

# **CORPORATE PARENTING SUB OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE AGENDA**

**Thursday, 11 October 2018 at 4.30 pm in the Bridges Room - Civic Centre**

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From the Chief Executive, Sheena Ramsey

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Item Business

**1 Apologies**

**2 Minutes (Pages 3 - 6)**

The Committee is asked to approve as a correct record the minutes of the last meeting held on 12 July 2018

**3 Young People's Presentation - Chris Hulme**

**4 Looked After Children Performance Overview (Pages 7 - 20)**

Report of the Service Director for Children & Families

**5 Work Programme (Pages 21 - 24)**

Joint Report of the Chief Executive and the Strategic Director, Corporate Services and Governance

**6 Exclusion of the Press and Public**

The Committee may wish to exclude the press and public from the meeting during consideration of the following item on the grounds indicated:-

**Item No**

**Paragraph of Schedule 12A to the  
Local Government Act 1972**

7

1

**7 Regulation 44 Report (Pages 25 - 30)**

Report of the Strategic Director for Care, Wellbeing & Learning

Contact: Melvyn Mallam-Churchill, Email: [melvynmallam-churchill@gateshead.gov.uk](mailto:melvynmallam-churchill@gateshead.gov.uk),  
Tel: 0191 433 2149 , Date: Wednesday, 3 October 2018

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**GATESHEAD METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL**  
**CORPORATE PARENTING SUB OVERVIEW AND SCRUTINY COMMITTEE**  
**MEETING**

**Thursday, 12 July 2018**

**PRESENT:** Councillor B Oliphant (Chair)

Councillor(s): M Hall, C Davison, N Weatherley, P Craig,  
K McCartney, C McHugh, S Ronchetti and M Ord

**CP34 WORK PROGRAMME**

The Committee received the report setting out the provisional work programme for the Corporate Parenting OSC for the municipal year 2018/2019.

RESOLVED:

- (i) The Committee endorsed the OSC provisional work programme.

**CP35 APOLOGIES**

Apologies were received from Councillors McMaster, Kirton, S Craig, Clelland and Haley. Additional apologies were received from Jeremy Cripps, Anne Page and Elaine Devaney.

**CP36 MINUTES**

RESOLVED:

- (i) The Committee approved the minutes of the last meeting held on 26 March 2018 as a correct record.

**CP37 PERMANENCE PLANNING (ADOPTION) - CASE STUDY**

The Committee received a report providing a summary of the experience of the Adoption Service in relation to 'fostering to adopt'. From the report the Committee were provided feedback from the adoptive family in relation to their experience in addition to an outline of the process in relation to the case.

It was noted that under the fostering for adoption process adopters who have undergone an adoption assessment and have been approved to adopt are given temporary status as a foster carer for the special placement. It was highlighted that this would usually be in the case of a very young child or baby for whom the final plan is adoption and where the likelihood that this plan would be agreed at court is extremely high.

The Committee were provided with further detail around the service policy and a summary of foster to adopt placements that have taken place. A case study was

presented to the Committee to illustrate the journey from the perspective of a couple who adopted their child via the foster to adopt process with positive outcomes.

It was highlighted that many prospective adopters are cautious or do not wish to 'foster to adopt' due to the risk of an adoption order not being granted at court.

It was asked what support is put in place for adopters and also birth parents. It was noted that help and support is offered via internal procedures but that support is also provided via external partners such as 'Paws'. It was also highlighted that prospective adopters' extended families are invited to an information event to give them a knowledge of the adoption process and the aftercare available.

The Committee were advised that the adoption team recruit adopters based on the number of children that are likely to become available to adopt. It was noted that other agencies have recruited adopters who then must wait a very long time to be matched to a child due to few being available which is not good.

RESOLVED:

- (i) The Committee considered the case study and noted the report.

#### **CP38 CARE LEAVERS OFFER - QUALITY AND IMPACT**

The Committee received the report providing information on the Care Leavers Offer highlighting what was to be achieved, what else needs to be done and how this is supporting care leavers.

It was noted from the report that the following progress has been made to the Care Leavers Offer:

- Council Tax exemption for care leavers up to the age of 25
- Free leisure passes for all care leavers
- Peer mentoring
- A housing pathway with a range of options for young people which will commence in July 2018
- Improved employment, education and training offer from both within the Council and from partners
- Improved apprenticeship offers within the Council
- A commitment from a range of Council departments to offer shadowing days and mentoring
- Practical support in helping young people move home
- A greater understanding from partners about their role as corporate parents

It was further noted that a stakeholder's event is to be hosted to get greater support from local businesses and partners to include employment, training and gifts (such as free event tickets) for care leavers. It was also highlighted that a care leavers app is in the pipeline which will enable all care leavers to access local offers on their phone.

It was asked how Gateshead Council compares to neighbouring local authorities in

terms of their care leaver strategy. It was noted that Gateshead Council are ahead of the game due to having the strategy published. It was also highlighted that care leavers will keep their social worker and support worker up to the age of 25.

A question was raised regarding Gateshead Council's care leaver housing policy – it was explained that Gateshead have an excellent housing offer. It was further noted that the accommodation for care leavers over 18 years old is not monitored unless they go in to supported housing.

Concerns were raised over the CAMHS – particularly around care leavers with a multiple diagnosis for a mental health problem. It was acknowledged that those in supported housing will receive mental health support if required. It was further noted that the service works closely with the transitions team.

RESOLVED:

- (i) The Committee noted the contents of the report.
- (ii) The Committee agreed to receive a further update on a final Local Offer following consultation.

#### **CP39 REGULATION 44 REPORT**

The Committee received a report outlining Ofsted regulation 44 independent visits and inspection outcomes carried out in the Council's children's homes between March 2018 and June 2018.

It was highlighted in the report that the Children's Homes have both formal inspections by Ofsted twice a year in addition to monthly independent Regulation 44 management visits.

RESOLVED:

- (i) The Committee noted the contents of the report.

**Chair.....**

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**TITLE OF REPORT:** Looked After Children Performance Overview

**REPORT OF:** Elaine Devaney, Service Director for Children and Families

## Section 1: Purpose

This report provides statistics relating to looked after children in Gateshead and covers the period up to the end of August 2018. The report format has been revised for this latest period following consultation with members at Corporate Parenting Overview and Scrutiny Committee in October 2017. The report now focusses on providing key characteristic data linked to those children who are currently looked after, and those who started and ceased to be looked after over the previous 12 months.

