

London Borough of Hackney
Children and Young People Scrutiny Commission
Municipal Year 2018/19
Date of Meeting Monday 20 March 2023

Minutes of the proceedings of the
Children and Young People
Scrutiny Commission held at
Hackney Town Hall, Mare Street,
London E8 1EA

Chair	Councillor Sophie Conway
Councillors in Attendance	Cllr Margaret Gordon (Vice-Chair), Cllr Alastair Binnie-Lubbock, Cllr Anya Sizer, Cllr Lynne Troughton and Cllr Claudia Turbet-Delof
Apologies:	Cllr Lee Laudat-Scott, Cllr Caroline Selman and Cllr Sheila Suso-Runge
Co-optees	Richard Brown, Andy English, Jo Macleod and Steven Olalere
In Attendance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Cllr Anntionette Bramble, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Member for Education, Young People and Children's Social Care- Cllr Caroline Woodley, Cabinet Member for Families, Early Years, Parks & Play- Jacque Burke, Group Director Children and Education- Diane Benjamin, Director of Children's Social Care- Laura Bleaney, Head of Corporate Parenting- Gemma Vare, Quality Improvement Partner Children's Centres- Carolyn Sharpe, Consultant in Public Health- Cathy Ashley, Chief Executive, Family Rights Group- Paul Senior, Director of Education & Inclusion- Jason Marantz, Assistant Director, School Standards & Improvement- Anton Francic, Principal Secondary Advisor- Tim Wooldridge, Early Years Strategy Manager

Livelihood: **To replay the meeting:**
<https://youtu.be/5U0r4e0w7wc>

Members of the Public **None**

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Councillor Sophie Conway in the Chair

1 Apologies for Absence

1.1 Apologies for absence were received from the following members of the Commission:

Cllr Sheila Suso Runge;
Cllr Lee Laudat Scott;
Cllr Caroline Selman.

1.2 The following members connected virtually:

Cllr Midnight Ross;
Salmah Kansara (Co-opted Member)

2 Urgent Items / Order of Business

2.1 There were no urgent items and the agenda was as had been published.

3 Declarations of Interest

3.1 The following declarations were received by members of the Commission:

- Jo Macleod, school governor and mother of child with SEND in the borough;
- Cllr Anya Sizer, mother of a child with SEND in the borough.

4 Support for Young Parents

4.1 Following on from work on the disproportionalities in perinatal mental health from the 2021/22 work programme, the Commission agreed to review the support available to young parents (under age of 25) in Hackney. The aim of this item was to:

- Review needs of young parents and ensure that this is being effectively met across local services;
- Assess how services work together to support young parents and as well as their children;
- Identify ways in which the local offer to young parents might be extended or improved.

4.2 A report from Public Health and Children and Families Services on services which directly support or commission services to support young parents was provided to the Commission. The report provided an overview of the range of support which is provided to young parents, including those who are care experienced.

4.3 As well as officers from Children and Families, Public Health and Education, the Commission also invited Cathy Ashley, the Chief Executive of Family Rights Group (FRG) to also attend. FRG is a national charity supporting children and families and which (among other services) provides dedicated advice, help and support for young parents.

4.4 Ahead of this meeting, the Chair and Vice Chair also held two focus groups with young parents to understand more about their experience of being a young parent in Hackney, the range of support they have received from local services and what they thought should be improved for other young people in their situation.

Public Health

4.5 Officers presented the published paper and highlighted the following:

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- The Family Nurse Partnership (FNP) would no longer be commissioned to support young parents, but would be replaced by an Enhanced Health Visiting Service (EHVS). The FNP was a licensed service which meant it was inflexible in how it could support young parents (i.e. only support first time mothers under the age of 25, first child only up to the age of 2, and mothers cannot access the programme after 28 weeks of pregnancy).
- The new EHVS would be an additional tier to Health Visiting services currently commissioned which would not be age restricted, or focused on the first child, but would be based on needs of parents. Basing the EHVS within existing health Visitor provision would also enable support to be stepped up and stepped down as needed.
- The FNP will end on 31st August 2023 with new EHVS starting on 1/9/23. It was noted that the FNP had not taken on any additional clients since October 2023 when the decommissioning was announced. New young parents who would have qualified for FNP support are being cared for by universal services in the interim. Those currently on the FNP programme would continue to be supported, but would transition to the EHVS in September 2023.
- Other universal services provided through public health included a community based mentoring service which was also currently being re-commissioned. Other areas of provision included Clinical Health and Wellbeing Service and a substance misuse service.

