

WORCESTERSHIRE  
**CHILDREN FIRST**



# **Worcestershire Children First Sufficiency Strategy**

**January  
2021 -  
2023**

**This strategy sets out the aims and objectives to meet our sufficiency duties and our vision on the placement experience for Looked After Children, Care Leavers and those on the Edge of Care**

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 The 'Sufficiency -Statutory Guidance on securing sufficient accommodation for looked after children,' seeks to improve outcomes for looked after children and young people by providing guidance on the implementation of section 22G of the Children Act 1989. The statutory guidance sets out the requirements Local Authorities must take steps to secure, so far as reasonably practicable, sufficient accommodation within the authority's area which meets the needs of children that the Local Authority are looking after, their care leavers and whose circumstances are such that it would be consistent with their welfare for them to be provided with accommodation that is in the Local Authority's area.
- 1.2 This strategic action and vision requires effective partnership between the WCF acting on behalf of WCC Local Authority and its partners. Each local authority has a duty, under section 10 of the Children Act 2004 Act to make arrangements to promote co-operation with its relevant partners with a view to improving the wellbeing of children in the authority's area. Each of the statutory 'relevant partners' is also required to co-operate with the local authority in making those arrangements. The duty on local authorities to secure sufficient accommodation for children in care set out in the sufficiency guidance should be undertaken within the context of these planning and co-operation duties.
- 1.3 Whilst the sufficiency duty applies in respect of all looked after children, it recognises the importance of earlier, preventive action with those who are on the 'edge of care' to support children and families so that fewer children become looked after.
- 1.4 The sufficiency guidance is issued as part of a suite of statutory guidance documents which, together with the Care Planning, Placement and Case Review (England) Regulations 2010 ('the Regulations'), set out how local authorities should carry out the full range of responsibilities in relation to care planning, placement and review for looked after children.

## 2. Vision and Values – Worcestershire Children First

Our vision for all children and young people is for them to be **Happy Healthy and Safe**. We work to ensure we keep children at the heart of all we do, we value the experience of family life for them, we recognise and drive for good education for all and when necessary we act to protect them from harm

## Vision, Mission and Values



### 3. The Principles of Permanency that underpin our Sufficiency Strategy

Based on our value of family life our priority is to support children and young people to achieve permanency in the care of their birth parents. Living in parental care that is safe, stable and nurturing is the best way to promote a child's welfare and outcomes. Through our Strengthening Families First strength based multi-disciplinary team we will offer children, young people and their parents a wide range of intensive support to manage crisis and prevent family breakdown enabling them to build on their strengths resourcefulness and resilience as a family

When children are received into the care of their local authority their placement experience is key to their overall outcomes as a Looked After Child and or Care Leaver. Our aim is to give Children and Young People the best placements in order for them to thrive in a loving, stable, and secure environment and, where possible, for those children to return to their own families if it is safe to do so.

#### 3.1 Our sufficiency strategy is based on the following principles for provision of placements:

- When children and young people cannot remain in parental care, we want them to have a choice of where they live. Our sufficiency strategy seeks to create enough provision to provide that choice and our social care practice will ensure the views and wishes of the child and young person are heard and taken into account.

- Where children and young people cannot remain within their immediate family, the first consideration will be to support a “connected person” to care for them and our strategy focuses on the quality of assessment training and support to those cares often referred to as “Kinship” carers.
- Where children cannot remain with parents or in the care of a connected person, we will continue our “value of family life” and seek to provide a placement that is a “family experience” and as such provide them with Foster Carer who can meet their needs. placement, the preference being with in-house local foster carers.
- Unless there is a good reason why not, siblings should be placed together.
- A small number of children and young people may have needs such that a residential placement is the preferred choice of placement to meet their needs. This may be either because of the complexity of their needs or because previous experience has resulted in the young person finding the intensity of living within a family too difficult for the time being. We want to have access to local residential provision that is able to meet the often challenging and high risk needs of young people.
- When a child is placed within a residential setting, consideration should be given at all stages in care planning to whether the child can return to a family care experience.
- When determining the right placement for a child in care we will, subject to a risk assessment and interests of the child's safety, seek to place the child locally within Worcestershire and as close as possible and appropriate to their family and community. This will help us maintain for them an appropriate level of contact with family and friends.
- Whenever a placement is made, all efforts must be made to minimise the disruption to the child's education, whatever the child's age, but particularly at Key Stage 4. In addition to this and in accordance with the statutory guidance for Local Authorities on Promoting the Educational Achievement of Looked After Children, if the placement could involve a change of education provision, then the Virtual School Head Teacher must be consulted prior to the placement being made.

### **3.2 This strategy is underpinned and supported by a suite of WCF and stakeholder strategies and policies, including:**

- *Worcestershire Children First Business plan 21/22*
- *WCF Strengthening Families First services*
- *WCF Safeguarding Families project*
- *Worcestershire Children First Early Help and Family Support offer*
- *West Mercia Police Early Help Strategy*
- *Children and Young People Strategic Partnership plan in association with Health and Well-Being Board and ICS priorities*

- *Worcestershire Children First Independent Fostering Agency business plan*
- *Worcestershire Adoption Agency and Adoption Central England (ACE) strategic plan*
- *Worcestershire Council Corporate Parenting Strategy*
- *Worcestershire Children's First Permanency Policy*

## 4. Our Improvement Journey

October 2016 Ofsted undertook a full Childrens Social Care Safeguarding Inspection and Worcestershire were found to be "Inadequate" in delivering its services to children young people.

The latest Ofsted inspection took place under the Inspection of Local Authority Childrens services (ILAC) July 19.

The findings from that inspection said of **Children in Care and Care Leavers:**

- *Decisions made for children to come into care are appropriate and where necessary immediate action is taken to safeguard children*
- *Assessments for children in our care are timely, comprehensive and care plans are appropriate and Care plans for are comprehensive, up to date and reflect the needs of children well*
- *Effective parallel planning for young children ensure they achieve timely permanency*
- *Majority of children in care are settled, are in placements that meet their needs and are making progress*
- *Looked After Child reviews are well chaired by IRO's, Records are written in a supportive meaningful way and in most cases IRO's are active in ensuring quality and timeliness is identified an addressed.*
- *Assessments of Foster Carers are timely, through and analytical.*
- *Supervising social workers understand the needs of the children and help foster carers to develop their skills necessary to meet those needs.*
- *Planning for children with a plan of Adoption is a strength. ACE and the local authority work effectively to identify where Adoption is an appropriate permanence plan early and then family find without delay*
- *Personal Advisors build positive relationships with young people and they know them well. They are aspirational for their young people and consistently encourage them to achieve in education and employment*
- *All care leavers have a PA to the age of 21 and the LA ensure they offer services, and are in contact, with most up to the age of 25 years*
- *Pathway Plans are detailed, up to date and have clear actions and timescales. Good participation from young people in completing their own plans and our "plan on a page" provide a good straightforward overview*
- *Access to support across the districts is positive and helps maintain contact and reduce isolation for these young people*
- *Most Care Leavers live in suitable accommodation and our Outreach services engage young people in independent skills course that is effective in increasing confidence and enables them to progress through stages to independent living*

- *Care planning for sibling groups is done in the best interests of children. Siblings are placed together when it is in their interests*
- *Children in care “benefit” from supervised family time with parents, siblings, and family*
- *Children and Young People in care are making good educational progress and this is effectively monitored by social workers and schools through Personal Education Plans*
- *Long term stability for most children has improved as a result of proactive management and service development to introduce “consolidation” meetings*