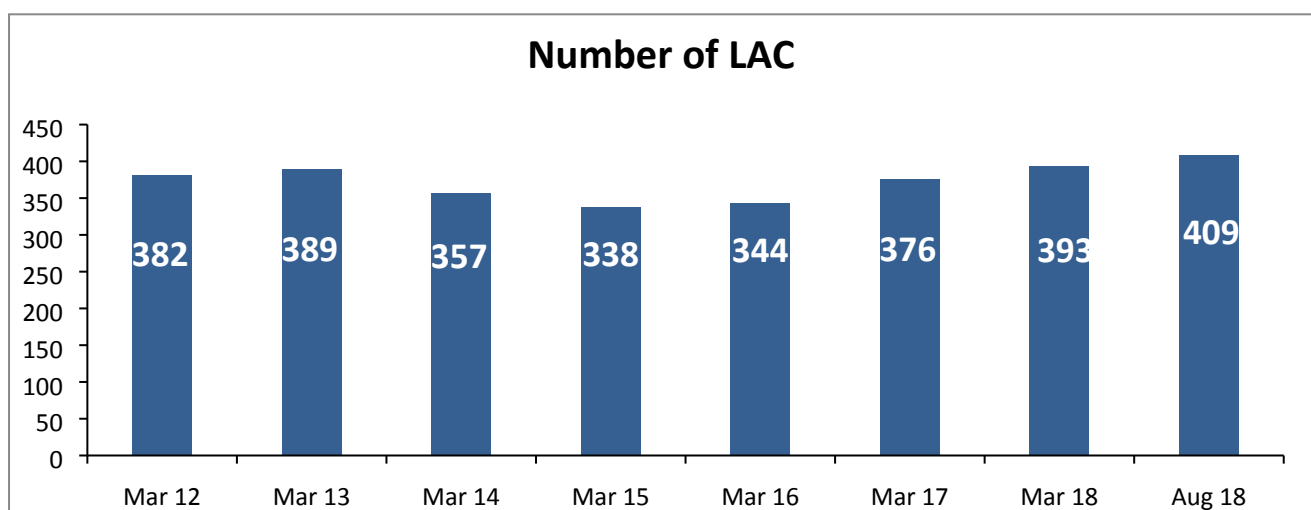
A performance scorecard is included in appendix 1, which provides the latest position for key looked after children performance measures. A summary of the performance measures is described in section 3.

Corporate Parenting Overview and Scrutiny Committee Members are asked to receive this report for information, and to identify any areas they feel they require more information about or require further scrutiny.

## Looked after children statistics

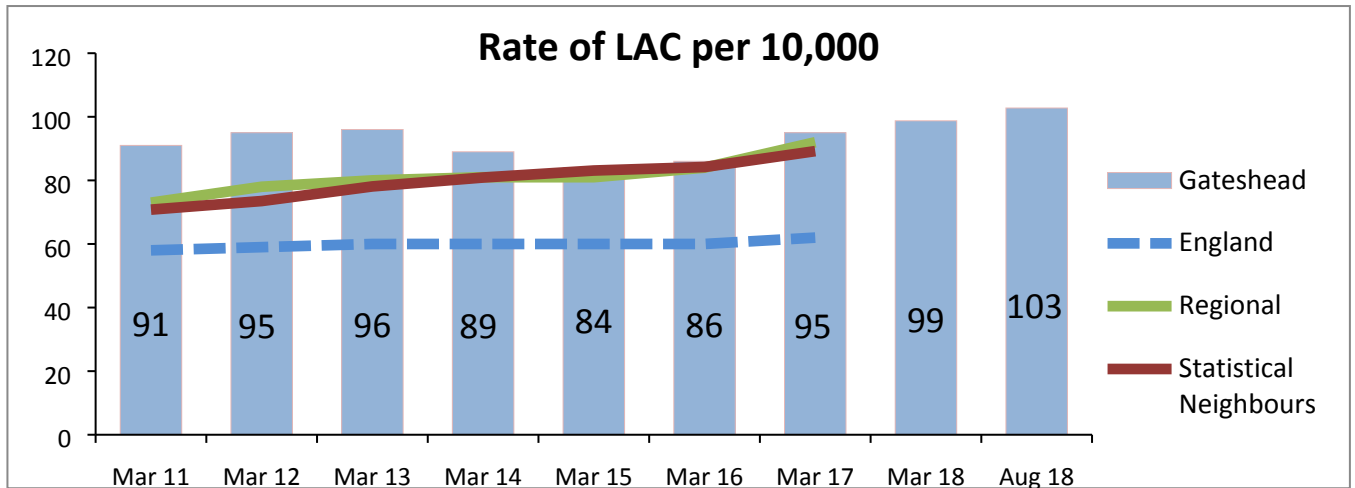
**How many looked after children do we have, and how does that compare to other areas**

*Chart 1: number of LAC*



1. Chart 1 above shows at the end of August 2018 that 409 children and young people were classed as being Looked After. Since the end of the March 2018, when the figure was 393, we have experienced an increase of 4.1% in the number of looked after children. The 409 LAC children come from 230 different families.

