identified as the lead for this work going forward.
- Develop appropriate communication mechanisms to ensure children and young people

are recognised for their achievements and positive work.

- When developing the CYPP 2013-16 Delivery Plan, review this priority to provide a focus on Participation of children and young people in particular how they contribute to the development, design and delivery of services.

CYPP Priority Outcome 14:

Increase the proportion of young people who are in Education, Employment and Training (EET)

Children's Trust Partnership: Commissioning Lead:

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Young people engage in further education, employment or training when they leave secondary school
2. Young people have the necessary skills to make a transition to employment when they leave compulsory education

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to increasing the proportion of young people in education, employment and training are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Young people in Sunderland are able to access high quality local learning opportunities
2. Young people in Sunderland remain in education and training up to and beyond their 18th birthday

Targeted outcomes

The targeted outcomes relate to young people in Sunderland who are at risk within this priority.

1. Young people and parents have a good understanding of the post-16 educational options in Sunderland
2. Young people at risk of disengagement are retained in post-16 education
3. Young people who are disengaged from education and training are re-engaged in education or skills
4. Young people in employment without training take part in part time education

Indicators of Improved Outcomes:

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

1. The number and proportion of 17 year olds who are in employment, education or training
2. The number and proportion of 18 year olds in employment, education or training
3. The number and proportion of 16-18 year olds from the following backgrounds in education, employment or training:
 - Learners with learning difficulties and/ or disabilities
 - In Care/ Care leavers
 - Teenage parents
 - BME learners

4. The number and proportion of young people in learning
5. The number of young people who have been NEET for a period of 6 months or longer

Performance Statement

Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	CYPP Progress:		
		Year 1 10/11	Year 2 11/12	Year 3 12/13
16-18 yr old NEET	881 9.5%	750 8.4%	N / A	
YP NEET Academic Age 12-14	Not Applicable New Baseline from 2011/12 (new Method ology)	8.5% (Nov-Jan average)	945 9.1% (Nov-Jan average)*	
YP Not Known Academic Age 12-14		Not Applicable New Baseline from 2011/12 (new Method ology)	739 7.0% Mar 12	
YP EET Academic Age 12			3,189 92.3% Mar 12	
YP EET Academic Age 13			3,583 85.2% Mar 12	
YP EET Academic Age 12-14			10,600 84.2% Mar 12	
YP EET: LDD			421 78.7% Mar 12	
YP EET: Teenage Parents			69 33.8% Mar 12	
YP EET: BME			269 86.8% Mar 12	
YP In Learning Academic Age 12-14			81.2% Mar 12	
YP NEET > 6 months: Academic Age 12-14			329 35.1% Mar 12	
Care Leavers in EET	82%	61%	67.5%	

* January 2012 figure provided to reflect the target period for this indicator

From April 2011 the Department for Education revised the method for calculating and reporting 16 – 18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). NEET is now based on the residency of young people and also their 'academic age' rather than their actual age. This provides a defined set of young people to track and measure, in line with a particular school year group, whereas previously some young people would no longer be included in the indicator month to month once they turned 19. Significant work takes place throughout September to register those young people as NEET due to transfer of information from the education sector to Connexions, therefore the NEET position historically only starts to see improvement from October onwards.

Using the new methodology, the percentage of NEET is 9.1% for the November 2011 to January 2012 average statutory reporting period. This is 0.6% points higher than the same period the previous year (which was 8.5%) and in line with Tyne and Wear NEET at 9.0%. Nationally, however, NEET has reduced from 6.6% to 6.1%, widening the Sunderland – national gap from 2% to 3% points. Sunderland NEET represents 945 young people. The March percentage of young people In Learning has also reduced from 81.3% to 81.2% over

the last year using new methodology but remains above national 80.6%. The March number of Not-Knowns has also increased from 6.6% to 7.0% over the last year (8.2% nationally).

In terms of care leavers, the cohort in 2011/12 was relatively small, with 54 19 year olds. 69% of the cohort were in employment, education or training, including 18 young people in full time training or employment. Nineteen young people were in full time education, of which one young person was continuing their studies at university.

Fourteen young people were not in education, employment or training on or around their 19th birthday. Of these, one was NEET due to illness.

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 4, March 2012

1. Ensure all key stakeholders are engaged in the development of a robust and deliverable action plan and that they are committed to timely delivery

Areas of Progress:

2009-11 NEET Action Plan has been superseded by a Scrutiny Committee led Action Plan and a second complementary Action Plan developed and led by the NEET Improvement Board. Resource has been secured from SWITCH to oversee progress against NEET Improvement Board's Action Plan.

Risks To Delivery:

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Partners fail to engage in key actionable delivery

Plan is reported on monthly at the NEET Improvement Board

Short term resource within Connexions has been secured to drive the plan and actions

Membership of the NEET Improvement Board has been widened to ensure wider participation in Plan's actions

2. Support young people to maintain their engagement and support staff working with them to understand issues and respond effectively

Areas of Progress:

Connexions is based in localities ensuring a more re-active service to young people is delivered within communities

Jobcentre Plus Pilot

Job Centre Plus and Connexions are collaborating on a pilot that ensures young people remain in contact with Connexions workers when they reach benefit age. The result is a more personalised level of support to young people who may not have previously maintained contact with Connexions. This has been a success.

Between November 2011 and June 30th, 404 young people accessed the project, and 169 are still accessing the service.

All clients attend an induction initially, then receive help with job search and help to produce a CV. One to one appointments are offered on a weekly basis with Connexions staff.

60 young people have moved into employment and a further 10 have moved onto the Work Programme

The Job Centre also undertake occasional checks on their data base for clients Connexions

have been unable to contact, which helps with the recording of Unknown clients.

- ESF Co-finance programme (ESP2) tender was successful ensuring existing support staff from previous ESF programme (ESP) were maintained to continue delivery.

Sunderland College Curriculum Staff delivered a series of home visits to those young people who were identified by NEET Panels. When the newly arranged NEET panels were formed, partners agreed to try to contact NEET young people by making targeted home visits to those young people difficult to engage. Sunderland City College made approx 22 home visits in September/October time to promote their courses. They received a mixed response from young people and parents. Only a small number subsequently started a college course. The Voluntary Youth Sector have made similar targeted home visits to recruit for ESP funded programmes, this has proved to be more successful. Training providers have also offered and undertaken home visits to track current situation of young NEET people or to promote their courses. There has been a mixed response to this. Springboard in Hetton made 30 home visits in the Easington Lane, Hetton, Houghton and Shiney Row area. These visits were mainly to those NEET aged 18 or 19 years of age, who had previously participated in learning or training. They were able to confirm young people's situation as NEET but with no success in recruiting young people to relevant courses. BTCV in Washington undertook a similar exercise in the Washington area, visiting 40 young people and while they were successful in contacting young people via home visits and were able to confirm if young people were in work or still NEET, they had limited success in recruiting people to their courses.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Capacity of Connexions service is reduced	SWITCH Worker has been secured to provide JCP/ Connexions link.

3. Enable young people to have good information advice and guidance and support at transition

Areas of Progress:

- Connexions workers continue to work with schools and post-16 providers to ensure young people access high quality IAG at all stages of transitions
- Sunderland University have been commissioned by the local 14-19 Strategic Group to host a series of information events directly related to fee changes to ensure young people interested in Higher Education have correct information to assist their decision making.
- The Local FE College maintains it's Transition Boards at the end of each academic year to ensure young people in Year 12 who are completing one year courses are effectively placed in provision in Year 13.

Straight Up event

Sunderland Training Provider Network - Strai8Up event

The Sunderland Training Provider Network event is a yearly event aimed at Year 11 school leavers and their parents to promote apprentice and training opportunities. NEET young people are also invited. All the consortium members attend. Connexions attend in order to offer impartial advice and guidance as not all the apprenticeship and training providers across all the occupational areas are represented. Connexions supported the event by offering support at the reception desk and directing young people and parents to appropriate providers. Connexions have their own stand at this event and provided IAG to parents and pupils. Approx 300 young people attended the majority with parents.

Education Business Partnership (EBP)

Sunderland EBP team continue to offer support to young people in activities that include

business mentoring, mock interviews and enterprise activities among others

Special Schools:

Activity	No. of young people
Mock interviews	40
Enterprise	115
Total	155

Secondary Schools:

Activity	No. of young people
BEC 500 programme	1250
Mock interview programme	1997
Enterprise	1389
Total	4636

Primary Schools:

Activity	No. of young people
Enterprise	206
Total	206

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Policy changes have placed responsibility for procurement of IAG with individual schools. This may lower local expertise and capacity to offer IAG	LA has developed a service offer to schools that maintains a level of support to young people.
	Transition measure is being developed by Central Government. This will place more responsibility on ensuring young people make a more appropriate transition to EET at 16, 17 or 18

4. Place a collective responsibility for ensuring young people are appropriately placed on all partners

Areas of Progress:

- The format of local NEET Review Panels has been reviewed and they have now been re-convened. The refreshed format ensures that the full range of local provision from numerous partners is considered when attempting to place our hardest to reach young people.
- All partners have signed up to both Scrutiny Committee NEET Plan and NEET Improvement Board Plan. There is wide collaboration across the council in helping young people make the transition from NEET to EET.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Young people continue to come to the end of one year and short-term courses but Connexions are not informed until the young people become NEET. This prevents a seamless transition across programmes of delivery	This was an issue raised by the City Team and mentioned at the NEET panels. Princes Trust courses and Connect courses were typical courses. Michael Wade mentioned this to the course delivery team and asked if we could be informed if young people dropped out or to be able to access young people as they came to the end of their programme so that we could offer IAG and submit to other provision. Megan Blacklock has also mentioned at the Sunderland

	<p>Training Provider Network meetings on a number of occasions, the majority of the consortium providers provide this information on a monthly basis. Connexions have named links with these providers and get monthly starts and leavers. There is a gap with providers who sit outside the consortium and ongoing discussions have been help with these providers in an attempt to improve communications and information flow.</p>
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5. Ensure learning providers offer an appropriate curriculum for all young people

Areas of Progress:

- The Partnership has been successful in securing further ESF funding to maintain delivery until March 2013. Provision has been developed to enable delivery within communities and to engage those with greatest barriers to participation
- Anecdotal evidence from a recent Connexions Aspiration Survey suggests that there will be a degree of drop out relating to the removal of the EMA. The survey also suggests there will be a greater demand for apprenticeship places from a proportion of the individuals who would previously have accessed College or 6th Form with EMA and those who would have previously accessed HE under previous fee regulations

To help maintain participation rates, Sunderland's Post-16 training providers have put in place a local 16-19 Bursary, to replace EMA, and help remove key barriers to participation (transport and school meals). The Bursary is appropriately targeted to ensure maximum participation with limited financial resource. 1124 young people have received the Bursary (the consortium paid every young person on the programme)

In addition, Sunderland College has rolled out a suite of enhancement activities aimed at reducing drop out (such as 'Pre' Princes Trust).

- Connexions has applied to JCP to access Innovation Funds to run a pilot to engage with long term NEET in order to reduce the number of young people NEET at 18. The pilot began Autumn 2011.

6. Increase the number of supported apprenticeships across partners

Areas of Progress:

- Working Neighbourhoods Fund (WNF) Supported Apprenticeship funding has expired. However funding has been secured for a limited of the programme until 2013 through a successful ESF Co-financing bid.

Wage subsidy is available to employers through Government sponsored Youth Contract but is not as heavily subscribed to as was thought, and there are still places available.

- Sunderland City Council's Area Committees have started the process of using local funding to offer work related opportunities for local NEET with the first programme commissioned in Washington.

Youth Opportunities Project Overview

January –July 2012

1. 50 NEET Young People between the ages of 16-18 registered onto the Washington Youth Opportunities Project since project roll out January 2012 – 40 of those no longer

NEET

2. Apprenticeships-11 YP into full time Apprenticeship/ Access to Apprenticeship programmes - 9 of those young people are accessing / will be accessing YOP subsidy.
3. 8 YP Employed in a variety of positions
4. 2 Young People moved out Washington area
5. 8 Young People remain NEET
6. 21 Young People in FL Provision
 - Of which 15 at Riverside training
 - 3 young people at JAG
 - 1 Young person at SAFC foundation
 - 1 YP at Team
 - 1 YP at Rathbone Training
7. 6 young people registered for volunteering opportunities with 4 already commenced their volunteering.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Lack of National funding to deliver supported programme	Funding allocated to Local Area Committees is being used to replace previous delivery
Economic Recession will put pressure on employers' ability to offer Apprenticeship places to young people while demand for apprenticeships is increasing	Council led Task and Finish Group has been established to investigate further methods to increase Apprenticeship opportunities (including the development of further employer subsidy)
	Local Authority Procurement practice is being amended to incorporate the inclusion of 'Social Clauses' that require inward investors to offer a number of local Apprenticeship opportunities to local 16-24 year olds

7. Improve performance management framework in relation to NEET

Areas of Progress:

- Performance management was reviewed by Connexions in 2010/11. NEET measurement has change in the last year (see performance section) with data required for 16-19s but systems remain sound
- Relationship with JCP has enabled Connexions to have a greater understanding of the 18 and 19 year old cohort and more accurate data is collected as a consequence.

Risks To Delivery:

Recent Connexions restructure has impacted on the strategic management involvement in production of data and responsiveness to data requests

Actions to Mitigate Risk

Review support from council's Strategy, Policy and Performance Management function

CYPP Priority Outcome 15: Provide decent homes for young people and families**Delivery Report at Quarter 4, March 2012****Children's Trust Partnership:**

Commissioning Lead: The Strategic Housing Partnership is responsible for this priority outcome. The identified commissioning lead is the Head of Housing

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

The overarching outcomes are what we want to either aspire to or achieve for all young people in Sunderland. They are:

1. Young people in Sunderland achieve economic wellbeing
2. Young people in Sunderland live in decent houses and sustainable communities

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

1. Children and young people in Sunderland have decent homes in safe, secure, healthy and sustainable communities

Performance Statement

Key Performance Measures	2009/10	2010/11	Quarterly Performance, 2011/12			
	Outturn	Outturn	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
NI147 Care leavers in Suitable accommodation	89.3%	94.5%	-	-	-	97.6%
NI156 Number of households living in temporary accommodation	9	9	7	6	5	8
Number of households living in temporary accommodation for six weeks or more	2	2	2	1	2	4
Number of homeless 16/17 years old in bed & breakfast	1	0	0	0	1	1

NI 147 - The proportion of care leavers in suitable accommodation. This indicator continues to improve year on year, reaching 98% at 2011/12, exceeding 86% target. Department for Education published three year average data for this indicator in 2011/12, which showed that at 92%, Sunderland was above the national average 90%. Sunderland was also placed 68th out of how many?