Children's Centres

4.6 Children's Centre leaders highlighted the following:

- Although there was no focused work on supporting young parents, young families in need were supported through the universal offer of Children's Centres work. Around 11% of current users were young parents who used a range of specialist (e.g. PH Midwife) and open access services (e.g. Stay and Play). Open access services were used to identify those families who may need additional specialist support such as SLT.
- The Children Centres service was moving to a Children and Family Hubs model of provision. A key element of this new model would be the Start for Life offer which focused on the first 100 days of a child life after birth.

Children and Families Service

4.7 Children and Families Service leaders highlighted the following from the report:

- The number of care leavers and looked after children who were young parents was low in Hackney. This would suggest that the vast majority of care leavers are successfully parenting.
- The biggest concern for young parents is housing and the service aims to provide a range of options for care experienced parents which include mother and baby fostering, a dedicated mother and baby unit as well as more independent housing options. There are currently two 2-bedroom social rented properties available to care leavers annually.
- The National Adviser for Care Leavers visited the service in 2022 where discussions focused on the corporate grandparent role of the Council, and what that local offer would include.
- There are also plans to establish a care leavers hub in Hackney which could support activities like Stay and Play sessions which could support young parents. Peer support is central in helping young parents to develop supportive networks and personal resilience.
- Engaging fathers is a challenging issue and to encourage them to participate in the parenting process. Young fathers potentially have a lot to offer in terms of family support, but do need to be made to feel welcome and that they have a role to play. Too often statutory services appear to push young fathers away which should be challenged. It was acknowledged that whilst there were probably a

number of care experienced young men who were fathers, the service was not aware of who these might be.

Family Rights Group

4.8 The Chief Executive noted the mission of the Family Rights Group (FRG) was to create a more socially just society in which the child welfare and family justice systems support children to live safely and thrive within their family, while strengthening the family and community networks of those children who cannot live at home. The FRG has 5 strategic priorities:

1. Families involved with the child welfare and family justice system are treated fairly, have their rights respected and are able to make informed decisions;
2. Children and families get the help they need, so wherever possible children can live safely and flourish within their family network;
3. All children, including those in care, have lasting and supportive relationships to sustain them throughout their lives;
4. Our child welfare and family justice systems – and wider society – promote social justice and create conditions that enable children to achieve their potential;
5. Children and families' voices and experiences drive decision making at an individual and strategic level within the child welfare and family justice systems.

4.9 FRG works with Become, a national care leaver charity to provide dedicated advice, guidance and support for young care experienced parents and would encourage local services to refer young parents to this service where necessary. The FRG also conducted research into the needs of young parents which concluded that in many local authorities, the specific needs of this group were not sufficiently recognised in service priorities, or reflected in local protocols or practice.

4.10 The organisation also supports a dedicated website to provide advice, guidance and advocacy to young parents. When children's social care was involved, young parents often felt the process to be alienating and had difficulty navigating and negotiating with care authorities. FRG found that young parent's access to local independent advocacy and advice services was inconsistent, and was therefore a key part of a new FRG offer.

4.11 FRG also noted that there was a failure to fully recognise young fathers as a resource, and consequently were often not fully incorporated or left out of support plans for young families. Young fathers had spoken of being 'ghosts in the room' thereby limiting the potential support role that they and their wider family may be able to provide.

4.12 Further feedback from the national helpline suggested that a number of authorities continued to hold child protection conferences on-line. Parents indicated that the on-line format was problematic as this did not help them to understand or engage with proceedings and the decisions being taken (e.g. it was often difficult to know who was in the room and the role that they played, and how they themselves could contribute).

4.13 The importance of co-design and co-production was also emphasised by the FRG to ensure that local services acknowledged and responded to the needs of young parents. From its own work and from its knowledge of what worked in local authorities, it was important that engagement to support this was not 'one-off' but through established and ongoing structures.