Chart 2: Rate of LAC per 10,000 population



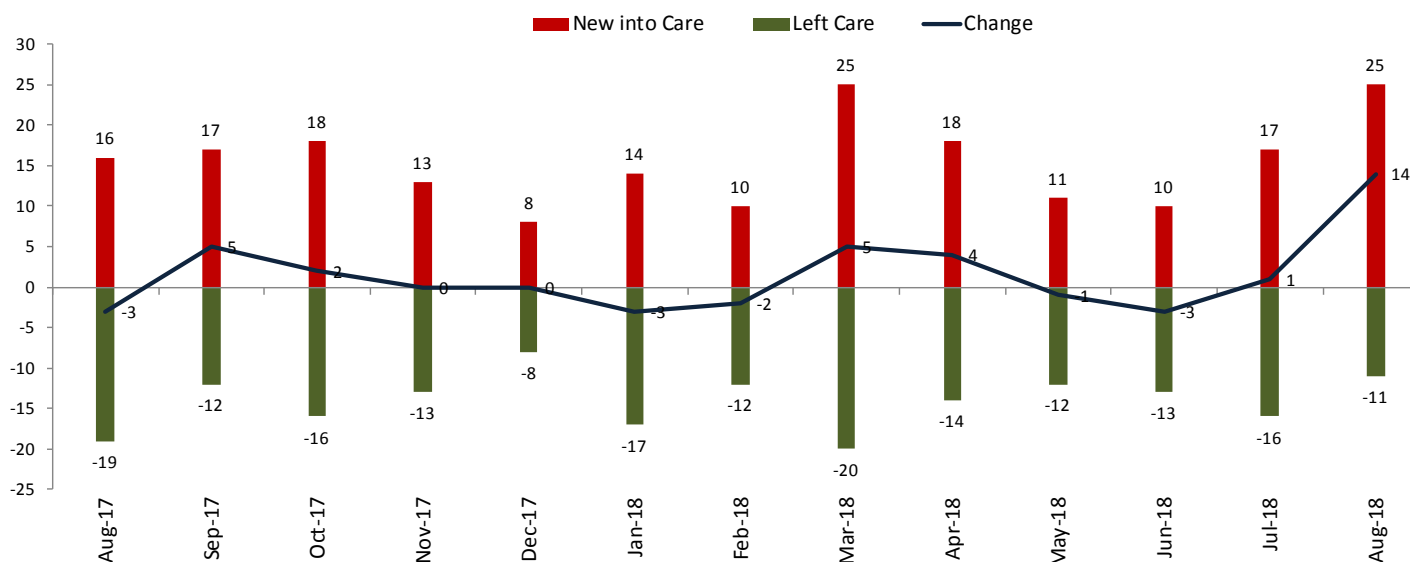
2. 409 looked after children equals a rate per 10,000 of 103. Chart 2 (above) shows our current rate of LAC compared with the latest statistical neighbour, regional and England averages. At 103 we remain higher than the latest published regional rate of 92 and 89.2 for Statistical neighbours. However, significantly higher than the latest published national rate of 62. These latest published averages are as at March 2017 and will not be updated again by the Department for education until November 2018.



## How many children entered care and how many children and young people left care

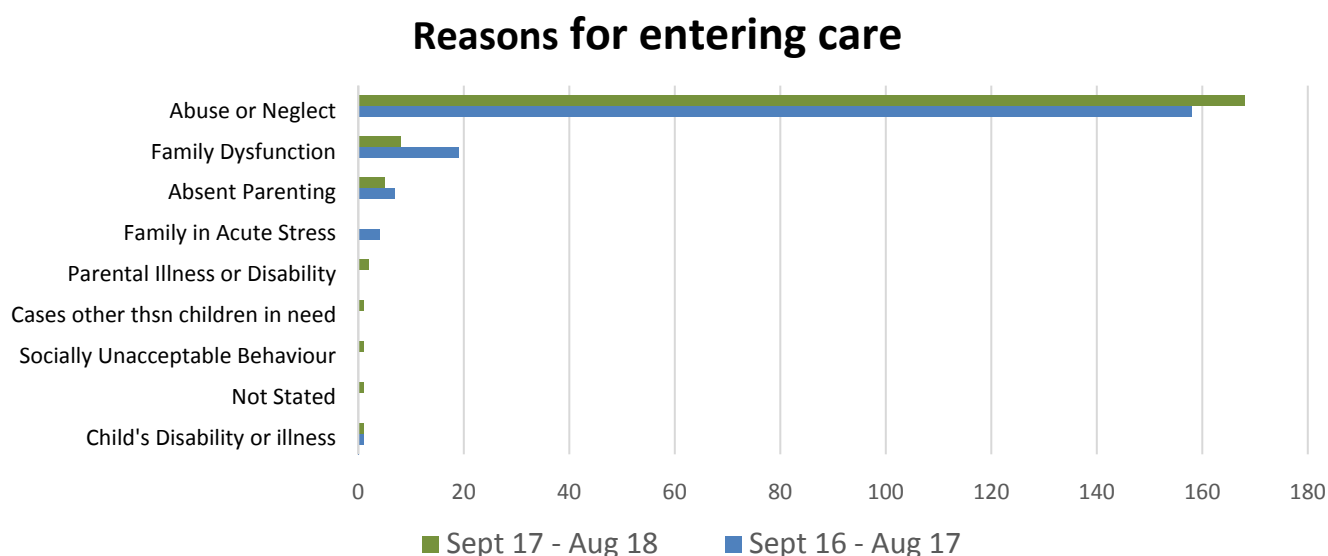
Figure 1: Number of children entering and leaving care

	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18
New into Care	16	17	18	13	8	14	10	25	18	11	10	17	25
Left Care	-19	-12	-16	-13	-8	-17	-12	-20	-14	-12	-13	-16	-11
Change	-3	5	2	0	0	-3	-2	5	4	-1	-3	1	14