Social Care and Safeguarding Directorate Priorities 2021/22				
WCF Values				
Valuing family life	Good education for all	Children at our heart	Protecting children from harm	
Early Help and Children in Need	Services to Children in Need Developing models and approaches of multi-disciplinary working to reduce risks to children and effectively meet their needs in family care and the community	Early Help Review Partnership Working Right Service Right Time	Get Safe Supporting and Protecting children and young adults from exploitation	Positive Outcomes Project Investing in our future social workers. Student delivering a contextual safeguarding approach with partners
Children in Need of Protection	Worcestershire Safeguarding Families Project Positive and timely outcome for children at risk of significant harm and care proceedings	PAUSE Preventing repeated removal of babies from parental care	Domestic Abuse Supporting & Protecting children living with DA harm	Timeliness & Sustainability in Permanency Supporting permanency carers: SGO/LTF/Adoption

Looked After Children, Young People and Care Leavers	SUFFICIENCY		Emotional and Health and Well-Being Looked After Children & Care Leavers	External Residential Care: Developing partnerships with private providers and stakeholders
	Foster Carers: Meeting demand and complexities of care for older children			
	Transition from care: Semi Independent Support & Housing for Care Leavers			
	Developing the quality and purpose of Residential Care to young people			

Knowing ourselves Impact Independent Validation	Review and Evaluation of the Children's Safeguarding Arrangement	Ofsted Focused Visits and Inspection of Local Authority Children's Services	Inspection of WCF Independent Fostering Agency Children's Homes	Registration of Adoption Central England (ACE)	Quality Assurance Framework • Key Performance Indicators • Service User Feedback • Audit
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**Our journey of improvement continues and our WCF Social Care and Safeguarding Business Plan 21/22 sets out the priorities for improvement and development of services to children in care and care leavers.**

## 5. Needs Analysis : Looked After Children and Care Leavers



The number of children in care continues to be above statistical neighbours and England averages. However the total number of children in care has now been relatively consistent for 3 years as shown in the tables above.

This is because for new entries into care we have lower rates with 18.5 per 10k children entering into care during 19/20 compared to 20.9 and 27.2 SN/Eng. rates.

### Looked After Children - Starts and Ceases

Number (Rate per 10k)		2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Starts	Worcestershire	281 (23.8)	243 (20.4)	220 (18.5)
	SN Ave	309 (19.8)	308 (19.6)	293 (20.9)
	England	32,190 (26.9)	31,680 (27.8)	30,970 (27.2)
Ceases	Worcestershire	255 (21.6)	207 (17.4)	235 (19.8)
	SN Ave	264 (16.9)	289 (18.4)	271 (18.7)
	England	30,050 (25.1)	29,460 (25.8)	29,590 (25.9)

Based on the latest available data we also have better than average performance against our Statistical Neighbours for children leaving care, at 19.8 per 10k compared to SN at 18.7 so we should be narrowing the gap between ourselves and our SN as we see the impacts of our edge of care and permanency planning which have been effective in some other authorities earlier.

It is essential to see the 20/21 data as a year impacted by the Covid pandemic which effected the timeliness of our permanency planning and supporting for young people to exit care.

## 5.1 Our Covid Journey 20/21

Our demand for children services rose through the pandemic. Whilst many understand these pressures at the “front door” we know as an “End to End” service these demands and the impact of Covid19 affected our whole system and the journey for children and young people through it.

We experienced a long term the increased demand in “Contacts” seeking information and early help, we also saw an increase in the need for social work assessments as we undertook assessments to identify harm and “Hidden Harm”.

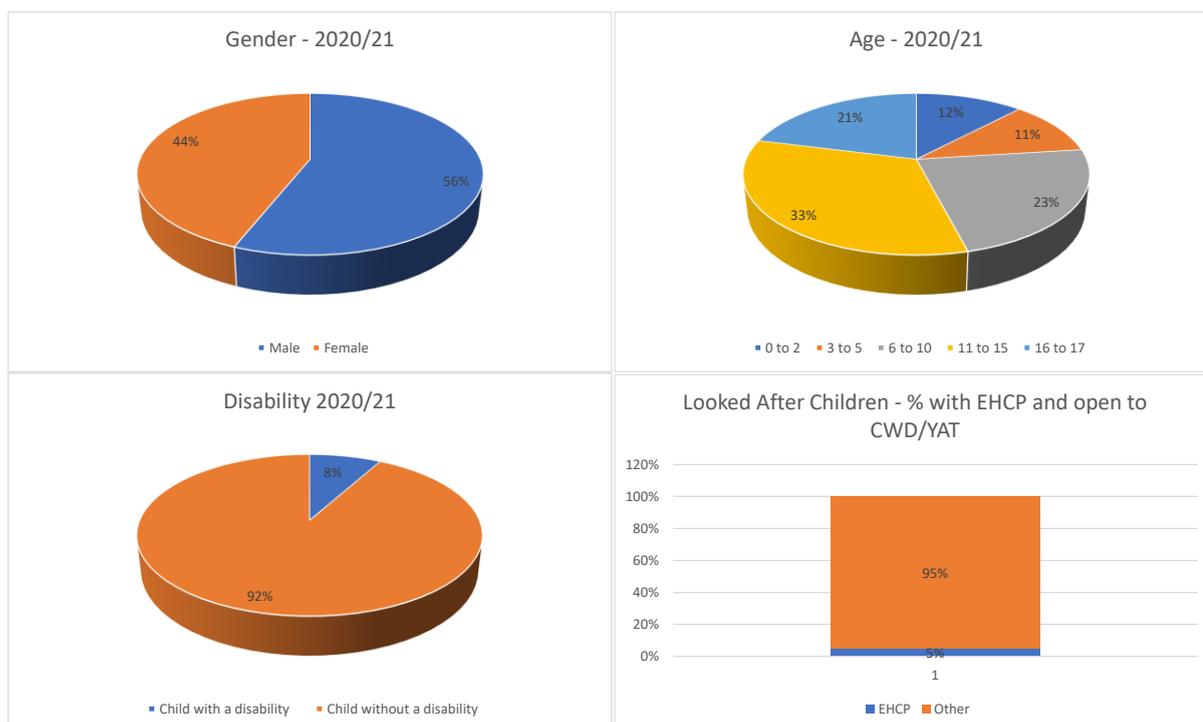
We had an associated rise in the number of Children in Need and in those subject to child protection as we were prevented from safely closing cases due to additional pressure families were experiencing and the context of reduced support for example, access to school, family and early help in the community.