4.14 The Born into Care Study highlighted higher levels of care proceedings with children born to young mothers. Analysis of calls to the young parents helpline operated by FRG also noted the frequency at which domestic violence featured in concerns presented. It was suggested that this should also be reflected in local plans to support young parents.

4.15 To conclude, a key defining feature of the needs of young parents, particularly those with care experience, was that in many cases these young people were socially isolated and did not have an extensive network of support from families or friends. In this context, support for young parents should focus on helping them to build relationships to extend their network of support.

Feedback from Focus Groups

4.16 The Commission held two focus groups with young parents who were care experienced and facilitated by Hackney of Tomorrow. The key issues to emerge from these focus groups are summarised below:

4.16.1 Accessibility of key antenatal and maternity services:

These services felt intimidating for young parents to access, particularly as some young parents accessed these services alone;

Young parents also questioned whether such services were aware of their specific needs?

4.16.2 Housing issues for young parents was a key issue and figured prominently in all discussions:

- Some young parents described how they were moved multiple times before the birth of their child over to setting in which they had little choice and were often given little notice;
- Young parents were often placed in temporary accommodation which left them unsure of their future options for them and their child, and they also questioned the suitability of such placements for mother and babies (e.g. single room with cooking facilities enclosed);
- Those placed in temporary accommodation cited that this was frequently outside of the borough and away from their social support networks.

4.16.3 Young parents also spoke about their postnatal mental and emotional health needs:

- A number described feeling isolated after the birth and as a single parent, which was compounded by transient nature of housing and accommodation;
- Young parents also noted that there were limited opportunities for peer support - to engage and share with other young parents;
- Whilst young parents understood the need for some restrictions on visitors to temporary accommodation units where they may be staying, this further limited opportunities for social contact and support.

4.16.4 Care experienced young parents reported strong and positive relationships with their social worker (SW) and or personal adviser (PA).

- There were a number examples of positive and affirmative support for young parents from their SW/PA, though some were better equipped to support them in their journey to parenthood than others (a social worker offered to be a birthing partner and another knitted a blanket);
- Care experienced young parents were also unclear how to manage the boundaries for social work support for their child and for them as a care leaver and felt that they needed additional support in this respect.

4.16.5 Access to education, training and employment was of critical importance to young parents;

- With additional care responsibilities, young parents noted the importance of advancing training and work opportunities to support their family;
- There were mixed responses as to the range of support provided, greater access to local apprenticeship programmes would be beneficial;

- Access to childcare and support was critical to them developing education and training opportunities, but not all were made aware of the Care to Learn programme.

4.17 The Chair noted the specific concerns of care experienced young parents and how growing up in care had impacted on their relationship with statutory care services and how comfortable issues could be raised, for example, issues around their own mental health. Young parents were anxious that such concerns would be dealt with and possible wider implications for their family.

Questions from the Commission

4.18 Given the complexity of the needs and service response needed to support this cohort of young parents. Is there a shared understanding of the needs and the service priorities of young parents across the local partnership of services? Where does effective oversight of the partnership of services which support young parents sit and does it ensure that services are working together effectively to support the needs of young parents? How is Hackney working to ensure that young parents have access to a consistent service? Specifically, what are the current local priorities for supporting the needs of young parents?

- It was acknowledged that it can be challenging overseeing support for care experienced young mothers, particularly when they may be living outside of the borough. The children and families service (CFS) was working to extend the reach of local services to support this cohort, to ensure continuity of support and maintain connections with Hackney. CFS also welcomed proposals to extend peer mentoring and would follow this up with Public Health, particularly if this programme could be used to support care experienced young people. CFS was also cognisant of its Corporate Grandparent role and it was encouraging to note the practice of social workers in supporting care experienced young parents.

4.19 The Commission welcomed the commitment to extend peer mentoring support to help develop emotional resilience among young parents, and requested further information on the scope and priority for this work and timeframes for implementation.

