

Item No. 8.	Classification: Open	Date: 19 April 2023	Meeting Name: Corporate Parenting Committee
Report title:		Children in Care and Care Leavers with Disabilities	
Ward(s) or groups affected:		All	
From:		Director of Adult Social Care	

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the corporate parenting committee note the contents of the report concerning Southwark children in care and care leavers with severe and profound disabilities receiving services through the All Age Disability Service (AAD).

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. The Equality Act 2010 defines a person as disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a 'substantial' and 'long-term' negative effect on their ability to do normal daily activities. This applies equally to children and adults.
3. The powers and duties of local authorities in relation to children and young people who are currently or formerly looked after are set out in the Children Act 1989 (subsequently amended by the children (Leaving Care) Act 2000, the Adoption, Children Act 2002, Young Persons Act 2008) and associated regulations and guidance. These powers and duties apply to all children and young people, including those with disabilities. Services are based on assessment of need and the provision of services in relation to those assessed needs.
4. In Southwark specialist services for children with disabilities are provided through the council's All Age Disability Service (AAD). The definition of a person with a disability is relatively wide so the council has developed such a specialist service to focus on those children and young people with a *severe and profound disability*. This means that AAD does not work with all disabled children supported by the council, but it does work with those with the most severe and profound needs. This report focuses on that group of children.
5. AAD is committed to working with children and young people on the basis that they are not classified by assessment according to their physical or mental impairment but understood according to the impact any impairment has on their quality of life, and that of their family and carers.

6. AAD undertakes parent/carer assessments under section 6 of the Carers and Disabled Children Act 2000 to understand the needs of a disabled child's parent or carer, and how the need to safeguard and promote the child's welfare can be met. This assessment can lead to the provision of services that support families under section 17 of the Children Act 1989 and including the provision of short breaks.
7. Short breaks are when a child with a disability is cared for by someone else outside the family and home, to give the parent or carer a break and to benefit the child. This may include overnight stays with another family. Short breaks are provided for under the Children Act 1989 and Breaks for Carer's of Disabled Children Regulations 2011. A child receiving short breaks is not looked after under the Children Act 1989 if they receive short breaks unless they have over 75 nights of this care in a 12-month period.
8. Southwark Children's Services were inspected by Ofsted in September 2022 and judged good across all areas. AAD comments of note were that "Children were supported by detailed plans that were underpinned by comprehensive packages of support that reflect children's needs, social workers know children well and support them through the transition to adult services and that children are supported to communicate their wishes and feelings using a range of styles and aids so that their lived experience is understood".

How AAD delivers services to children in care and care leavers

9. AAD eligibility criteria is that it '*....will offer an assessment where the child has a medical condition diagnosed by a Doctor or Consultant that is severe and profound; substantial, long lasting or permanent, physical and or learning disability or a life limiting, life threatening condition*
10. AAD has two Short Breaks and Adult Review Teams and two Safeguarding and Family Support Teams. The Safeguarding and Family Support Teams undertake statutory casework including supporting looked after children, child protection and children in need. These two social work teams also support complex adult casework, continuing health care cases, adult safeguarding, Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards applications (DoLs) and accommodation move on work.
11. AAD is located within the Adult Social Care directorate and works closely with the council's Children and Family's directorate (CSC) and all relevant stakeholders and partners. The age range for AAD casework is 0-25.'¹
12. AAD also provides Positive Behaviour Support (PBS) workers who work with families to offer flexible support service to families where challenging behaviours emerge, and where strategies to keep families together within the community could be most effective. PBS does not work with children in care but seeks to reduce the need for children to be in care by providing the right support at the right time for families. It is planned for the PBS offer to expand from two to four

¹ <https://proceduresonline.com/trixcms/media/6062/all-age-disability-service-updated.pdf>

workers as part of the Short Breaks Innovation programme (funded through a Department for Education grant).

13. There are set out in a number of policy documents wider corporate strategies to address the needs of children and young persons (CYP) whom have a Special Educational Need and Disability (SEND) including the SEND Strategy 2022-2025.²