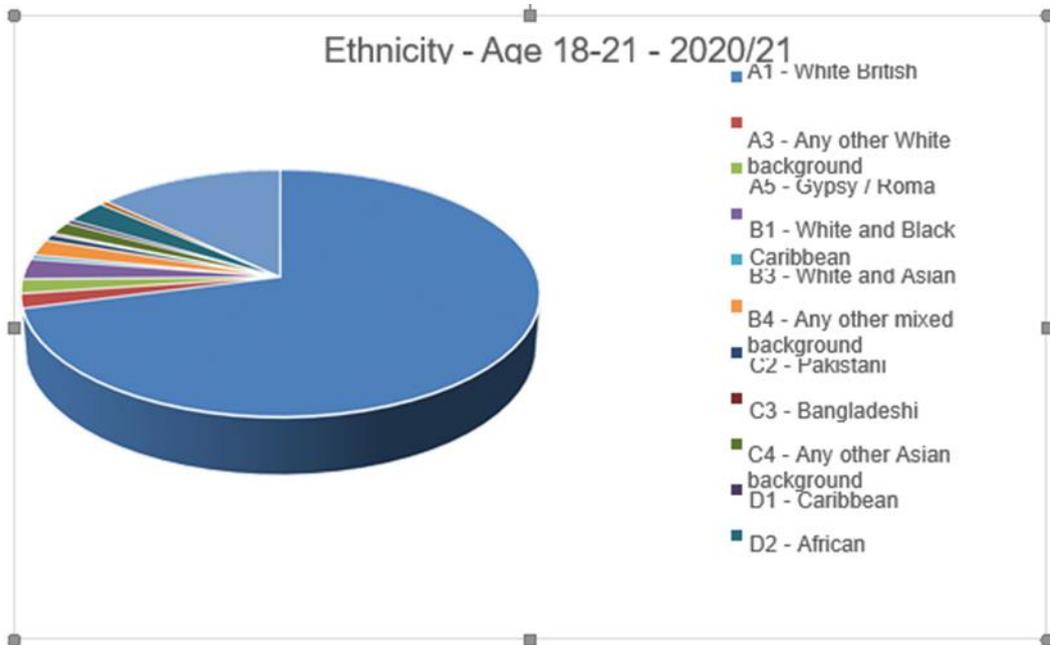
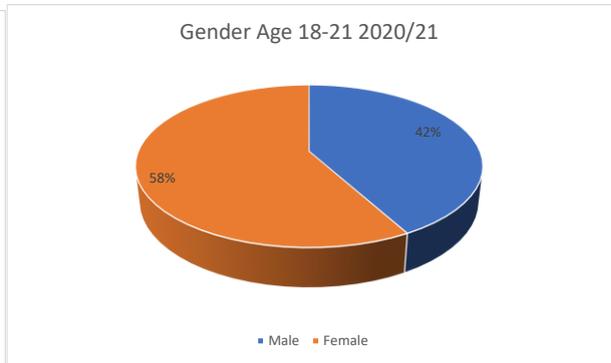
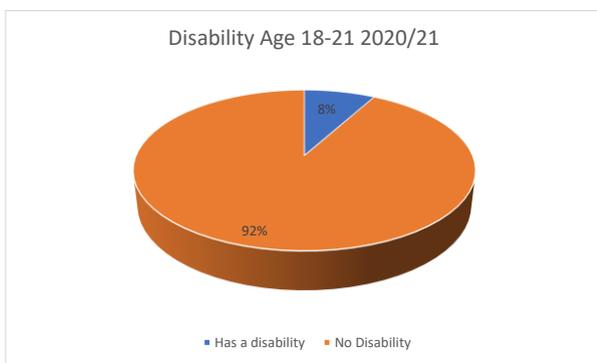
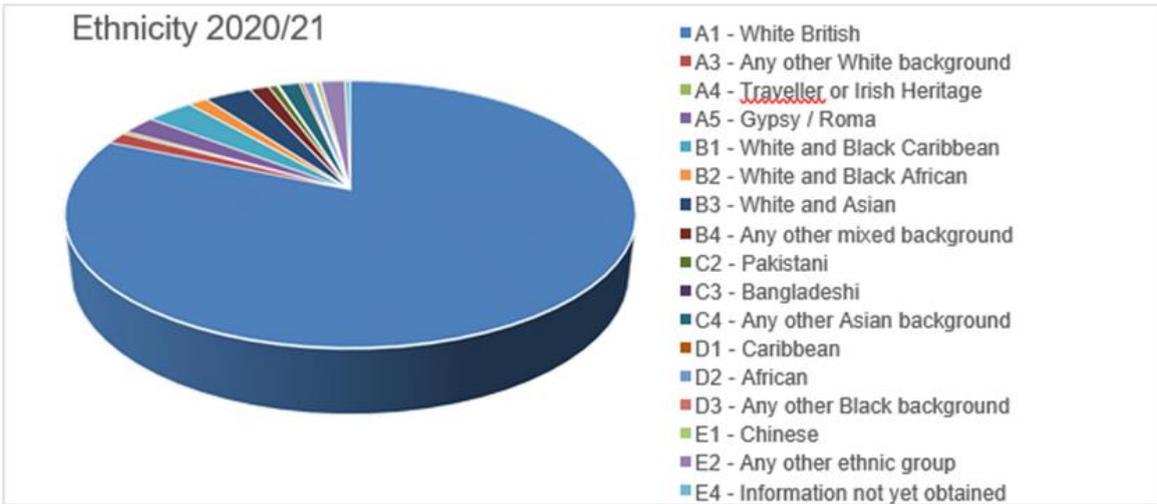
The initial lockdown created issues for our care planning in courts and through to permanency and we saw the associated rise in Looked After Children numbers.

During the second half of the year we progressed focused work and communications to families and parents on early help, we challenged the “professional anxiety” culture and through our WCF early support we found ways to support parents to effectively and efficiently “problem solve”.

The use of Strengthening Families First enabled us to support parents to address and manage risk and the impact of Covid continuing to prevent care where it was safe to do so and we also worked closely with the courts to progress our care proceedings and addressed delays in our ability to achieve permanency for children exiting the care system. The outcome being at the end of year we have 842 children in care a rise of only ten since end of year 19/20.

## 5.2 Demographics of our Looked After Children

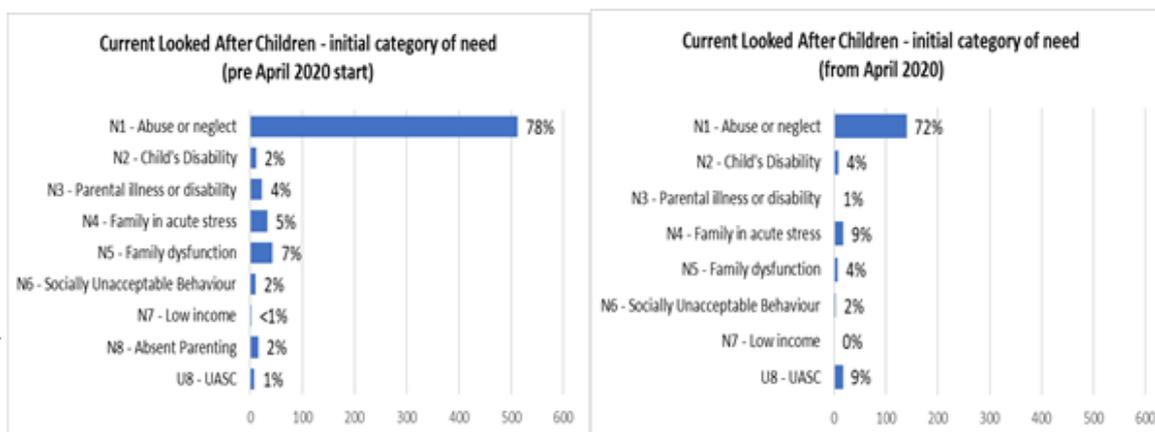




### 5.3 Risk and Need leading to Care.

Comparing category of need pre and post April 20 we can see a reduction in those experiencing abuse and neglect and “family dysfunction”, evidence of our edge of care support and increase in those in “acute stress” which is a factor in managing risk and supporting children at home “only where it is safe to do so”

Rise in children with disabilities and Unaccompanied children also feature and are addressed within our sufficiency strategy.