- It was acknowledged that young parents may face difficulties accessing services because they lack knowledge or confidence to do so. Building trust was also a key aspect of working with young parents. Support for parents on the vulnerable parents pathway was focused in 3 areas: signposting, crisis support and peer mentoring. The latter was a relatively small part of the service at present, helping around 35 women per year, but there were plans to extend this within a new provision which would help to break down barriers to accessing services. It is hoped that the newly commissioned service will support around 180 women per year. There will be a mobilisation period from September 2023 which will take time to recruit and train peer-mentors. It will also be important to ensure that peer mentors reflect the demography of local service users. There are no time-limits on the service as the service will be 'needs led'.
- FRG noted the work that Camden Council were doing around peer mentoring and advocacy. It was felt that this could be a very powerful tool to assist young parents in very challenging contexts.

4.20 In its corporate parenting role, does the council provide sufficient training for care leavers to support positive and effective parenting? Would this be possible to introduce some form of training?

- Children's Centres already have a universal support offer to parents, but through the establishment of Children and Family Hubs would provide a more universal offer for 0-19 year olds, and there would be scope to include parent training within that. It was possible that a linkup between Young Hackney, Secondary Schools and Family Hubs could be used to extend training and development support to parents. It was also emphasised that placed based partnerships such as those between local children's centres, Public Health midwifery and wider

family support offered seamless and integrated support to young and other vulnerable parents in accessible and safe spaces.

- This also related to local ambitions for the development of a care leavers hub to provide integrated multi-agency support from a singular setting, and this would be an opportunity for parenting training.

4.21 What were the FRG views on best practice for engaging and supporting young fathers? If peer mentoring is not open to young fathers, what engagement is happening?

- The Start for Life model which is part of the Family Hubs programme does have a work stream which acknowledges the need to engage and work with fathers. One of the Children's Centres (Ishan) had recently undertaken some developmental work with fathers and learning from this would be shared across the wider children centre network.
- The FRG noted that fathers details are often not recorded in children's social care records, and when these were recorded there was very little detail of the nature of their engagement and support to the family, contact details were out of date. Unsurprising, fathers were less likely to be involved in later proceedings around the welfare decisions of their children. One of the models of good practice was St Michaels Fellowship in Lambeth which identified the need for father specific work and for those activities which helped to build trust and confidence among fathers. There was also an acknowledgement that to be effective, interventions need to be sustained.

4.22 The report indicates that 29 young people accessed an evidence based parenting programme - can further details be provided on this scheme and the outcomes?

- In relation to the evidence based parenting programmes a number of models were used including Strength Through Families and Through Communities. These were 12 week programmes which were evidence based but which did require a sustained level of commitment from families.

4.23 Young parenthood can be difficult to talk about in some communities (such as Middle Eastern countries) which may inhibit young people from obtaining the help and support that they need. What is the council doing to ensure that its support offer to young parents is accessible across all communities? Similarly, what are the maternity needs of young people in the Orthodox Jewish Community and are they any different to the wider community and if so, is there any dedicated support for this community?

- It is important that vulnerabilities are picked up by universal services, irrespective of their community background and ensure that they are referred onward to more specialist services. This is the aim of the new Enhanced Health Visiting Service which will exist in wider universal health Visiting offer. The new provider has been made aware of the vulnerable groups locally and the range of other services which are available to collectively support them.
- The HV service is the universal offer and the first port of call for many families and the route into more specialist services as needed. In relation to the Orthodox Jewish community there is a dedicated Children's Centre (Lubavitch) which provides a range of family and parenting services to the community.

4.24 Continuity of care is often cited as a key factor in better maternity outcomes for mother and baby. What can we do as a local authority to promote continuity of care for young parents pre and post pregnancy?

- Continuity of care is important for better outcomes and there was evidence to suggest that some vulnerable groups were less likely to receive it. It was therefore important that the local offer to young parents and other vulnerable parents was integrated, which would be exemplified in the new Enhanced Health Visiting Service which was embedded within the wider universal health Visiting offer with the same provider and would therefore allow young parents to step-up or step-down care as needed.

4.25 In terms of the existing family visits offered by the Family Nurse Partnership, how would the new Enhanced Health Visiting offer compare? Is there not a risk that the expertise of supporting young parents within the FNP might be lost within the EHVS? How can this specialist knowledge and offer be retained within the universal service?

- The mandated visits (x 5) and the additional visits (x3) detailed in the report relate to the lower parenting support offer. The intensive tier (equivalent to FNP) has been left open in terms of visits as the intention is that the service was to be 'needs led' and could be more or less than 64 sessions.
- Family Nurses were experts in supporting young parents, and where possible it was hoped that these progressions would be retained within the new EHVS and the service was in negotiations to TUPE this cohort of workers over into the new services. This will not only help to retain knowledge and experience within the service and wider HV service, but also extend specialist knowledge through training other HV staff.

