

Report to: **Children's Services Scrutiny Committee**  
Date: **7 September 2010**  
By: **Chief Executive**  
Title of report: **Reconciling Policy and Resources (RPR)**  
Purpose of report: **To enable the Committee to consider and comment on the detailed planning for 2011/12 and beyond as outlined in the State of the County report**

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**RECOMMENDATION: The Scrutiny Committee is recommended to**

- (1) inform Cabinet of any comments or changes it wishes to propose to the policy steers and Council Promise and their contribution to the objectives of the Council;**
  - (2) establish a scrutiny board to act on behalf of the Committee to provide ongoing input into the RPR process until March 2010, and in particular to consider the detailed departmental portfolio plans when available;**
  - (3) identify any issues to include in the Committee's future work programme; and**
  - (4) comment on the progress made to date on savings to be delivered through value for money programme and the approach being adopted by the department to identify savings options for the medium term.**
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## **1. Background**

1.1 The State of the County 2010 report was presented to Cabinet on 27 July 2010. That report outlined the national and local context providing an overview of the main issues which will affect the County Council in the coming year. At that meeting Cabinet:

- agreed a provisional cash limit for 2011/12 and asked Chief Officers, in consultation with others including Scrutiny Committees, to model the service impacts and savings in preparation for them to be reviewed by Cabinet as part of setting of medium term cash limits following the Comprehensive Spending Review in October 2010; and
- asked Lead Members to review with Chief Officers the Council's promise and policy steers in the light of the changing local and national circumstances.

1.2 Attached to this report are the current policy steers at Appendix 1. These provide the structure within which business and financial planning is developed and were agreed by the County Council in 2009; also included are draft policy steers for 2011/12 for discussion by the Scrutiny Committee.

1.3 Appendix 2 contains the emerging local priorities identified by Cabinet. The portfolio report (at Appendix 3) sets out more detail against each policy steer:

- what we set out to achieve
- the current position about what we achieved subsequently
- key areas for improvement.

1.4 Appendix 4 summarises:

- the progress made to date on savings to be delivered through value for money programme for 2010/11 and beyond,
- the savings required to meet the Government in-year reduction in grant funding for 2010/11, and

- the approach being adopted to identify savings options for the medium term.

## **2. Scrutiny's role in Reconciling Policy and Resources**

2.1 Scrutiny's engagement in the RPR process is important as scrutiny Members bring the experience to bear that they have gained through their work during previous years. It is also an opportunity for the Scrutiny Committee to highlight any issues to include in its future work programme.

2.2 The Scrutiny Committee is asked to review and comment on the current policy steers and the *Council Promise* which lie within the Committee's remit. Policy steers should:

- Describe what we can expect to achieve over the medium term (2 – 3 years);
- Incorporate sufficient clarity to be able to determine whether they will have been, or are being, delivered ie. appropriate measures and targets can be set against them;
- Have resources attached to them;
- Help to build a picture (either explicitly or implicitly) of non priority services or functions.

2.3 The Committee might also wish to take account of the following pointers when making any recommendations about the policy steers:

- Policy steers need to reflect the severity of the economic outlook and emerging local priorities.
- Scrutiny commentary is particularly valuable where there is a particular tension between 'universal' services and 'targeted' services – either within a service or between departments.
- Scrutiny is invited to make judgements about value for money for areas of above average costs, and to provide challenge to ensure return on investment by increased performance.
- Scrutiny is invited to question the extent to which the key 'areas for improvement' identified in the portfolio report (appendix 3) are still valid and relevant.

2.4 While the detail of the government's spending review will not be known until October 2010, Council departments have already absorbed some in-year cuts and are planning for further budget reductions over the three years from 2011/12. This economic reality means that each department and Lead Member has had to look carefully at current policy steers and take steps to ensure they reflect how services will have to be targeted and prioritised in future.

## **3. Next steps**

3.1 In December 2010 /January 2011 the scrutiny RPR Boards will consider the detailed portfolio and budget plans and the emerging savings strategy, and comment in detail upon whether:

- The amended policy steers are reflected satisfactorily within the proposed key areas of budget spending for 2011/12 and beyond;
- All possible efficiencies are identified, and the likely impact of those savings on services provided to County Council customers.

BECKY SHAW  
Chief Executive

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Local Member: All  
Background Documents: None

### Pride of Place - The East Sussex County Council Promise

We will be an efficient, customer focused, accountable authority working with partners and local communities to:

- Make a positive difference to local people's lives
- Create a prosperous and safe County
- Provide affordable, high quality services at lowest

### Children's Services policy steers

Current policy steers	Draft policy steers for 2010/11 to 2013/14
Promote good health for children and young people and reduce health inequalities	<b>PS1</b> - Promote good health for children and young people and reduce health inequalities
Reduce teenage conception rates across the County	
Protect children and young people from harm	<b>PS2</b> - Protect children and young people from harm and neglect
Reduce bullying of children and young people wherever it occurs	
Shift the pattern of investment towards prevention and early intervention, including increasing the range of family support services	<b>PS3</b> - Develop resilience in families to help reduce dependency on public services by enhancing their capacity to resolve their own problems
Develop integrated services for children under 5 and their families through a network of children's centres and increase take up and quality of early years education	
Continue to improve outcomes for Looked After Children and Care Leavers, as well as improving support to children and young people on the edge of care, especially vulnerable teenagers	<b>PS4</b> - Improve outcomes for Looked After Children and Care Leavers, as well as improving support to children and young people on the edge of care
Continue to raise educational achievement and aspirations at all key stages for children of all abilities, and reduce the attainment gap for children and young people from vulnerable and disadvantaged backgrounds	<b>PS5</b> - Support and challenge schools to raise educational achievement and aspirations at all key stages and target interventions at those most vulnerable to under achievement
Increase the choices for vocational learning opportunities for children and young people aged 14-19 and reduce the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training	<b>PS6</b> - Work with partners to minimise the number of young people who are not in employment, education or training
Provide positive activities for children and young people and increase opportunities for them to be involved in decisions that affect them	<b>PS7</b> - Promote the benefits of young people making a contribution
<i>[this policy steer also fits under PS8]</i>	
Reduce offending and reoffending by young people	<b>PS8</b> - Ensure children, young people and families have opportunities to shape the development of a sustainable future for the county and with it's work with partners
Improve the way that we work with partners through the Children's Trust arrangements	
Ensure fair access to services including in rural areas	

### **Local emerging priorities**

The importance of having clear local priorities in the rapidly changing policy and financial context has been consistently recognised by Members, most recently at the whole Council Forum and subsequent Cabinet meeting. The performance story for Children's Services at appendix 3 provides more detail about the direction of travel. This appendix provides an overview of the emerging areas and the direction of travel in the next few years in our five key areas.

#### **1. Building the economy and prosperity of East Sussex**

1.1 A key focus for the County Council, using all possible tools and levers, is to ensure the conditions are right for sustainable economic development for the area. We recognise that we are responsible for one of the most beautiful parts of the UK and that people choose to live here and want to stay because of the excellent quality of life that the area provides – our coastline, history and national parks attract millions of people annually. Our challenge is to ensure that we protect what is good about the area, while seeking to ensure we have sustainable economic growth so that a greater proportion of the population can fully benefit from what the area has to offer.

1.2 We are realistic - while East Sussex is part of what is generally seen as the prosperous South East, it has many of the characteristics of less economically vibrant areas in the North of England. It is the 7<sup>th</sup> poorest and economically underperforming county in England with the private sector economy mainly consisting of micro businesses with 90% of companies employing less than 10 people.

1.3 The coastal areas of East Sussex are amongst the most dependent in the country on public sector employment and are therefore likely to be disproportionately affected by the reductions in public sector spending. We need to ensure that as the size of the public sector reduces, we are doing all we can to encourage the growth of the private sector.

1.4 We will do this using the creation of a local enterprise partnership to deliver a private sector led, evidence based, re-launch of our economic development strategy – building on the good progress we have made to-date and acting with renewed vigour in areas where progress is not as fast as it needs to be. At the core of the strategy will be raising the prosperity of East Sussex through improved school attainment and work force skills, enterprise creation, access to funding and increased investment in infrastructure (both the Link Road and broadband). We understand that economic development requires a workforce with the right skills, decent homes for people to live in, a transport infrastructure that enables people to easily move around and a business environment that is conducive to growth. All of these are complex issues that need to be addressed.

1.5 We want to see more young people leaving school with the necessary qualifications and skills to enter employment, education or training. This starts with a higher take-up of early years education and improved educational attainment overall, with a narrowing of the attainment gap for vulnerable groups. Our work with young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEETs) will concentrate on those most in need such as teenage mothers and children and young people with Special Educational Needs and disabilities.

1.6 We will support and challenge our schools, colleges and settings to achieve these high standards for all groups of young people and to secure Ofsted gradings that recognise their high levels of overall effectiveness. We will give priority to monitoring those standards and to identifying where early intervention is required through the School Improvement Partner programme in order to prevent a school falling into an Ofsted category. We will encourage greater cooperation and collaboration between schools and colleges so that the best practice is identified for sharing across providers and especially so for commissioning specific support where improvement is required. We recognise that our young people are entitled to be taught by highly skilled and experienced professionals who readily adapt to changing expectations and

so we will give further priority to ensuring high quality continuous professional development for the whole children's services workforce.

1.7 We are working with partners to develop apprenticeship provision across a wide range of job roles across the county. As part of this work we are identifying the barriers that prevent some vulnerable young people from accessing apprenticeships and working with partners to build the support mechanisms that will enable them to access this route into work.

1.8 As corporate parents, we want to ensure that our children & young people in and preparing to leave care, have access to the same opportunities as their peers who are not in care; taking the example of a young person who accesses work or training opportunities via family/family friends, we as corporate parents need to strive to provide similar opportunities, support and encouragement to enable all vulnerable children and young people to reach their full potential.

1.9 We recognise the power the County Council has as a local employer and customer of local businesses extending the work we have already done through initiatives like Build East Sussex, to a wider range of our work. This will include commissioning our services in a way that stimulates small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) and strengthens the local skills base by providing development in the workforce beyond ESCC (including in Social Care through independent sector care providers and possible social enterprise models). We will continue the work already started with Voluntary and Community Sector and other partners on ensuring residents are not financial excluded – especially older people and working families.

1.10 The Bexhill and Hastings Link Road is much more than a pure transport project. It is the single most important component for delivering the regeneration of Hastings and its construction will enable the release of strategic new employment and housing land in Bexhill for development. These are key parts of the established regeneration plans as well as allowing other projects, currently constrained by congestion on the A259 corridor, to be delivered. In the current economic climate it is even more important to regenerate the local economy, which will in itself reduce public spending by reducing unemployment.