## 6. Key Performance indicators

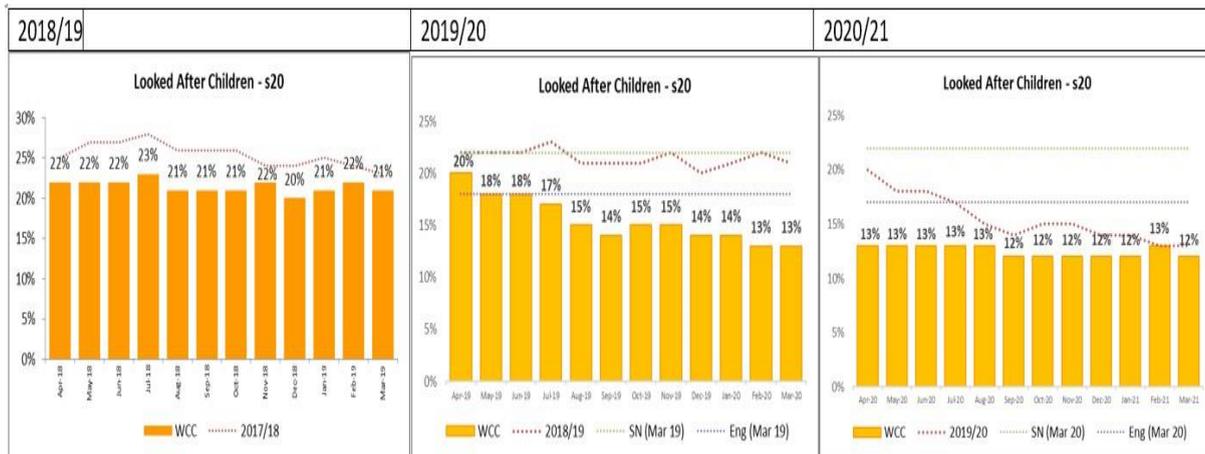
Whilst it is important for us to draw analysis and trends to forecast our future care population, we must be mindful of the significant improvement journey and the change of culture and practice we have worked through since 2016, using data pre 18/19 would risk giving a false base line on which to understand needs and demands.

Therefore, we are using data of 18/19 and 19/20 to understand our demand and permanency practice. In addition, we need to note the impact of the Covid pandemic 20/21 and the period of national lockdown and unprecedented pressure demand and changes in working practices.

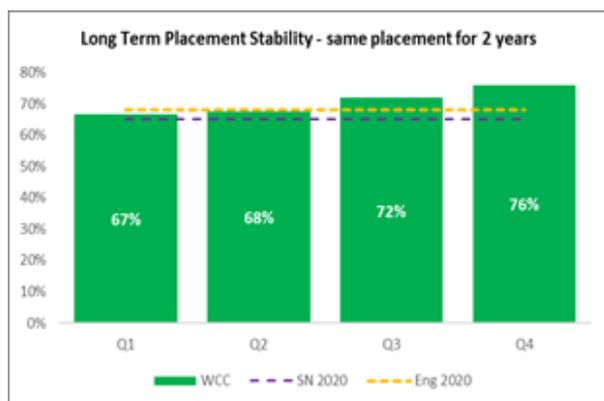
**The below 20/21 key performance indicators are used to inform our sufficiency planning.**

### S20 Care

A large number of children who come into care under a voluntary order are likely to return home – we have seen this group as a stable % of our Looked After Child for 2 years where we have remained below SN and England averages reflecting effective work in supporting children to remain in family care managing risk in the community.



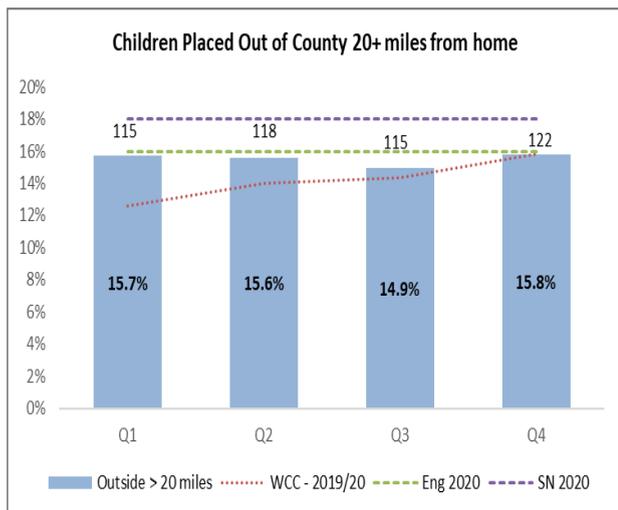
However, in 20/21 we have seen the number of “new” S20 children rise from 35% to 49%. When we analyse the cause for S20 we can see the correlation with increased pressure and negative impact on parenting skills coming from the pandemic, Mental Health, Domestic Abuse and Substance Misuse. A notable proportion are also children with ADHD and Autism causing family breakdown when parents are no longer able to manage the challenging behaviours of their children often associated with them growing older and physically bigger. Our business planning is developing the strengthening families first model to children in need on the edge of care but also edge of Child Protection in an effort to intervene and make positive changes earlier.



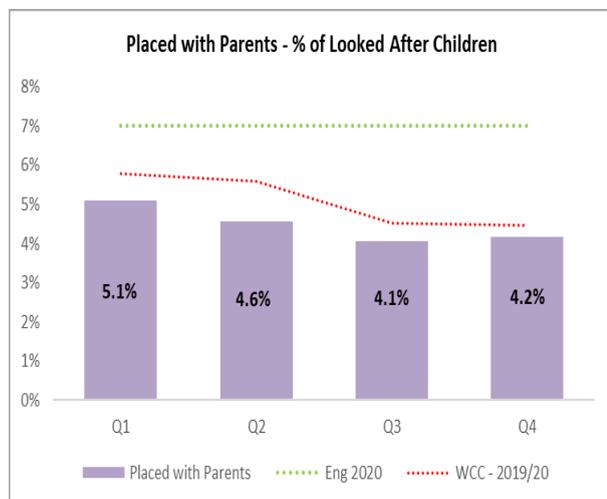
**Long term placement stability** - Here we can see a continually improving picture of us attaining placement stability for children in long term care with **72% of children staying stable in their placement for over 2 years above the Eng. avg. of 69%.**



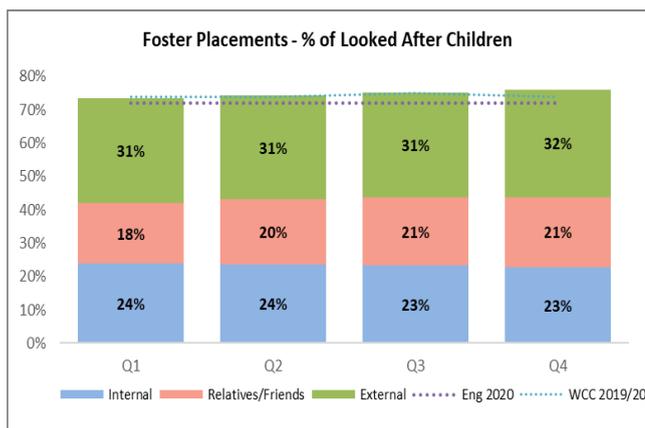
**Placement stability with children in three or more placements within 12 months** - In this indicator we can also see sustained good performance over 19/20 and 20/21 with WCF having significantly better performance to that of our statistical neighbours and England averages.



We can also see a stable number of children being **placed more than 20 miles from home** at 15% maintaining us below Eng. Avg. of 16% and well below SN at approx. 18% as we strive to identify local placements for our children in care through internal and externally commissioned placements local to Worcestershire.



**Children Placed with Parents in Care Orders.** This chart shows a sustained positive performance reducing the number of children placed at home with parents on care orders. WCF placing less children than that of our statistical neighbours and the England averages. It is important to note the new Public Law Review recommendations released March 21 make it clear that placements with parent’s children subject care orders should not be permanency care plans save the most exceptional circumstances.