KEY ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

Reasons children and young people enter care

14. The present reasons for children and young people with severe or profound disabilities entering care are not in the main due to deficits in parenting but are more likely due to extreme behaviours that challenge the family as a whole, to the point of family breakdown, and in some cases safeguarding reasons emerge.
15. For AAD, as with the all the councils children's social care services, a key priority is reducing the need for children to be in care, promoting the child's right to family life with their family. Work with children with disabilities and their families to promote and support family life can be complex, for some families their child may need to be supported in a setting that is outside of the family home.
16. Children and young people in these situations frequently have a diagnosis of autism and are more likely to be male. Parents generally remain very engaged in the young person's life and we see good attendance at child in care meetings. Parental mental health and ill health are often cited as contributory factors when considering reunification.
17. The creation of the Positive Behaviour Service (PBS) team was mainly due to the understanding that families were needing earlier more practical support and strategies to help them meet complex needs relating to autism and challenging behaviour. It was clear that CAMHS was not fulfilling this need and many were either not meeting threshold or on long waiting lists. The development of the PBS service, whilst relatively new, has been very positive.
18. AAD have adopted an approach towards preventative casework that supports families in the community. This is partly reflected, for instance, in the rise in the numbers of children subject to child protection plans. Children and young people are now better supported by a wide range of support arrangements, overseen by a panel, and in some cases overnight short breaks using specialist provision to enable them to remain with their families.

² <https://localoffer.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/903/Southwark-SEND-Strategy-2022-25-Easy-Read-version.pdf>

²² https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1113508/safeguarding_children_with_disabilities_in_residential_care_homes_phase_1_report.pdf

How many children in care and care leavers with disabilities are there

19. There are 16 looked after children in AAD, 4% of the current children in care population.
20. There are currently 20 care leavers who were CLA in AAD (one of whom is now allocated within the Learning Disabilities Team though aged 24), which is approximately 4 % of the current care leaver population. When children become adults if they are entitled to services under the Care Act 2014 they may receive them from the borough they are resident in (see below para 39 to 45). Only 3 of AAD's care leavers are living in Southwark (including the 1 allocated to the Learning Disabilities service). In fact AAD responsibilities to them as disabled adults continue because they have Care Act eligible needs and AAD continues to commission services in and out of borough to meet those needs often beyond age 25 and for some throughout their lives.
21. Below is the trend of reducing number of children in care and how this is reflected in the number and population in AAD. Although the numbers are on a census day in a particular year they are indicative of the general reduction over the last couple of years.

Table 1: Number of Children looked after (2020 – 2023)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD
Number of children looked after on 31 March	449	22	457	19	425	16

22. There have been few entries into care over the past 2 years. The children in care population with severe and profound disabilities has gradually declined from 2019 to 2023. Children and young people and their families can be assisted under short break respite arrangements in response to family need (carers entering hospital etc.) Many children and young people and their families were assisted under short breaks arrangements as part of our positive culture of supporting children and young people to be cared for by their families.

Legal status

23. Of the 16 looked after children:
 - 12 are subject to a full care order (S.31 Children Act 1989). For these children the council shares parental responsibility with the child's parents gained following court proceedings where there were child protection and welfare concerns.
 - 4 are looked after voluntarily (S.20 Children Act 1989). For these children the council acts as a parent for the children but does not have legally defined

parental responsibility. These arrangements are made mostly when the needs of the children are too great for the family to care for.

Ethnicity

Table 2: Ethnicity

Ethnicity	All CLA		AAD	
Asian/Asian British	22	5%	0	0%
Black/Black British	189	44%	8	50%
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups	94	22%	1	6%
Other Ethnic Groups	32	7%	0	0%
White	95	22%	7	44%
Grand Total	432	100%	16	100%

24. The numbers of children and young people within the AAD service who are children in care are very small making inferences from data difficult. With data for 16 children who are in care the ethnicity data would appear to indicate a slight over representation of children who are Black within this cohort.

Gender

Table 3: Gender

Gender	All CLA		AAD CLA	
Female	189	44%	6	37%
Male	243	52%	10	63%
Grand Total	432	100%	16	100%

25. The numbers of children and young people within the AAD service who are children in care are very small making inferences from data difficult.
26. In relations to diagnosis males, so far, are more likely to be recognised as being autistic rather than females. This has resulted in males being more likely to come to the attention of the local authority and subsequently be looked after by the local authority at puberty due to behaviours that challenge parents and carers.

Age

Table 4: Age

Age Group	All CLA		AAD CLA	
a) Under 1	11	3%	0	0%
b) 1-4 years	26	6%	0	0%
c) 5-9 years	41	9%	1	6%
d) 10-15 years	190	44%	10	59%
e) 16 and over	164	38%	6	35%
Grand Total	432	100%	17	100%

27. AAD data shows most children come in to care in the 10 to 15 age range. With 16 children in AAD who are looked after the data is difficult to interpret accurately. Anecdotally puberty is a major factor for families and a time when families struggle to manage a significant increase in challenging behaviour, which can and has resulted in family break down.

Placement information

Placement type

28. Of the seven children in foster care, four of these placements are provided by the council's fostering service and three children are cared for by an independent fostering agency.