The 2011/12 outturn of 97.6% would place Sunderland in 12th position if taken in isolation, however when included in a three year average of 93.8% Sunderland would achieve the position of 38th.

NI 156 – The number of households in temporary accommodation – this indicator remained fairly consistent in 2009/10 and 2010/11. On a quarterly basis in 2011/12 however there has been a gradual improvement in performance with fewer households placed in temporary accommodation. Despite meeting the 2011/12 target of only 8 households, the outturn figure of 8 indicates a decline in performance compared with earlier periods in the year.

Although there has been a reduction in the number of households placed in temporary accommodation, the length of time families spend in temporary accommodation has

increased. This has meant that on a quarterly basis more households have been in temporary accommodation for over six weeks. In 2011/12, 4 households had been in temporary accommodation for over six weeks, the highest number in over 7 years. This increase can partially be attributed to the ongoing lack of suitable move on accommodation, but also due to individual household circumstances, such as age or rent arrears.

The number of homeless 16/17 year olds placed in bed and breakfast has remained low in 2011/12. However, the target for 2011/12 was not met due to 1 person being in bed and breakfast in Q4. Overall there remains very little variability over the course of 2011/12 and previous years.

Plans to Improve Outcomes: Progress at Quarter 4, March 2011

1. Availability of specially subsidised price for cavity wall and loft insulation for families with children under 4 who don't qualify for free measures, to ensure children and young people do not suffer from the effects of fuel poverty

Areas of Progress:

The current insulation scheme offers reduced cost insulation measures to all households with a child under 4 years of age. This is been promoted by our insulation partner KNW, since November 2009.

Uptake from this client group is good, with 1,644 measures completed from the start of the scheme to the end of March 2012. This part of the scheme ensures such households are supported to stay warm in their homes.

Risks To Delivery:

End of current financial framework in Jan 2013

Actions to Mitigate Risk

HHAS looking at future approaches and funding options within a Warmer Homes Action Plan

2. Information on energy efficiency support to families with young children is being made available through nurseries and parent groups

Areas of Progress:

The above part of the scheme was publicised in all nurseries, libraries, Children's Centres and other public and community buildings which people with young children visit. This ensured that families with young children were made aware of the offer and helped them engage and stay warmer in their homes.

Risks To Delivery:

End of current financial framework in Jan 2013

Actions to Mitigate Risk

HHAS looking at future approaches and funding options within a Warmer Homes Action Plan

3. Procurement of a supported housing project of 18 units for homeless young people aged 16-21 aims to reduce the chronic shortage of immediate access accommodation for people aged 16-21

Areas of Progress:

The new purpose built Centrepont supported housing project for homeless young people opened in January 2012 after 2 years at a temporary location. This action is fully completed.

4. The Homelessness Business Improvement Programme is aimed at eradicating homelessness

Areas of Progress:

The Homelessness Business Improvement Project came to a conclusion in 2009. With a number of key objectives met. Since this time the number of homeless cases prevented has increased steadily and in 2011/12 the number of homeless applications accepted has reduced to below 100 for the first time.

Moving forward the Access to Housing Service, which is responsible for the homeless assessment process, has started an end to end service redesign. The initial workshops are due to begin in April 2012 and the redesign is expected to be completed in October 2012. It is hoped that this will further provide further opportunities for the service to improve and will consider all other relevant services that play a role in the prevention of homeless. For example the links to Children's Services via the Keys Project.

Risks To Delivery:

The current financial climate and welfare reform could place an increased pressure on the Access to Housing Service

Actions to Mitigate Risk

The City Council has a working group tasked at looking at the resilience of the city. Linked to this is sub group specifically looking at the challenges faced by Welfare Reform and the Housing Service is a key member of this.

5. A 'Gateway' assessment approach will be introduced for young people to be placed in the most appropriate accommodation and support service available

Areas of Progress:

The new Gateway process is due to be introduced in April 2012. The process ensures that there is a consistent approach in relation to the assessment and placement of young people into the most appropriate accommodation available. The initial impact of the Gateway process will be reviewed in July with service providers and a more comprehensive review will take place in September 2012.

Risks To Delivery:

As a new project it is expected that there may be some elements that need to be 'tweaked' once this operational.

Providers adhere to the new processes

Actions to Mitigate Risk

An early review of the approach will be undertaken taking into account the views of clients, support providers and other relevant partners.

Consultation has been and will continue to be undertaken with providers to ensure that they understand and adopt the new processes.

The new grant conditions associated to providers funding will clearly provide an expectation to fully engage with this process.

6. Actions to minimise rough sleeping amongst young people

Areas of Progress:

The most recent rough sleeper estimate for Sunderland verified by Homeless Link (on behalf of DCLG) in November 2011 showed a reduction of 1 to the submitted figure in 2010. This figure now stands at an estimated average of 2 people sleeping rough on any given night in Sunderland.

To further reduce this figure the Access to Housing Team has had an officer leading on Rough Sleeping since 2009, funded via Health, to look at tackling this issue and the link with

Substance Misuse.

More recently it has been agreed that Sunderland City Council will pilot personal budgets in this area for the most entrenched rough sleepers on behalf of the north east.

The Cyrennians have also been successful in receiving funding from the Homeless Transition Fund to develop a project of identifying potential rough sleepers and managing this on a casework basis. This will also involve in-reach to local private hostels to prevent the potential of anyone sleeping rough. The project will be introduced in April 2012 and the team will develop links with agencies in Sunderland. The team will also investigate the scale of 'sofa-surfing' in the city.

Sunderland, as part of a co-ordinated North East approach, is also in the process of implementing 'No Second Night Out' to ensure that there is a co-ordinated approach to rough sleeping and ultimately that no one has to choose to sleep rough.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Welfare reform could lead to an increase in numbers.	The successful Homeless Transition Funding will hopefully enhance the existing service offer and build capacity.
	A co-ordinated review of Housing Related Support services has been undertaken and with the introduction of the Gateway this will assist in prioritising cases to ensure the timeliest intervention

7. Provide suitable provision for young people

Areas of Progress:

Please see section 3 & 5.

In 2012/13 the Council will undertake a Housing Related Support Review which will ensure that all of the Local Authority funded provision is meeting the needs of all vulnerable people in the city, particularly young people.

There is ongoing work between young people's providers to work collaboratively and develop a 'campus' style approach to accommodation and support provision. This will create greater synergy between providers and contribute to improved outcomes for young people.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Please see section 3 & 5	Please see section 3 & 5

8. Reduce costs to the Council by spending less on bed and breakfast

Areas of Progress:

The council has, over recent years, gradually reduced the number of households accepted as being unintentionally homeless and in priority need and this has led to a reduction in the number of households temporarily housed in B&B accommodation. However the costs associated with B&B use have not reduced significantly due to the more chaotic nature of clients and the subsequent difficulties associated with move on accommodation, meaning they may stay in B&B longer than previously.

It is hoped that with a more strategic approach to placement with development of the Gateway and revised allocations policy giving priority to move on this will mean a further reduction in B&B use and therefore costs will reduce also.

Additionally the planned end to end service redesign of the Access to Housing Team should allow for further consideration of the Council's approach and will encompass other service areas that would play a role.

Risks To Delivery:	Actions to Mitigate Risk
Please see section 3 & 5	Please see section 3 & 5

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- Indicator set to be refreshed.
- Welfare Reform Act will impact on housing priorities across the city – Children's Trust to receive regular updates.

CYPP Priority Outcome 16: Improve accessibility and affordability of public transport

Delivery Report at March 2012

This is a new priority of the Children's Trust emerging from the needs assessment carried out in 2009.

A link has been made between this priority and one of the LSP priorities namely to make Sunderland and Attractive and Inclusive City. There is not an obvious partnership within the Children's Trust that would be responsible for this priority. As such the Commissioning Lead will look to progress this priority outcome through the relevant delivery partnership.

Children's Trust Partnership: N/A

Commissioning Lead: TBC

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

Whilst these have not been defined the needs assessment in 2009 identified Children and Young people expressed views regarding reducing public transport for students in full time education- currently the fares for a bus pass is £56 a month (2009) which is a burden on young people who don't earn a lot.

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes, 2012/13

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

The following indicators whilst not specific to CYPP provide a view on aspects of performance in relation to the accessibility of primary and secondary schools.

NI Ref	Description	Year end 2010/11	Year end 2011/2012
NI175a	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking, and cycling: % households within 20 minutes of closest secondary school	100	100
NI 175b	Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking, and cycling: % households within 20 minutes of	100	100

	closest primary school		
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The figures indicate access to primary and secondary schools in Sunderland is good.

Performance Statement

The co-ordination of the public transport network is managed by NEXUS. The City Council is working closely with NEXUS on the development of a Quality Contracts Model for bus services in Tyne and Wear which could address some of the issues identified in the CYPP, including the possibility of 16-18 year old concessionary fares. The development of the Quality Contracts approach is at an early stage and would be in place by 2015 if implemented.

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- Head of Street Scene to be invited to act as the city-wide lead for this priority.
- The indicators to be refreshed.
- Lead officer to work with children and young people to develop an action plan to deliver on identified outcomes.

CYPP Priority Outcome 17: Improve the Environment

Delivery Report at March 2012

This is a new priority of the Children's Trust emerging from the needs assessment carried out in 2009.

A link has been made between this priority and one of the LSP priorities namely to make Sunderland and Attractive and Inclusive City. There is not an obvious partnership within the Children's Trust that would be responsible for this priority. As such the Commissioning Lead will look to progress this priority outcome through the relevant thematic partnership.

Children's Trust Partnership: N/A

Commissioning Lead: TBC

Overarching outcomes for children and young people

Whilst these have not been defined, the needs assessment in 2009 identified the environment as a priority for children and young people with comments including views on the amount of glass and rubbish around. Views were also expressed on the availability of litter bins. Children and young people also expressed that learning how to look after the neighbourhood and the environment what about it?. Achieving happy, safe and enjoyable community

Population outcomes

The population outcomes that relate to this priority are universal to all young people in Sunderland.

Draft Indicators of improved outcomes, 2012/13

The indicators specific to this priority support the understanding of the population and targeted outcomes.

NI Ref	Description	Year end 2010/11	Year end 2011/2012
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NI195a	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter that fall below an acceptable level	3	3.86
NI195b	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of debris that fall below an acceptable level	7	1.68
NI 195c	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of graffiti that fall below an acceptable level	1	0.5
LPI068	The percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having levels of dog fouling that fall below an acceptable level	N/A	1.34
NI 196	The year on year reduction in total number of incidents and increase in total number of enforcement action taken to deal with the illegal disposal of waste or fly tipping (as shown on the Flycapture database)	3	3
NI192	The percentage of household waste arisings which have been sent by the authority for reuse, recycling, composting or treatment by anaerobic digestion	31.21	33.95
NI 193	The proportion of Municipal waste landfilled	65.23	60.65

Areas of strength

The **percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having levels of debris that fall below an acceptable level (NI195b)** has fallen from 7% in March 2011 to 1.68% in March 2012. This is a slight increase from the last quarter which is likely to be due to a build up of grit and salt deposited by gritting vehicles over the period. The high percentage seen in March 2011 is a reflection of the additional winter maintenance required last year. Similarly, the **percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having levels of graffiti that fall below an acceptable level (NI195c)** remains low and has fallen from 1% in March 2011 to 0.5% in March 2012.

The **percentage of residual household waste recycled and composted (NI192)** is higher in 2011/12 quarter 4 (34%) than results from the same time last year (31% for 2010/11 quarter 4). This is due to most properties now being on the blue bin recycling scheme than compared to the same period last year. Indeed, the average score for 2011/12 (at 36%) is higher than the average score for 2010/11 (at 32%). As usual, performance dropped slightly in the last 6 months of the year. This is due to the seasonal affects of the garden waste (composting) collection service.

The proportion of municipal **waste (including all waste collected from schools and council buildings plus household waste) landfilled (NI193)** is lower (61% for quarter 4 2011/12) than results from this time last year (65%). Indeed, the average score for 2011/12 (61%) is lower than the average score for 2010/11 (66%). This reflects the percentage sent for recycling or composting.

Areas for consideration

The **percentage of relevant land and highways that is assessed as having deposits of litter that fall below an acceptable level (NI195a)** has risen slightly from 3% in March 2011 to 3.86% in March 2012. There are no obvious reasons for this slight increase; however,

monitoring reports in this period suggest that the prone areas are secondary shopping areas i.e. shopping areas outside of the City Centre. This information should be able to help target street cleaning resources, including enforcement patrols, in the future

Please note – figures on waste and recycling are draft until confirmation is received by DEFRA in June 2012.

Performance Statement

The City Council places significant emphasis on the quality of local environments, and introduced a new way of working, Responsive Local Services, in 2010 to ensure local needs and aspirations are met. 6 Area Teams (one for each regeneration area plus the city centre) have been established to tackle litter, grass cutting, fly tipping, graffiti and dog fouling.

The Area Teams are working with schools to engage young people in the 'Love where you live' campaign which is designed to generate ownership of the environment in communities. Activities with young people include litter picks and bulb planting which have received coverage in the local press.

The management of parks and play areas have been added to the role of the Area teams in April 2012. Since the plan was established, the Council have completely rejuvenated Barnes Park using Heritage Lottery Fund grant, and the park has gained green flag status.

Actions from Confirm and Challenge Sessions

- Head of Street Scene to be invited to act as the city-wide lead for this priority.
- The indicators to be refreshed.
- CTAN to be consulted as to how young people could become more widely involved in their community.

CABINET MEETING – 5 SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Sure Start Review and an Integrated Early Intervention Service – Implementation Update

Author(s):

Executive Director Children's Services

Purpose of Report:

The purpose of the report is to update members on the current position in relation to the development of an early intervention service which includes services delivered as part of the former Sure Start, Early Years and Childcare Grant (SSEYCG). The report summarises all of the changes which have been implemented which have been considered by Cabinet in previous reports or have been subject to consultation and delegated decisions.

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is recommended to

- (i) Note the contents of the report.
- (ii) Recommend Council to approve the proposal at 6.1 and 6.2 of the report to invite the five members appointed to chair locality People Boards to join the membership of the Local Children's Area Board for their locality;
- (iii) Receive a further report to the November meeting of Cabinet in relation to the commissioning of Children's Centre services from April 2013.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? *Yes/No

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

In addition to the need to achieve financial savings the review was undertaken to ensure the integration of children's centres with the wider early intervention offer and to provide a more targeted model which better engages with parents and improves outcomes. The recommendation to invite the Chairs of People Boards to join the Local Area Children's Centre Boards will provide a formal link into the Council's community leadership arrangements and ensure that the People Boards are able to shape and influence future service delivery arrangements.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

Maintaining current arrangements was considered and rejected as to do this would not have supported the development of an early intervention model or engaged with the families who most require support to improve outcomes for children. Furthermore the efficiency of £1.77 million would not have been achieved.