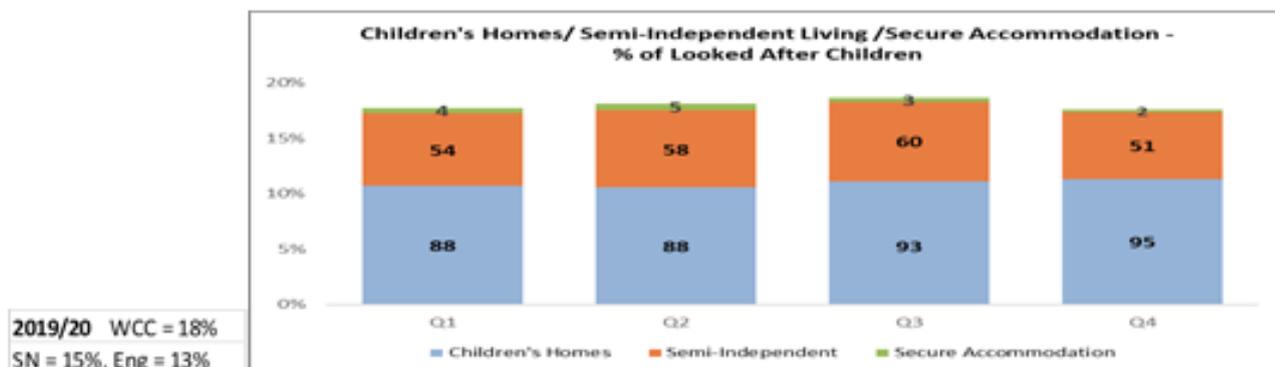


**Children placed in foster care placements** – The KPI chart identifies good performance in the rising number of those places with connected persons in line with our commitment to place children with connected people but there is a drop of children placed in our Worcestershire Children First Independent Fostering Agency.

Whilst our overall cohort of children experiencing a foster care placement (mainstream and connected person) performance is above that of the England averages but we need to do more to ensure our own provision is meeting needs. We know the challenges are finding carers willing and able to care for older young people aged 10+ and sibling groups.

## Children placed in Residential Care, Semi-Independent living or Secure

As a collective group at 18% for 20/21 we are above the England and SN averages this in our area. It is essential this cohort is broken down to understand our needs and inform our strategy.



### Secure Accommodation

Whilst national comparison is not available, we do know there has been national rise in the demand for Secure provision and this is reflected in our own care young people. During the past three years we have seen a slight drop with 8 young people experiencing a secure placement in 18/19 and 6 in year 19/20 and 6 in 20/21. These are our most complex young people where mental health and violence presents such significant harm to themselves or others that secure is necessary to provide containment giving a period of stability as a basis for engagement. Secure provision is not our preferred placement for young people and experience show us that outcome from secure are very limited for young people.

It is notable that meeting the threshold for secure and despite extensive searches has not always resulted in the young person being placed in that type of arrangement. We have some case examples where due to the absence of secure placement we have managed the risks via a Deprivation of Liberty Orders issued by the courts and through risk management plans in other residential provision and we have seen positive outcomes achieved for some of these young people.

As part of our strategy, we are feeding our experiences of Secure placement and the impact and outcome for children into our regional work on the development of a Safe Base in the west midlands. The West Midlands Safe Centre development is a priority for the regional business planning 21/22 and WCF are one of three LA/Trusts leading on this for the region.

### Children's Homes Residential

Our data on the use of residential care shows us to be above average at 12% of our Looked After Children population in residential care compared to the last available data of 8% in children's homes in England (March 2019).

Our history of poor permanency planning (prior to our Ofsted improvement journey) and use of residential care as a long-term care option for younger children has led to us having a high proportion of young people in what has become long-term stable

residential provision and until these young people transition to independent living our numbers are likely to be higher than the average.

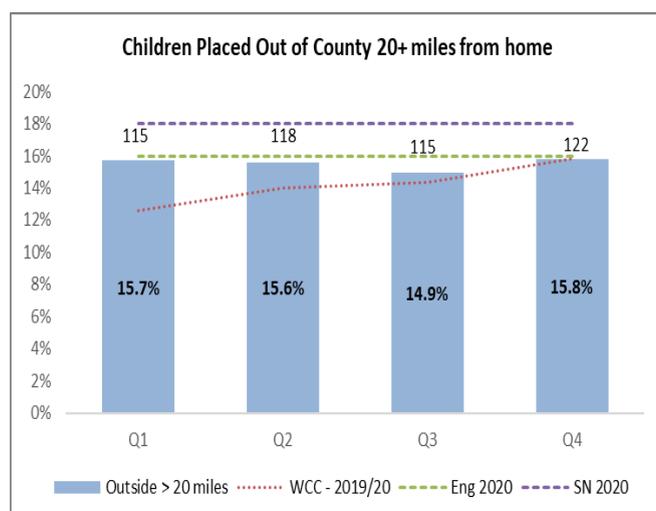
### Semi Independent Supported Living

Last recorded data shows 5.8% of Worcestershire’s young people reside in semi-independent provision compared to a 4% England average. Historically WCF identified poor preparation for independence for 16 – 18 year olds in residential care and there has been an inherent need to ensure this cohort of young people are afforded every opportunity, with sustained support, to meaningfully prepare for independence and successfully engage with external provision in partnership with Housing. The danger otherwise is that they will ‘fall off a cliff edge’.

We believe with the right support some young people can thrive in semi-independent living who would otherwise experience multi residential placement breakdown and we have many case examples of good outcomes for young people in this provision. Therefore our own higher than England average is not a negative KPI and should be seen in the context of the quality of provision and outcome for these young people.

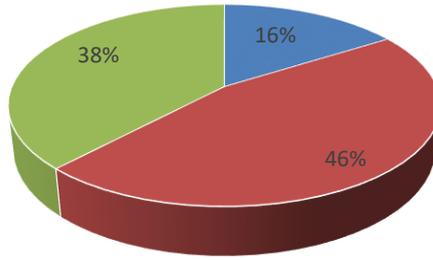
## 7. Children placed out of County

Here we can see sustained reductions in the number of children placed more than 20 miles from home. WCF attaining a better performer than as statistical neighbours and the England averages.



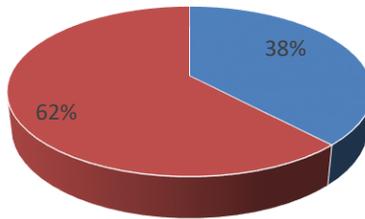
A detailed review of our children and young people placed out of county undertaken in 2021 confirmed that 248 children of our looked after population are placed outside of the Local Authority area. The demographics of those children are below.

### Age of children and young people out of county



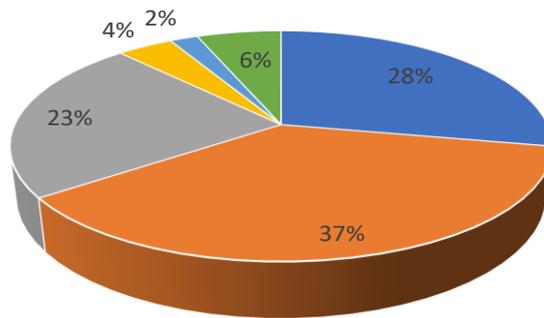
■ 10 years and under ■ 11 to 16 years ■ 17 to 18 years