1.11 The need to regenerate the economy of the Bexhill and Hastings area has been recognised for over forty years. The Government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation recognise Hastings as one of the most deprived areas in England, as well as the most deprived community in the South East. Lack of an effective transport infrastructure, in particular the lack of connectivity between the two towns themselves and with other parts of the south east, is a major factor in the overall economic and structural problems facing the area. Proposals to address these problems have been central to strategic plans for the area over several decades. These culminated in recommendations from the South Coast Corridor Multi-Modal Study in 2002, and an invitation to East Sussex County Council from the Secretary of State for Transport in 2003, to develop the current proposals for a link road between Bexhill and Hastings. The work that has been completed since the rejection of the by-pass proposals in 2001 and development of the proposals, for which planning permission has been secured and for which the Secretary of State is asked to confirm the three orders before him, demonstrates that the current proposal is the only feasible way of delivering the route that is needed for the regeneration of Bexhill and Hastings.

1.12 Consequently failure to deliver this project would result in further delay and decline in Hastings and Bexhill and leave no obvious solution to the serious problems facing the area. These problems must be addressed in the short term in order to secure the longer term future prospects of the area and significantly improve its economic performance, thereby reducing the existing burden on the public sector in terms of funding and benefits.

1.13 Our endeavour is to build a vibrant economy by working with partners to maximise residents' income through employment and progression in employment through improved skills. There will, however, be people who could be vulnerable to financial disadvantage, for example people on pensions and families on low wages. Working with partners, we will assist those

people by advising on maximising benefit take up, effective use of savings; and effective income and debt management.

1.14 We will have a relentless focus on building the partnerships needed to lever in the investment to address these issues, encouraging and supporting business – so that we achieve the ultimate goal - increasing prosperity for existing and future residents of East Sussex.

## **2. Vulnerable Adults**

2.1 The County Council is committed to delivering further improvements in the performance of Adult Social Care, taking into account available resources, and to ensuring its services are increasingly personalised. The Coalition Government has reinforced the requirement to develop real choices for people in how their care needs are met. We will work with our statutory, independent, voluntary and community sector partners to provide the best support we can for local people within our collective resources. We will commission services that are efficient and effective and will meet our objectives by delivering:

- *Self Directed Support:* Enabling people to manage their own care and to ensure people receive a fair and equitable level of resource that reflects their needs, focussing on prevention and early intervention, recovery and reablement.
- *Choice:* Developing a market for social care services that truly enables people, whether funded by the department or funding their own care, to access personalised services centred around their individual needs, that are efficient, effective and of good quality
- *Universal Services:* Ensuring services are available to the whole community, aimed at reducing people's dependency on publicly funded services and improving local resident's quality of life. This will include: information, advice and signposting services, preventative services, and reablement services.
- *Supporting Local Communities:* Through partnership working with service users, carers and local communities and by providing targeted investment in voluntary and community groups that improves the health and wellbeing of local residents, whilst also preventing demand for publicly funded services.

## **3 Vulnerable Children**

3.1 Keeping children and young people safe remains a key priority. We will also continue to take our responsibilities as a Corporate Parent seriously ensuring that we protect vulnerable children and young people from harm whilst minimising disruption to their lives. Our ability to invest in early intervention services will be more limited given that many of the Government grants which support these areas of work have been, or are likely to be cut. As a result we will be looking closely at what works and what does not work to ensure we focus our resources where they can have the greatest impact. We will also be looking at how we can work more effectively with our partners across the Children and Young People's Trust to protect vital front line services. In reality we will be working with fewer children and young people and their families, targeting our resources on the most vulnerable.

## **4. Roads and Infrastructure**

4.1 East Sussex does not enjoy the benefits of a significant trunk road network and the maintenance of our existing asset is crucial for our residents and business. Following the severe winter weather we have invested more money into improving the condition of our road network. In addition to increasing the life of our roads this will be a key factor in the competitiveness of the contract rates we are able to secure when we seek a new highways contact arrangement. This increase in investment over the next two years will enable us to reduce expenditure on reactive maintenance allowing us to pay back the borrowing which enabled this increased investment and ultimately reducing the cost of providing a highway service. It is highly unlikely the current government will invest in new roads given the high levels of capital investment required. It is also expected that the criteria for assessing the business case for new schemes will change putting greater emphasis on alternative forms of transport and will support carbon reduction. This makes the existing road network even more vulnerable

without a strong asset management focus. Without maintenance on the road network the asset would deteriorate leading to social and economic impacts.

4.2 Road safety remains a priority. While this service area saw significant reductions in grant (100% reduction in road safety capital, 27% in road safety revenue grant) our residents see a reduction in the number of people Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI) as important. Most public petitions are about road safety or speed reduction schemes. The work of the road safety teams is currently largely reactive, responding to requests and petitions and although we have seen an overall reduction in KSI the level remains high. We will need to fundamentally change the way we use the small resource to deliver improvements including dealing with sites that are proven to be unsafe and in need of improvement, in coordination with the Police and Fire Services. In future road safety will have a much greater focus on additional enforcement activities, education and behavioural awareness for high risk groups. This approach will reduce the overall cost while keeping a strong focus on reducing the number of KSIs.

4.3 We are in the 7<sup>th</sup> year of our Waste PFI. Notwithstanding any contractual and financial implications of changing or varying the contract we run the risk of severe financial penalty through landfill tax. We know landfill tax will increase and the completion of our waste facilities will reduce our reliance on landfill. Without these facilities the cost of disposing of waste would be unaffordable. We are currently part way through the construction of our energy recovery facility, have completed our composting facility and have new materials handling facilities around the county. Our Contract with Veolia is for 30 years at a cost of approximately £30m and attracts PFI credit of approximately £2.9m pa. We are currently developing our Waste Core Strategy which will consider how we deal with both municipal solid waste and commercial, industrial, construction and demolition waste. This strategy will eventually be tested at an examination in public and will determine how we manage our waste in the future. In conjunction with this, work with the Boroughs and Districts as waste collection authorities will try to secure joint arrangements for the collection of waste and its delivery into the contract. The recent joint waste agreement will assist this push.

4.4 The revocation of the South East Plan and the Regional Economic Strategy means that a significant gap has been created between national planning policy and local policy. This does create potential risks in relation to economic growth, social development and environmental protection, whilst an opportunity for local authorities to work collaboratively with their communities in determining their own strategies and priorities.

4.5 The County Council needs to take the lead in developing a county wide infrastructure plan covering the short, medium and longer term. As part of the Local Enterprise Partnership development, this requires integrating a number of strands of strategic policy development, that we already are engaged in to create a coherent framework for infrastructure provision. These include:

- housing through the Local Development Frameworks (LDF) and Local Investment Plans (LIP);
- transport through the Local Transport Plan (LTP); and
- economic development through the local economic assessment process.

4.6 Such an infrastructure plan would need to:

- include LTP elements;
- enable locally determined housing requirements to be serviced;
- include waste and water infrastructure; and
- reflect environmental constraints and considerations.

4.7 This will help shape the development, and subsequently reflect the content, of LDF Core Strategies. It would also provide the foundation for any tariff based system to replace section 106 legal agreements in securing contributions to infrastructure from developments and enable better co-ordination of infrastructure provision in tandem with development.

4.8 We now have an opportunity, working with the Local Economic Partnership process, to establish the basis for a local strategy for the county to integrate these policy strands and set the framework for the delivery of infrastructure necessary to serve our community and regenerate the economy.

## **5. Community Safety**

5.1 In all our consultation with residents the need for us to tackle crime, fear of crime and community safety features as a high priority. There is no evidence that this is going to change and addressing this need must remain a priority for all our services, using whatever resources we have to support people being safe. While vitally important, this is not just about direct criminal activity such as burglary or physical violence. It is about being safe on the roads, being protected from rogue traders, older people not feeling intimidated by the activities of the young or people under the influence of too much alcohol or drugs and support mechanisms being in place when things go badly wrong in the family resulting in domestic violence.

5.2 Huge progress has been made in the reduction of reported crime, helped by investments that have supported a multi-agency approach to many of the issues. However, both the police and local government are facing significant reductions in funding over the next 4 years and much of the funding has been grants for specific initiatives that is unlikely to be available beyond 2011/12. This makes it even more important that all mainstream services make community safety a key priority and look at how they can leverage more value from the funding that will remain.

5.3 The funding challenges will need to be met by even more focussed multi-agency partnership working than before, but with real challenge to make sure that any activity is really adding value. The community safety partnerships have already undertaken a complete review of their activities so that we have a set of clear priorities that can be delivered with the available resources.

## **Democratic accountability and leadership**

6.1 In this time of change Members' roles as community leaders and the democratic voice of local people, both as individuals and collectively in the County Council, will be vital to ensure that the people of East Sussex are getting the best from all public services. This extends beyond those services for which the County Council is directly responsible and needs to seek to ensure residents are enabled to build the kind of communities in which they wish to live and work. Effective support will be provided to members through the provision of information and lobbying activities to help them carry out their role.



## Children's Services Portfolio

### 1. Introduction by Councillor Glazier

The overriding aim of children's services is to help children and young people aged 0-19, and their families, to improve their life chances by providing them with effective, responsive and joined up services.

In the current economic climate it is even more important for us to work closely with partners and local communities to provide seamless, coherent support to children, young people and their families to help them maximise their skills for life, their enjoyment of learning and to ensure they are safe and healthy. Our key challenge, narrowing gaps between the outcomes for some children and young people and the rest, remains demanding. We will be looking carefully at our services and how to target our limited resources at the most needy in the most effective way. Evaluating what works and doesn't work in terms of interventions will be key to ensuring the best value for money in delivery of services. It is important to note, therefore, that all the improvement plans set out in this performance story will need to be reviewed by senior managers, once the full impact of budget restraints are known, to ensure our plans are realistic and achievable.

### 2. Overarching

- ❖ Policy Steer 5.1 Improve the way we work with partners through the Children's Trust Arrangements.
- ❖ Policy Steer 5.2 Shift the pattern of investment towards prevention and early intervention, including increasing the range of family support services.
- ❖ Policy Steer 5.3 Ensure fair access to services, including in rural areas

#### 2.1. What are we trying to achieve?

In order to continue improving outcomes for children and young people we need to exercise our leadership role to improve the way that we work with partners, including agreeing joint policies and clear structures to drive integration. A key tool is the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) which allows practitioners from all organisations delivering Children's services to assess all the needs of children and families at an earlier stage, using a common process. Practitioners can then work in partnership with families, alongside other practitioners and agencies to meet those needs. The CAF process aims to prevent the need for children and families to tell and re-tell their stories, and to reduce duplication of practitioners' efforts. CAF paperwork can also be used as part of the referral process when inviting a new service to join a plan of support. We aim to continue to promote and increase the use of CAF among our partners.