Impacts analysed:

Equality **Privacy** **Sustainability** **Crime and Disorder**

Is this a “Key Decision” as defined in the Constitution?

Yes/No

Is it included in the Forward Plan?

Yes/No

Scrutiny Committee

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES**SURE START REVIEW AND AN INTEGRATED EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICE – IMPLEMENTATION UPDATE****1. Purpose of Report**

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to update members on the current position in relation to the development of an early intervention service which includes services delivered as part of the former Sure Start, Early Years and Childcare Grant (SSEYCG). The report summarises all of the changes which have been implemented which have been considered by Cabinet in previous reports or have been subject to consultation and delegated decisions.

2. Description of Decision

- 2.1 Cabinet is recommended to
- (i) Note the contents of the report.
 - (ii) Recommend Council to approve the proposal at 6.1 and 6.2 of the report to invite the five members appointed to chair locality People Boards to join the membership of the Local Children's Area Board for their locality;
 - (iii) Receive a further report to the November meeting of Cabinet in relation to the commissioning of Children's Centre services from April 2013.

3. Introduction and Background

- 3.1 Cabinet have received a number of previous reports and information as the review of services and delivering required efficiencies from the former Sure Start and Early Years and Childcare Grant has been progressed. The most recent of these was 15th February 2012.
- 3.2 At the start of 2010/11 the value of the Sure Start and early Years and Childcare funding totalled £13.227m. An overall efficiency of £1.77m of permanent savings was required to reflect decisions approved as part of the Budget Planning Framework. This saving has been achieved as a result of the review conducted in 2011/12 and this report sets out the measures that have been taken in order to realise this. However, whilst the financial saving has clearly been an important consideration, the imperative to improve services through the children's centre offer has also been a key driver.

3.3 A Project Board was established to oversee and drive the review for which the following principles/considerations were agreed:

- To deliver the required financial savings whilst providing a service which gives children the best start in life, is better targeted to reach the most vulnerable families, offers support and interventions across the whole family and is responsive to differing needs at a local level.
- To recognise the importance of Children's Centres to our children, families and communities
- To ensure that families with the greatest need for support are given priority for services and delivering those services which improve outcomes;
- To influence the provision and delivery of childcare places in areas which might not otherwise be sustainable, supporting childcare professional development and training and improving the outcomes from free childcare places;
- To increase community involvement and influence through the development of Local Children's Centre Area Boards ;
- To increase the use of Children's Centre buildings to meet a wider range of needs identified through community involvement and governance

3.4 Consultation

3.4.1 Between November 2011 and January 2012 parents and stakeholders were consulted on 3 issues:

- The number of designated Children's Centres - 69% of the respondents agreed that the council should reduce costs by keeping the 17 main buildings to deliver activities and sessions but only have five (one in each area) formally designated as a Children's Centre.
- Increasing community influence for service delivery - 86% of the respondents agreed that parents and community members from the local area should have more influence in determining what services are required locally for families living in the area
- Greater targeting of services for those in greatest need - 45% of the respondents said that the council should do more work with families who would benefit from extra help but that Children's Centre services should continue to be available for everyone.

3.4.2 Stakeholders and partners were consulted on other proposed changes through stakeholder groups and the sub groups of the Early Years and Childcare Strategic Partnership.

4. Summary of changes implemented

- 4.1 In terms of staffing, as part of the overall review of Children's Services structure, the number of management posts within the former children's centres and early years structures was reduced. Alongside this, a key development from the review is the introduction of a generic Early Intervention Family Team to cover each of the five areas, bringing together a range of roles and activities that were delivered through Children's Centres by different agencies through contracts or by the Council. The purpose of the teams is to offer consistent and coordinated support to families with additional needs and to promote and enable family access to universal and targeted services across learning, health and social care services. This includes support with specific areas such as parenting skills, attachment and breastfeeding. On average, each team is made up of 8 fte staff and will carry out 1-1 outreach interventions and work in small groups. Each team will work across the whole age range from 0-19 rather than the former early years age range.
- 4.1.1 As part of the review an opportunity to introduce 10 modern apprentice posts has been considered and approved. This will support the priority of providing opportunities for young people to fulfil Level 2 (Intermediate Apprenticeship) qualification in Early Learning and Childcare whilst also gaining experience of the Early Intervention Family Team work within Children's Centres. It is anticipated that there will be new job opportunities in the day care sector due to the expansion of the disadvantaged 2 year old entitlement therefore this would support young people to develop appropriate skills to apply for these opportunities. Work to recruit to the 10 modern apprenticeships is now underway within the Council.

4.2 Children's Centres

- 4.2.1 Cabinet previously agreed to reduce the number of designated children's centres from 17 to 5, with the remaining 12 centres remaining open as service delivery centres. In line with the previous Cabinet recommendations, criteria was agreed and applied to determine which centres should be the designated sites. This was followed by discussion with Area Committees in July 2012 with Dubmire Primary School in Coalfields, Hudson Rd Primary School in the East, Bunnyhill in the North, Rainbow Centre in Washington and Thorney Close Action and Enterprise Centre in the West agreed as the designated sites.
- 4.2.2 A number of Children's Centre activities are delivered through schools and a formula is in place to fund this arrangement. The formula has been reviewed and reduced, in consultation with schools, reflecting the required use and designation of these centres.
- 4.2.3 A new 'stepping stones' approach to service delivery has been developed to differentiate between a universal offer for all families and a targeted offer for families that require more support.

- 4.2.4 In the **universal** offer, all children have access to group activities for 12 weeks of the year from birth to 3 years. This will include play and learn activities, messy play, time to rhyme as well as parenting skills courses and support. 'Playspaces', which are new to the activity timetable, are open sessions where families can meet while children play together using children's centre buildings and equipment. Supervision is provided by parents themselves rather than by Children's Centre staff.
- 4.2.5 In the **targeted** offer, all children and their families will have access to the above universal offer but will have an enhanced and extended package of support, in response to their identified additional needs. Outreach support in the home will also be provided as part of the targeted offer. From September 2012 parents will book a place on their chosen group activity which will enable the centres to better tailor services to individual needs. Improved systems of data collection and analysis will also enable the service to measure the impact on outcomes of the new offer linked to the common assessment framework (CAF) and the wider early intervention services, including the wider Strengthening Families approach.

4.3 Childcare

- 4.3.1 Childcare sufficiency funding has been in place for some considerable time to support individual settings to remain financially viable where demand for places is low. The intention was always to work with settings to become sustainable without additional financial support (i.e. by reviewing staffing models) and the criteria for allocation of sufficiency funding was reviewed to reflect this. It is proposed for 2012/13 that sufficiency funding is only used to support settings where there is an identified lack of sufficient places across whole locality areas..
- 4.3.2 Funded childcare places exist to support children identifies as in need via social care. These places support the child and family to maintain relationships and improve parenting and are considered an effective early intervention with recognised improvement in outcomes. Through the review additional funding has been identified to increase the number of places from 75.5 whole time equivalent places to 90 places. Alongside this increase the "offer" of a funded place has been linked to a requirement for engagement from parents to address needs and thereby further improve outcomes for the child and family.
- 4.3.3 Historically substantial funding has been allocated to support private and voluntary sector childcare settings to improve the quality of their provision linked to the development of staff in Early Years specific training. This was under the umbrella of the Graduate Leader Fund and has achieved a significant improvement in the level of staff qualification. Changes to the levels and term of funding have been introduced and this has meant that in addition to delivering the efficiencies, the scheme has been extended to all settings.

- 4.3.4 Whilst elements of the training programme for Early Years providers have been retained, efficiencies have been achieved by removing supply cover and other supporting costs.
- 4.3.5 The Council manages two day care settings at Thorney Close and Concord. These are the remaining two provisions which were former Social Care Nurseries and were historically the main provider for children in need (CIN). Children in need are now included in all local nurseries as part of locality arrangements and there are fewer in Thorney Close and Concord. This has enabled a review of staffing at both settings to recognise that these settings were more comparable with mainstream nurseries which has led to efficiencies being realised.

4.4 Commissioned Services

- 4.4.1 As part of the review all commissioned services were reviewed and where appropriate new contracts were offered for tender. These contracts are all 12 month contracts to April 2013 pending the introduction of Local Area Children's Centre Boards who will review arrangements against local need and influence future commissioning decisions.
- 4.4.2 The Community Involvement Contract has been retendered focused on Parental Involvement and Transition to Employment. The service will increase local involvement in Children's Centre services, empowering individuals and promoting the active participation of communities. It will support parents to access training and employment opportunities, ensuring parents are shaping and driving Children's Centre services as customers, participants and partners
- 4.4.3 The Mobile Crèche contract has been retendered with no change to the specification. The crèche service is required to support the parenting programme.
- 4.4.4 The Portage service (providing support for very young disabled children and their families within their homes) has been reconfigured so that Sunningdale School who previously provided only one element of the service now provide the whole service. This will provide a more consistent service to families and earlier contact with children, many of whom subsequently attend Sunningdale School.
- 4.4.5 The Enhanced Safety Equipment Contract has been retendered and eligibility redefined to families most in need of support. This ensures a better targeted service and means that appropriate referrals are responded to more quickly.
- 4.4.6 The Early Years Mental Health Service contract has been reviewed and now requires the service to be delivered by mental health nurse specialists rather than including a clinical psychology role. The new service specification has moved the focus from delivering training to front line workers to delivering more face to face work with children and families

- 4.4.7 Significant efficiencies have also been achieved in relation to the Health Visiting Service's Child Health Development programme which supports Children's Centres aims. Previously the Council contracted health visiting services directly to the Children's Centres. However, the Child Health Development programme requires Health Visiting Services to be delivered through Children's Centres with a health visitor on every Children's Centre Board. The health visiting service has started to deliver Pregnancy, birth and beyond courses and has continued to deliver baby days/clinics in and through Children's Centres. The local authority will continue to commission 3 health co-ordinator posts who will broker health activities and support the new Early Intervention Family Team.
- 4.4.8 The Extended Maternity Services budget has been maintained at previous levels to support 5 Health Care Assistant posts to support the early engagement of pregnant women and the promotion of breastfeeding which is a key indicator of life chances and against which we currently perform below regional and national averages.
- 4.4.9 The Community Paediatric service, which previously consisted of one post dealing with all referrals has been decommissioned as it is considered more appropriate to ensure that children were referred direct to the Paediatric Service from which there is greater capacity to draw upon.
- 4.4.10 The Council's Service Level Agreement (SLA) with schools with early years settings to develop staff has been withdrawn as this was only partially bought back. The offer has been incorporated into other services provided to these schools thereby offering further efficiencies.
- 4.4.11 Every setting providing education for 3 and 4 year olds was given a grant to deliver the Talk Talk project. This was for bags and equipment which are loaned to children attending their setting. All the settings now have the bags and equipment and have been able to mainstream the delivery of this service, therefore creating efficiency opportunities.

5. Further Changes

- 5.1 The review has allowed consideration of services previously outside of the scope of the Early Years and Childcare Grant. For example, the Parenting Programme has been reviewed and has been focused on delivering a smaller number of parenting programmes which have an evidenced impact on outcomes. In future key programmes will be offered ranging from universal and targeted to specialist programmes which will be offered on a locality basis. The Universal Offer includes parenting information sessions on topics such as breastfeeding, establishing routines, sleep management, toilet training and behaviour management. Opportunities to extend the programme with partners are currently being progressed. The targeted offer includes the Nurture Programme, Strengthening Families Strengthening Communities, Group Triple P and Teen Triple P. This combined package covers the age range from birth to 19 years. These programmes cover all aspects of parenting needs in relation to behaviour management, emotional wellbeing and empowerment. The specialist programmes will include the Incredible Years programme for parents of children who are at risk of developing a disruptive behaviour disorder and aims to support parents to develop their own strategies to manage their children's behaviour, and the Pathways Triple P (as recommended in the Allen Report 2011) which is a comprehensive parenting intervention for parents with a child subject to a care plan or at risk of maltreating their child.

6. Governance Arrangements

- 6.1 Five Local Children's Centres Area Boards are being developed from the existing Children's Centre Local Advisory Boards. Representation on these boards will include parents from the local area, health and social care representatives, local headteachers, childcare providers, community and voluntary sector groups and local members. It is proposed that the five councillors who chair the newly established locality People Boards are invited to become members of these boards which are to be established from September 2012. This will establish and support a formal link between arrangements for the children's centres and the People Boards. Nominations from parents and other representatives are currently being sought. . An initial budget of £10,000 has been established to support the development of these arrangements. This new governance model in many ways reflects the strengths of the former Sure Start model in terms of local representation, particularly through the community leadership role of Members.
- 6.2 The members who will be invited to join Local Area Children's Centre Boards are as follows:

Councillor K Rolph (Coalfields)
Councillor A Emmerson (East)
Councillor S Forster (North)
Councillor L Williams (Washington)
Councillor S Porterhouse (West)

7. Financial Implications

- 7.1 The revenue budget for 2011/12 included for £1.77 m of efficiencies delivered from the review. 'quick win' savings implemented during the financial year secured part of this saving, with the implementation of changes described in this report delivering the required £1.77m on a permanent basis.

8. Reasons for Decision

- 8.1 In addition to the need to achieve financial savings the review was undertaken to ensure the integration of children's centres with the wider early intervention offer and to provide a more targeted model which better engages with parents and improves outcomes. The recommendation to invite the Chairs of People Boards to join the Local Area Children's Centre Boards will provide a formal link into the Council's community leadership arrangements and ensure that the People Boards are able to shape and influence future service delivery arrangements and help advise on new contract specifications based on an assessment of local area needs.

9. Alternative options

- 9.1 Maintaining current arrangements was considered and rejected as to do this would not have supported the development of an early intervention model or engaged with the families who most require support to improve outcomes for children. Furthermore the efficiency of £1.77 million would not have been achieved.

10. Equality Assessment

- 10.1 An equality assessment has been completed with identified impacts and mitigating actions.

11. Relevant Consultations

- 11.1 Details of the consultation process and outcomes are outlined at section 3 of this report.