### Gender of young people placed out of county



■ Male ■ Female

### Placement type

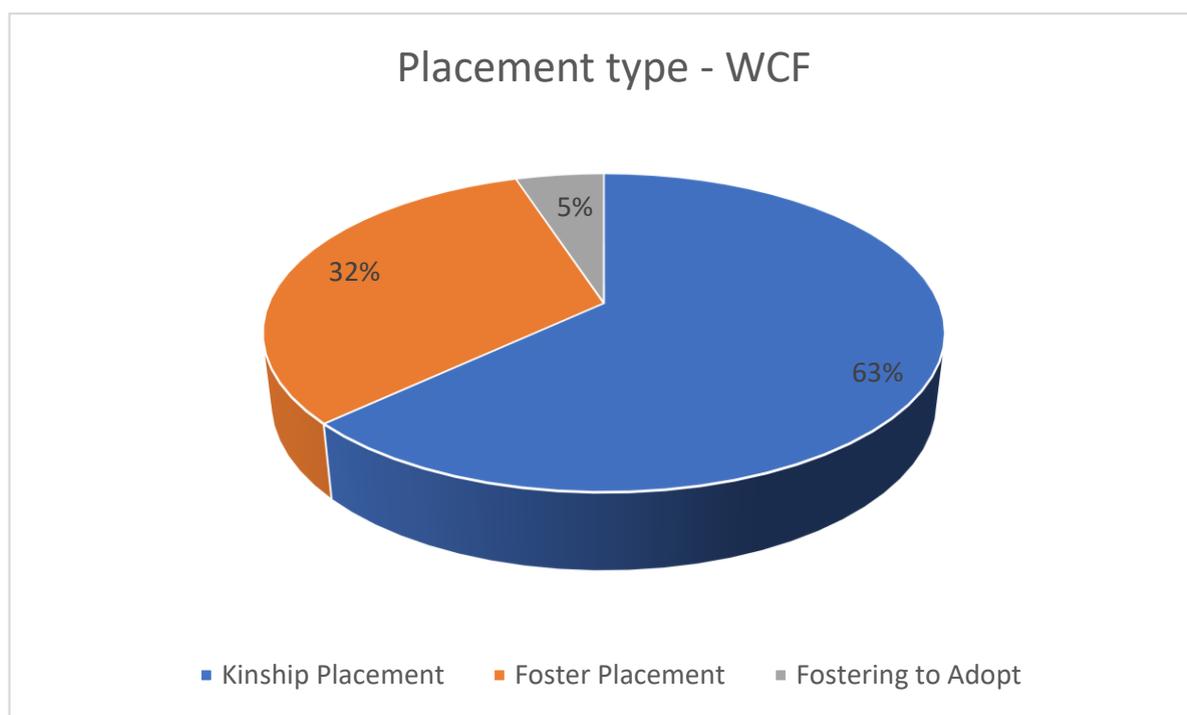


■ Residential ■ IFA ■ WCF Fostering IFA  
 ■ Adoption Placement ■ Placement with Parents ■ Semi-independent

Our demographic reporting tells us that the majority of children placed outside of the Worcestershire area are male and between the age of 11-16 years old. In terms of placement type Independent Fostering Placements are the most used, followed by Residential and then our own Worcestershire Children First IFA.

The 70 children in a residential placement also include some specialist placements such as, 2 children in a secure placement, 1 NHS/Health Care Placement, 4 in Residential Schools and 1 child in a mother & baby placement (March 21 data).

The children placed outside of the Worcestershire area but are in WCF Fostering Placements (56 children) are broken down by placement type in this chart, which shows the majority 63% (35 children) are with Kinship Carers.



Overall, this shows many of our Out of County children are placed for permanency and or with connected persons but also highlights the challenge we have in meeting needs for children through our internal WCF fostering provision.

## 8. Service provision analysis and sufficiency strategy

The broad headline of priority development in placements for children and young people in care are set out in the 21/22 Social Care & Safeguarding Business Plan.

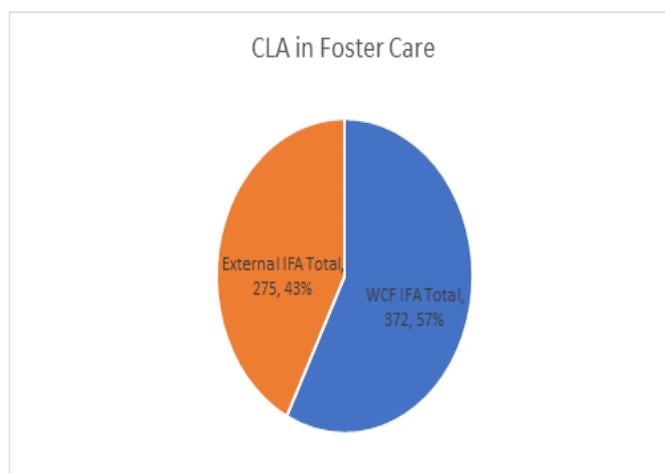
Looked After Children, Young People and Care Leavers	SUFFICIENCY		Emotional and Health and Well-Being Looked After Children & Care Leavers	External Residential Care: Developing partnerships with private providers and stakeholders
	Foster Carers: Meeting demand and complexities of care for older children			
	Transition from care: Semi Independent Support & Housing for Care Leavers			
	Developing the quality and purpose of Residential Care to young people			

### 8.1 Fostering – Meeting Demand

Worcestershire Children First registered its own Independent Fostering Agency in September 2020. The service underwent an assurance inspection October 20.

WCF's vision and values are that children should be placed in a local family care arrangement wherever possible as long as it is safe to do so.

Of our children and young people in foster care approximately 44% are placed in "internal" WCF foster carer arrangements (23% with our mainstream WCF foster carers and 21% with family and friend connected persons, often known as "kinship", carers).



Age Band	WCF IFA Mainstream	WCF IFA Kindship	External IFA	Total
<1 year	22	7	2	31
1-3 years	33	34	14	81
4-5 years	15	27	20	62
6-10 years	54	49	72	175
11-15 years	48	46	124	218

Data analysis tells us that 18% of the demand for residential placements derives from foster placement breakdown, equating to 17 new residential placements instigated in the last year. Only one of those children resided in a kinship care arrangement, 12 in an External Independent Fostering arrangement and 4 from in-house mainstream breakdowns.

The age breakdown of our children in foster care shows us that 57% of children aged

11-15 and 41% of those aged 6-10 years in foster care are in the care of external provider. It is evident, that despite national challenges, that more must be done to successfully recruit and retain our own foster carers and to provide them with an offer that enables them to care for children and young people needing care and to sustain that care until a permanency care arrangement is made.

**Our business plan is focussed in instigating measures now to develop an all-encompassing and targeted support 'Offer' to both retain existing carers and attract new local carers for our children.**

- Broadly this will include the development of 'buddy carers' who will be able to support foster carers and children placed with them in providing planned and regular respite, maintaining contact with the carers and our children to build trusting and meaningful relationships, and be on hand should unplanned situations arise where enhanced support may be required. This applies equally to Worcestershire's mainstream foster carers and kinship foster carers. Buddy carers will also be identified to offer our children in residential care the opportunity to experience family care arrangements as part of a young person 'step down' to foster care plan wherever appropriate.
- The support strategy will also incorporate enhanced training to carers to develop their understanding and ability to respond and manage the often-complex needs of our looked after children, particularly those within the 10 – 17-year age range. This will be enhanced, in collaboration with Health partners, in undertaking physical and emotional health and wellbeing assessments at the onset of their care experience and potential need for specialist support. Their emotional wellbeing will thereafter be regularly reviewed with further updated assessments.
- The remit of the Integrated Service for Looked After Children (a team staffed jointly between WCF and the CCG) is being reviewed to afford direct support, guidance, strategies and learning to carers and the children placed with them.
- There is a recognition of the importance of working alongside external partners to provide high quality stable provision, enhancing WCF's placement offer where necessary. One element of that is the sustained success of Consolidation Meetings where challenges within placements are openly discussed with partners and carers and additional support identified, in order to avoid potential placement breakdown. In 20/21 approximately 85% of foster placement arrangements were maintained as a consequence of this approach. We see this more successful in our own in house provision and we will re-focus support and challenge to external foster care providers.