We also want to ensure that we balance investment in prevention and early intervention with our need to invest in more specialist services for those in crisis. Our ability to invest in early intervention and prevention will be much more limited given that many of the government grants that support these areas of work have been, or are likely to be, cut. As a result, we will be reviewing what works and does not work with current early intervention and prevention services such as play development and family outreach in order to ensure we reach those children and families most in need and make a difference to their lives. Consequently, we are likely to be working with fewer children and young people and their families but having a greater impact.

A key focus of our activity is to implement our equalities strategy, ensuring fair access to inclusive services that meet the specific needs of children and young people and their families. Schools located at the heart of the community are well placed to work closely with the

community to provide activities that meet their needs. For example, study support, sport and music clubs, combined with childcare in primary schools, parenting and family support, swift and easy access to targeted and specialist services and community access to facilities including adult and family learning, ICT and sports grounds. The national target is for 100% of schools to be extended schools by the end of the 2009/10 academic year.

## **2.2. Where are we now?**

☺ A total of 1,002 new CAFs were registered on the Children Index in the period 01/04/2009 to 31/03/2010.

☺ 72 new families with children identified with complex social, emotional, behavioural difficulties received intensive specialist input from the Play Development Service in 2009/10. This represented an increase from 61 families in the previous year.

☺ The Family Outreach Service worked with a total of 2,049 families in 2009/10, in excess of the revised target of 1,000 families. In 2008/09, the Family Outreach Service worked with 488 families.

☺ Currently, 97% of LA maintained schools are now able to provide access to the full core offer of services (100% of secondary schools and 97% of primaries). The latest verified benchmarking data relates to the 2008/09 academic year. This shows that of all our regional neighbours, East Sussex had the second highest proportion of schools offering the full core offer of extended services and also higher than the national average (higher is better). Only Kent has a higher proportion of schools offering the full core offer of extended services.

## **2.3. What are our key areas for improvement?**

The key challenge for the department will be to find the right balance of preventative and reactive services within the considerable financial constraints of the next few years. We will need to consider the level of service we can provide and how to target the most vulnerable. Some services will need to stop completely. Robust assessment of needs and evaluation of the effectiveness of our current inputs will be key, so that we only continue to invest in those things which have a proven impact on the lives of service users.

## **3. Being Healthy**

- ❖ Policy Steer 5.4 - Promote good health for children and young people and reduce health inequalities
- ❖ Policy Steer 5.5 - Reduce teenage conception rates across the county

### **3.1. What are we trying to achieve?**

We want children and young people to live free from the avoidable causes of poor health and unhappiness. In particular, we want to see:

- ***Better emotional well being and mental health for all children and young people.*** The emotional health of children and young people is increasingly recognised as being fundamental to the wellbeing and future prospects of individuals and communities. Emotional health is nurtured primarily in the home but practitioners and services can make a difference. Our key aim is to work with our partners to ensure that our Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) continue to promote the mental health and psychological well-being of children and young people, and provide high quality, multi-disciplinary mental health services to all children and young people with mental health problems. CAMHS is rated against four criteria: range of services, access to appropriate services, ability to meet urgent mental health needs and existence of protocols for partnership working. Our target is to maintain the maximum rating of 16.

- **Better physical health and the adoption of healthy lifestyles by all children and young people.** It is well documented that physically healthier children tend to do better in learning and in life.
  - Breastfeeding is an important factor in the adoption of healthy lifestyles, giving babies a very important start in life – not only does breast milk contain all the nutrients needed for the first six months of life, but it also helps protect against infections, conditions such as asthma and diabetes, and reduces the chance of childhood obesity. Breastfeeding also reduces mothers' chances of getting osteoporosis and ovarian and breast cancers later in life, as well as allowing emotional bonds to develop. Our aim is to continue the upward trend of mothers taking up and persevering with breast feeding, especially in our more deprived areas. Our target for 2010/11 is to increase prevalence of breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks to 52.9%.
  - The Healthy Schools Programme enables children and young people to make positive changes to their behaviour regarding health and well-being, so helping them reach their full potential in terms of achievement and fulfilment. Through this programme, schools can also encourage good habits which will benefit children and young people both now and in the future. Our target is for 99% of all schools in East Sussex to have achieved Healthy School Status by April 2012.
  - It is well documented that looked after children have a higher level of unmet health needs than the general population. Consequently, every looked after child/young person is entitled to annual health checks which are requested by the child's social worker. These assessments are holistic and take into account not only the child's present health needs but also promote a future healthy lifestyle. We take this duty very seriously and each year aim to carry out at least 85% of all health checks on time.
- **A reduction in risky behaviour by young people and fewer teenage conceptions.** Children born to teenage mothers have 60% higher rates of infant mortality and are at increased risk of low birth-weight which impacts on the child's long-term health. Teenage mothers are three times more likely to suffer from post-natal depression and experience poor mental health for up to three years after the birth. The national target is currently to achieve, this year, a rate of no more than 19.9 pregnancies for every 1000 young women aged 15-17. We recognise that in East Sussex, as in most of the rest of the country, this is unlikely to be achieved. However, our aim is to continue to improve our rates, refining our data to enable better targeting of services in areas of most need, including parts of Hastings, Hailsham and Wealden.

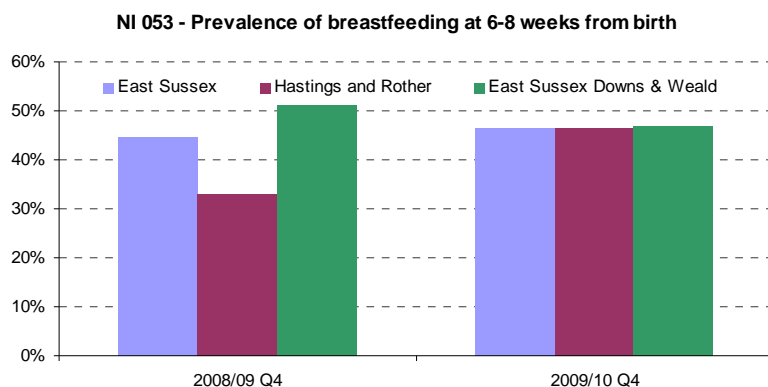
### **3.2. Where are we now?**

#### ***Better emotional well being and mental health for all children and young people***

☺ The effectiveness of CAMHS in East Sussex in 2009/10 was rated as 16/16, compared to 15/16 the previous year (NI 51, council plan ref: 5.4c). This places us higher than the national average and higher than most of our geographical neighbours (Kent, West Sussex and Surrey all score lower – only Brighton & Hove attained the same score as us). A range of involvement activities for children and young people receiving CAMHS services are in place, including monthly feedback groups and holiday workshops. A joint CAMHS and East Sussex County Council project is examining transition, with contributions of art work from young people that illustrates their hopes and fears for their future. There is a quarterly feedback bulletin jointly written by the youth participation worker and young people. The participation worker attends the Local Governance forum every three months to highlight the voice of children, young people and families. Parents are also involved in service developments through discussion groups. Currently there is a project in Uckfield looking at the involvement of fathers in the CAMHS process and hearing from fathers about how they have experienced the service.

**Better physical health and the adoption of healthy lifestyles by all children and young people**

☹ 2009/10 end of year figures showed that 48.1% of mothers in East Sussex are still breastfeeding at 6-8 weeks (NI 53, council plan ref: 5.9b). Although prevalence is almost 4% better than last year, higher than Kent and on a par with the national average and West Sussex, it remains below target and is significantly lower than in Brighton & Hove (71.3%) and Surrey (60.4%).



☹ 95% of schools had achieved Healthy school status by the end of 2009/10 (council plan ref: 5.4b). This represents an increase from 88% at the end of 2008/09.

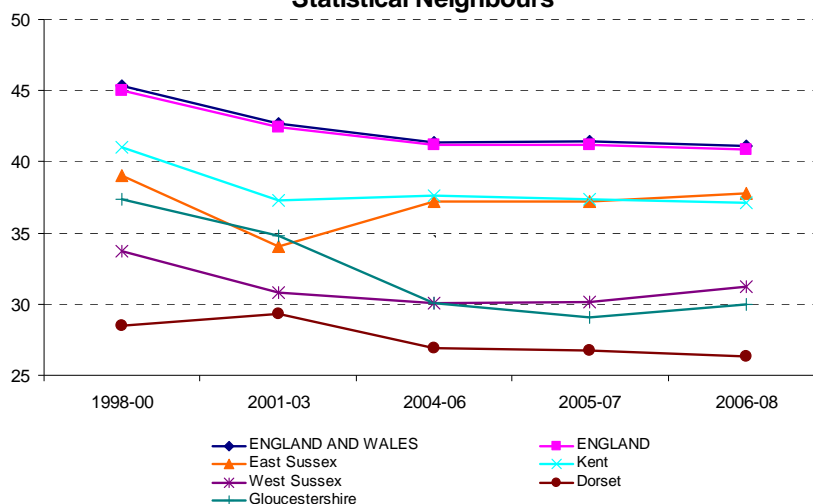
☹ The average of the percentage of children looked after continuously for 12 months who had their teeth checked by a dentist in the previous 12 months and had an annual health check was 90.8% (316/348) in 2009/10 (council plan ref: 5.4a).

**A reduction in risky behaviour by young people and fewer teenage conceptions.**

☹ Teenage conception rates remain one of our significant performance challenges (NI 112, council plan ref: 5.5a). Data is always 14 months old by the time it is received due to the need for pregnancies to go to term before they are recorded and then they are analysed nationally. The latest confirmed data available relates to 2007 and showed a reduction in conception rates to 36.9 per 1000 females aged 15-17 (352 conceptions) from 37.4 (352 conceptions) in the previous year. However, provisional data for 2008 (still unconfirmed) indicates an increase again to 39.2 per 1000 females aged 15 – 17 years old (373 conceptions). The increase is mainly attributable to an increase in Wealden from 49 conceptions in 2007 to 72 in 2008. We are still awaiting ward data for 2008 to be able to interrogate this further. Aside from Wealden, the main hotspots continue to be Hailsham south west and east, Central St Leonards and Hastings Tressell and Castle wards. Eastbourne conception numbers for 2008, at 82, showed a slight reduction from 2007. Live births have increased in 2008 with the number of terminations staying the same. There is a significant variance within districts on termination percentages and live births, with Hastings having the lower percentage of terminations and a higher number of live births.