12. Background Papers

Cabinet reports: November 2011 and February 2012
Consultation document

CABINET MEETING – 5 September 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART 1

Title of Report:

GAMBLING ACT 2005 – APPROVAL OF THE COUNCIL'S STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

Author(s):

Executive Director of City Services

Purpose of Report:

To advise Cabinet of the draft statement of principles under the Gambling Act 2005

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is recommended to refer the draft statement of principles under the Gambling Act 2005 to Scrutiny Committee for further consideration

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? Yes

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

The provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 require that the Council prepares a statement of principles in respect of its functions under the Act with regard to a period of three years commencing on 31 December 2012.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

There are no other practical alternative options as the preparation of a statement of principles by licensing authorities (including the Council) is a requirement of the Gambling Act 2005

Impacts analysed:

Equality ☐ Y Privacy ☐ Y Sustainability ☐ Y Crime and Disorder ☐ N/A

Is this a "Key Decision" as defined in the Constitution? Yes

Is it included in the Forward Plan? Yes

Scrutiny Committee

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY SERVICES**1. Purpose of the Report**

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to advise Cabinet of the draft statement of principles under the Gambling Act 2005 (the "Act").

2. Description of Decision (Recommendations)

- 2.1 Cabinet is recommended to refer the draft statement of principles under the Gambling Act 2005 (attached as Appendix 1) to Scrutiny Committee for further consideration.

3. Introduction/Background

- 3.1 By virtue of the Gambling Act 2005, the Council is responsible for licensing premises for the provision of gambling.
- 3.2 One of the requirements of the Act is that licensing authorities (in this case, the Council) prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under the Act. This statement is required to be published before each successive period of three years. The current statement of principles was agreed at a meeting of the Council on 25 November 2009 and was published on 31 December 2009. Therefore, a new statement of principles is required to be prepared for publishing on 31 December 2012.
- 3.3 In exercising their functions under the Act licensing authorities are obliged to consider guidance upon the Act issued by the Gambling Commission. This guidance has not changed since the current statement was determined and so no changes to the draft statement were necessitated as a result.
- 3.4 During the period of validity of the current statement Licensing Officers have not identified any need to change the current statement in any material way. A draft statement of principles based upon the current statement was therefore prepared. This draft has replicated the current statement and amended only in places to communicate its requirements more clearly.
- 3.5 In preparing a statement of principles the Act requires licensing authorities to consult the police, one or more persons who represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area and one or more persons who represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Act.
- 3.6 A list of the persons consulted upon the draft statement is shown at its paragraph 2.5.

4. Current Position

- 4.1 Comments were received only from the Safer Sunderland Partnership who suggested the addition to the draft statement of an additional paragraph. This amendment is now incorporated in section 2.9 of the draft statement attached.

5. Reasons for the Decision

- 5.1 The provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 require that the Council prepares a statement of principles in respect of its functions under the Act with regard to a period of three years commencing on 31 December 2012.

6. Alternative Options

- 6.1 The option of not preparing a statement of principles would not be in compliance with the law and would affect the Council's reputation when deciding upon a licence application. It has been discounted on those grounds.

7. Impact Analysis

7(a) Equalities

There are no direct equalities implications as a result of this decision. Equalities are embedded within the national legal framework with which the statement of principles complies.

7(b) Privacy Impact Assessment (PIA)

There are no privacy implications as a result of this decision. The protection of privacy is embedded within the national legal framework with which the statement of principles complies.

7(c) Sustainability

The statement of principles seeks to promote fairness and the economic protection of the residents and businesses of the City.

8. Other Relevant Considerations/Consultations

(a) Financial Implications / Sunderland Way of Working

There are no financial / Sunderland Way of Working implications as a result of this decision.

(b) Risk Analysis

Failure to approve the statement of principles would conflict with the requirements of the law. Measures within the statement promote the health and well being of the population of the City.

(c) **Employee Implications**

There are no employee implications resulting from this decision and the statement of principles will be administered through existing staff resources.

(d) **Legal Implications**

This decision ensures continued compliance with the requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

(e) **Policy Implications**

This decision continues the policy approach established through the previous statements of principles.

(f) **Health and Safety Considerations**

Operational health and safety issues will not change as a result of this decision.

(g) **Property Implications**

There are no property implications resulting from this decision.

(h) **Implications for Other Services**

There are no implications for other services as this decision continues the approach already in place for service delivery.

(i) **The Public**

It is considered that this decision will have a positive impact on public health and wellbeing by ensuring a fair approach to decision making under the Gambling Act 2005.

(j) **Compatibility with European Convention on Human Rights**

This is embedded within the national legal framework with which the statement of principles complies.

(k) **Project Management Methodology**

None required as this decision continues the approach already in place for service delivery.

(l) **Children's Services**

There are no direct implications for Children's Services resulting from this decision.

(m) **Procurement**

There are no procurement implications resulting from this decision.

9. Glossary

9.1 None.

10. List of Appendices

10.1 Gambling Act 2005 - Draft Statement of Principles.

11. Background Papers

1. Gambling Act 2005
2. Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission under Section 25 of the Act.

Appendix 1

Gambling Act 2005

Draft Statement of Principles

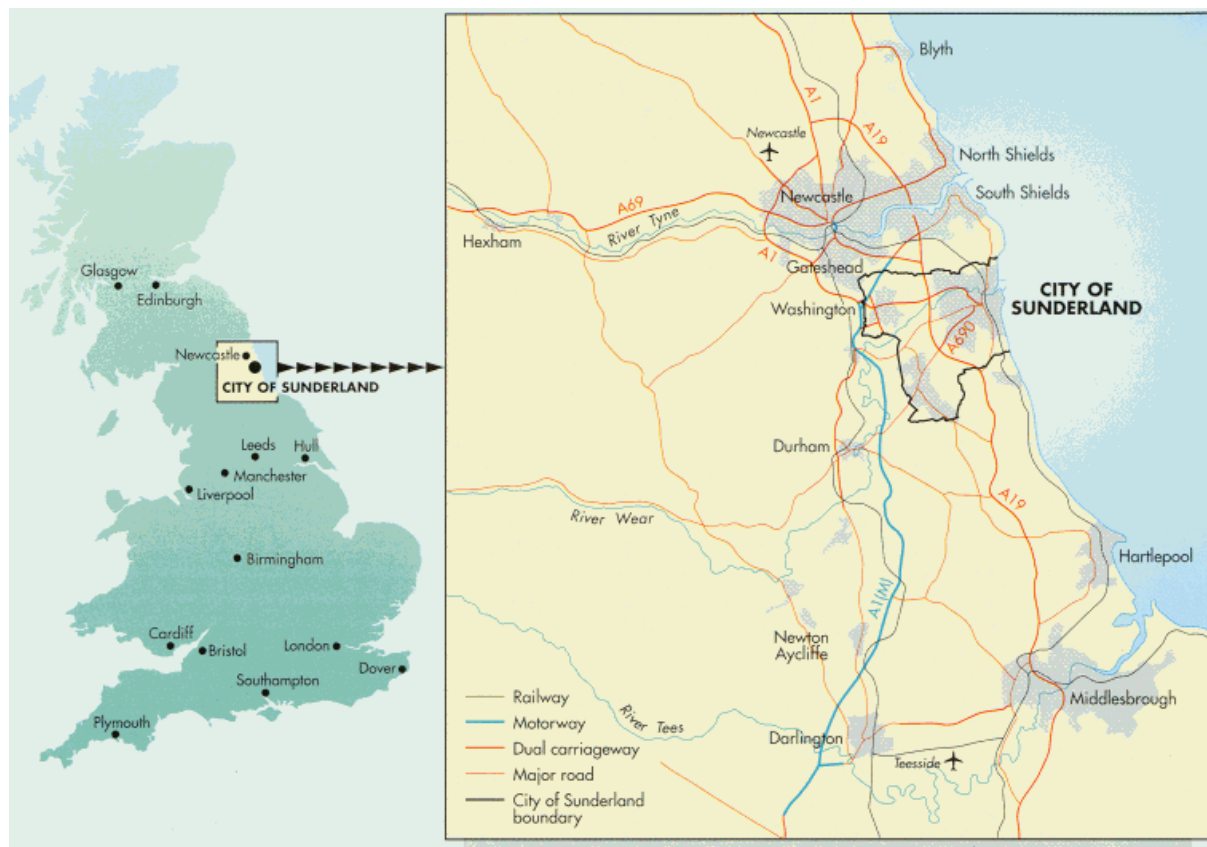
Part A

1. The licensing objectives

- 1.1 Sunderland City Council is designated as a Licensing Authority under the Gambling Act 2005. In exercising most of its functions under that Act, the Council must have regard to the licensing objectives as set out in section 1 of the Act. The licensing objectives are:
- Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime;
 - Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way; and
 - Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling.
- 1.2 It should be noted that the Gambling Commission has stated: 'The requirement in relation to children is explicitly to protect them from being harmed or exploited by gambling'.
- 1.3 The Council is aware that, in accordance with Section 153, in making decisions about premises licences and temporary use notices it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - in accordance with the Council's statement of principles.

2. Introduction

- 2.1 The City of Sunderland has a population of 283,500 according to the 2010 mid-year estimate and is situated on the north east coast of England. In terms of area, it covers approximately 137 sq kilometres (13,700 hectares) and is mainly urban in character. Its location is shown in the map below.



- 2.2 The Council is required by the Gambling Act 2005 to publish a statement of the principles which it proposes to apply when exercising its functions under the Act. This statement is required to be published before each successive period of three years. The statement must also be reviewed from 'time to time' and any revision consulted upon. Any revised statement must be then published before it may have effect.
- 2.3 The Council consulted widely upon this statement before its publication. A list of those persons consulted is provided below.
- 2.4 The Gambling Act requires that the following parties are consulted by licensing authorities:
- The Chief Officer of Police;
 - One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons carrying on gambling businesses in the authority's area; and
 - One or more persons who appear to the authority to represent the interests of persons who are likely to be affected by the exercise of the authority's functions under the Gambling Act 2005.

2.5 In formulating this statement of principles, the Council has sought the views of:

- Northumbria Police;
- Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service;
- Sunderland City Council, Development Control Section;
- Sunderland City Council, Health, Housing and Adult Services;
- Sunderland City Council, Children's Services;
- Sunderland City Council, Public Protection and Regulatory Services (Pollution Control);
- Sunderland City Council, Public Protection and Regulatory Services (Health and Safety Section);
- Safer Sunderland Partnership;
- North East Council on Addictions;
- GamCare;
- The Responsibility in Gaming Trust;
- Association of British Bookmakers Ltd;
- British Casino Association;
- Casino Operators Association;
- British Bingo Association; and
- RAL Limited.

2.6 This statement of principles was approved at a meeting of the Council on XXXX 2012 and was published via our website on XXXX 2012. Copies are available by request to:

Sunderland City Council, Licensing Section, City Services, Jack Crawford House, Commercial Road, Sunderland SR2 8QR

or via e-mail: licensing@sunderland.gov.uk.

2.7 Should you have any comments with regard to this statement of principles please send them via letter to:

Sunderland City Council, Licensing Section, City Services, Jack Crawford House, Commercial Road, Sunderland SR2 8QR.

or via e-mail: licensing@sunderland.gov.uk.

2.8 It should be noted that this statement of principles will not override the right of any person to make an application, make representations about an application, or apply for a review of a licence, as each will be considered on its own merits and according to the statutory requirements of the Gambling Act 2005.

2.9 This statement is in line with and will contribute to the Safer Sunderland Partnership's strategic priorities of tackling:

- § Alcohol misuse and alcohol-related crime and disorder;
- § Drug misuse and drug-related crime and disorder;
- § Domestic violence (including other violent crime);
- § Anti-social behaviour;
- § Safety and feelings of safety for high risk victims and vulnerable groups; and
- § Re-offending.

3. Declaration

3.1 In producing this statement of principles, Sunderland City Council declares that it has had regard to the licensing objectives of the Gambling Act 2005, the Guidance to Licensing Authorities issued by the Gambling Commission (the 'Gambling Commission's Guidance'), and any responses from those persons consulted on this statement of principles.

4. Responsible authorities

4.1 The Council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under Section 157(h) of the Act to designate, in writing, a body which is competent to advise the Council about the protection of children from harm. The principles are:

- the need for the body to be responsible for an area covering the whole of the Council's area; and
- the need for the body to be answerable to democratically elected persons, rather than any particular vested interest group.

4.2 In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance the Council designates its Executive Director of Children's Services for this purpose.

4.3 The contact details of all the responsible authorities under the Gambling Act 2005 are available from the Licensing Section via e-mail at licensing@sunderland.gov.uk.

5. Interested parties

5.1 Interested parties can make representations about licence applications, or apply for a review of an existing licence. These parties are defined in section 158 of the Gambling Act 2005 as follows:

'For the purposes of this Part a person is an interested party in relation to an

application for or in respect of a premises licence if, in the opinion of the licensing authority which issues the licence or to which the applications is made, the person

- a) lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities,
- b) has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities, or
- c) represents persons who satisfy paragraph (a) or (b)'

5.2 The Council is required by regulations to state the principles it will apply in exercising its powers under the Gambling Act 2005 to determine whether a person is an interested party. The principles are:

- Each case will be decided upon its merits. The Council will not apply a rigid rule to its decision making. It will consider the examples of considerations provided in the Gambling Commission's Guidance at paragraphs 8.11 to 8.19. It will also consider the Gambling Commission's Guidance that "has business interests" should be given the widest possible interpretation and include partnerships, charities, faith groups and medical practices.
- Interested parties can be persons who are democratically elected such as Councillors and MPs. No specific evidence of being asked to represent an interested person will be required as long as the Councillor or MP represents the ward likely to be affected. Likewise, Hetton Town Council, if its area is likely to be affected, will be considered to be an interested party. Other than these parties however, the Council will generally require written evidence that a person or body (e.g. an advocate or relative) 'represents' someone who either lives sufficiently close to the premises to be likely to be affected by the authorised activities and/or has business interests that might be affected by the authorised activities. A letter from one of these persons, requesting the representation will be sufficient.
- If individuals wish to approach Councillors to ask them to represent their views, care should be taken that the Councillors are not part of the Licensing Committee. Details of which Councillors sit on that Committee are available from the Licensing Section.

6. Exchange of information

6.1 The Council is required to include in its statement the principles it will apply in exercising its functions under sections 29 and 30 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the Gambling Commission, and the functions under section 350 of the Act with respect to the exchange of information between it and the other persons listed in Schedule 6 to the Act.

6.2 The principle that the Council will apply is that it will act in accordance with the provisions of the Gambling Act 2005 in its exchange of information which includes the provision that the Data Protection Act 1998 will not be contravened. The Council will also have regard to any Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission on this matter, as well as any relevant regulations issued by the Secretary of State under the powers provided in the Gambling Act 2005.