4.26 Can young parents be further involved in helping to shape the EHVS offer?

- The new service model has already been developed and put out for tender and commissioning, so in this context, it would be difficult for young parents to shape new provision planned for September 2023. Whilst the outline model has been agreed, the service was engaging young parents and family nurses alike to further guide and inform the development of the new EHVS. It was important to capture the insight from what works in the FNP model and replicate this in the new EHVS.
- The Cabinet member for Families, Parks and Play noted that Parent Carer Panels had been established to support the development of family hubs and would ensure that these contain representation from young parents.

Agreed: The Commission would liaise with Hackney of Tomorrow and Parent Carer Panels to ensure representation of young parents.

4.27 The Group Director reported that high quality universal services were important so as to have sufficient reach to across varying levels of need in the borough, and the new EHVS would be dependent on the intelligence and insight of these services (e.g. Health Visiting, Midwifery) to effectively target young parents in need. The Group Director assured the commission that a focus on the needs of young parents would be retained within the new EHVS.

4.28 The Family Rights Group made the following concluding remarks in terms of good practice which may be considered in Hackney. It was reiterated that where young parents are involved in the planning and development of local services it helps to ensure that the needs of this group are met and helps to maintain engagement with local services. It was recommended that the authority review the service offer at Hertfordshire to help benchmark local provision for young parents.

4.29 The Chair thanked Cathy Ashley for attending and to officers for the preparation of the paper and responding to members of the Commission. The Commission would prepare a summary of the key issues to emerge from the scrutiny of this session and forward conclusions and recommendations to the Cabinet member for consideration.

5 Pupil Attainment (Attainment Gap)

5.1 The Commission maintains regular oversight of pupil attainment in Hackney and this is therefore a standing item within our work programme. Children's attainment is presented at three stages for review, Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS), Key Stage 2 (KS2) and Key Stage 4 (KS4). The aim of this item is to:

- Assess the attainment and progress of local children;
- To identify any gaps on educational attainment among different groups; and

- By extension, enquiring how HE and local schools are working to address local gaps in attainment.

5.2 The Commission reviewed a report provided by officers which provided a demographic analysis of attainment data to allow comparative assessment of pupil performance and the attainment gap between different groups of pupils. Given the Commission's ongoing interest in children who have been excluded, additional data on attainment of children in alternative provision is also included in the report.

Hackney Education

5.3 EYFS - Summary

- This was the first set of data since 2019 and the introduction of a new assessment framework for EYFS.
- It is therefore very difficult to compare results from 2022 with previous years.
- The gap between FSM children reaching a GLD in Hackney and those who don't is just 2% compared to 20% nationally.
- Although the data shows very high levels of attainment at EYFS, some groups were underperforming, particularly Black Caribbean, Black African and Turkish/Cypriot/Kurdish children.

5.4 KS2 Summary

- The overall level of performance was good at KS2, and 69% met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, which is 10% above the national average.
- Hackney was one of the highest performing boroughs ranking 8th against all other LA's for the proportion of children reaching a GLD in reading (16th), writing (14th) and maths (9th).
- Disadvantaged children (FSM, SEND) and ethnic groups all outperformed equivalent national cohorts.

5.5 KS4 - Summary

- GCSE measures in Hackney (attainment 7, progress 8, standard pass and higher pass) exceeded national pass rates;
- $\frac{3}{4}$ of children obtained a standard pass in English and Maths;
- Local cohorts outperformed national cohorts in respect of FSM entitlement, SEND, gender and EAL.
- Areas of focus going forward included:
 - Closing the in-school attainment gap - boys, disadvantage, ethnicity and ability.
 - Use of additional funding such as pupil premium or tutoring;
 - Curriculum was key for engagement and supporting improved performance;

5.6 Alternative Provision - Summary

- Standard pass in this cohort was three times greater than the national cohort.