The teenage conception rate in East Sussex is higher than in all our geographical neighbour authorities (Kent, West Sussex, Brighton and Surrey). Although the percentage change in the rate compared to 1998 has gone down, it has not reduced as much as the rates of our geographical neighbours.

**3-Year Under 18 Conception Rates for East Sussex and Statistical Neighbours**



### 3.3. What are our key areas for improvement?

**Breastfeeding:** The breastfeeding strategy group are aware that in areas of deprivation rates are much lower, with particular hotspots in North St Leonards, Hastings East, Bexhill and Hailsham. We will be working with the PCTs and other partners to target these areas with promotion of breastfeeding but we do recognise that there is a need to change the deeply embedded culture before we can improve the county-wide prevalence rate. Other key activities will include working with the PCTs to:

- Promote and supporting the East Sussex Maternity Services Strategy 2009 – 2012 which includes breastfeeding as a key priority.
- Encourage all service providers to promote and implement an atmosphere where mothers can breastfeed.
- Co-ordinate and effectively communicate breastfeeding support services commissioned from the statutory and voluntary sectors.
- Use the NICE audit support guidance to measure and report on current practice.
- Strive towards achieving the competencies required to meet the standards for UNICEF's Baby Friendly accreditation.

**Teenage Pregnancy:** Analysis of the data has shown some key factors influencing teenage conceptions and these are the areas targeted by the new three year teenage pregnancy strategy. For example:

- Low termination rates in Hastings are partially attributable to the termination service provider being some way away in Brighton. Consequently we are working with our health partners to provide a more local provision to improve access to this service.
- 80% of conceptions in East Sussex occur in the 17 to 18 age group so we will be working with partners to try and increase aspirations to further and higher education.
- Key risk factors for teenage pregnancy are the abuse of alcohol and substance misuse and so the strategy is aligned with the work of the Under 19 Substance Misuse Service.
- There tends to be a seasonal hotspot time for conceptions around Christmas and new year and so some key campaigns will be scheduled for this time of year.

- Evidence from across the country shows that conception rates drop significantly where there has been a well publicised and easily accessible, young people friendly contraception service and so we will continue to work with partners to maintain and improve in this area.
- Brighton saw a drop in their conception rates for 2008, key reasons being investment in sexual health services, workforce development and provision of targeted youth support model. We will be continuing our work across the county ensuring we have accessible timely services that meet the needs of young people, alongside developing our work force through our workforce training programme commissioned jointly with the PCT. Work is also underway in looking at a new model delivery for intervention work on sexual health through the targeted youth support model.

**Alcohol related admissions to hospital:** The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Children & Young People in East Sussex found that, whilst drinking among young people is in line with national figures, higher numbers of young people in Eastbourne, Hastings and Rother appear to be presenting to Accident & Emergency (A&E) with alcohol related conditions than anywhere else in England or the South East. In addition, three of the five boroughs and districts are in the highest 25% of local authorities nationally for alcohol specific hospital admissions for under 18s. A key aim for our partners in the PCT and the Hospital Trust during 2010/11 is to look at their recording methods to see if these figures are attributable to an anomaly in coding. They will be reporting in September. If it emerges that there is a genuine problem with rates of alcohol abuse in East Sussex, this will be one of our key partnership priorities as heavy alcohol consumption among young people can have adverse effects on physical development and mental health, as well as leading to anti-social behaviour, accidents and risky sexual practices such as failure to use contraception or sexual activity that is unintended.

#### **4. Staying safe**

- ❖ Policy Steer 5.6 - Protect children and young people from harm
- ❖ Policy Steer 5.7 - Reduce bullying of children and young people wherever it occurs.
- ❖ Policy Steer 5.8 - Continue to improve outcomes for Looked After Children and Care Leavers, as well as improving support to children and young people on the edge of care, especially vulnerable teenagers.

##### **4.1. What are we trying to achieve?**

Keeping children and young people safe is a key priority. A key priority for us continues to be the recruitment and retention of social workers and maintaining performance against a backdrop of increased demand. In particular, we want to see:

- ***Earlier intervention to prevent more serious safeguarding and safety issues arising in the future.*** Supporting children as soon as they are recognised as being 'in need' can avert escalation to the point at which families are in crisis. The Audit Commission has estimated that if effective early intervention had been provided for just one in ten young people who end up in custody each year, public services alone could have saved over £100 million annually. Family group conferences are a way of giving families the chance to get together to try and make the best plan possible for their children, with help from relatives, friends, and local services, before difficult situations get out of control. Our aim is to keep the number of families with children aged 12+ engaging in family group conferences to a minimum of 45 per year. We also want to maintain the percentage of schools that have a designated child protection teacher at a minimum of 97% over the next two years, ensuring schools are able to make timely referrals in cases of suspected abuse or neglect.
- ***Children and young people safe from bullying and discrimination.*** Being bullied can seriously affect a child's physical and mental health. They lack confidence, feel bad about themselves and may find it hard to face going to school or concentrate on their work. They may complain of various physical symptoms or become very anxious, becoming depressed,

or even suicidal. These problems can carry on long after the bullying has stopped. We therefore aim to reduce perceived levels of bullying by 2% in 2010/11 and by another 3% in 2011/12. At the same time, we want to maintain our level of 80% of reported incidents of bullying which are resolved following intervention.

- ***Vulnerable children in need of care protected, while minimising disruption to their lives.*** In order to ensure the needs of vulnerable children in care are being met, it is important that their care plans are up to date. Only a LAC review can change the care plan, as that is where family, carers, professionals and the child can formally discuss issues like education, health, conduct and family contact. Our aim, therefore, is to maintain a minimum of 95% of reviews happening on time during the year. Studies have shown that children experiencing prolonged placement instability are more likely to have behaviour problems than children who achieve stability early on. Another key aim, therefore, is to keep the proportion of looked after children who experience 3 or more placements during the year to a maximum of 12%.
- ***Children and young people protected from neglect and abuse.*** Circumstances known to increase the risk of poor outcomes for children and young people include poverty, parental conflict, violence and poor parenting. There is a consensus that exposure to domestic abuse and neglect has long-term negative consequences for children, including poor educational outcomes, risk of offending and poor mental health including depression. Our aims for children at risk include completing at least 80% of core assessments within 35 days of their commencement, ensuring at least 98% of children with a child protection plan have an allocated social worker and that at least 97% of child protection plans are reviewed on time.

#### **4.2. Where are we now?**

Following the tragic death of baby Peter Connolly, and the consequent raised awareness across the country about child protection issues, there has been a significant increase in workload and pressures for all agencies. As a result performance fell against some of the national safeguarding key performance indicators in 2009/10, whereas performance in others remained strong.

##### ***Earlier intervention to prevent more serious safeguarding and safety issues arising in the future***

☺ In 2009/10, 55 families with children aged 12+ engaged in Family Group Conferences (FGCs) (council plan ref: 5.8a). This represents an increase from 2008/09 where 41 families engaged in FGCs.

☺ 97% of schools currently have a designated child protection teacher (DCPT) who can refer cases of suspected abuse or allegations to the relevant investigating agencies and act as a source of support, advice and expertise within the educational establishment when deciding whether to make a referral (council plan ref: 5.6b). This was a slight decrease from 2008/09 where 98% of schools had a designated child protection teacher. 25% more DCPT training places were offered and taken up in 2009/10 than in 2008/09, this was in response to demand from the schools.

##### ***Children and young people safe from bullying and discrimination***

☺ The second annual Safer Schools Survey was completed in July 2008 with 5,933 students responding. The results showed a reduction of 5.9% in the perception of bullying behaviour over the previous year (23.9% compared to 29.8%) (council plan ref: 5.7a). The survey also showed that there has been a significant improvement in reported incidents of bullying behaviour both in school and outside of school, improvements in student's perceptions of how happy and caring their school is and how safe they feel at school and evidence that a greater number of students now feel that their school deals effectively with bullying behaviour.

☺ In 2009/10, 88% (171/195) of reported incidences of bullying were resolved following intervention (council plan ref: 5.7b). This is despite seeing a 12% increase in the number of complex cases referred to the Team.

### ***Vulnerable children in need of care protected, while minimising disruption to their lives***

☺ 90.5% (446/493) of children looked after cases were reviewed on time during 2009/10 (NI 66, council plan ref: 5.8d). This is lower than the target and lower than the 93.2% achieved in the previous year. It should be noted, however, that the significantly larger cohort in 2009/10 (493 compared to 427 in 08/09) together with the snowfall in the first week of January (always one of the busiest weeks of the year for LAC reviewing activity) affected this target negatively. The latest verified benchmarking data relates to 2008/09 performance. This shows that East Sussex had a higher proportion of LAC reviews completed within the timescales than both Kent and Brighton but slightly lower than Surrey and West Sussex. It should be noted though that there is only a 3% range between the highest (Surrey) and lowest (Brighton) performing regional neighbour.

☺ 8.9% (46/517) of children looked after at 10 March 2010 had experienced 3 or more placements during the year (NI 62, council plan ref: 5.8c), which met the target, despite being a higher percentage than the previous year, due at least in part to the 10% increase in looked after children during the year. The latest verified benchmarking data relates to 2008/09 performance. This shows that East Sussex had the lowest proportion of children experiencing three or more placements during the year of all our regional neighbours (lower is better) and significantly lower than the national average.

### ***Children and young people protected from neglect and abuse***

☺ 99.8% (413/414) of child protection cases which were reviewed during 2009/10 (NI 67, council plan ref: 5.6a), despite the increase in children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) from 479 in March 2009 to 542 in March 2010. The latest verified benchmarking data relates to 2008/09 performance. This shows that East Sussex had a higher proportion of child protection case reviews completed within the timescales than both Kent and West Sussex but slightly lower than Surrey and Brighton. It should be noted though that there is only a 0.7% range between the highest (Surrey/Brighton) and lowest (Kent) performing regional neighbour.

☺ In 2009/10 74.0% (1424/1925) of core assessments were carried out within 35 working days of their commencement (NI 60, council plan ref: 5.6f), compared to 82.9% (1312/1582) the previous year. However, whilst percentage performance for the year dropped, the number of children assessed during 2009-2010 increased by 343 (21.6%) from 2008-2009. The latest verified benchmarking data relates to 2008/09 performance. This shows that East Sussex had the highest proportion of core assessments completed within the timescales of all our regional neighbours (higher is better) and also higher than the national average.