- 6.3 Any protocols which may be established with regard to information exchange with other bodies will be made available in due course at www.sunderland.gov.uk.

7. Enforcement

- 7.1 The Council is required by the Gambling Act 2005 to state the principles to be applied by the Council in exercising its functions under Part 15 of the Act with respect to the inspection of premises and its use of the powers available under section 346 of the Act to institute criminal proceedings in respect of the offences specified.

- 7.2 The Council's principles are that:

- It will be guided by the Gambling Commission's Guidance and will endeavour to be:
 - § **Proportionate:** regulators should only intervene when necessary: remedies should be appropriate to the risk posed, and costs minimised;
 - § **Accountable:** regulators must be able to justify decisions, and be subject to public scrutiny;
 - § **Consistent:** rules and standards must be implemented fairly;
 - § **Transparent:** regulators should be open; and
 - § **Targeted:** regulation should be focused on the problem and seek to minimise side effects.
- In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance the Council will endeavour to avoid duplication with other regulatory regimes so far as possible.
- The Council has adopted and implemented a risk-based inspection programme based on;
 - § The licensing objectives;
 - § Relevant codes of practice;
 - § Guidance issued by the Gambling Commission; in particular at Part 36; and
 - § The principles set out in this statement.
- The main enforcement and compliance role for the Council in terms of the Gambling Act 2005 is to ensure compliance with the premises licences and other permissions which it authorises. The Gambling Commission is the enforcement body for operating and personal licences. It should be noted that concerns about the manufacture, supply or repair of gaming machines are not

dealt with by the Council but will be notified to the Gambling Commission.

- The Council will also keep itself informed of developments with regard to the work of the Better Regulation Executive in its consideration of the regulatory functions of local authorities.
- Bearing in mind the principle of transparency, the Council's enforcement policy is available upon request to the Licensing Section.

7.3 The Council recognises that certain operators have a number of premises within its area. In order to ensure that any compliance issues are recognised and resolved at the earliest stage, operators are requested to notify the Council of a single named point of contact, who should be a senior individual. The Council may contact this person first should any compliance queries or issues arise.

8. Licensing authority functions

8.1 The Council in its role as the licensing authority is required under the Act to:

- be responsible for the licensing of premises where gambling activities are to take place by issuing premises licences;
- issue provisional statements;
- regulate members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes who wish to undertake certain gaming activities via the issuing of club gaming permits and/or club machine permits;
- issue club machine permits to commercial clubs;
- grant permits for the use of certain lower stake gaming machines at unlicensed family entertainment centres;
- receive notifications of the use of two or fewer gaming machines from premises licensed for the sale of alcohol under the Licensing Act 2003;
- issue licensed premises gaming machine permits for premises licensed under the Licensing Act 2003 to sell/supply alcohol for consumption on the premises where there are more than two machines;
- register small society lotteries below prescribed thresholds;
- issue prize gaming permits;
- receive and endorse temporary use notices;
- receive occasional use notices;
- provide information to the Gambling Commission regarding details of licences issued (see section 6 above on Exchange of information); and
- maintain registers of the permits and licences that are issued under these

functions.

- 8.2 It should be noted that the Council is not involved in licensing remote gambling. This is the responsibility of the Gambling Commission by means of operating licences.

Part B - Premises licences

1. General principles

- 1.1 Premises licences are subject to the requirements set out in the Gambling Act 2005 and regulations thereunder, including specific mandatory and default conditions which will be detailed in regulations issued by the Secretary of State. However, the Council is able to exclude default conditions and also attach others, where it is believed to be appropriate.

Decision making

- 1.2 The Council is aware that in making decisions about premises licences it should aim to permit the use of premises for gambling in so far as it thinks it is:
- in accordance with any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - in accordance with any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
 - reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives; and
 - in accordance with the Council's statement of principles.
- 1.3 It is appreciated that, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance, 'moral objections to gambling are not a valid reason to reject applications for premises licences' and also that unmet demand is not a criterion for a licensing authority.
- 1.4 **Definition of 'premises'** - In the Act, "premises" is defined as including "any place". Section 152 therefore prevents more than one premises licence applying to any place. But a single building could be subject to more than one premises licence, provided they are for different parts of the building and the different parts of the building can be reasonably regarded as being different premises. This approach has been taken to allow discrete premises licences to be obtained in respect of large, multiple unit premises such as a pleasure park, pier, track or shopping mall, where appropriate safeguards are in place. However, the Council will pay particular attention if there are issues about sub-divisions of a single building or plot and will seek to ensure that mandatory conditions relating to access between premises are observed.

The Gambling Commission states in its Guidance that: "In most cases the expectation is that a single building/plot will be the subject of an application for a licence, for example, 32 High Street. But, that does not mean 32 High Street cannot be the subject of separate premises licences for the basement and ground floor, if they are configured acceptably. Whether different parts of a building can properly be regarded as being separate premises will depend on the circumstances. The location of the premises will clearly be an important consideration and the suitability of the division is likely to be a matter for discussion between the operator and the licensing officer. However, the Commission does not consider that areas of a building that are artificially or temporarily separated, for example by ropes or moveable partitions, can

properly be regarded as different premises.”

- 1.5 The Council takes note also of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance which states that licensing authorities should take particular care in considering applications for multiple licences for a building and those relating to a discrete part of a building used for other (non-gambling) purposes. In particular, the Guidance states that licensing authorities should be aware of the following:
- The third licensing objective seeks to protect children from being harmed by gambling. In practice that means not only preventing them from taking part in gambling, but also preventing them from being in close proximity to gambling. Therefore, premises should be configured so that children are not invited to participate in, have accidental access to, or closely observe gambling where they are prohibited from participating.
 - Entrances to and exits from parts of a building covered by one or more premises licences should be separate and identifiable so that the separation of different premises is not compromised and people do not “drift” into a gambling area. In this context it should normally be possible to access the premises without going through another licensed premises or premises with a permit.
 - Customers should be able to participate in the activity named on the premises licence.
- 1.6 The Guidance also states that factors about which a licensing authority should be aware in making a decision include:
- Whether the premises have separate registration(s) for business rates;
 - Whether the premises neighbouring the premises in respect of which a licence is sought are owned by the same person or someone else;
 - Whether each of the premises may be accessed from the street or a public passageway; and
 - Whether the premises may only be accessed from any other gambling premises.
- 1.7 The Council will consider these and other relevant factors in making its decision, depending on all the circumstances of the case.
- 1.8 The Gambling Commission’s relevant access provisions for each premises type are reproduced below:

Casinos

- The principal access entrance to the premises must be from a street (as defined at paragraph 7.23 of the Guidance);
- No entrance to a casino must be from premises that are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons; and

- No customer must be able to enter a casino directly from any other premises which holds a gambling premises licence.

Adult gaming centres

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from any other licensed gambling premises.

Betting shops

- Access must be from a street (as defined at paragraph 7.23 of the Guidance) or from another premises with a betting premises licence; and
- No direct access from a betting shop to another premises used for the retail sale of merchandise or services. In effect, there cannot be an entrance to a betting shop from a shop of any kind and there may not be a betting shop at the back of a café – the whole area would be required to be licensed.

Tracks

- No customer should be able to access the premises directly from:
 - § a casino; or
 - § an adult gaming centre.

Bingo premises

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:
 - § a casino;
 - § an adult gaming centre; or
 - § a betting premises, other than a track.

Family entertainment centres

- No customer must be able to access the premises directly from:
 - § a casino;
 - § an adult gaming centre; or
 - § a betting premises, other than a track.

Part 7 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance contains further guidance on this issue, which this Council will also take into account in its decision-making.

1.9 Premises “ready for gambling”

The Guidance states that a licence to use premises for gambling should only be issued where an authority is satisfied that the premises will be ready to be used for gambling in the reasonably near future, consistent with the scale of building

or alterations required before the premises are brought into use.

If the construction of a premises is not yet complete, or if they need alteration, or if the applicant does not yet have a right to occupy them, an application for a provisional statement should be made instead.

In deciding whether a premises licence can be granted where there are outstanding construction or alteration works at a premises, the Council will determine applications on their merits, applying a two stage consideration process:

- First, whether the premises ought to be permitted to be used for gambling; and
- Second, whether appropriate conditions can be put in place to cater for the situation that the premises are not yet in the state in which they ought to be before gambling takes place.

Applicants should note that the Council is entitled to decide that it is appropriate to grant a licence subject to conditions, but it is not obliged to grant such a licence.

More detailed examples of the circumstances in which such a licence may be granted can be found at paragraphs 7.59-7.66 of the Guidance.

1.10 Location

The Council is aware that demand issues cannot be considered with regard to the location of premises but that considerations in terms of the licensing objectives are relevant to its decision-making. In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance, the Council will pay particular attention to the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling, as well as issues of crime and disorder. Should any specific policy be decided upon with regard to areas where gambling premises should not be located, this statement will be updated. It should be noted that any such policy would not preclude any application being made and that each application will be decided on its merits, with the onus being upon the applicant to show how potential concerns can be overcome.

1.11 Planning

The Gambling Commission's Guidance states, at paragraph 7.59, that:

'In determining applications the licensing authority has a duty to take into consideration all relevant matters and not to take into consideration any irrelevant matters, i.e. those not related to gambling and the licensing objectives. One example of an irrelevant matter would be the likelihood of the applicant obtaining planning permission or building regulations approval for their proposal.'

Commensurate with this guidance, the Council will not take into account irrelevant matters. In addition, the Council notes paragraph 7.66 of the Guidance which states:

'When dealing with a premises licence application for finished buildings, the licensing

authority should not take into account whether those buildings have or comply with the necessary planning or building consents. Nor should fire or health and safety risks be taken into account. Those matters should be dealt with under relevant planning control, building control and other regulations, and must not form part of the consideration for the premises licence. Section 210 of the 2005 Act prevents licensing authorities taking into account the likelihood of the proposal by the applicant obtaining planning or building consent when considering a premises licence application. Equally, the grant of a gambling premises licence does not prejudice or prevent any action that may be appropriate under the law relating to planning or building.'

1.12 Duplication with other regulatory regimes

The Council will seek to avoid any duplication with other statutory regulatory systems where possible, including planning. The Council will not consider whether premises for which a licence application has been submitted are likely to be awarded planning or building consent. The Council will listen to, and consider carefully, any concerns about conditions which are not able to be met by licensees due to planning restrictions, should such a situation arise.

When dealing with an application for a premises licence in respect of a finished building, the Council will not take into account whether that building is in compliance with any necessary planning or building consent. Fire or health and safety risks will not be taken into account also, as these matters are dealt with under relevant planning control, building and other regulations and must not form part of the consideration of a premises licence.

1.13 Licensing objectives

Premises licences granted must be reasonably consistent with the licensing objectives. With regard to these objectives, the Council has considered the Gambling Commission's Guidance and our comments are made below.

1.14 Preventing gambling from being a source of crime or disorder, being associated with crime or disorder or being used to support crime

The Council is aware that the Gambling Commission takes a leading role in preventing gambling from being a source of crime. The Gambling Commission's Guidance does, however, envisage that licensing authorities should pay attention to the proposed location of gambling premises in terms of this licensing objective. Thus, should an area be known to have high levels of organized crime (which is not the case in any part of the Council's area), the Council would consider carefully whether gambling premises are suitable to be located there and whether conditions may be necessary such as the provision of door supervisors. The Council is aware of the distinction between disorder and nuisance and would consider factors such as whether police assistance was required and how threatening the behaviour was to those who could see it, so as to make that distinction.

1.15 Ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way

The Council has noted that the Gambling Commission has stated that it would generally not expect licensing authorities to become concerned with ensuring that gambling is conducted in a fair and open way as this will be addressed via

operating and personal licences. The Council has, however, more of a role with regard to tracks which is explained in more detail in Section 7 below.

1.16 Protecting children and other vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling

The Council has noted that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states that this objective means preventing children from taking part in gambling (as well as the restriction of advertising so that gambling products are not aimed at, or are, particularly attractive to children). The Council will therefore consider, as suggested in the Gambling Commission's Guidance, whether specific measures are required at particular premises, with regard to this licensing objective. Appropriate measures may include supervision of entrances and machines, segregation of areas etc.

1.17 The Council is also aware of the Codes of Practice which the Gambling Commission issues with regard to this licensing objective, in relation to specific premises such as casinos.

1.18 With regard to the term 'vulnerable persons', it is noted that the Gambling Commission does not seek to offer a definition but states that 'it will for regulatory purposes assume that this group includes people who gamble more than they want to; people who gamble beyond their means; and people who may not be able to make informed or balanced decisions about gambling due to a mental impairment, alcohol or drugs.' The Council will consider this licensing objective on a case by case basis.

1.19 Conditions

Any conditions attached to licences will be proportionate and will be:

- relevant to the need to make the proposed building suitable as a gambling facility;
- directly related to the premises and the type of licence requested;
- fairly and reasonably related to the scale and type of the premises; and
- reasonable in all other respects.

1.20 Decisions upon individual conditions will be made on a case by case basis, although there will be a number of measures the Council will consider utilising should there be a perceived need, such as the use of door supervisors, appropriate signage for adult only areas etc. There are specific comments made in this regard under some of the licence types below. The Council will also expect the licence applicant to offer his/her own suggestions as to the way in which the licensing objectives can be met effectively.

1.21 The Council will also consider specific measures which may be required for buildings which are subject to multiple premises licences. Such measures may include the supervision of entrances, the segregation of gambling from non-gambling areas frequented by children and the supervision of gaming machines in non-adult gambling specific premises. These matters are in accordance with the Gambling

Commission's Guidance.

1.22 The Council will also seek to ensure that where category C or above machines are on offer in premises to which children are admitted:

- all such machines are located in an area of the premises which is separated from the remainder of the premises by a physical barrier which is effective to prevent access other than through a designated entrance;
- only adults are admitted to the area where these machines are located;
- access to the area where the machines are located is supervised;
- the area where these machines are located is arranged so that it can be observed by the staff or the licence holder; and
- at the entrance to and inside any such areas there are prominently displayed notices indicating that access to the area is prohibited to persons under 18.

These considerations will apply, among other premises, to buildings where multiple premises licences are in use.

1.23 The Council is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided that each licence relates to a specified area of the track. In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance, the Council will consider the impact upon the third licensing objective and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.

1.24 It is noted that there are conditions which the Council cannot attach to premises licences. These are:

- any condition on the premises licence which makes it impossible to comply with an operating licence condition;
- conditions relating to gaming machine categories, numbers, or method of operation;
- conditions which provide that membership of a club or body is required (the Gambling Act 2005 specifically removes the membership requirement for casino and bingo clubs and this provision prevents it being reinstated); and
- conditions in relation to stakes, fees, winning or prizes.