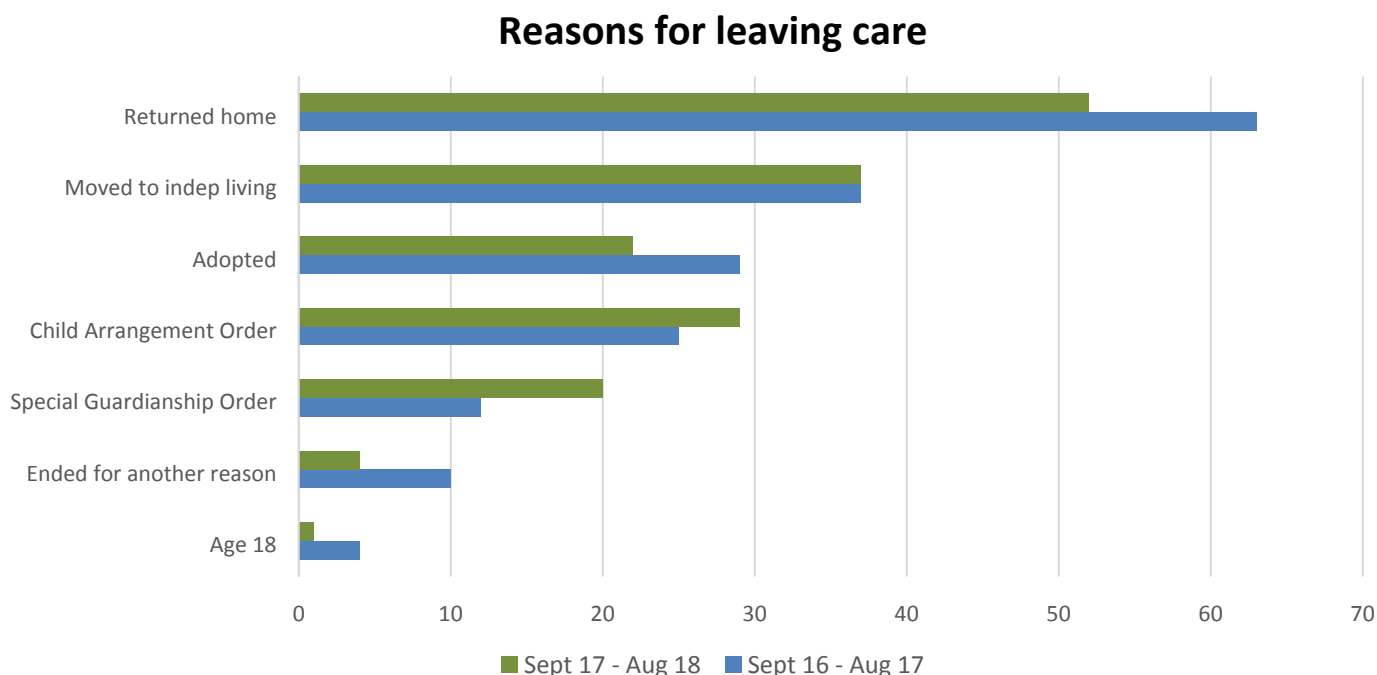
- The chart above provided the numbers of children in each month over the last 12 months who have started to be looked after (New into care) and those who ceased to be looked after (Left Care). The chart is intended to demonstrate the constant flow of children who enter and leave the LAC system and show how the LAC cohort is constantly changing.
- The black line shows the difference between the two figures in the month, and where the black line is above 0 it means more children entered care than left, and where below 0 more children left care than entered. Over the course of the last 12 months reflected in the chart (while individual monthly figures vary) on average 15 children entered care each month and 14 have left each month.
- In the 12 months ending August 2018, 187 children started to be looked after and 165 children left care, a total of 352. This compared with 189 starting and 180 children leaving, a total of 369 in the same period in the previous year.
- In the last 12 months ending August 2018 the lowest number of admissions in a month was 8 and the highest 25. While for children leaving care, the lowest number was 8 and the largest 20.

Chart 3: Primary need category for those entering care



7. Chart 3 above provides an indication of primary need categories for children who entered care. Primary need codes do not provide the exact reason for admission, which will vary by case however help in identifying the broad circumstances for why a child may need to come into care.
  
8. The chart shows the largest category in each year by far was *Abuse or Neglect*, which accounted for 84% of children who entered care in 2016/17 and 90% in 2017/18. The definition for the category is “*Children in need as a result of, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; also includes children at risk because of domestic violence*” (note this does not mean Domestic Violence has to be a factor in the case). The next most prevalent category in each year related to Family Dysfunction and includes children admitted to care living in a family where the parenting capacity is assessed as chronically inadequate. The definitions for each of the categories in the chart is included in appendix 3 of this report.

Chart 4: Reason why the child or young person left care



9. Chart 4 above provides the recorded end reason for those who left care in each of the last two years. 180 children returned home during 16/17 compared to 165 in 17/18.
- In 17/18, 31% of children and young people left care because of returning home, (52 actual young people) which is lower than the previous year which stood at 35% (63 actual children). Following returning home, the next largest group of young people ceased care because of a move to independent living, an equal number moved to independent living in both years (37 young people).. Those young people who ceased being in care through virtue of a move to independent living will be older young people who would also cease to be looked after through turning 18 years of age.

## What are the characteristics of our current looked after population

Chart 5a: Age of LAC population

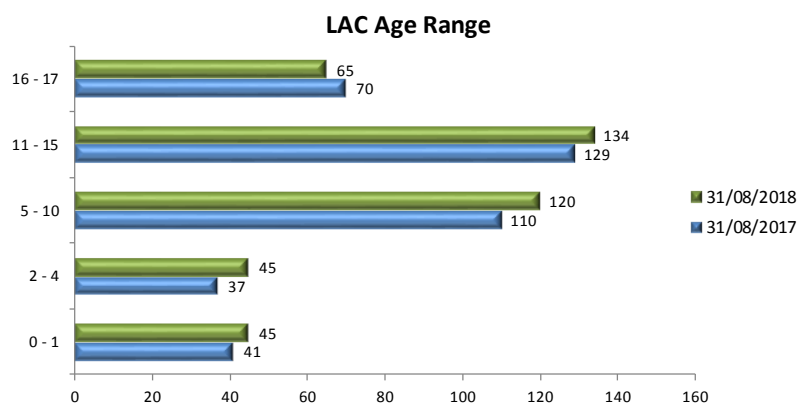
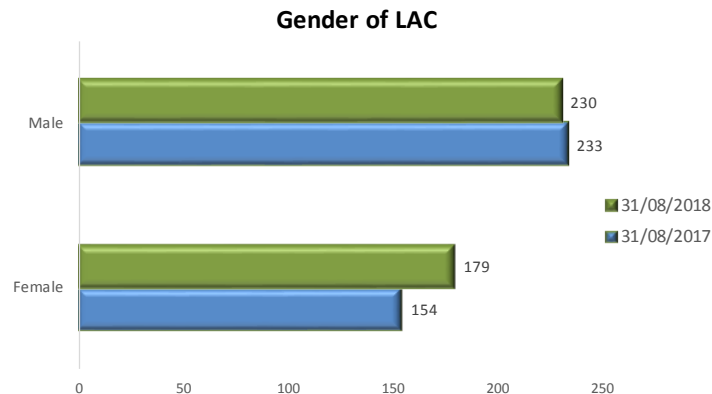
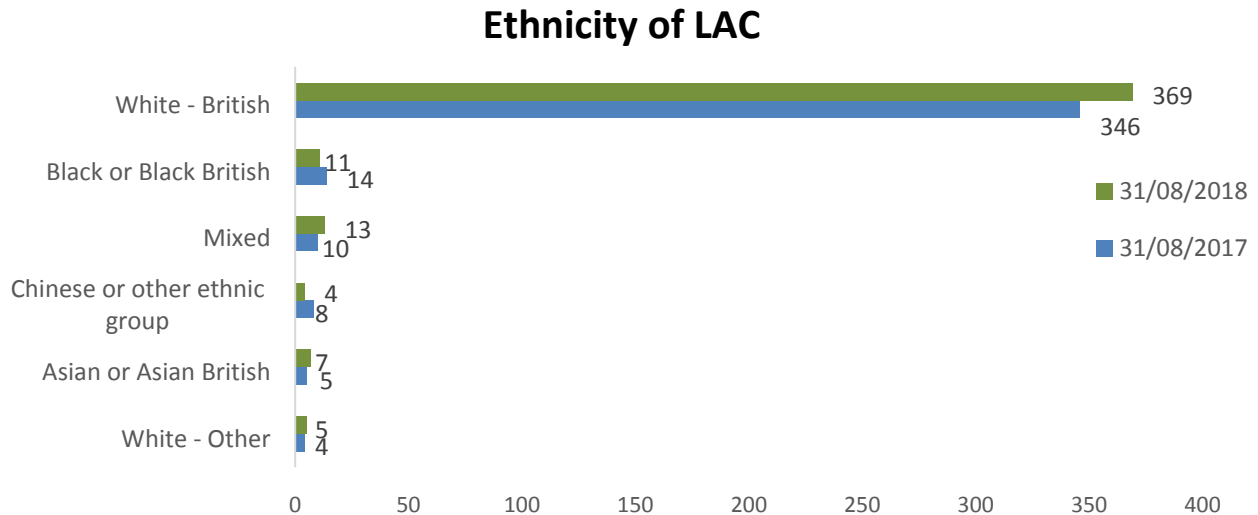