☺ 95% (515/542) of children with a Child Protection Plan (CPP) had an allocated social worker in 2009/10 (council plan ref: 5.6c). The remaining 5% (27 children) had an allocation to a Practice Manager or a Social Worker in Training. The Social Worker in Training is a final year student and is supervised by the Practice Manager. This outturn was below target and reflects the pressure due to increased level of referrals both locally and nationally. In 2008/09, 100% of children with a CPP had an allocated social worker.

☺ 17.4% (88/506) of children with a CPP had previously been subject to one (NI 65, council plan ref: 5.6e). This was much higher than the 11.4% (53/464) the previous year and above target. The latest verified benchmarking data relates to 2008/09 performance. This shows that East Sussex had the lowest proportion of children becoming the subject of Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time of all our regional neighbours and also below the national average.



### **4.3. What are our key areas for improvement?**

**Managing demand:** Senior managers recognise the performance challenges associated with high volumes of activity and recruitment of suitably experienced and qualified social workers and have prioritised the safety of children above completion of recording within timescales. This has impacted negatively on outcomes in terms of performance against indicators. The challenge of ensuring safe outcomes for children whilst improving performance will be addressed in 2010-11 by ongoing close scrutiny and monitoring of the Duty and Assessment Teams, alongside more robust systems for capturing data and support to find solutions through creative approaches to recruitment, skills mix and via improved use of assessment formats.

**Continued focus and review on the support plans needed after a child protection plan has ceased.** We want to develop an approach which develops the resilience of children who have Child Protection Plans and engages with their wider family or significant others, via the Family Group Conference process. This should help improve the children's longer term wellbeing by providing a community safety net and avoid the need for repeat intervention by Child Protection services.

**Emergency Hospital Admissions caused by unintentional and deliberate injuries to children.** The latest national comparisons (2008/9) show that East Sussex is significantly above the national average at 165 per 10,000 where the national average is 117.4 per 10,000. A key aim for our partners in the PCT and the Hospital Trust during 2010/11 is to look at their recording methods to see if these figures are attributable to an anomaly in coding. They will be reporting in September. If it emerges that there is a genuine problem with rates of injuries in East Sussex, this will be one of our key partnership priorities, working with the Community Safety Team.

## **5. Enjoying and Achieving**

- ❖ Policy Steer 5.9 Develop integrated services for children under 5 and their families through a network of children's centres and increase take up and quality of early years education.
- ❖ Policy Steer 5.10 Continue to raise educational achievement and aspirations at all key stages for children of all abilities, and reduce the attainment gap for children and young people from vulnerable and disadvantaged backgrounds

### **5.1. What are we trying to achieve?**

We want all children and young people to achieve their potential and enjoy their time in Education. In particular, we want to see:

- **Higher take up of early years education and high quality provision for all.** Good early years education promotes the physical, intellectual and social development of babies and young children so that they can flourish at home and when they get to school. We will maintain as many Children's Centres as we can, depending on the funding available and will continue to encourage take up of formal childcare by low-income working families so that we reach the national average or above by the end of April 2011. We will also work with all settings to narrow the gap between the lowest attaining 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest (to 27.02% for academic year 09/10), while maintaining the high levels of children overall who attain at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage (the target for academic year 09/10 is 58.2%).
- **All children and young people achieving their potential at school.** Educational attainment is the key factor predicting young people's future career opportunities and life chances; young people who leave school with low levels of educational attainment are far more likely to suffer periodic unemployment than those with higher attainment. We want to raise attainment overall at all key stages and particularly to narrow the attainment gap between the overall school population and pupils eligible for Free School Meals (FSM),

Looked After Children (LAC) and pupils attending schools in our most deprived areas. The table below shows the key targets for exams to be taken in the summer of 2010:

Performance Measure	Target AY 09/10
Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	> x% <i>(National target is 78% but requires a disproportionate amount of schools to perform in the top quartile nationally – we are not there yet so will be setting a challenging but realistic local target)</i>
The % point gap between pupils eligible for FSM achieving at least level 4 in English and maths at KS2, and their peers	< 24% gap (KS2)
Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	> 9/22 = 40.9%
Looked after children reaching level 4 in mathematics at Key Stage 2	> 10/22 = 45.5%
Level 4 English and Maths in Eastbourne	English 80% Maths 81.5%
Level 4 English and Maths in Hastings	English 78% Maths 80.5%
Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	> 54.6%
The % point gap between pupils eligible for FSM achieving 5 A*-C grades at GCSE (and equivalent), including English and maths, and their peers	< 27% gap (KS4)
5+ GCSEs at A-C including English and Maths for Eastbourne and Hastings	a) Eastbourne 51.8% b) Hastings 40.9%

- **A reduction in persistent absence.** Pupils with absence rates higher than 20%, whether authorised or unauthorised, are often those unlikely to attain at school and stay in education after the age of 16 years. They are also significantly more likely to engage in anti-social behaviour and youth crime and are more at risk of other negative outcomes, including teenage pregnancy and drug and alcohol abuse. Our aim is to reduce the secondary schools persistent absence rate to 5% by the end of the academic year 2010/11.
- **A reduction in the numbers of children and young people excluded from school.** Anti-social behaviour, including verbal abuse and aggression, is obviously not something that teachers or other pupils should have to tolerate in or out of school. However, exclusions, both permanent and fixed term, have an impact that goes far beyond the individual school: they affect local businesses, public services and the wider community. They also have a significant impact on the excluded child or young person, increasing their vulnerability as they are moved away from a supervised environment and damaging their chances of achieving. While we are tackling exclusions across the county, a particular focus is in Hastings where we aim to reduce the number of days lost through fixed term (temporary) exclusions by 5% by the end of 2010/11.

## 5.2. Where are we now?

### **Higher take up of early years education and high quality provision for all.**

© We now have 36 Children's Centres Operational, meaning that all children aged up to 5 have access to a centre (NI 109, council plan ref: 5.9a).

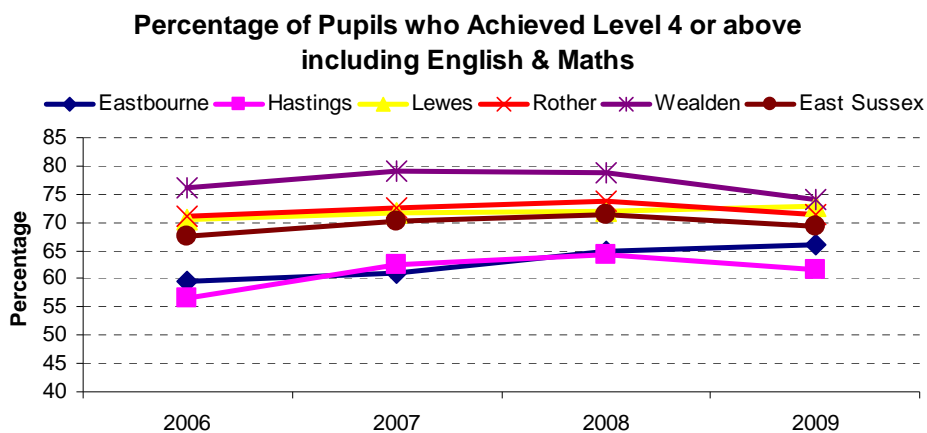
☺ The latest finalised published data (2007/08) on the take up of formal childcare by low-income working families (NI 118, council plan ref: 5.9c), show that East Sussex is keeping pace with national trends in increasing the take-up of tax credit by 0.9% (nationally the take-up has increased by 0.81%). Unpublished data - which has to be viewed with caution until verified - now shows only a 0.4% difference between East Sussex and National levels. We expect that data for 2008/09 will be published around August 2010.

☺ The trend in the number of children achieving at least 78 points across the foundation stage with at least 6 points in each of the scales in Personal, Social & Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy (NI 72, council plan ref: 5.9e) has been upward since 2006, although the 2008/09 academic year saw a small decline of 1% to 55%. However, East Sussex compares well with the national average at Foundation Stage and consistently has achieved better outcomes. However, across East Sussex as a whole, whilst results for Eastbourne, Hastings and Lewes are all in line with the national average (52%), Wealden and Rother's results are significantly better, indicating that children in those areas have a stronger start in life. Newhaven's results, however, were well below the East Sussex average with only 23.6% of children attaining this level.

☺ The attainment gap between the lowest performing 20% at Foundation Stage and the rest of the cohort is 31% (NI 92, council plan ref: 5.9d) - lower than the national gap of 34% but still indicating a wide variation in outcomes for children.

**All children and young people achieving their potential at school**

☺ In 2009, the proportion of children achieving level 4+ in both English and mathematics at the end of Key Stage 2 (NI 73, council plan ref: 5.10e) decreased by 2% to 69% from the previous year and East Sussex's performance is slightly below the national results.



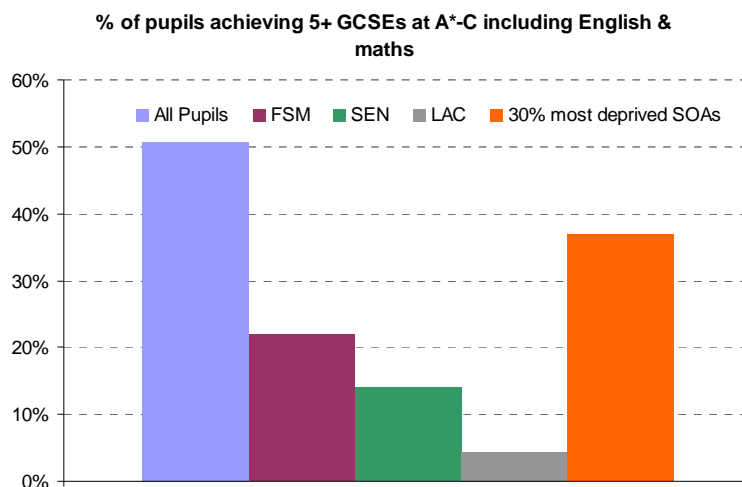
☺ The East Sussex average at Key Stage 2 also masks some quite pronounced variations at district/borough level, with results in Hastings (61.5%) being well below the county average. Hastings East and North St Leonard's are of particular concern (council plan ref: 5.10k).

☺ We are still concerned about gaps in attainment, as children and young people from deprived backgrounds, with disrupted family lives or with special educational needs still do not achieve as well as we would wish when compared with the rest of the school population. At the end of Key Stage 2, the gap between pupils eligible for a free school meal (FSM) and not eligible for a FSM achieving level 4+ in English and mathematics (NI 102, council plan ref: 5.10a) was 27%, higher than the national gap of 22%. This is, in part, because less than half of those pupils eligible for a free meal achieved level 4+ in both English and mathematics.