Questions from the Commission

5.7 Overcrowded housing, lack of study space and unequal access to other study resources all impact on levels of attainment, particularly in local Black Caribbean, Black African and Turkish/Cypriot/Kurdish communities. How is the council addressing these broader systemic issues which are underpinning lower levels of attainment within these communities?

- The authority was constantly interrogating performance data to ensure that all children achieve and to understand where to focus resources to support improvement.
- Black Caribbean, Black African and Turkish/Cypriot children were underperforming compared to their peers in Hackney and poor housing, unemployment, poverty were all factors which contributed to poorer outcomes in some of these communities. It was also apparent in the research that there were

internal educational factors which impacted on educational attainment in these communities which included low pupil expectations, ethos of the school, school leadership, parental involvement and effective local partnerships. Most importantly however, it was clear that accessibility and appropriateness of the school curriculum to these communities was critical to levels of engagement and subsequent achievement. As local results indicated, there has been a lack of progress in the attainment of some cohorts of local children and that further more effective action is necessary. In 2021, early years had focused on trauma, attachment and self-regulation to reflect the changes in the EYFS assessment. Currently, the authority has shifted focus in early years to supporting an anti-racist approach within all settings to ensure that schools have leadership and an approach that supports this and that children have access to resources which reflect the demographic makeup of the borough. It was acknowledged that this a long-term project where the results might not be visible for some time.

5.8 At every stage of attainment recorded in this report, children from Black Caribbean, Turkish and Black African record lower levels of attainment than their peers in Hackney. This is not a one off, but part of an established trend in local attainment data going back many years. Looking at the same attainment report which was presented to this Commission in 2017 (for 2016 data), it was also clear that for some groups within this cohort - educational performance levels have stagnated with attainment either falling or staying the same. What is the overarching borough strategy to close the local attainment gap and how does this intersect with council wide programmes such as the Anti-Racist Strategy and the Young Black Men's Project?

- The Director of Education responded by acknowledging that there was an attainment gap between different groups of children in Hackney, but that in comparison to national figures, the local attainment gap was not as large. The authority was not complacent and recognised that there was more to do. A summit was planned for later this year to bring together local education leaders and partners to discuss the Hackney 2030 strategy and one of the issues that will be addressed in this process is how to close the attainment gap. The authority wants to achieve excellence for all its pupils and will support schools to do so.

5.9 Parental engagement and involvement is important to children's attainment, but for those whose first language is not English this can be challenging. It was noted that many local Turkish /Kurdish/Cypriot parents do not speak English as a first language. What is Hackney Education and local schools doing to remove language barriers and to promote parental engagement in their children's education?

- The development of strong relationships with parents and the wider community is important for school attainment as this helps schools to understand the social and cultural context of pupils and the nature of disadvantage in specific communities (e.g. cultural capital, vocabulary, fear and anxiety). Ensuring that schools and local educational leaders have a developed understanding of the lived experience of children within its diverse communities was central to this approach. It is also important that this approach is reflected in aspects of the school environment. The nature of the 'additionality' was also critical in bringing change (e.g. the interpreter, catch up lessons, the cultural engagement, the curriculum).

5.10 What can Hackney learn from other local authorities which have managed to reduce their attainment gap?

- There have been a number of programmes to help address the attainment gap among Black Caribbean, Black African and Turkish/Cypriot communities. In early years, children from these communities are recruited into a reading support programme which provides daily 1-1 support. Parental workshops had also been developed in schools to support engagement. There was also a maths programme in year 5 and a reading group for years 4 and 5.

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- Given the complexity of this issue and the number of factors which impact on school performance, system leadership is critical. The School Improvement Partnership had broadened its brief and approach with schools to look at these wider issues. There were entrepreneurial leaders in local schools, and it was important that Hackney Education ensured that other school leaders could learn from their approaches.

5.11 The data in the report provides an overall picture for Hackney and there is most likely there are wider variations in the performance of different cohorts of young people among the performance of local schools. Are there any schools locally where the disparities in educational performance by different ethnic groups is not so pronounced? If so, how are the approaches of these schools different and what can be learned across the local school system?

- There are many local network meetings which Hackney Education supports to help share excellent practice across local schools. Hackney Education was very keen to develop a sector led improvement approach.
- In relation to variations in school performance, the authority was moving toward a more school supporting approach and a number of primary and secondary schools were receiving help from fellow school leaders within this process.