1.25 Door supervisors

The Gambling Commission advises in its Guidance that if a licensing authority is concerned that a premises may attract disorder or be subject to attempts at unauthorised access (for example, by children and young persons) it may require that the entrances to the premises are controlled by a door supervisor, and is entitled to impose a condition to this effect upon a premises licence.

Where it is decided that supervision of entrances/machines is appropriate for particular cases, a consideration of whether such supervision is provided by Security Industry Authority (SIA) licensed personnel will be necessary. It will not be automatically assumed that such personnel need to be licensed, as the statutory requirements for different types of premises vary (as described by the Gambling Commission's Guidance, Part 33).

2. Adult gaming centres

- 2.1 The Council will specifically have regard to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy it that there will be sufficient measures to, for example, ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to the premises.
- 2.2 The Council expects applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives. Appropriate measures or licence conditions may cover issues such as:
 - Proof of age schemes;
 - CCTV;
 - Supervision of entrances/machine areas;
 - Physical separation of areas;
 - Location of entry;
 - Notices/signage;
 - Specific opening hours;
 - Self-exclusion schemes; and
 - Provision of information leaflets and/or helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

3. (Licensed) Family entertainment centres

- 3.1 The Council will have regard specifically to the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and expects the applicant to satisfy it that there will be sufficient measures taken to ensure, for example, that under 18 year olds do not have access to the adult only gaming machine areas.
- 3.2 The Council expects applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives. Appropriate measures or licence conditions may cover issues such as

- CCTV;
- Supervision of entrances and machine areas;
- Physical separation of areas;
- Location of entry;
- Notices/signage;
- Specific opening hours;
- Self-exclusion schemes;
- Provision of information leaflets and/or helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare; and
- Measures and training for staff on how to deal with suspected truant school children on the premises.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

- 3.3 The Council will, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's guidance, refer to the Commission's website to consider any conditions applying to operating licences which cover the way in which the area containing the category C machines should be delineated. The Council will also take account of any mandatory or default conditions on such premises licences.

4. Casinos

- 4.1 **No casinos resolution** - The Council has not passed a 'no casino' resolution under Section 166 of the Gambling Act 2005, but is aware that it has the power to do so. Should the Council decide in the future to pass such a resolution, it will update this statement of principles with details of that resolution.

5. Bingo premises

- 5.1 The Council notes that the Gambling Commission's Guidance states at paragraph 18.4:

'Licensing authorities need to satisfy themselves that bingo can be played in any bingo premises for which they issue a premises licence. This is a relevant consideration where the operator of an existing bingo premises applies to vary their licence to exclude an area of the existing premises from its ambit and then applies for a new premises licence, or multiple licences, for that or those excluded areas.'

The Council also notes paragraph 18.8 of the Guidance which deals with the unusual circumstances in which the splitting of a pre-existing premises into two adjacent premises might be permitted, and, in particular, that it is not permissible to locate more than eight category B3 gaming machines in one of the resulting premises, as the gaming machine entitlement for that premises would be

exceeded.

Children and young people are allowed into bingo premises. However, they are not permitted to participate in the bingo and, if category B or C machines are made available for use, these must be separated from areas where children and young people are allowed.

6. Betting premises

- 6.1 **Betting machines** – The Council will, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises, the number of counter positions available for person-to-person transactions, and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number, nature and circumstances of betting machines an operator wants to offer.

7. Tracks

- 7.1 The Council is aware that tracks may be subject to one or more than one premises licence, provided that each licence relates to a specified area of the track. In accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance, the Council will especially consider the impact upon the third licensing objective (i.e. the protection of children and vulnerable persons from being harmed or exploited by gambling) and the need to ensure that entrances to each type of premises are distinct and that children are excluded from gambling areas where they are not permitted to enter.
- 7.2 The Council therefore expects applicants for premises licences to demonstrate suitable measures to ensure that children do not have access to adult only gaming facilities. It is noted that children and young persons will be permitted to enter track areas where facilities for betting are provided on days when dog racing and/or horse racing takes place, but that they are still prevented from entering areas where gaming machines (other than category D machines) are provided.
- 7.3 The Council expects applicants to offer their own measures to meet the licensing objectives. Appropriate measures or licence conditions may cover issues such as:
- Proof of age schemes;
 - CCTV;
 - Supervision of entrances and machine areas;
 - Physical separation of areas;
 - Location of entry;
 - Notices/signage;
 - Specific opening hours;
 - Self-exclusion schemes; and

- Provision of information leaflets and/or helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.

This list is not mandatory, nor exhaustive, and is merely indicative of example measures.

7.4 Gaming machines

Where the applicant holds a pool betting operating licence and uses the entitlement to four gaming machines, machines (other than category D machines) should be located only in areas from which children are excluded.

7.5 Betting machines

The Council will, in accordance with paragraph 7.26 of the Gambling Commission's Guidance, take into account the size of the premises and the ability of staff to monitor the use of the machines by children and young persons (it is an offence for those under 18 to bet) or by vulnerable people, when considering the number/nature/circumstances of betting machines an operator proposes to offer.

7.6 Applications and plans

The Gambling Act (Section 151) requires applicants to submit plans of the premises with their application, in order to ensure that a licensing authority has the necessary information to make an informed judgement about whether the premises are fit for gambling. The plan may also be used by licensing authorities to plan future premises inspection activity. (See the Gambling Commission's Guidance, paragraph 20.28).

7.7 Plans for tracks do not need to be in a particular scale, but should be drawn to scale and should be sufficiently detailed to include the information required by regulations. (See the Gambling Commission's Guidance, paragraph 20.29).

7.8 Some tracks may be situated on agricultural land where the perimeter is not defined by virtue of an outer wall or fence, such as point-to-point racetracks. In such instances, where an entry fee is levied, track premises licence holders may erect temporary structures to restrict access to premises (See the Gambling Commission's Guidance, paragraph 20.31).

7.9 In rare cases where the outer perimeter cannot be defined, it is likely that the track in question will not be specifically designed for the frequent holding of sporting events or races. In such cases betting facilities may be better provided through occasional use notices where the boundary premises do not need to be defined. (See the Gambling Commission's Guidance, paragraph 20.32).

7.10 The Council appreciates that it is sometimes difficult to define the precise location of betting areas on tracks. The precise location of where betting facilities are provided is not required to be shown on track plans, both by virtue of the fact that betting is permitted anywhere on the premises and because of the difficulties associated with identifying exact locations for some types of track. Applicants should provide sufficient information to enable the Council to satisfy itself that the plan indicates the main areas where betting might take place. For racecourses in particular, any betting

areas subject to the “five times rule” (commonly known as betting rings) must be indicated on the plan. (See the Gambling Commission’s Guidance, paragraph 20.33).

8. Travelling fairs

- 8.1 It will fall to the Council to decide whether, where category D machines and/or equal chance prize gaming without a permit is to be made available for use at travelling fairs, the statutory requirement that the facilities for gambling amount to no more than an ancillary amusement at the fair is met.
- 8.2 The Council will also consider whether the proposed activities of the applicant fall within the statutory definition of a travelling fair.
- 8.3 The Council notes that the 27-day statutory maximum for land being used as a fair applies on a per calendar year basis, and applies to the piece of land on which the fairs are held, regardless of whether it is the same or different travelling fairs occupying the land. The Council will work with its neighbouring authorities to ensure that land which crosses our boundaries is monitored so that the statutory limits are not exceeded.

9. Provisional statements

- 9.1 Developers may wish to apply to the Council for a provisional statement before entering into a contract to buy or lease property or land in order to judge whether a development is worth taking forward in light of the need to obtain a premises licence. There is no need for an applicant to hold an operating licence in order to apply for a provisional statement.
- 9.2 Section 204 of the Gambling Act allows a person to make an application to a licensing authority for a provisional statement in respect of premises that he or she:
 - expects to be constructed;
 - expects to be altered; or
 - expects to acquire a right to occupy.
- 9.3 The process for considering an application for a provisional statement is the same as that for a premises licence application. The applicant is obliged to give notice of the application in the same way as when applying for a premises licence. Responsible authorities and interested parties may make representations and there are rights of appeal.
- 9.4 In contrast to an application for a premises licence, an applicant for a provisional statement does not need to hold or have applied for an operating licence from the Gambling Commission (except in the case of a track) and they do not need to have a right to occupy the premises in respect of which their provisional application is made.
- 9.5 The holder of a provisional statement may apply for a premises licence once the

premises are constructed, altered or acquired. The Council will be constrained in the matters it can consider when determining the premises licence application, and, in terms of representations about premises licence applications that follow the grant of a provisional statement, no further representations from relevant authorities or interested parties can be taken into account unless:

- they concern matters which could not have been addressed at the provisional statement stage, or
- they reflect a change in the applicant's circumstances.

9.6 In addition, the Council may refuse a premises licence (or grant it on terms different to those attached to the provisional statement) only by reference to matters:

- which could not have been raised by objectors at the provisional statement stage;
- which in the Council's opinion reflect a change in the operator's circumstances; or
- where the premises have not been constructed in accordance with the plan submitted with the application. This must be a substantial change to the plan and the Council may discuss any concerns it has with the applicant before making a decision.

10. Reviews

10.1 Requests for a review of a premises licence can be made by interested parties or responsible authorities. However, the Council will decide whether a review is to be undertaken. This will be on the basis of whether the request for the review is in accordance with the considerations listed below:

- any relevant Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission;
- any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission;
- reasonable consistency with the licensing objectives; and
- the Council's statement of principles.

10.2 The request for the review will also be subject to consideration by the Council as to whether it is frivolous, vexatious, or whether it will certainly not cause the Council to wish to alter/revoke/suspend the licence, or whether it is substantially the same as previous representations or requests for review.

10.3 The Council can also initiate a review of a particular premises licence, or a particular class of premises licence on the basis of any reason which it thinks is appropriate.

10.4 Once a valid application for a review has been received by the Council, representations can be made by responsible authorities and interested parties during

a 28 day period. This period begins seven days after the application was received by the Council. The Council will publish notice of the application within seven days of receipt.

- 10.5 The Council must carry out the review as soon as possible after the 28 day period for making representations has passed.
- 10.6 The purpose of the review will be to determine whether the Council should take any action in relation to the licence. If action is justified, the options open to the Council are to:
- a) add, remove or amend a licence condition imposed by the Council;
 - b) exclude a default condition imposed by the Secretary of State (e.g. opening hours) or remove or amend such an exclusion;
 - c) suspend the premises licence for a period not exceeding three months; or
 - d) revoke the premises licence.
- 10.7 In determining what action, if any, should be taken following a review, the Council must have regard to the principles set out in section 153 of the Act, as well as any relevant representations.
- 10.8 In particular, the Council may also initiate a review of a premises licence on the grounds that a premises licence holder has not provided facilities for gambling at the premises. This is to prevent people from applying for licences in a speculative manner without intending to use them.
- 10.9 Once the review has been completed, the Council must, as soon as possible, notify its decision to:
- the licence holder;
 - the applicant for review (if any);
 - the Commission;
 - any person who made representations;
 - the chief officer of police or chief constable; and
 - Her Majesty's Commissioners for Revenue and Customs.

Part C

Permits, temporary and occasional use Notices

1. **Unlicensed family entertainment centre (FEC) gaming machine permits (Statement of principles with regard to permits – Schedule 10, Paragraph 7 of the Act)**

- 1.1 It is possible to apply to the Council to provide gaming machines where no premises licence is held. It should be noted that the applicant must show that the premises will be wholly or mainly used for making gaming machines available for use (Section 238).
- 1.2 The Gambling Act 2005 states that a licensing authority may prepare a statement of principles that they propose to consider in determining the suitability of an applicant for a permit and, in preparing this statement, and/or considering applications, it need not (but may) have regard to the licensing objectives and shall have regard to any relevant guidance issued by the Gambling Commission under section 25. The Gambling Commission's Guidance also states: 'In their three year principles statement, licensing authorities may include a statement of principles that they propose to apply when exercising their functions in considering applications for permits...., licensing authorities will want to give weight to child protection.' (paragraph 24.6)
- 1.3 The Guidance also states: '...An application for a permit may be granted only if the licensing authority is satisfied that the premises will be used as an unlicensed FEC, and if the chief officer of police has been consulted on the application....Licensing authorities might wish to consider asking applicants to demonstrate:
- a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FEC's;
 - that the applicant has no relevant convictions (these are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and
 - that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes. (paragraph 24.7)

It should be noted that the Council cannot attach conditions to this type of permit.

- 1.4 **Statement of principles** - The Council expects applicants to show that there are policies and procedures in place to protect children from harm. Harm in this context is not limited to harm from gambling but includes wider child protection considerations. The effectiveness of such policies and procedures will each be considered on their merits. However, they may include appropriate measures and training for staff with regard to suspected truant school children on the premises, measures and training covering how staff would deal with unsupervised very young children being on the premises, or children causing perceived problems on or around the premises. The Council will also expect, in accordance with the Gambling Commission's Guidance, that applicants demonstrate a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes of the gambling that is permissible in unlicensed FEC's;

that the applicant has no relevant convictions (these are set out in Schedule 7 of the Act); and that staff are trained to have a full understanding of the maximum stakes and prizes.

2. (Alcohol) Licensed premises gaming machine permits – (Schedule 13, Paragraph 4(1) of the Act)

Automatic entitlement: two machines

- 2.1 There is provision in the Act for premises licensed to sell alcohol for consumption on the premises to automatically be able to have two gaming machines of categories C and/or D. The operator of the premises merely needs to notify the Council. The Council can remove the automatic authorisation in respect of any particular premises if:
- provision of the machines is not reasonably consistent with the pursuit of the licensing objectives;
 - gaming has taken place on the premises that breaches a condition of section 282 of the Gambling Act (i.e. that written notice has not been provided to the Council, the prescribed fee has not been provided or that any relevant code of practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine has not been complied with);
 - the premises are mainly used for gaming; or
 - an offence under the Gambling Act has been committed on the premises

Permits: three or more machines

- 2.2 If an operator of a premises wishes to have more than two machines, it is necessary to apply for a permit and the Council must consider that application based upon the licensing objectives, any guidance issued by the Gambling Commission issued under Section 25 of the Gambling Act 2005, and 'such matters as they think relevant.' This Council considers that 'such matters' will be decided on a case by case basis. However, generally, the Council will consider the need to protect children and vulnerable persons from harm or being exploited by gambling and will expect the applicant to satisfy it that there will be sufficient measures taken to ensure that under 18 year olds do not have access to adult only gaming machines. Measures which may satisfy the Council that there will be no access may include the locating of adult machines in sight of the bar, or in the sight of staff who will ensure that the machines are not being used by those under 18. Notices and signage may also be of help. With regard to the protection of vulnerable persons, applicants may wish to consider the provision of information leaflets and helpline numbers for organisations such as GamCare.
- 2.3 It is recognised that some alcohol licensed premises may apply for a premises licence for their non-alcohol licensed areas. Any such application would need to be applied for, and dealt with, as an adult gaming centre premises licence.
- 2.4 It should be noted that the Council can decide to grant the application with a smaller number of machines and/or a different category of machines than that applied for.