Table 5: Placement types (2020-2023)

	2020-21		2021-22		Year to date 2022-23	
	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD
Foster placements	77%	45%	72%	53%	71%	39%
Placed for adoption	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Placed with parents	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%
Other placement in the community	8%	0%	16%	0%	15%	0%
Children's homes	12%	55%	10%	47%	10%	55%

29. For the AAD children and young people in care 39% are in fostering placements (compared to 71% for all children in care).
30. Of the nine children in residential care provision, six are provided with education locally at a special school, three are provided with education on the same site in a specialist residential school.
31. There is a higher proportion of disabled children in residential settings, 55% compared to the overall children in care population 10%. This is due to the level and complexity of need, and for the extra and often intense support that is required in terms of their personal care needs, monitoring, supervision and

health needs, as well as support to access community activities and specialist schooling.³

Placement stability

Table 6: Placement stability (2020-2023)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD
3+ placements in 12 months	10%	5%	9%	0%	10%	0%
Long term stable placements (in care for 2.5 years and same placement for 2 years)	71%	91%	76%	92%	68%	75%

32. Placement stability for children with disabilities with severe and profound need is high and there are few placement changes with no child or young person needing three placement changes in the last 12 months. Foster placements generally remained very stable with changes when they happen needed due to the foster carers ill health or retirement. Unfortunately, when such placements have ended over recent years we have not been able to find new foster placements to meet the child's needs, which has led to a reduction in foster care arrangements during 2022-23.

Placements in or out of borough

Table 7: Placements in and out of borough (2020-2-23)

	2020-21		2021-22		Year to date 2022-23	
	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD
Placed out of borough	73%	86%	75%	84%	69%	94%
20+ miles from home	22%	41%	21%	42%	18%	39%

³ <https://localoffer.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/903/Southwark-SEND-Strategy-2022-25-Easy-Read-version.pdf>

33. The current differences between disabled and non-disabled children being placed outside of Southwark is reflective of the level of need and availability of specialist placements. This has meant children and young people have had to be placed outside of borough in order to meet their complex and often challenging needs. This does have an impact on families due to distance and the young person's ability to remain involved in family life.
34. As set out in Southwark Council's Children in Care and Care Leavers Placement Sufficiency Strategy 2023-2026, there is a development opportunity to consider increasing the number of specialist placements in and near borough as 94 % of disabled children are placed out of borough with 39% placed more than 20 miles away.
35. Wherever possible, children and young people should live close to their families. The service aims to develop better relationships with fostering agencies, and work is underway to start a dialogue with the Commissioning Alliance to try and increase opportunities to recruit more specialist foster carers and ultimately increase new placement opportunities for disabled children.

Education

Table 8: Education Data (2020-2023)

	2020-21		2021-22		Year to date 2022-23	
	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD	CSC	AAD
School age not making expected progress	28%	26%	16%	31%	27%	46%

36. There are four children not in full time education, each having an individual barrier to attendance and being supported by the Virtual School. These children are all placed out of borough and therefore we are reliant on the host authority to work with us and the Virtual School to ensure appropriate education provision is established but this remains an area of concerted action.

Contact with children in care and their families

37. As noted in the last Independent Reviewing Officer Annual Report, 'Family time with birth families and carer's remains a high priority for children and the frequency with which they can see their parents and or their siblings.' Disabled children and young people are no different.
38. Birth families, siblings and in some cases past foster carers are committed to frequent high quality contact with children. This can be difficult to facilitate within a contact centre due the staffing and environment. Often a flexible approach has to be taken in the best interests of quality family time. Family time for children is usually led by family in the frequency and preferred location. Staff can be available to support family time if required.

Voice of the Child and young people

39. For AAD those who are looked after all have disabilities and often live away from the local authority. Hearing and getting their voice is an integral part of the work of the AAD service and AAD has a number of communication tools available and internal training on their use. As noted in the IRO report IROs are also proactive in encouraging children and young people to make referrals for an advocate if they feel they are not being heard, or specific issues are not resolved in a timely or satisfactory way.
40. From September as part of the review process AAD will be introducing the use of video dairies for our young people, to be used at their statutory child in care reviews, and where they may have difficulties in attending these reviews. As noted above, young people's families often have a continuing and active role in their lives even when in care settings. This is welcomed and encouraged by AAD.
41. The length of placements also enhances the valued role of our foster carers, not just in their caring role, but as strong voices in advocating for young people they know well and where they have direct knowledge of their wishes and feelings.
42. The development of the IRO letter to our young people following the looked after review, alongside the in-person reviews, also gives greater scope to ensuring the voice of the child is captured and understood where communication needs may be limited. We hope to further develop the video diary to incorporate the IRO letter as verbal feedback for AAD looked after children.
43. The Children's Rights Team is employing a worker from the 24/04/23 and part of their remit will be to improve the focus and accessibility to advocacy services for disabled children who are in care. Southwark commissions Coram Voice to provide advocacy and Independent Visiting services to children and young people. The Children's Rights Service has also helped in completing life story work for one young person. AAD have also collaborated with the Children's Rights Team to assist in organising summer activities for AAD care leavers and looked after children.
44. A high proportion of children who have a disability accessed advocacy services in 2021/22 but it is unclear how many of these were AAD's children and young people in care. This is an area for clarification for the Children's Rights Service going forward. As with all children and young people, AAD encourages access to SpeakerBox, and recently one individual participated in a planned event. AAD will work to enhance the take up of this offer and consider what additional support is necessary to enable more children and young people to participate.