## 8.2 Residential Provision

There will always be a need to accommodate some children in residential homes in order to respond to their needs and manage risk safely and appropriately.

Children who are received into care often have extremely complex behaviours including self-harm, targeted and indiscriminate violence, child sexual exploitation, county lines and the ongoing damaging effect of parental mental health, domestic abuse, and substance abuse.

A family care experience isn't always the right thing for every young person. It is very much dependant on their past experience of family breakdown and or their foster care and or placement breakdown experiences.

Once a young person is residing in a residential setting their continued residence is influenced by the stability and outcomes they are experiencing in their placement and the level of independent living skills that will determine their need for continued residential care.

When looking at the age breakdown of our children in residential care we can see that 25 children (27%) are aged 10 – 13 years their individual care plans will be looking to step them down in a family care arrangement as soon as is possible taking into account their emotional health and wellbeing and ensuring stability of care and relationship attachments are formed to ensure any step down is a successful and sustainable move.

Age March 2021	No of CYP
<10	1
10	5
11	1
12	6
13	13
14	11
15	17
16	21
17	17
18	1
Total	93

There are approximately 44% (41 young people) aged 13 -15 currently in residential care. 25 of the 93 young people residing in Children's Homes have already been residing in their residential placement for over 2 years. 41% are aged 16+ and are likely to need support as they transition into care leavers and independent living

### Demand for Residential Care

Our deep dive analysis on the use of residential care tells us that during 20/21 95 children have required a new residential placement in year. This is artificially high as 8 children have required a new residential placement due to closure of Greenhill Lodge.

**However, of the 95, 70% of the demand for a new residential care placement has come from children already in the care system. (42% from a breakdown of existing residential placements and 19% due to breakdowns in foster care placements)**

28% of our children placed in a new residential care placement made during 20/21 is because of family breakdowns. Of those a smaller but important cohort are young people with disabilities that most frequently come into care later at stage when it becomes too difficult for parents to manage their needs and behaviours at home.

This demand analysis for residential care tells us that we need to:

- Support and develop our foster care provision to be able to meet the complex and challenging needs of children now entering care
- Support and challenge existing residential placement providers to meet the need of children in their care and give them greater stability
- Consider alternative ways for supporting families for children with additional needs to remain at home in family care.

**WCF currently own four children's homes and two short break units:**

- The Riddings - Pershore, 4 bed residential home for children and young people with ESB aged 10-18 years
- Oak House - Worcester, 3 bed plus a 1 bed flatlet residential home (WCF suspended registration January 20 – Closed no residents)
- Vale Lodge - Evesham, 4 bed residential home for children and young people with disabilities aged 10-18years
- Green Hill Lodge - Worcester, 8 bed residential home (Ofsted removed registration July 20 – Closed no residents)
- Moule Close - Kidderminster, 4 bed short breaks unit for children with disabilities aged 5-18 years
- Providence Road - Bromsgrove, 6 bed short breaks unit for children with disabilities aged 5-18 years

Whilst from a sufficiency perspective WCF recognises the ongoing need for residential provision and that being 'local' is a priority and we are committed to retaining the existing open resources.

Maintaining this small in house provision will not meet demand in the forthcoming year.

However, creating further mainstream residential provision is unnecessary in the context of our own WCF longer term vision and strategy. In our view that creating more in-house children's homes would risk beds being unused and/or a culture of practice resuming where there is less determined focus and effort in supporting families and managing risk in the family and foster care provision.

Therefore, our sufficiency strategy is to develop ways to create a mixed resource of internal provision alongside collaboration and commissioning provision with neighbouring Local authorities and local private providers.

The Cabinet Report (June 21) sets out the strategy for development of our internal residential services.

### 8.3 Semi-Independent Supported Accommodation

Historically WCF identified poor preparation for independence for 16 – 18 year olds in residential care settings, both internal and external and there has been an inherent need to ensure this cohort of young people are afforded every opportunity, with sustained support, to meaningfully prepare for independence and successfully engage with external provision in partnership with Housing. The danger otherwise is that they will ‘fall off a cliff edge’.

Semi Independent living arrangements are not subject to registration or Ofsted inspection and it is known that quality is variable.

There is recognition from the DfE following their consultation, *“that much external provision is of poor quality, often in undesirable ‘hot spot’ areas where young people are easily targeted for exploitation”*

The use of this provision has been the subject of a DfE working party review. September 21 new regulation will be implemented that will make it unlawful to place a child of 16 years or under in a semi-independent living arrangement.

As Corporate Parents we need to ensure our young people and care leavers have the best possible support to promote their welfare and protect them from harm. We can do this best through internal and local provision

We currently have 72 young people in Supported Living arrangements. Non are under 16.

Of the current cohort of Looked After Children there are approximately 38 young people are aged 16/17 years residing in Children’s Homes. For this group of young people, the most likely route out of care is to step down to semi-independent living dependant on their level of needs and independent skills.

This group of young people are our future Care Leavers who we will support until the age of 25 under the Care Leavers legislation.

WCF owns internal provision with a capacity of 46 beds in total and provides good quality internal resource which is well supported via the Outreach Team who also support our young people in external provision’s.

As part of our 2019/20 sufficiency strategy Hillview and Rivendell were developed as semi-independent plus accommodations and since opening in January 2019 and April 2019 respectively, the approach of supported living plus in these semi-independent provisions has been well received and led to generally positive outcomes.

Both accommodation settings were given a ‘plus’ status in recognition of young people aged 16 years residing in the properties and as such additional staffing and overnight staff were allocated. Residents have the opportunity to experience this as a step down from the 24/7 children’s home experience and as such test out their independent living skills whilst having daily contact and support with staff.

Demand for semi-independent provision continues to rise as our cohort of children in care become older and we know from our own young people’s experiences that for some 16/17 year olds the Children’s Homes setting is too challenging for them to make good progress and semi-independent supported living with individual wrap around support has proven to be a successful path to independence for many.

At Quarter 4, the projection is that approximately 100 young people will leave care between the age of 16 – 18 years over the 2021/22 year; a significant proportion will need and chose semi-independent support.

WCF aspires to support its young people locally and within quality provision and as part of this next sufficiency strategy we will:

- Refurbish existing provision to ensure high quality accommodation is maintained
- Develop practice standards to sit alongside our Statement of Purpose providing Quality Assurance and Service user feedback as measures of outcomes for young people
- Develop a new resource converting an ex Children’s Home (subject to Cabinet approval June 21)
- Develop further semi-independent supported provision in collaboration with private landlords and District Council.

## 9. Permanency

Permanence should always be the plan for a child’s upbringing, and it underpins all our interventions with children, their families and their carer’s. The route to permanence will be different for each individual child and WCF are committed in ensuring the range of options available are well considered and well supported to marry an individual child’s needs with their wishes being understood and taken into account. Adoption and Special Guardianship are two primary routes to permanency.

**9.1 Adoption** - Worcestershire Children First registered its Independent Adoption Agency March 21 and at the time of writing that registration is in process. WCF Adoption services are part of a RAA “Adoption Central England (ACE) ACE provides Adoption services to five LA including Warwickshire, Solihull, Coventry and Herefordshire.

**Adoptions as end reason**

	<b>Number</b>				<b>% of ceasing to be Looked After</b>			
	Worcs		SN		England			
2018-19	45	22%	14%	12%				
2019-20	33	14%	12%	12%				
2020-21	21	13%						

We see a reduction in the number of children having Adoption as a permanence outcome and this is reflected nationally, and our latest data still compares favourably.

Through the development of Permanency Team within WCF we have developed effective ways of working with our Adoption Agency ACE to coordinate the work required for assessing, matching and placing a child for Adoption with that required of recruitment, assessment and matching of Adopters.