Chart 5b: Gender of LAC population



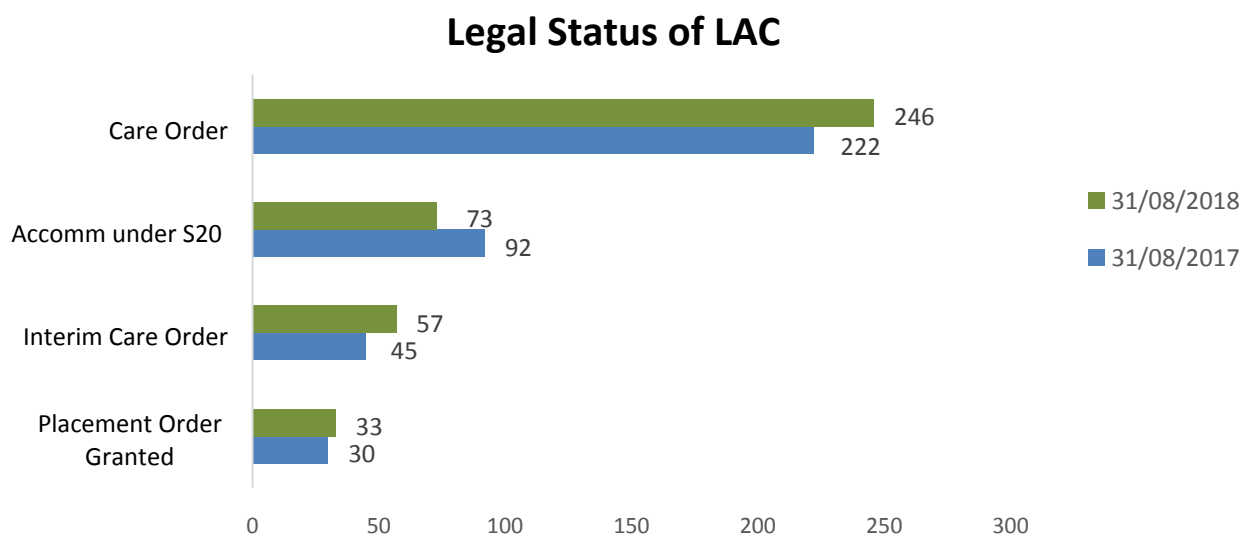
10. The age and gender of looked after children are shown in charts 5a and 5b above. Males account for the largest proportion of LAC with 230 children or 56.2% at the end of August 2018. Typically, those aged 11-15 account for the largest proportion of the LAC population, accounting for just over a third LAC at the end of August in each of the last two years.

Chart 6: Ethnicity of LAC population



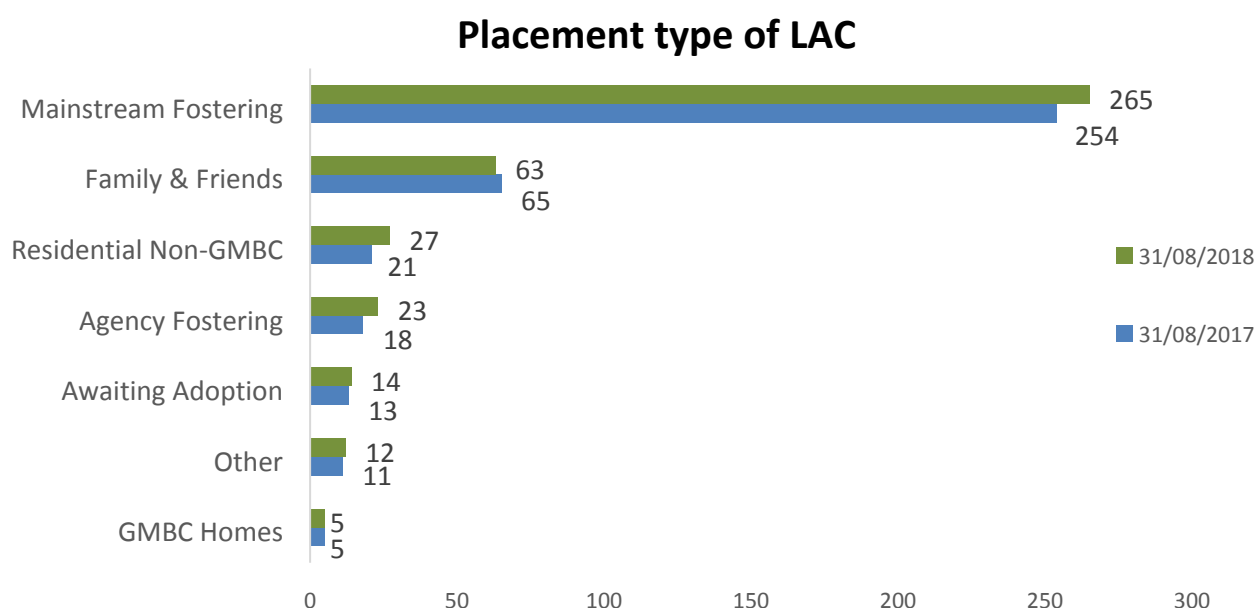
11. Chart 6 shows the ethnic breakdown for LAC at the end of August in each of the last two years. At the end of August 2017 there were 37 children from a non-white ethnic background (i.e. not White British or White Other) who were looked after, 9.6% of the total LAC population. At the end of August 2018, the number of children from a non-white ethnic background had decreased slightly to 8.6% of the total population or to 35 in actual numbers. Estimates from the latest mid-year population estimates places Gateshead's overall percentage of children from a non-white ethnic background at around 5%.