Conditions (other than these) cannot be attached.

- 2.5 It should also be noted that the holder of a permit must comply with any Code of Practice issued by the Gambling Commission about the location and operation of the machine.

3. Prize gaming permits – (Statement of principles with regard to permits - Schedule 14 Paragraph 8 (3) of the Act)

- 3.1 The Gambling Act 2005 states that licensing authorities may 'prepare a statement of principles that they propose to apply in exercising their functions under this Schedule' which 'may, in particular, specify matters that the authority proposes to consider in determining the suitability of the applicant for a permit'.

- 3.2 The Council has prepared a statement of principles in this regard. These state that an applicant should set out the types of gaming that is intended to be offered and that the applicant should be able to demonstrate:

- an understanding of the limits to stakes and prizes that are set out in regulations;
- that the gaming offered is within the law; and
- clear policies that outline the steps to be taken to protect children from harm.

- 3.3 In making its decision on an application for a permit the Council does not need to have regard to the licensing objectives but must have regard to any Gambling Commission guidance.

- 3.4 It should be noted that there are conditions in the Gambling Act 2005 with which the permit holder must comply, but that the Council cannot attach conditions to permits. The conditions in the Act are:

- the limits on participation fees, as set out in regulations, which must be complied with;
- all chances to participate in the gaming must be allocated on the premises on which the gaming is taking place and on one day; the game must be played and completed on the day the chances are allocated; and the result of the game must be made public in the premises on the day that it is played;
- the prize for which the game is played must not exceed the amount set out in regulations (if a money prize), or the prescribed value (if a non-monetary prize); and
- participation in the gaming must not entitle the player to take part in any other gambling.

4. Club gaming and club machine permits

- 4.1 Members' clubs and miners' welfare institutes (but not commercial clubs) may apply for a club gaming permit or a club machine permit. A club gaming permit will enable

the premises to provide gaming machines (up to three machines of categories B, C or D), equal chance gaming (see Section 269 of the Act) and games of chance as set out in regulations. A club machine permit will enable the premises to provide gaming machines (up to three machines of categories B, C or D).

- 4.2 The Gambling Commission's Guidance states: 'Members' clubs must have at least 25 members and be established and conducted 'wholly or mainly' for purposes other than gaming, unless the gaming is permitted by separate regulations. It is anticipated that this will cover bridge and whist clubs, which will replicate the position under the Gaming Act 1968. A members' club must be permanent in nature, not established to make commercial profit, and controlled by its members equally. Examples include working men's clubs, branches of the Royal British Legion and clubs with political affiliations.'
- 4.3 The Commission's Guidance also notes that 'licensing authorities may only refuse an application on the grounds that:
- the applicant does not fulfil the requirements for a members' or commercial club or miners' welfare institute and therefore is not entitled to receive the type of permit for which it has applied;
 - the applicant's premises are used wholly or mainly by children and/or young persons;
 - an offence under the Act or a breach of a permit has been committed by the applicant while providing gaming facilities;
 - a permit held by the applicant has been cancelled in the previous ten years; or
 - an objection has been lodged by the Commission or the police'.
- 4.4 There is also a 'fast-track' procedure available under the Act for premises which hold a club premises certificate under the Licensing Act 2003 (Schedule 12, Paragraph 10). As the Gambling Commission's Guidance states: 'Under the fast-track procedure there is no opportunity for objections to be made by the Commission or the police, and the grounds upon which a licensing authority can refuse a permit are reduced.' and 'The grounds on which an application under the process may be refused are:
- that the club is established primarily for gaming, other than gaming prescribed under Schedule 12;
 - that, in addition to the prescribed gaming, the applicant provides facilities for other gaming; or
 - that a club gaming permit or club machine permit issued to the applicant in the last ten years has been cancelled.'
- 4.5 There are statutory conditions on club gaming permits that no child uses a category B or C machine on the premises and that the holder complies with any relevant provision of a code of practice about the location and operation of gaming machines.

5. Temporary use notices

- 5.1 Temporary use notices allow the use of premises for gambling where there is no premises licence but where a gambling operator wishes to use the premises temporarily for providing facilities for gambling. Premises that might be suitable for a temporary use notice, according to the Gambling Commission, would include hotels, conference centres and sporting venues.
- 5.2 A temporary use notice may be given by a person or company holding a relevant operating licence, i.e. a non-remote casino operating licence.
- 5.3 The Secretary of State has the power to determine what forms of gambling can be authorised by temporary use notices. The relevant regulations (SI no. 3157: The Gambling Act 2005 (Temporary Use Notices) Regulations 2007) state that temporary use notices can only be used to permit the provision of facilities or equal chance gaming, where the gaming is intended to produce a single winner. This, in practice, means poker tournaments.
- 5.4 There are a number of statutory limits with regard to temporary use notices. The meaning of “premises” in Part 8 of the Act is discussed in Part 7 of the Gambling Commission’s Guidance to Licensing Authorities. As with “premises”, the definition of “a set of premises” will be a question of fact in the particular circumstances of each notice that is given. In the Act, “premises” is defined as including “any place”.
- 5.5 In considering whether a place falls within the definition of “a set of premises”, the Council will look at, among other things, the ownership/occupation and control of the premises.
- 5.6 The Council expects to object to notices where it appears that their effect would be to permit regular gambling in a place that could be described as one set of premises, as recommended in the Gambling Commission’s Guidance.

6. Occasional use notices

- 6.1 The Council has very little discretion with regard to these notices aside from ensuring that the statutory limit of eight days in a calendar year is not exceeded. However, the Council, with regard to relevant premises, will consider the definition of a ‘track’ and whether any applicant is permitted to avail him/herself of the notice.

This statement can be made available in large print, Braille, audio and other languages.

Please contact the Licensing Section on 0191 520 5555

or email licensing@sunderland.gov.uk for assistance.

CABINET MEETING – 5 SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Sunderland Seasonal Lifeguard Service

Author(s):

Executive Director of City Services

Purpose of Report:

The purpose of the report is to seek approval from Cabinet to begin a process to procure the services of an external organisation to deliver the seasonal beach lifeguard service at Seaburn and Roker from the months of May to September for a five-year period from 2013.

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is requested to:

- i) approve the commencement begin a process to procure a Seasonal beach Lifeguard Service to be delivered at Roker and Seaburn Beaches to commence May 2013 for a five year period
- ii) Agree to incorporate the provision of a Water Safety Education Programme to be delivered annually to Sunderland Schools as part of this service.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? *Yes/No

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

Based on the cost of the current service with the incumbent provider, the RNLI, for the operation of a seasonal beach lifeguard service, the contract value over a 5 year period would be in excess of the limit whereby Cabinet approval to tender is required. The current cost of delivery of a Beach Lifeguarding service and water safety education programme is in the region of £70,000 per year. It is therefore envisaged that a five year contract for delivery of this service commencing 2013 would be in the region of approximately £350,000 (2013 – 2018 inclusive)

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

The alternative options would be for the Council to:

- i) Return the Beach Lifeguarding Service in-house and continue to deliver in-house the Water Safety Education Programme. In doing so, the Council would need to secure additional resource to the value of approximately £25,000 per year in order to provide the required staffing, resources and equipment needed to deliver this service. No budget currently exists to support this.

ii) To cease delivery of a Beach Lifeguarding Service and Water Safety Education Programme from 2013 onwards. The provision of Beach Lifeguarding and Water Safety Education is not a statutory service, however, it is considered that to withdraw beach lifeguarding from Roker and Seaburn Beaches during the Summer Season and Water Safety Education to Sunderland schools would impact significantly on the safety and wellbeing of young people, residents and visitors to the Seafront and in addition impact negatively to the image and reputation of the City Council.

Is this a “Key Decision” as defined in the Constitution?
Yes

Scrutiny Committee

Is it included in the Forward Plan?
No

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF CITY SERVICES**SUNDERLAND SEASONAL LIFEGUARD SERVICES****1.0 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to seek approval from Cabinet to begin a process to procure the services of an external organisation to deliver the seasonal beach lifeguard service at Seaburn and Roker from the months of May to September for a five-year period from 2013.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF DECISION (Recommendations)

- 2.1 Cabinet is requested to
- i) approve the commencement of a process to procure a Seasonal beach Lifeguard Service to be delivered at Roker and Seaburn Beaches to commence May 2013 for a five year period
 - ii) Agree to incorporate the provision of a Water Safety Education Programme to be delivered annually to Sunderland Schools as part of this service.

3.0 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Lifeguard service for Seaburn and Roker was provided by the Royal National Lifeboat Institute (RNLI) under the terms of a one year contract during the summer of 2009. The contract was awarded under the delegated powers of the then Director of Community and Cultural Services in March 2009. Following a tendering process undertaken in 2010 the RNLI were contracted to deliver a three year contract ending in September 2013. This has enabled officers to assess the quality, expertise and value for money of the service as provided by an external organisation.
- 3.2 The partnership between the Council and RNLI has proved successful, in particular with regard to access to equipment and resources. City Services liaise regularly with the RNLI with regard to any operational/infrastructure issues and strong two way communications arrangements are in place to ensure a safe high quality service continues to be provided.
- 3.3 The provision of the service for a longer term five-year contract period is considered essential in terms of attracting the necessary commitment and investment from a third party provider and in terms of delivering a quality service. The current arrangements have been reviewed as the contract is now in the final year of delivery and this report proposes arrangements for future delivery.

4.0 CURRENT POSITION

4.1 The review of the contract has identified clear benefits associated with partnership working in the form of:

- Delivery of a professional Beach Lifeguard Service for Roker and Seaburn beaches during the summer season
- Sharing of resources and associated specialised equipment
- Delivery of tailored education programme activity through “Hit the Surf Sessions to children and young people
- Options for future delivery of water safety education to Sunderland Schools

5.0 WATER SAFETY EDUCATION PROGRAMME

5.1 The Water Safety Education Programme provides education and safety advice to approximately 10,000 children each year at Key Stage One and Two during the months of September to March.

5.2 Following a review of the operational arrangements it is proposed to incorporate this activity within the arrangements for Beach Lifeguarding enabling a more joined up approach to future delivery arrangements.

5.3 Commissioning this service through an external provider will ensure wider access to educational material and resources, continuation of a professional and tailored programme of water safety as well as the realisation of efficiencies associated with delivery of this service.

6.0 REASONS FOR DECISION

6.1 Based on the cost of the current service with the incumbent provider, the RNLI, for the operation of a seasonal beach lifeguard service, the contract value over a 5 year period would be in excess of the limit whereby Cabinet approval to tender is required. The current cost of delivery of a Beach Lifeguarding Service and Water Safety Education Programme is in the region of £70,000 per year. It is therefore envisaged that a five year contract for delivery of this service commencing 2013 would be in the region of approximately £350,000 (2013 – 2018 inclusive).

7.0 ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

7.1 The alternative options would be for the Council to

- i) Return the Beach Lifeguarding Service in-house and continue to deliver in-house the Water Safety Education Programme. In doing so, the Council would need to secure additional resource to the value of approximately £25,000 per year in order to provide the required staffing resources and equipment needed to deliver this service. No budget currently exists to support this.

- ii) To cease delivery of a Beach Lifeguarding Service and Water Safety Education Programme from 2013 onwards.

The provision of Beach Lifeguarding and Water Safety Education is not a Statutory Service, however, it is considered that to withdraw beach lifeguarding from Roker and Seaburn Beaches during the summer season and water safety education to Sunderland schools would impact significantly on the safety and wellbeing of young people, residents and visitors to the Seafront and in addition impact negatively to the image and reputation of the City Council.

8.0 RELEVANT CONSIDERATIONS / CONSULTATIONS

- 8.1 Financial Considerations - Provision for the award of this contract is within the existing base budget. The comments of Corporate Procurement have been taken into account in this report.
- 8.2 Risk Management – As mentioned in Section 8 above a decision not to procure the services of a Beach Lifeguard Service would place the Council at risk in terms of ensuring the safety and wellbeing of visitors to the beaches of Seaburn and Roker.

9.0 BACKGROUND PAPERS

- 9.1 The following background information has been relied upon to complete this report:
- Assessment of RNLI 2012 Contract
 - Communication with Corporate Procurement
 - Corporate Procurement Scoping Report

CABINET MEETING – 5 SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Review of Housing Related Support Services

Author(s):

Executive Director Health, Housing and Adult Services

Purpose of Report:

The purpose of the report is to seek retrospective approval from Cabinet in relation to the funding arrangements for housing related support providers for 2012 – 2014 and to approve the award of a grant to Gentoo for the delivery of a Community In Reach Service for Older People

Description of Decision:

Cabinet is asked to approve:

- Retrospectively, the funding arrangements for housing related support providers for a period of 24 months (1st April 2012 – 31st March 2014), and
- the award of a grant to Gentoo for the delivery of a Community In reach Service for Older People

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework?

***Yes/No**

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

As part of the Business Transformation Programme a series of service reviews were undertaken across the Council. Housing Related Support with funding arrangements for providers formed part of the Service Review. The review concluded that Housing Related Support Services should continue to be provided with existing providers but subject to new funding arrangements and new ways of working until 31st March 2014.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

Do Nothing – this is not an option, as the previous funding allocations were unsustainable.

Re-procurement of services – this was considered but there is a mature market of local support providers in the city who could have been adversely affected by a re-procurement exercise. Furthermore, housing related support monies are provided to organisations to compliment their overall service delivery, not fully fund them. It was also felt not to be in the best interests of service users, who may well have had to switch support providers, if their existing provider would have been unsuccessful.