In our latest in section ILAC July 19 Ofsted said

*'Planning for children with a plan for adoption is a strength. Since February 2018 Worcestershire's adoption service has been provided through a regional adoption agency, Adoption Central England (ACE). A high proportion of children are leaving care without delay to join new adoptive families. Children are identified at an early stage at the Achieving Early Permanence Panel and are linked to family finders. Seven young children have benefitted from foster for adoption placement in the last year. There is effective use of the adoption support fund and there have been no placement disruptions on the last 12 months' (July 2019)*

In our care planning processes consideration of Adoption is given at the earliest stage and we have had success in foster to Adopt making 20 placements 20/21.

## 9.2 Special Guardianship

An alternative option for permanency is Special Guardianship which can offer a child the security, safety, and stability they need and deserve without absolute severance from the birth family, as is often the case with adoption.

Since 2010 there has been a rise in the percentage of Special Guardianship Orders within family care proceedings and a decline in Placement Orders and adoption.

Special Guardianship can in many ways be interlinked given kinship carers for children often have an established relationship with a child.



Special Guardianship Orders as end reason

	% of ceasing to be Looked After			
	Worcs	Worcs	SN	England
2018-19	15	7%	10%	13%
2019-20	20	8%	11%	13%
2020-21	4	2%		

In our business plan 21/22 we are working together to review our Special Guardianship offer and support. The focus of the review is to:

- Increase awareness and improve preparation in becoming a Special Guardianship carer with the development of preparation training and guidance.
- Review the offer of supervised family time support often a key challenge for prospective SGO carers
- Ensure access to advice and support is promoted for Special Guardianship carers, included as part of the Core Support Offer but with additional bespoke training for their specific position in any family network.
- Ensure Special Guardianship families have access to therapeutic services in accordance with assessed needs.
- Review the financial support offer.

## **10. Children with Disabilities and Additional Needs**

We currently have 38 children looked after who are open with Children with Disabilities services.

Over the past five years we have seen a consistent number of new children with disabilities entering care at approx. 3-5 each year. There are a range of admission reasons that include child protection issues where proceedings are invoked and a child with a disability is admitted to care as part of a sibling group, admissions to care at or close to birth where parental care cannot meet level of complex need and admission to residential social and or educational provision to meet complex educational/care needs.

The number of children entering care due to family breakdown and where parents are unable to meet the needs of the children show a main cohort of those aged 13 - 15 when entering care, the majority entering residential care.

We have a shortage of foster care provision for this older age group which we need to address but we also need to develop our support services to their birth families.

Assessment evidences this older age group hit a time when parents are no longer able to manage high level needs of physically challenging behaviours in their children and risk to parents and siblings cause family breakdown.

Our work with WCC to build a 0-25 disability service that focuses on supporting family care, early planning for transitions and supported independence to ensure only where it is unavoidable should a child with a disability experience an unplanned reception into care is a priority in our business planning 22/22.

## **11. Edge of Care – Strengthening Families First**

WCF's mission is to support children & young people to be happy, healthy and safe, and one of our company's values is to 'value family life' by supporting and empowering parents to care for their children well. The Supporting Families First (SFF) team have become integral to how we support families at the earliest time and at the lowest levels, supporting and challenging parents to exercise their parental responsibilities and care for their children well.

Placing children at the heart of what we do, valuing family life, seeking good educational outcomes wherever possible by working with families and partner agencies are all key priorities of the team. Our key aim is to strengthen families, to ensure children can remain living safely at home where it is safe and appropriate to do so.

SFF went live in January 2020 and over the last 12 months has shown excellent results in preventing care and repeat care episodes. SFF have been actively involved with

Worcestershire Children First Sufficiency – Tina Russell Interim DCS May 21

135 children since its launch, seeing a steady increase of referrals quarter on quarter as the team has been embedded within the wider service.

### **Overall Sustainability of Outcomes of SFF Intervention**

Supporting Families First have an overall success rate of 91% in the prevention of care having actively worked with 135 children since January 2020.

- Q4 19/20 reported a 98% success rate when working actively with 51 children.
- Q1 20/21 reported a 95% success rate whilst working actively with 77 children.
- Q2, 20/21 reports a 97% success rate whilst working with 95 children.
- Quarter 3 reports a 95% success rate whilst working with 102 children.

The SFF success rate has not dropped below 95% each quarter, and 90% overall with regards to prevention of care statistics and indicates that SFF provide the right intervention at the right time, thereby preventing unnecessary admissions into care.

This evaluation report clearly evidences the positive results that the SFF approach has had on the prevention of care for young people who are 10 and over during 2020/21. Over quarters 1/2 in 19/20 there were 45 young people (aged 11+) newly accommodated representing 38% of the newly accommodated cohort, for the same period (Qtr. 1/2 2020/21), this was 30 young people (36%). This is a reducing figure and is reflective of the SFF care prevention work that is targeted at this age group.

#### **Next steps:**

Worcestershire Childrens Firsts' company value is to "value family life" and in this we seek to support families at the earliest opportunity and at the lowest levels, whilst supporting and challenging parents to exercise their parental responsibility. Our improvement journey has taken us through the challenges of managing risk and professional anxiety and this work must continue with a focus on the role of social workers in assessing risk and supporting the multi-disciplinary partnership to manage risk in the family and community.

One of the priority areas within our business planning in 2021/22 will be our Children in Need development work. Children in Need are the cohort of children between child protection and early help. The SFF multi-disciplined approach will be key to this development, as it will support our continued work with partners to ensure that there is access to effective early help support, that is delivered both in the context of ACES informed practice and Contextual Safeguarding and are the basis for evidence based service development in 2021/22.

## **12. Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children and Care Leavers**

The number of unaccompanied children looked after as at 31/03/2021 is 25 a decrease from 31 as at 31/03/2020. However, we have seen more unaccompanied young people entering care this year 20/21, with 15 new young people, compared to 12 entering care last year. The overall reduction is a reflection of the young people leaving care as Looked After children and becoming unaccompanied Care Leavers.

The number of Current Care Leavers open for services, who are now not Looked After, and were previously UASC as at 12/04/2021 is 59

Our greatest demand for placement for UASC is for semi- independent supported living given the age.

At the time of writing Worcestershire has no political sign p to the National Transfer scheme although we are engaged with the regional rota being piloted on a voluntary basis.

Age	Age as at 31/03/2020	Age as at 31/03/2021
13		1
14	1	2
15	2	3
16	8	4
17	20	15
Total	31	25

### 13. Commissioning approach to Placements

**The below summarises the key areas of current and future commissioning intentions with the strategy.**

**All Age Disability** - As part of the All Age disability programme development with Adult Social Care and the Young Adults teamwork is underway to look at the need for residential provision within the context of community an overnight short breaks and family support

**Regional Framework** – Worcestershire will remain part of the West Midlands 14 LA’s commissioning arrangements under the framework for foster care and residential care

**Internal Residential Provision** – We will retain our current in house provisions for children with social, emotional and behavioural needs and those with disabilities.

**Private and Local Authority Providers of Children’s Homes** – We will reach out to Worcestershire based providers and the neighbouring West Midlands authorities who are delivering and developing their own in house residential provision to commission placements as required meeting the individual needs of a child or young person locally. If necessary, we will continue to look beyond the region for specialist placements.

**Internal Semi-Independent Living** – We will invest in capacity growth and material improvements in our internal semi-independent provision supporting young people to step down from residential care and experience a semi-independent supported living arrangement locally.

**Secure Safe Base** – Worcestershire will continue to work with the West Midlands group bid to the DfE for a new regional Safe Base Secure estate.