☺ 2009 GCSE results saw an increase of 4% in the achievement of 5+ A\*-C grades at GCSE including English and Maths (NI 75, council plan ref: 5.10h). The proportion of pupils achieving this threshold was the highest ever in East Sussex (50.7%) and sustains similar improvements made in the previous year. This result has seen the LA exceed the average for England (49.8%).

⊗ The improving trend at Key Stage 4, however, masks the wide variation in performance across the county, however, ranging from 72.4% of young people in Chailey to 33.9% in South St Leonard's (council plan ref: 5.10l and 5.10m). Whilst there appears to be a strong correlation between deprivation and outcomes for young people in East Sussex, compared with other areas with similar levels of deprivation, Hastings still performs less well. For example, Halton and Wandsworth both have similar levels of deprivation for children yet 44.6% and 52.4% respectively, achieved 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE, including English and mathematics.

⊗ In terms of the gap in attainment at Key Stage 4 between those eligible for a free school meal and those not (NI 102, council plan ref: 5.10a), this has increased by 1% to 32% in 2009, higher than the national figure of 27%. The attainment of those pupils not eligible for a free school meal (54.3%) is in line with the national average (54.4%), whilst those eligible for a free school meal in East Sussex (21.9%) is much lower than the national (26.9%), indicating that only just over 1 in 5 children achieve this outcome.



⊗ As at 31st March 2010, the overall percentage of schools judged to be good or better by the Schools and Learning Effectiveness Service was 59% (115/194), lower than the target of 65%. This was partially attributable to a new Ofsted framework introduced in 2009 which raised the bar in terms of judging good or better overall effectiveness. Therefore, the figure is affected by a change in the performance criteria.

### ***A reduction in persistent absence***

⊗ The secondary schools persistent absence rate in 2009/10 (NI 87, council plan ref: 5.10i) was 5.5%, exceeding the annual target of 6.2%. However, despite a reduction of 0.7% compared to the previous year, East Sussex still has the joint highest secondary schools persistent absence rate of our regional neighbours (along with Kent). Performance is also above the national average (4.9%).

### ***A reduction in the numbers of children and young people excluded from school.***

⊗ During the calendar year 2009, there were 534.5 days lost through fixed term exclusions from the secondary schools in the Hastings & St Leonards Excellence Cluster (council plan ref: 5.10j), compared with 2094.5 days in the calendar year 2008, a reduction of 74.5%.

## **5.3. What are our key areas for improvement?**

In-year cuts in some government grants (e.g. the Hastings Excellence Cluster, Key Stage 4 foundation learning, 14-19 Flexible funding Pot and School Improvement Partners funding) does mean having to reduce support for some pupils vulnerable to under achievement and reduces capacity to monitor performance of schools in order to provide appropriate challenge and support. This, of course, risks our ability to improve attainment in the county this year and in the future. However, our key areas of focus are:

**Raising attainment at Key Stage 2.** The tests at the end of Key Stage 2 are intended to show whether a child is working at, above or below the age related expectation for their age group. This helps the school to make plans for their future learning. It also allows schools to see whether they are teaching effectively by comparing their pupils' performance to national results. This is an area where results were particularly disappointing for the academic year 2008/09. Therefore, we are implementing:

- targeted Intervention Programmes for Year 6 and focused targeted intervention strategies for English and Mathematics, including the Quality Mathematics Programme for 22 targeted Primary Schools.
- Raising Attainment Plans (RAP) – a very effective planning tool in the Schools Requiring Additional Support (SRAS) programme to prioritise, plan and monitor outcomes;
- formal partnerships between schools to enable weaker schools to be supported by higher performing schools.
- better interpretation of information on pupils' prior attainment and the tracking of their progress towards challenging targets through the Making Good Progress (MGP) project and pupil progress meetings using the Improving Schools Programme (ISP).
- an Assessment for Learning (AfL) strategy which is proving significant in personalising learning and enhancing a culture that every pupil matters.

**Narrowing the gap and reducing inequality:** DCSF research (Nov 2009) has shown that gaps in performance do not arise as a result of just one factor; there are a number of characteristics that all have separate effects. The biggest contributions come from prior attainment, income and material deprivation, pupil factors, parental engagement and parental employment status. Contributions from pupil aspirations and school effectiveness are much smaller. Our role, therefore, is to exercise influence rather than directly control improvement. In particular, while pupils in receipt of free school meals and looked after children are important groups to monitor, no two pupils' needs are going to be exactly alike. Consequently there is no one strategy that will narrow the achievement gap. Instead, we are undertaking a number of key activities and work programmes that will target different subjects, schools and groups to raise achievement. These include:

- challenging schools to ensure that information on pupils' prior attainment and the tracking of their progress towards appropriate targets is better employed;
- one to one tuition, mentoring, the 'laptops for pupils' scheme and the Gifted and Talented pilot for pupils vulnerable to underachievement.
- an East Sussex "Narrowing the Gap for Pupils Eligible for FSM" Work Programme including better liaison between primary and secondary schools about individual pupils and targets set which expect accelerated rates of progress for more pupils.
- participation in a new National Strategies project to establish best practice in relation to raising the achievement of FSM pupils (Two clusters of schools have agreed to participate in the project and share best practice with all East Sussex schools);
- a new system of target setting in the Virtual School for Looked After Children which sets and tracks minimum outcome targets for all children and young people in care based on national expectations of progress; and
- additional tuition for LAC provided by the Virtual School, including a residential revision weekend to support Year 11 students.

## 6. Achieving economic wellbeing

- ❖ Policy Steer 5.11 Increase the choices for vocational learning opportunities for children and young people aged 14-19 and reduce the number of young people who are not in education, employment or training (NEET).

### 6.1. What are we trying to achieve?

Poverty is a key risk factor to outcomes for young children. Young children in poverty have poorer general health and more specific health problems than their peers, and more admissions to A&E departments. Poorer families report feeling more unsafe where they live than families from more well-off backgrounds. In particular we want to see:

- **Increasing the number of young people in further education.** There is an extensive body of research which shows that the children of parents with longer participation in education do better in standard tests of school attainment than those whose parents have had less education. We aim to have 86% of 17 year olds participating in education and training by 2012.
- **More young people achieving a Level 2 qualification.** We know that people who attain Level 2 or above, when compared with similar people without those qualifications, earn on average around 9-11% more, are around 60% more likely to be employed, are around 30% more likely to still be in full-time education at 19, are half as likely to be not in employment, education or training and are about 10% less likely to be depressed or obese. We aim to increase the number of young people achieving at this level by the age of 19 to 82% by 2012.
- **Fewer young people who are not in education, employment or training.** NEETs are young people between the ages of 16-18 who are currently "Not in Employment, Education or Training". Being NEET between these ages is a major predictor of later unemployment, low income, teenage parenthood, depression and poor physical health. Our ambitious aim is to reduce the level of NEETs to 5.4% by 2011.

### 6.2. Where are we now?

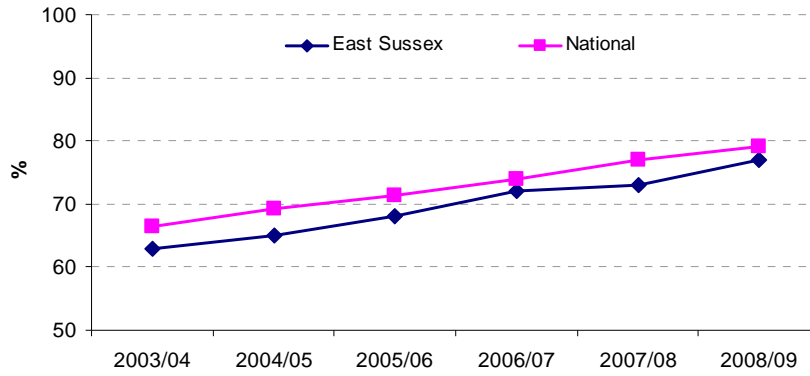
#### ***Increasing the number of young people in further education***

☺ The percentage 17 year olds participating in education and training (NI 91, council plan ref: 5.11a) was 86%, an increase of 5.2% from the previous year. Activities resulting in this increase include the continued implementation of the January Guarantee - latest figures show that 23.4% of the NEET cohort had been offered an e2e place (154 young people) since January 2010. We also continue to see a reduction in the number of early leavers from post-16 providers - by the end of February 2010 there had been 218 early leavers compared to 244 in the previous year 244. This has been due to the introduction of the post-16 Risk of NEET Indicator (RONI) and increased learning mentor support at colleges.

#### ***More young people achieving a Level 2 qualification***

☺ The proportion of those achieving a Level 2 qualification at 19 was 76.7% in the 2008/09 academic year compared with 73% in the 2007/08 academic year (NI 79, council plan ref: 5.11b).

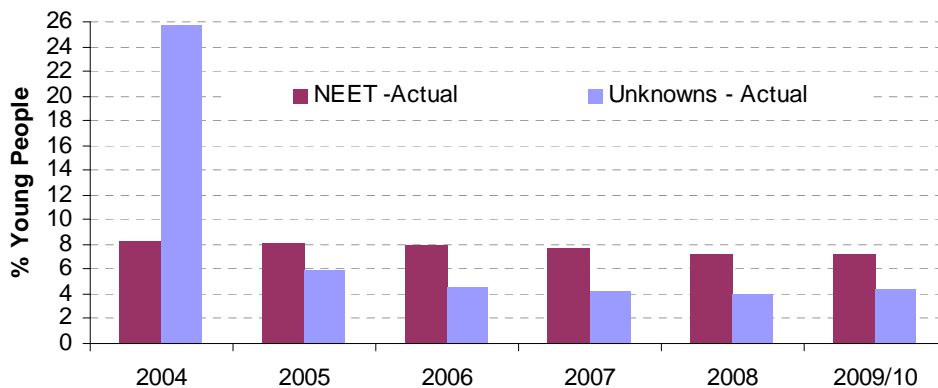
**% of Young People Achieving Level 2 by Age 19**



**Fewer young people who are not in education, employment or training.**

☹ The 2009/10 annual adjusted figure (Nov-Jan) for 16 to 18 year olds who are Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) in 2009/10 was 7.3%. However, this figure disguises variances across the county - in March 2010, the sub-area NEET adjusted percentages ranged from 10.4% in Hastings to 4.6% in Wealden. The annual figure has increased by 0.1% since 2008/09, though it still represents a reduction from 2007/08 (7.66%). Also, recent trend figures indicate movement continues in the right direction - the adjusted NEET figure for February was 6.92%, the lowest it has been for three years. This reduction is also reflected in the number of young people that are NEET; in Feb 2009 we had 1,091 NEET young people, in Feb 2010 this number has reduced to 941.