Chart 8: Legal status of LAC population



12. With the exception of the children accommodated under a S20, all legal status categories have seen an increase in line with the overall increase in LAC. Chart 8 shows the majority of our children and young people (246 or 60%) are accommodated under a Full Care Order. Interim Care Orders have increased from 45 in August 2017 to 57 in August 2018, there has also been a slight increase in those who have had a placement order granted, 33 in August 2017 to 30 in August 2018.

Chart 9: Placement Type of LAC population



13. Chart 9 (above) shows the placement type of looked after children at the end of August 2018 and the same point in 2017. The chart shows that the majority of our looked children, 265 or 64.8% at the end of August 2018 were placed in mainstream fostering. We continue to use only a small proportion of Agency Fostering placements, at the end of August 2018, 23 children were in this type of placement, which is slightly higher than the same time last year when the figure stood at 18. There has also been an increase in non-Gateshead own residential placements, increasing from 21 to 27. Family and friend's placements now account for 63 placements or 15% at the end of August 2018, similar to the figure of 65 or 16.8% at the same time last year. Family and Friends placements include kinship fostering arrangements and children placed at home with parents.
14. Figure 2 (below) shows the overall numbers of children who are placed out of borough. By out of borough we mean physically outside of the Gateshead Local Authority boundary area, this will include both Gateshead owned provision and independent. Figure 2 shows the local authority area the child is placed, which is grouped by region along with the number of those placed out of borough are in non-Gateshead Local Authority owned provision.
15. At the end of August 2018, 197 children and young people (which is 48% of the total number of LAC) were placed out of borough. Of the 197, 150 (76.1%) were in Gateshead Local Authority provision and of those, 135 were within the North East Region.
16. Figure 2 shows that we have a small number of LAC children who are placed a distance outside the North East region and around the country, in authorities such as Bradford (1), Peterborough (1), Carlisle (2), South Lakeland (4), Glasgow (1) and Barnet (3). The 3 children in Barnet at Gateshead owned provision with the remaining independent.

Figure 2: Number of children placed out of borough (OOB)

Region	Local Authority	Aug 17	Of which were Gateshead own provision	Aug 18	Of which were Gateshead own provision	Change in numbers (Jan 17 to Jan 18)
North East	Durham	51	46	66	57	11
	Sunderland	29	25	38	30	5
	Newcastle Upon Tyne	27	21	36	26	5
	Northumberland	20	17	15	12	-5
	South Tyneside	10	10	9	9	-1
	Darlington	1		1		0
	North Tyneside	1		2		0
	Middlesbrough	1		1		
	Hartlepool			1		
	Stockton	1		3	1	1
	Cumbria	1		2		0
East of England	Dunstable	1				0
	Peterborough			1		
Yorkshire and Humber	Bradford	1		1		0
	Doncaster	1				0
North West	Carlisle	2		2		0
	South Lakeland	4		4		0
Outer London	Barnet	4	4	3	3	-1
Scotland	Glasgow			1	1	
	Dumfries & Galloway					0
Other	Adoptive placement	11	11	11	11	0
Total Number		164	134	197	150	33
Total %			81.7%		76.1%	

## Performance overview – Key LAC performance indicators

17. Appendix 1 at the end of this report provides a performance scorecard for 7 key looked after children performance indicators. The scorecard indicates if in year targets are currently being met, and a direction of travel compared to the same time last year.
18. In summary the scorecard shows the following, with additional detail for all the indicators is provided below:
  - 3 indicators targets are currently being met (LAC reviews within timescales and both placement stability indicators)
  - 2 indicators are currently not meeting their targets (use of adoptions and SGOs and timeliness of children being placed for adoption)
  - 2 indicators have been revised and are new this year so have no targets (care leavers in EET and suitable accommodation, however both are showing improvements from last year)

### LAC reviews

19. **LAC reviews** - Ensuring a child's care plans is being reviewed and implemented in timely manner is a key priority of the Children's Safeguarding Unit. Close monitoring processes have ensured a total of 338 LAC reviews for 291 eligible LAC have been completed during April-August 2018. Of the 291, 100% have been reviewed within the statutory timescales.