5.12 How can the authority ensure that significant advances and improvement achieved with children in the early years stage is not lost as children progress through their schooling?

- Early years education is qualitatively different in a number of areas such as parental engagement and support and there is a real partnership of services supporting children and families at this early stage of development. It was important that parents took up their free childcare offer across early years settings as this was instrumental in improving outcomes. Currently 30% of parents do not take up 2 year old free childcare entitlement so further work is necessary. The evidence suggests that accessing 2 year old free childcare entitlement does have a positive impact on development and attainment outcomes. The take up of 3 and 4 year old entitlement is relatively high at around 90%. There was no data on the ethnicity of those not taking up childcare offers. Postcode data was available however, which would allow those not taking up the offer to be mapped.

5.13 As the attainment gap appears to get wider as children progress through their schooling, how is Hackney Education working with local academies given that most local children attend these schools for secondary education?

- The Local Authority works very effectively with local academies and representatives attend head teacher and other local network events. There were 81 schools in the local education system which all contribute differently to children's education. Academies do engage and their results do compare favourably.
- It was also noted that the secondary heads group is chaired by an academy head and a local academy is working with a local Orthodox Jewish School to share good practice and learning.

5.14 The Chair noted that there were numerous parent engagement apps which have a very positive impact, particularly as the functions and text are available in multiple community languages. How is learning from these different technologies being distributed among local schools?

- The Parental Engagement Systems leader supported a number of forums where such practice can be shared and learned across local schools. Leadership was important in parental engagement as this set the tone and context in which parents might engage. Student forums were also useful in providing feedback to the school on how well such systems were working.

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- A member of the Commission also noted the importance of decentralised approach to parental engagement as this helped to engage specific groups of parents.

5.15 Noting the number of pupil movements, how does mobility impact on children's performance at school?

- In a system which prioritises parental choice and with more vacancies emerging within the education sector, there is more pupil mobility between schools. In this context, the school does need to ensure that pupils settle and adjust quickly so that they are ready to learn. There was more to be learnt around what worked best in this area and would be raised at appropriate forums.

5.16 The Chair thanked officers for attending the meeting and responding to questions from members of the Commission. The Chair welcomed the updates on the work of schools to target underperforming pupils and hoped that the report next year would demonstrate the impact of this work.

6 Work Programme

6.1 The work programme for the remainder of the municipal year was presented to the Commission. Members noted that there was one formal meeting remaining for the Commission on April 17th 2023 where there will be two substantive items.

6.1.1 Access to CAMHS

To support this item a focus group with representatives from local CAMHS services will be held on Wednesday 22nd March 2023 at 6.30 (on-line). All members of the Commission were invited to attend this focus group as it will provide an opportunity to discuss key issues about the accessibility of local CAMHS services. An outline of the session is being drafted and would be circulated to members and participants ahead of the meeting.

The focus groups will follow up visits by the Chair and Vice Chair to a number of local CAMHS settings which took place on 10th March 2023. Key issues arising from these visits will also be sent to members ahead of the focus group and the main public meeting.

6.1.2 Cabinet Q & A (Deputy Mayor Bramble)

After consulting with members, the Commission has agreed to focus on 3 areas with the Deputy Mayor:

- Quality and outcomes of Young Hackney work with schools
- Children in temporary accommodation
- Children that go missing from care, especially UASC

6.2 The Commission also noted that further updates were expected:

- Housing Support for Care Leavers - Cabinet response is now being presented at 24th April Cabinet meeting.
- Childhood Food Poverty (and Summit Outcomes) - Cabinet response on the expected toward the end of March/ early April.

7 Minutes of the Previous Meeting

7.1 The draft minutes of the meeting held on 27th February 2023 were published separately from the main agenda pack on 15th March which all members had received.

Matters Arising

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7.2 The Commission agreed to write to Cllr Woodley setting out the key areas of SEND provision which have emerged from local scrutiny which could be reflected in a finalised action plan. If members have issues that they wish to highlight, please email the scrutiny officer by 24th March.

7.3 Members agreed the minutes of the 27th February 2023.

8 Any Other Business

8.1 There was no other business and the meeting concluded at 9.40pm.

Duration of the meeting: Times Not Specified

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