**NEET and Unknown in East Sussex**



**6.3. What are our key areas for improvement?**

**NEETs.** We know that young people who are classified as so-called ‘core NEET’ (those who are ‘NEET’ for extended periods, and struggle to move out of ‘NEET’ status) require more sustained input and support in order to progress to what are termed ‘positive outcomes’, than those who are so-called ‘churn NEET’, meaning that they are in and out of short-term periods of education, employment and/or training. We also know that some groups are disproportionately represented among NEETs, including teenage mothers, young people with learning difficulties and disabilities, those with alcohol or substance misuse problems and young offenders. We therefore have a two pronged approach of preventative work to avoid young people becoming NEET and interventions with current NEETs to try and get them back into education, employment or training.

In-year reductions in the Connexions grant and future reductions in the LAA reward grant

funding does risk an increase in NEETs and reduced capacity to support the raising young people's expectations for themselves. However, we will continue with our preventative work, which includes working on implementing the January Guarantee, schools based advisors and the provision of Information Advice and Guidance to young people. We will continue successful NEET projects such as Entry to Learning, summer transition programmes and Fast Track re-engagement programmes. CRI and VT, our two Connexions contractors, will also continue to work on a 1:1 basis with current NEETs.

## **7. Making a Positive Contribution**

- ❖ Policy Steer 5.12 Provide positive activities for children and young people and increase opportunities for them to be involved in decisions that affect them.
- ❖ Policy Steer 5.13 Reduce offending and re-offending by young people

### **7.1. What are we trying to achieve?**

- ***Encouraging engagement and involvement of children, young people and their families.*** Children and young people need to be supported and guided to develop an awareness of the needs of others and how to live within a community. This social development is the responsibility of everyone in contact with young people and involves enabling them to discuss different values and attitudes, to participate in positive activities and to have their say on issues that are important to them in an atmosphere that is free from discriminatory behaviour. Our key aims are to encourage as many young people as possible to communicate their views to us, to participate in positive activities outside of school, increasing the percentage reporting taking part, via the Tellus Survey, to 77% by 2011, and to work with looked after children, one of our most vulnerable groups, to ensure that at least 95% are able to communicate their views as part of their statutory reviews.
- ***Preventing anti-social behaviour.*** As well as supporting the mainstream of young people, those who have become involved in anti-social or criminal behaviour, or who are at risk of this, need particular support to ensure they can play a full part in society and enjoy the same prospects as others. We aim to reduce the numbers of first time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 by 10% and to reduce the rate of reoffending by young people to 0.79 – a 6.6% cumulative reduction in re-offending by the end of 2010/11.

### **7.2. Where are we now?**

#### ***Encouraging engagement and involvement of children, young people and their families***

☺ A huge range of activities have been organised to enable children and young people to be involved in shaping and running the services they receive, including:

- Nearly 18,000 young people from across East Sussex voted in the Big Vote 2009 and more than half voted for transport and the environment as their top priority and these issues will now form the basis of the Youth Cabinet's forthcoming campaigns.
- The Speak Out! project involved the Youth Cabinet interviewing and filming our minority, marginalised and potentially vulnerable groups of young people across the county including those with learning disabilities, NEETs, LAC, homeless, young parents, Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT), Black and Minority Ethnic (BME), and those who access youth centres and projects in Hastings. As a result, a number of initiatives and ongoing dialogue with young people have been set up.
- 'Young Pioneers, a local charity which champions the views of young people, were commissioned to identify, train and support young people as peer researchers in order to help participate effectively in the work of the CSPGs.



- 66 young people are now members of the East Sussex YouthBank decision-making panels and they consider grant applications from youth projects in their local areas.
- The 11 MILLION Takeover Day Pilot Project explored creative and engaging activities and events that enable children and young people to become more actively involved in decision-making.
- Disabled young people attending youth clubs have been involved in evaluating the service and helping plan changes and developments.
- Both parents and young people have been trained and involved in interviews for new staff.
- A children's participation project helped equip colleagues from the voluntary and statutory sectors in East Sussex with the skills and practical ideas to involve children aged 5-11 in the decision making processes of their organisations.
- 15 young people on the Children in Care Council regularly meet with the Director and county councillors to discuss issues that are important to looked after children.
- In response to informal conversations with adopted adolescents, a young people's group has been set up to give them an opportunity to meet other adopted children.
- A range of involvement activities for children and young people receiving CAMHS services are in place, including: monthly feedback groups, holiday workshops, email services, and through recruitment of staff.

☺ The number of children and young people who communicated their views specifically for each of their statutory reviews as a percentage of the number of children and young people who had been looked after at 31 March for more than 4 weeks was 93.5% (362/387) in 2009/10 (council plan ref: 5.12b). Despite missing the target, this participation figure still represents improved performance from 2008/09, in a context where numbers of LAC, and therefore reviews, have increased significantly, placing increased pressure on social work teams.

☺ Tellus4 results showed that 68.7% of young people surveyed in E Sussex had taken part in a group activity led by an adult outside school lessons in the previous four weeks, 2.9% above the national average (Ni 110, council plan ref: 5.12a). Although 1.6% below last year's result of 70.3%, this is not a statistically significant drop, given the size of the cohort. However, we did not meet the interim LAA target of 73%.

### ***Preventing anti-social behaviour***

☺ There has been a reduction in first-time entrants to the youth justice system aged 10-17 per 100,000 population from 231 in 2007/08 (baseline year) to 169 in 2009/10 (NI 111, council plan ref: 5.13b).

☺ Outturns for the rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (NI 19, council plan ref: 5.13a) are reported one quarter in arrears. At the end of quarter 3 (December 2009) reoffending rates were 0.71 offences per cohort member, a 7.35% increase on the 2005 baseline. However, there are two key factors which have affected performance: firstly the 2009 cohort comprises some 100 fewer young people than the 2005 baseline cohort, which significantly affects the percentage calculations. Secondly, one individual the 2009 cohort reoffended prolifically in Quarter 2 before being apprehended, skewing the figures.

### **7.3. What are our key areas for improvement?**

***Preventing anti-social behaviour.*** Our aim is to prevent children and young people from becoming involved in antisocial and criminal behaviour in the first place or, where we fail to do that, to help change the behaviour of young offenders to prevent them from re-offending. The East Sussex Youth Crime Prevention Strategy links to a number of other key strategies and

sets out the areas where we will work with partners to take action, including:

- Reducing alcohol and substance misuse by young people
- Reducing the numbers of young people who are NEET
- Monitoring the impact of the economic downturn on young people's lives so that we can work proactively to prevent increases in offending
- Developing stronger prevention messages to show the reality of the criminal pathway
- Strengthen our approach to identifying and targeting young people at risk of offending or re-offending
- Improve support for young people when their sentence has come to an end, including tackling the lack of stable and suitable accommodation.
- Increase the level of engagement by young people in suitable education, training or employment at the end of their intervention.
- Improve how young people, parents and carers are involved in developing youth crime prevention work.

## Children's Services – Savings 2010/11 and Future Years

### 1. Introduction

1.1 The Children's Services budget strategy for 2010/11 required savings of some £4m in order to meet the department cash limit set by the County Council while also addressing significant cost pressures in relation to Looked After Children and child protection activities.

1.2 The savings were planned to be delivered through a range of actions including making more efficient use of specific grants to fund core services, funding of 'combined services' through the Dedicated Schools Grant and efficiency savings to be identified through a programme of value for money reviews. Savings from the first two actions have already been identified and value for money reviews have started to deliver the required savings.

1.3 In addition to the savings required in the budget strategy, the new Government announced at the end of May 2010 in-year reductions in a number of specific grants. The impact on Children's Services is a total reduction in revenue funding of some £2.9m and around £1.9m on capital grant with further reductions to be confirmed following discussion with the DfE.

1.4 The national budget outlined the Government's plans for further substantial cuts in public expenditure. The scale of the national budget deficit and the new Government's proposals on reducing this deficit will mean on average a 25% real terms cut by 2015 in public services other than the NHS and overseas aid. The Comprehensive Spending Review, to be reported on 20 October 2010, will set out details of how these savings will affect individual Government Departments and subsequently the impact on local authorities. The County Council's initial planning assumption is that savings of some £60m will be required over the next three years.

1.5 This paper summarises:

- (i) the progress made to date on savings to be delivered through value for money programme for 2010/11 and beyond,
- (ii) the savings required to meet the Government in-year reduction in grant funding for 2010/11, and
- (iii) the approach being adopted to identify savings options for the medium term.

### 2. Value for Money Programme

2.1 A programme of service reviews was established prior to the start of the financial year which is summarise in **Annex 1a** attached together with the position on each at the time of writing this report. Four have been completed and identified savings of £136,000 in 2010/11 and £298,000 in a full year. The remaining reviews will be completed during the remainder of the year details are attached in **Annex 1b**

### 3. Grant Reductions During 2010/11

3.1 The grant reductions notified to date and potential impacts are set out below.

<b>Government Reductions in Grants</b>	£'000
<b>Revenue</b>	
Area Based Grant (ABG)	2,434
Local Area Agreement (LAA) Reward Grant - NEETS	176
Play Pathfinder Grant	73
Local Delivery Support Grant (14-19 reforms)	73
Diploma Formula Grant	96
	<b>2,930</b>
<b>Capital</b>	
Harnessing Technology Grant	916
Extended Schools Grant	210
Youth Capital Fund	118
Targeted Capital Fund	660
	<b>1,904</b>

## Revenue Grants

### (i) **Area Based Grant and LAA Reward Grant.**

The proposed savings needed to meet the reduction in the ABG and LAA reward grant were considered and agreed by the Cabinet at its meeting on 5 July 2010. Details of these savings including an assessment of their impacts are included in **Annex 2** to this Appendix.

### (ii) **Play Pathfinder Grant**

The grant has been reduced by 50% and will mean corresponding reductions in planned wider aims of the national Play Strategy including increasing local volunteering, improving safety and up-skilling the local play workforce.

### (iii) **Local Delivery Support Grant**

This grant is to support the delivery of the 14-19 reforms. Some 87% of the original allocation had planned to be targeted on local priorities identified through Local Area Partnership Boards (LAPBs) with the balance for central support including development of software to share student information. The majority of the 36% reduction in grant will inevitably fall on the LAPBs.

### (iv) **Diploma Formula Grant**

The initial indicative allocation has been reduced by 11% to match revised forecast of learner numbers.

## Capital Grants

### (v) **Harnessing Technology Grant.**

The grant has been reduced by 50%. The majority is used to subsidise the cost of schools NGN broadband connections or is devolved to schools for e-learning and support for ICT. The total original central spend of £485,000 will be cut by £292,000 (60%) mainly by reducing support for the Learning Platform. The balance of the reduction will have to come by reducing funding for schools.