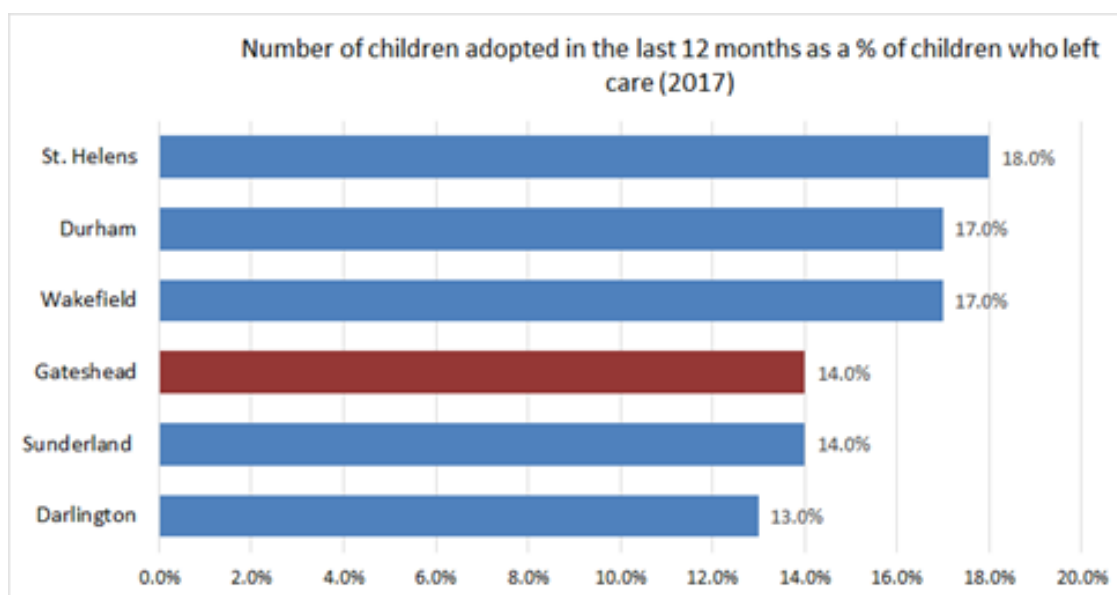
### Placement Stability

20. Research shows the importance of the stability of young people's placements as important in ensuring they have positive outcomes. Overall performance in relation to affording young people stability remains good and has been for some time.
21. **Three or more placements** - at the end of August 2018, there were 8 out of 409 children looked after who had experienced 3 or more placement moves in the previous 12 months (1.96%). At the same time last year there were 5 out of a total of 391 Looked after children (1.3%). Our performance compares favourably with the national picture where around 10% of children have experienced 3 or more placement moves on average.
22. **Long-term stability** - A further measure of stability looks at the stability of those children who have been in long-term placements. There were 109 out of 133 children who have been looked after for over 2 and half years who had been living in the same placement for at least 2 years (81.95%). At the same time last year there were 96 out of 109 children in the same placement (88.1%). While this is a reduction from last year the current figures continue to compare extremely favourable to the National average which stands at around 72%.  
A deep dive of the LAC in the cohort who are not in long-term stable placements has been undertaken to identify the reasons and learning from these cases. Findings will be reported back in the next OSC report

### Adoption and Special Guardianship Orders (SGO)

23. **Adoptions of Looked After Children and SGO** - Chart 11 below shows there is variance across the country in the percentage of children adopted from care in the latest year. In Gateshead 14% of LAC were adopted, which is in line with the national average. Nationally however individual figures varied between 3% in Ealing to 35% in Southampton.

Chart 11: Adoption Leadership Board data (adoptions as a % of LAC)



24. The 2017 England average for children who ceased to be looked after who were adopted was 14%, and for children who left care on an SGO was 12%, a combined total of 26%. Our local target of 26% has been calculated based on this national figure. During the period April to August 2018 there were 11 children who had been looked after for over 6 months and had been adopted, 1 child has left care on a SGO. During the period there were a total of 67 children who have left care giving an overall performance of 17.9%, slightly below target. At the same time last year there were 13 (11 adoptions/2 SGOs) out of 66 (19.7%). Early indications for this indicator are positive for next year with a number of new matches already been made so far.
25. **Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption** - During April to August 2018, 11 adoptions took place, of which 4 were within the best interest date timescale (36%). At the same point last year there were also 11 adoptions, of which 5 were within time (45.5%). Whilst our timeliness of adoptions figure is below our target, there have been several factors which have impacted on this. Factors that attributed to cases going out of timescale include:
- Delays in DBS checks that affected a sibling group of 3.
  - Delays in family finding when trying to place siblings together.
  - Challenges around potential links not progressing due to adopters withdrawing.
  - External family finding undertaken to reflect the child's cultural background.

### Care Leavers

26. An increasing focus is being placed on care leavers and the responsibility of Local Authorities to ensure they transition well into adulthood. As a result, we are now responsible for monitoring young people's accommodation and work or education status for young people aged 17,18,19, 20 and 21 years.
27. Nationally, young people leaving care have significantly poorer outcomes than their peers in relation to education, training and employment (EET). When young people enter care, some as late as 13 to 16 years of age, their educational attainment levels



are often well behind those of same age young people in the general population and therefore when they leave care they need additional support from the service.

28. **Education Employment or Training** - Of our 100 care leavers, 58 (58%) of them are in some form of education, employment and training with the remaining 42 (42%) not in employment, education or training. This figure is calculated differently to previous years so comparison is not possible, however recent trends indicate improving outcomes in this area.
29. Without young people leaving care having somewhere appropriate to live, it is unlikely that care leavers would be able to sustain education, employment or training. Improving the quality and choice of housing is crucial to improving the stability and engagement of care leavers in education, employment and training.
30. **Suitable accommodation** - This figure is calculated different to previous years so comparison is not possible, however of the 100 care leavers that are currently allocated, 99 (99%) were judged to be in suitable accommodation. The 1 case judged to be in unsuitable accommodation is in custody.