Impacts analysed:

Equality

☒

Privacy

☐

Sustainability

☐

Crime and Disorder

☐

Is this a “Key Decision” as defined in
the Constitution? Yes

Is it included in the Forward Plan?
 No

Scrutiny Committee

REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF HEALTH, HOUSING AND ADULT SERVICES

APPROVAL OF FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS TO HOUSING RELATED SUPPORT PROVIDERS

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to seek retrospective approval from Cabinet in relation to the funding arrangements for housing related support providers for 2012 – 2014 and to approve the award of a grant to Gentoo for the delivery of a Community In Reach Service for Older People.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DECISION

- 2.1 Cabinet is asked to approve:
- Retrospectively, the funding arrangements for housing related support providers for a period of 24 months (1st April 2012 – 31st March 2014), and
 - the award of a grant to Gentoo for the delivery of a Community In reach Service for Older People

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The Supporting People programme was introduced in April 2003 as a ring fenced programme with specific grant conditions that funded housing related support services for identified vulnerable people.
- 3.2 Following the Supporting People national strategy the programme was sub-divided into three sectors, these being:
- Care and Support – services for older people
 - Social Exclusion – a range of floating support and accommodation based services for homeless people, those at risk of domestic violence, offenders, drug and alcohol etc
 - Independent Living – services for people with learning disabilities, mental health and physical disabilities (long-term conditions)
- 3.3 The Supporting People Programme formally ended on 31 March 2011. To enable the implementation of flexible service delivery linked to outcomes for service users, the contractual arrangements were extended for all providers to ensure continuity of support for service users during the transition to a more flexible service.
- 3.4 As part of the Council's overall budget settlement for 2011/12 the Government reduced the funding available for housing related support services. This was incorporated into the Medium Term Financial Strategy for Health, Housing and Adult Services. With this in mind the review focused on a different approach to the delivery of services that would improve outcomes, introduce smarter ways of working and deliver efficiencies.

4. OUTCOME OF THE SERVICE REVIEW

4.1 The focus of the Service Review was on the contractual arrangements in place with third parties; rather than the overall spend within Supporting People programme, as the in-house provision was subject to a separate service review of Care and Support Services.

4.2 The key findings of the service review were:

- Output driven service provision
- A lack of focus on prevention
- Isolated service provision, which drove silo working amongst providers
- Focus on organisations needs rather than the individual
- Excess amount of 'contractual' agreements in place (124 across 26 providers)
- Monitoring arrangements were bureaucratic
- Opportunities for collaboration amongst providers needed to be nurtured

4.3 In response to the findings, it was agreed that the contractual arrangements in place needed to change, as the focus was on the purchasing of blocks number of hours (floating support) or beds (accommodation provision), with limited flexibility. Furthermore, the following actions have been progressed with providers:

- Development of an Outcomes Framework – this will ensure that providers focus on both organisational competencies and outcomes for individuals;
- Pathway Development – across the 'social exclusion' sector, a range of services had been developed which did not take into account the 'customer journey' approach; often duplicating provision and excluding individuals. With this in mind a 'Gateway approach' has been introduced, managed by the Access to Housing Service, in order that the pathways for people who have been traditionally served by the 'social exclusion' sectors can be better co-ordinated to maximise opportunities and to improve move on;

Throughout the Review process there was regular communication with providers, both on a group basis and individually, and through them consultation with service users. There has been cooperation from all providers and an increased recognition for the need for collaboration across/amongst providers, in order that efficiencies can be achieved through different and smarter ways of working.

Throughout the Review process regular reports and updates were provided to Portfolio Holders explaining the outcomes of the Review and the proposed way forward.

4.4 Through the establishment of grant agreements, service provision has moved from block arrangements to flexible delivery of accommodation with support, which is responsive to demands and provides opportunities for collaboration amongst providers.

- 4.5 A specific recommendation of the Service Review was the development of a Community In Reach Service for Older People to meet the housing related support needs of older people living in their own accommodation regardless of tenure. Previously Supporting People monies had only provided support to people who lived in sheltered accommodation schemes.
- 4.6 A competitive grant opportunity was offered to previously funded Supporting People providers to enter into a joint arrangement with the Council. The successful provider was required to match fund the available monies (£500,000 per annum) and deliver the In Reach Service which is focussed on case finding older people in order to implement preventative interventions thus reducing or delaying the need for ongoing social care services and use of acute health services. This fits with the 15 year Plan for Adult Social Care and with the Council's objective to be a Community Leadership Council, with a focus on responsive local services, prevention and early intervention, whilst also recognising the role that our partners can play in service delivery. The new approach we will better able to manage demand and ensure that there are targeted interventions for older people and access to practical and emotional support where required.
- 4.7 Gentoo is the successful provider and will be match funding the Council's contribution with £1,134,000 per annum. This grant arrangement will be in place for 2 years, commencing October 2012.
- 4.8 Funding arrangements are to award grant funding to 12 organisations for the delivery of housing related support services to the value of £3,588,847 per annum for 2012/13 and 2013/14 (see Appendix 1). In line with the Sunderland Way of Working and the need to reduce transactional costs the funding arrangements will involve quarterly payments in advance as the providers were previously paid monthly. This will also reduce transactional costs and help provide stability to the providers.
- 4.9 Initially, it was felt that moving to a grant based approach to provision would not require Cabinet approval, but having now concluded the competitive grant exercise for the Community In-reach model and due to the sums involved it was felt that Cabinet should be made aware of the overall outcome of the review and the proposed funding arrangements and approach, hence the request for retrospective approval.

5. REASONS FOR THE DECISION

- 5.1 By providing grant monies to the 12 Housing Related Support providers, there is an opportunity to implement the findings of the service review and reduce the number of arrangements with providers through identification of outcomes that we want existing providers to achieve, allocating a set amount of funding per provider; rather than an actual amount per individual element of a service.
- 5.2 This moves away from the block arrangements in place, allowing for innovative and flexible work with providers. It will also allow for collaboration amongst providers, supporting the achievement of more efficient and effective service delivery.

- 5.3 A competitive grant opportunity was offered to previous Supporting People funded organisations to develop a joint venture with the Council in relation to the delivery of a Community In Reach Service for Older People. The grant provided by the Council is £500,000 per annum (for a period of 2 years) with the successful applicant required to match fund the grant. Gentoo has been successful in the grant application and are to provide £1,134,000 per annum towards the service.

6. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

- 6.1 Do Nothing – this is not an option, as the previous funding allocations were unsustainable.
- 6.2 Re-procurement of services – this was considered but there is a mature market of local support providers in the city who could have been adversely affected by a re-procurement exercise. Furthermore, housing related support monies are provided to organisations to compliment their overall service delivery, not fully fund them. It was also felt not to be in the best interests of the service users, who may well have had to switch support providers, if their existing provider would have been unsuccessful.

7. IMPACT ANALYSIS

7.1 Legal Implications

Legal Services have confirmed that the proposals are legal.

7.2 Sustainability

This decision would support the aims of the Sunderland Strategy, in relation to Health City objectives.

7.3 Equality Impact Assessment

The awarding of grant funding was a decision taken after an Equality Impact Assessment was completed to understand impact on service users in the commissioning decision made.

8. BACKGROUND PAPERS

None.

APPENDIX 1**Financial Implications HRS Services**

Provider	Client group	Funding 2012 – 2013	Funding 2013 – 2014
Gentoo	Young People with Complex Needs	£467,156.22	£467,156.22
Centrepont	Young People with Complex Needs	£262,381.55	£262,381.55
Cheviot Housing	Families	£143,675.30	£143,675.30
Sunderland YMCA	Young People with Complex Needs	£284,099.24	£284,099.24
NECA	Single People With Complex needs	£221,772.19	£221,772.19
Norcare	Single People With Complex needs	£237,502.93	£237,502.93
Richmond Fellowship	Single People With Complex needs	£42,086.72	£42,086.72
Tees Valley	Young People with Complex Needs	£117,690.98	£117,690.98
The Salvation Army	Single People With Complex needs	£316,650.72	£316,650.72
WWIN	Domestic Violence and Young People with Complex Needs	£641,292.62	£641,292.62
MHM	Mental Health	£280,265.06	£280,265.06
Stonham	Single People With Complex needs	£74,273.65	£74,273.65
Gentoo	Older Persons In Reach Support	£500,000.00	£500,000.00
	TOTAL	£3,588,847.18	£3,588,847.18

CABINET MEETING – 5 SEPTEMBER 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY SHEET – PART I

Title of Report:

Regional Procurement of NHS Complaints Advocacy Service

Author(s):

Executive Director of Health, Housing and Adult Services

Purpose of Report:

To seek Cabinet approval to participate in the regional procurement of the NHS Complaints Advocacy service in collaboration with 10 North East local authorities.

It is expected that the Council contributes to the overall cost of the contract (via a Department of Health (DoH) Allocation); at this stage, the exact amount is unknown, with an estimation of £80,000 per annum equivalent to £320,000 over the contract period

The value of the contribution towards the contract exceeds £250,000 as the contract will be let for 4 years.

Description of Decision:

Approve the Council's participation in the regional procurement by Gateshead Council (as the lead authority on behalf of NEPO) of the NHS Complaints Advocacy service with ten local authorities from across the region

Approve the financial contribution to the regional procurement, which will not exceed the DoH allocation for Sunderland.

Is the decision consistent with the Budget/Policy Framework? *Yes/No

If not, Council approval is required to change the Budget/Policy Framework

Suggested reason(s) for Decision:

- A collaborative approach to the procurement of the NHS Complaints Advocacy Service is a more cost effective option than if each LA were to commission on an individual basis
- A soft market testing exercise carried out by Gateshead Council on behalf of the region found a collaborative approach to be the market's preferred approach.
- A collaborative approach provides the opportunity for joined up working, information sharing and analysis of data and trends across authorities as well as a more resilient service to cope with potential peaks in demand.

Alternative options to be considered and recommended to be rejected:

Sunderland could procure the NHS Complaints Advocacy Service individually. However, the future demand for the service and whether the funding allocation meet the demand for the service is unknown. A collaborative approach creates economies of scale helping to minimise the risk and is the most cost effective approach.

Impacts analysed:

Equality Y Privacy Y Sustainability Y Crime and Disorder N/A

Is this a “Key Decision” as defined in the Constitution? Yes

Is it included in the Forward Plan? No

Scrutiny Committee:

REPORT BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR HEALTH, HOUSING AND ADULT SERVICES

REGIONAL PROCUREMENT OF NHS COMPLAINTS ADVOCACY SERVICE

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- (i) The purpose of this report is to seek a Cabinet decision on how the NHS Complaints Advocacy service will be procured when it becomes the responsibility of local authorities from the 1st April 2013, by virtue of S.185 of the Health and Social Care Act 2012.
- (ii) It is expected that the Council contributes to the overall cost of the contract (via a Department of Health (DoH) provisional allocation); at this stage, the exact amount is unknown, with an estimation of £80,000 per annum equivalent to £320,000 over the contract period.
- (iii) The value of the contribution towards the contract exceeds £250,000 as the contract will be let for 4 years.

2. DESCRIPTION OF DECISION

- Approve the Council's participation in the regional procurement by Gateshead Council (as the lead authority on behalf of NEPO) of the NHS Complaints Advocacy service with ten local authorities from across the region
- Approve the financial contribution to the regional procurement, which will not exceed the DoH allocation for Sunderland

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The DoH currently commissions and manages the contract for NHS Complaints Advocacy, on behalf of the Secretary of State for Health. It is currently provided through a national contractual arrangement with three Independent Complaints Advocacy Services (ICAS), providing advocacy support to individuals wishing to complain about NHS services in England (which includes complaints to the Health Service Ombudsman).
- 3.2 ICAS is a patient centred confidential service, delivering support ranging from provision of self-help information, through to the assignment of dedicated advocates to assist individuals with letter writing, form filling and attendance at meetings. ICAS aims to ensure complainants have access to the support they need to articulate their concerns and navigate the complaints system.

- 3.3 The Carers Federation currently deliver ICAS for the Northern Region. The DoH provided the indicative funding for NHS Complaints Advocacy allocations in June, which should be confirmed by the end of October 2012. This has been used to calculate an approximation of the advocacy support for each local authority in the region, which for Sunderland is estimated to be £85,344 per year.

4. CURRENT POSITION

- 4.1 A number of Local Authorities (LAs) have agreed to participate in the regional procurement:

- Durham County Council
- Gateshead Council
- Hartlepool Borough Council
- Middlesbrough Council
- Newcastle City Council
- North Tyneside Council
- Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council
- South Tyneside Council
- Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council
- Sunderland City Council
- Darlington Council

5. PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS

- 5.1 Gateshead Council is the lead authority for this collaboration under the delegation of NEPO.
- 5.2 Gateshead's offer is to lead on the procurement and appoint a provider which authorities can choose to use to deliver their NHS Advocacy Service. The offer would include a data point for information sharing and analysis during the term of the contract. Each authority will manage their individual budget commitment. It would be then up to each authority to manage the usage of the service to ensure they operate within their budget allocation.
- 5.3 In order to proceed with this proposal Gateshead required each participating LA to:
- Make an estimated financial commitment based on DoH indicative amounts (£85,344 per year)
 - Completion of a collaboration agreement. Gateshead legal services have circulated a draft agreement to all 11 participating authorities. This has been shared with the Deputy Executive Director of Health, Housing and Adult Services, the Head of Strategic Commissioning and the Council's procurement and legal services.

6. IMPACT ANALYSIS

6.1 Equalities

- 6.1.2 An Equality Analysis (formerly Equality Risk Assessment) is currently being undertaken in collaboration with the other 10 LAs. This is intended to identify and address any discrimination issues related to the proposals in addition to any gaps in intelligence which may exist. The Equality Analysis will make recommendations for action to address any potential improvements identified.

6.2 Privacy Impact Assessment

- 6.2.1 Privacy issues will be considered as part of the process for developing the NHS Complaints Advocacy Service. Sunderland City Council will work with the other 10 authorities to address any privacy issues.

6.3 Sustainability

- 6.3.1 Issues concerning sustainability are being considered as part of the collaborative approach to the procurement of the NHS Complaints Advocacy Service. This area will be focused upon in more detail as the new service is developed.

6.4 Reduction of Crime and Disorder – Community Cohesion/Social Inclusion

- 6.4.1 The proposals have no implications for plans for crime and disorder.

7. REASONS FOR THE DECISION

- 7.1 From 1st April 2013 local authorities will take on responsibility for commissioning local NHS complaints advocacy services.
- 7.2 A collaborative approach to the procurement of the NHS Complaints Advocacy Service is more efficient than if each authority were to commission on an individual basis, as the procurement exercise would only need to be carried out once.
- 7.3 A soft market testing exercise carried out by Gateshead Council found a collaborative approach to be the market's preferred approach.
- 7.4 A collaborative approach would provide the opportunity for joined up working, information sharing and analysis of data and trends across authorities.

8. ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS

8.1 Alternative options have been considered and discounted as follows:

Sunderland City Council could commission its own NHS Complaints Advocacy Service, independently of other authorities in the region. This option would require a procurement exercise to be carried out making it less efficient than if the service was procured collaboratively.

9 BACKGROUND PAPERS

No background papers