### (vi) **Sure Start, Early Years and Childcare Grant – Extended Schools.**

The DfE architectural advisers met with officers to discuss the position on each project. Any project that is not yet contracted is deemed to be uncommitted and any such projects are potential savings. Children's centre projects are contracted and therefore there is likely to be no impact on these. However, several childcare projects are starting late and are being reviewed in more detail. A decision from the DfE is still awaited.

### (vii) **Youth Capital Fund.**

Application forms had been sent to 450 organisations with October 2010 deadline to bid for this funding. Therefore, no commitments have been made against this grant and allocations will match the funding.

### (viii) **Targeted Capital Fund.**

Authorities were warned of reductions of around £660,000 each although final details are still awaited. Subject to this reduction is likely to fall on the Academies Programme.

## 4. Savings options for the medium term

4.1 In view of the potential substantial savings required by the County Council over the next three years, the Children's services Department initiated, in May 2010, a series of zero-based budget (ZBB) reviews in preparation for the coming Reconciling Policy & Resources cycle.

4.2 The current value for money programme was intended to achieve savings principally through efficiencies but the scale of savings will require a more radical approach. Therefore, the ZBB reviews will look at range of services to identify various potential levels of provision from current position, a minimum below which it is not possible to continue to provide a service which is normally the statutory minimum plus incremental levels in between. These levels will form a basis for savings options to be presented to Cabinet later in the budget cycle.

4.3 The service areas identified for the ZBB reviews are:

- School Learning and Effectiveness Service
- Children and Young People's Trust
- Youth Services including Youth Development Service, Youth Support Teams, Youth Offending Teams, Connexions and Substance Misuse.
- Inclusion Services (incl. TEST – The Education Support Team for Looked After Children)

- Home to School Transport
- SEN/ Disability – covered as a number of streams e.g. transitions, commissioning for life time care, agency placements, statements in the mainstream, special school funding.

4.4 Work is underway in preparing and costing the decision packages with the outcomes informing final savings proposals to be included in the Portfolio Plan for consideration by Scrutiny and Cabinet in November/December.

The table below sets out the value for money reviews completed, in progress and planned in the Children's Services Department for 2010/11.

Service area	Summary of changes	Effective date of change	Savings		Comments
			2010/11 £'000	2011/12 (Full Year) £'000	
<b>Completed Reviews</b>			£'000	£'000	
Planning, Performance and Information Management	Restructure of planning and performance teams across children's services	1 April 2010	16	28	In addition to the savings identified here, Phase 1 restructuring also contained cost pressures.
Organisational Development	Restructure of organisational development and customer services team	1 April 2010	30	30	In addition to the savings identified here, Phase 1 restructuring also contained cost pressures.
Play Development Service	Restructure of service. Service moved from Early Years Childcare and Extended Services (EYCCES) team to Inclusion Support.	1 August 2010	0	106	
Reintegration & Behaviour Support Service and Education Welfare Service	Management of the service restructured and reduced from 5 posts to 2 posts.	1 September 2010	90	134	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>136</b>	<b>298</b>	

<b>Reviews planned during the remainder of 2010/11</b>
School Admissions Service
Flexible Learning Education Support Service (FLESS)
Language and Learning Support Service (LLSS)
E-business
Educational Psychology
Sensory Needs
Travellers and English as an Additional Language
Anti Bullying
The Education Support Team for Looked After Children (TEST)
Music Service
Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service (CAMHS)
Duty Service
Family Support Team
Looked After Children
Safeguarding
Equalities & Engagement
Contracts Management
Strategic Finance
Standards and Learning Effectiveness Service (SLES)
Capital Strategy

Funding Stream / Grant		Total Grant / Budget	Saving Proposed	Saving Proposed		Impact
<i>Description</i>		£000	£000	<i>Description</i>		<i>Description</i>
V Volunteering		100.0	25	Reduce number of volunteers through natural wastage and freezing recruitment		Reduce opportunities for volunteering for young people who are NEET or at risk of becoming NEET
School Lunch Grant		642.7	160	As standards fund grant it is paid over an academic year and the majority of the 2009-10 grant has been spent and committed. However, £70k remains unallocated up to Aug 2010, so can be released without impact.		This grant is due to expire at the end of August 2011. It has been used to fund a number of elements, including kitchen upgrades for health & safety issues, cashless systems and to subsidise school meals prices (the latter being written into the meal provision contract). However, savings could be made from Sept 2010 – March 2011 from the kitchen modernisation element (£90k). Further savings could be achieved for the period from April-Aug 2011 across the range of spend areas but could not be provided on-going. There are no redundancy implications.
Extended Schools		3653.9	479	<p><b>Savings in year 1 are net of estimates associated decommissioning costs. Full saving will be £500k</b></p> <p><i>This saving would be achieved as follows:</i></p> <p>(i) Reducing spend on the new subsidy of after school activities costs for children entitled to free school meals. A total of 1,400,977 was allocated to East Sussex for this purpose by the previous Government. With the lifting of the ring-fencing, we propose to reduce the spend by £300,000. As this new funding stream is substantial in size, it is felt that the LPCs will still have sufficient funding to support extended</p>		<p>(i) The amount of subsidised activities provision will be 21% less, but the remaining 79% should still have a positive impact on a number of children and young people. This saving is about reducing plans for significant additional service, not reducing a service already in place</p>



Funding Stream / Grant	Total Grant / Budget	Saving Proposed	Impact
Description	£000	Description	Description
		activities.	
		(ii) Reduction in central support from the Children and Young People's Trust team in the Department. This will require some deletion of posts and some redundancies.	(ii) Schools will not be able to access dedicated advice and guidance on the development of extended services/after school activities. The Chairs and coordinators of the 22 Local Partnerships for Children will need to operate on a day to day basis without facilitation from the department. There will also be reduced activity in other areas of the team's work, such as detailed oversight/monitoring of preventative family support.
		(iii) Use of £61,000 grant in 2010-2011 not yet committed	(iii) There will be an opportunity cost in that no funds will be allocated to new extended school projects. No existing services will be affected.
School Development Grant – Excellence Cluster	2306.8	<b>Savings in year 1 are net of estimated associated decommissioning costs. Full savings will be £230k</b> Reduced forms of learning & parent support; this will require some deletion of posts and some redundancies, as well as reduction in consultancy commitments.	Reduction in support provided for pupils vulnerable to under achievement in Hastings and support for their parents and teachers to ensure the best possible outcomes.
Early years extension of Free entitlement	2468.9	Additional 2.5 hours a week of early years education (from 12.5 to 15 hours) for 3 and 4 year olds; take up of the additional hours during the pilot period was less than expected.	There will be no impact on the availability of early years education in 2010-2011; we will still be able to offer the additional 2.5 hours to all 3 and 4 year olds whose parents wish to take up the offer.
Key Stage 4	167.3	Reduce range of curriculum provision for	Reduction in curriculum provision for up to 80

<b>Funding Stream / Grant</b>	<b>Total Grant / Budget</b>	<b>Saving Proposed</b>	<b>Saving Proposed</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<b>Description</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>£000</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Description</b>
foundation learning			pupils vulnerable to underachievement. Reduce support to providers for programme development	places on courses. Risk of increase in the number of young people who do not achieve qualifications and show signs of disaffection from school.
14-19 Flexible Funding Pot	589.3	113	Delete vacancy posts leading to reduction in 2.5 permanent posts.	Reduction in service provided to schools and colleges to develop curriculum at KS4 & KS5. Potential longer term impact on standards; and potential increase in the number of NEETs
School Improvement Partners	205.4	47	Reduction of School Improvement Partner (SIP) time in outstanding schools and a significant number of good schools.	Reduces capacity of local authority to monitor performance of its schools and provide appropriate challenge and support.
Connexions	4196.9	411	10% reduction to contractors in their last quarter. Delete vacant posts (3 permanent posts). Reduce projects for primary PSHE and 14-19 learners with learning difficulties and disabilities.	Risk of increase in NEETs, reduced capacity to support raising young people's expectations for themselves
School Intervention Grant	130.5	33	Reduction in support for schools with serious weaknesses	Increased risk that standards in schools causing concern will improve as quickly.
Education Health Partnerships	96.1	24	Reduce support for the healthy schools programme	Fewer schools getting healthy schools mark. Less high quality PSHE provision may impact on obesity and teenage pregnancy rates.
Extended rights to Free Transport	626.8	192	Transport is provided under the current policy to pupils attending a denominational school. Those pupils currently in Years 10-11 receive free transport under the previous policy. Pupils in years 7-9 currently receive assisted transport under the revised policy- i.e. their parents make a contribution to the	Potential adverse publicity and legal challenge.

<b>Funding Stream / Grant</b>	<b>Total Grant / Budget £000</b>	<b>Saving Proposed £000</b>	<b>Saving Proposed Description</b>	<b>Impact Description</b>
			costs. The earliest opportunity to remove support for these pupils is January 2011 as appropriate consultation and communication with parents must be undertaken as well as approval by members to amend policy. A change in the middle of an academic year will not prove popular and may lead to legal challenge. The intention to consult on this needs to be contained within the Admissions booklet published in August 2010.	
School Development Grant	90.1	32	The budget will be restructured to avoid redundancies and protected core statutory activity.	The range of Parent Participation activities will be reduced.
School Development Grant	85.0	21	Accredited Teaching Assistant Speech and Language Training and Accredited Teaching Assistant Dyslexia Training is currently subsidised. The subsidy would be removed and existing training courses would be cancelled or the cost increased.  This will require some deletion of posts and potentially redundancies	Training courses already booked would either be cancelled or the cost increased. There is a risk that schools would go to other providers
School Development Grant	88.6	32	Reduction in leadership development opportunities and 25% reduction in courses for Teaching Assistants	Risk of fewer high calibre internal candidates for headteacher and deputy headteacher posts in East Sussex. Increased risk of less effective leadership in schools and less skilled workforce in Teaching Assistants.
Children's trust fund	11.0	3	CTF allocations to individual children have already been paid for this financial year and	This amount will be found within the overall budget for the ILAC service and will increase

<b>Funding Stream / Grant</b>	<b>Total Grant / Budget</b>	<b>Saving Proposed</b>	<b>Impact</b>
<i>Description</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>£000</i>	<i>Description</i>
		cannot be retrieved.	budget pressure on that service.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16,018.3</b>	<b>2,440.0</b>	
<b>LAA REWARD GRANT</b>			
NEETS	352	176	Increase in number of NEETs.
			No development of premises to enable young people to access information, guidance and support. Reduction in projects for NEETs or young people at risk of NEET