**Contact Officer:**

Jon Gaines, Service Manager Quality Assurance

Tel: x3484

## Appendix 1: Performance Scorecard

Ref	Theme	Indicator Description	Previous Year End 2017/18	Current Month Previous Year (2017/18)	Performance Latest in the current year (2018/19)	Target for 2018/19	RAG rating against current target.	Trend (Compared to same time last year)	Comments
1	LAC reviews	NI 066 Looked after children cases which were reviewed within required timescales	99.47%	100%	<b>100%</b>	100%	Met Target	→	<p>A total of 338 LAC reviews for 291 eligible LAC have been completed during April-August 2018. Of the 291, 100% have been reviewed within the statutory timescales.</p> <p>At the same time last year there were 313 out of 313 completed within time (100%).</p>
2	Placement Stability	NI 062 Percentage of looked after children with three or more placement during the year	6.11%	1.28%	<b>1.96%</b>	10.0%	Met Target	↓	<p>During the period of April to August 2018 there were 8 Looked after children (LAC) who have had 3 or more placements. The total number of LAC at the end of the period was 409 (1.96%).</p> <p>At the same time last year there were 5 out of 391 LAC had 3 or more placements (1.3%).</p> <p>At 31st March 2016, the North East average was 72%, Statistical Neighbours was 70.4% and the England average was 68%. (This is the latest published information available).</p>
3	Placement Stability	NI 063 Percentage of looked after children living continuously in the same placement for 2 years	82.54%	88.07%	<b>81.95%</b>	78.0%	Met Target	↓	<p>During the period of April to August 2018, 109 children have been in their placement for at least 2 years out of the 133 children who have been looked after for 2 and a half years or more (81.95%).</p> <p>At the same time last year there were 96 out of 109 (88.07%).</p> <p>At 31st March 2016, the North East average was 72%, Statistical Neighbours was 70.4% and the England average was 68%. (This is the latest published information available).</p>
4	Adoption and Special Guardianship Orders	LCH-CFY0-002 Adoptions of Looked After Children and SGO	23.46%	19.70%	<b>17.91%</b>	26.0%	Not Met Target	↓	<p>Adoptions of Looked After Children and SGO - The 2017 England average for children who ceased to be looked after who were adopted was 14%, and for children who left care on an SGO was 12%, a combined total of 26%. Our local target of 26% has been calculated based on this national figure.</p> <p>During the period April to August 2018 there were 11 children who had been looked after for over 6 months and had been adopted, 1 child has left care on a SGO. During the period there were a total of 67 children who have left care giving an overall performance of 17.9%. At the same time last year there were 13 (11 adoptions/2 SGOs) out of 66 (19.7%).</p>
5	Adoption and Special Guardianship Orders	NI 061 Timeliness of placements of looked after children for adoption	72.00%	45.45%	<b>36.36%</b>	80.0%	Not Met Target	↓	<p>During April to August 2018, 11 adoptions took place, of which 4 were within the best interest date timescale (36%). At the same point last year there were also 11 adoptions, of which 5 were within time (45.5%). Whilst our timeliness of adoptions figure is below our target, there have been several factors which have impacted on this. Factors that attributed to cases going out of timescale include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delays in DBS checks that affected a sibling group of 3.</li> <li>• Delays in family finding when trying to place siblings together.</li> <li>• Challenges around potential links not progressing due to adopters withdrawing.</li> <li>• External family finding undertaken to reflect the child's cultural background.</li> </ul>

6	Care leavers	LW09 - (NI 148) Ensure Young Care Leavers are Supported to be in Education, Employment, Apprenticeships or Training	50%	55%	<b>58%</b>	New indicator for 2017/18 - no target set	N/A	↑	Of our 100 care leavers, 58 (58%) of them are in some form of education, employment and training with the remaining 42 (42%) not in employment, education or training.
7	Care Leavers	LW08 - (NI 147) Ensure Young Care Leavers & Homeless are Supported to have a Safe Place to Live	92%	98%	<b>99%</b>	New indicator for 2017/18 - no target set	N/A	↑	Of the 100 care leavers that are currently allocated, 99 (99%) were judged to be in suitable accommodation. The 1 case judged to be in unsuitable accommodation is in custody.

## Appendix 2: Primary need codes definitions

- **Abuse or neglect** - Children in need as a result of, or at risk of, abuse or neglect; also includes children at risk because of domestic violence.
- **Family Dysfunction** - Children whose needs primarily arise from living in a family where the parenting capacity is chronically inadequate.
- **Absent parenting** - Children whose needs for services arise mainly from having no parents available to provide for them.
- **Parental illness or disability** - Children whose main need for services arises because the capacity of their parent(s) (or carer(s)) to care for them is impaired by the parent(s) (or carer(s)) disability, physical or mental illness, or addictions.
- **Family in acute stress** - Children whose needs arise from living in a family that is going through a temporary crisis that diminishes the parental capacity to adequately meet some of the children's needs.
- **Childs disability or illness** - Children and families whose main need for services arises because of their child's disability, illness or intrinsic condition.

**TITLE OF REPORT:** Annual Work Programme

**REPORT OF:** Sheena Ramsey, Chief Executive  
Mike Barker, Strategic Director, Corporate Services  
and Governance

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## Summary

This report sets out the provisional work programme for the Corporate Parenting OSC for the municipal year 2018/19.

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## Background

1. Every year each Overview and Scrutiny Committee draws up a work programme based on the Council's policy framework which is then agreed by the Council as part of the policy planning process
2. The Committee's work programme is a rolling programme which sets the agenda for its quarterly meetings. It is the means by which it can address the interests of the local community, focus on improving services and seek to reduce inequalities in service provision and access to services.

## Recommendations

3. The Committee is asked to
  - a) Endorse the Overview and Scrutiny Committee's provisional work programme for 2018/19 attached at Appendix 1.
  - b) Note that further reports will be brought to the Committee to identify any additional issues which the Committee may be asked to consider.

**Contact:** Angela Frisby

**Ext:** 2138

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## APPENDIX 1

<b>Draft Corporate Parenting OSC 2018/19</b>	
<b>12 July 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Regulation 44 Report</li><li>• Permanence Planning (Adoption) – Case Study</li><li>• Care Leavers Offer – Quality and Impact</li><li>• Work Programme</li></ul>
<b>11 October 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Young People's Presentation</li><li>• Performance Overview</li><li>• Work Programme</li><li>• Regulation 44 Report</li></ul>
<b>17 January 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Missing from Care Annual Report</li><li>• Education Annual Report (incl focus on employment/training/apprenticeships)</li><li>• Health of LAC Annual report</li><li>• Work Programme</li><li>• Regulation 44 Report</li></ul>
<b>28 March 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Young People's presentation</li><li>• Performance Overview</li><li>• Care Leavers Offer – Quality and Impact</li><li>• Work Programme</li><li>• Regulation 44 Report</li></ul>

### **Issues to slot in:**

- **Fostering Service Annual Report 2018 (Deferred from July and October 2018 meetings)**
- **Adoption Annual Report 2018 (Deferred from July and October 2018 meetings)**

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By virtue of paragraph(s) 1 of Part 1 of Schedule 12A  
of the Local Government Act 1972.

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