Care leavers

45. Effective planning for children in care is key to support their successful transition into adulthood when leaving care at 18 years of age. Transitions for many young people in care are complex, requiring multi agency planning and collaboration in the years leading up to the young person's 18th birthday.

46. The development of AAD has reduced previously required transitions at both 14 and 18 years and created a seamless child to adult Social Care service for eligible young people up to 25 years. At 25 they will transition to the adult Learning Disability or Physical Disability social care team.
47. AAD develops young people's pathway plans as they approach 16 years of age or else after 13 weeks if they enter care after age 16 under the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000.
48. In advance of a young person's 18th birthday AAD undertakes an assessment under the Care Act 2014 and establishes eligibility for Adult Social care support. The Care Act Assessment considers need under the following domains: managing and maintaining nutrition, maintaining personal hygiene, managing toileting needs, being appropriately clothed, being able to make use of the home safely, maintaining a habitable home, developing and maintaining family or personal relationships, accessing or engaging in work, education or volunteering, making use of services in the local community and carrying out any caring responsibilities. The threshold for support is that need is significant and arises from a physical or mental impairment or illness, that the person is unable to achieve two or more of the specified outcomes, and as a consequence of being unable to achieve those outcomes there is, or is likely to be a significant impact on the adults wellbeing.
49. All current AAD care leavers continue to be supported beyond 18 by the AAD service, regardless of where they were residing when they turned 18, as they all have Care Act eligible needs. However, in some circumstances the responsibility for provision of services could change if the matter of Ordinary Residence under the National Assistance Act 1948 were to arise. This would be dependent on the young person's capacity and level of need. The council continues to ensure that continued leaving care support is provided for AAD care leavers under the provision in the Children (Leaving Care) Act 2000.
50. AAD work is based on the principle of empowering individuals and supports its care leavers to maximise choice and control over their lives. It works with individuals to increase their skills and independence, and supports them on an individual basis to enable them to be as engaged in support planning and decision making as possible. Where appropriate assessments under the Mental Capacity Act 2005 are undertaken and when the individual is assessed as lacking capacity to make a decision, Best Interest decisions will be discussed and made with the appropriate network and recorded.
51. All young people in AAD are allocated a Personal Advisor (PA) from the Care Leaver Service at 18 years of age who work with AAD in supporting them to develop their independence. PAs are allocated at least to 21 years of age and up to 25 where that support continues to be required.
52. The AAD service has been working with Commissioning colleagues to develop the local disability Supported Living services, to increase local capacity and

ensure that services are able to meet the diverse range of need and ages that AAD supports.

53. A new specialist resource, Amodeo Court, is soon to open. The cohort starting their transition move will include two AAD care leavers. This is a purpose built unit of seven accessible self-contained flats where young people with disabilities aged 18 years and over will be able to have their own tenancy and receive on site specialist individualised support. A full programme of work has been underway working with individuals and families in preparation for the moves. Support will be flexible and is tailored to each individual's need, focusing on independence, choice, skill development, friendships, employment and community presence. Whilst this is not an exclusive care leaver's service, it is a specialist AAD service and therefore all AAD care leavers will have access to the opportunities it provides.

Areas for development

Sufficiency

54. The provision of good placements for children and young people with disabilities has continued to be difficult and this is not solely specific to disabled children. There is a national sufficiency problem generally but this is even more keenly felt when children have additional and complex needs. There is also a lack of sufficient foster carers with the level of experience and skill to meet the needs of disabled children in Southwark. This has led to the situation where children with complex needs remain outside of the borough for longer than is necessary.
55. The council has a duty under the Children Act 1989 (Section 22) to provide sufficient placements within the local authority's area, so far as is reasonably practical, to meet the accommodation needs of our children looked after and care leavers.
56. The current draft Sufficiency Strategy 2023-2026 has noted that, 'Areas noted as gap areas for children with disabilities, neuro-diverse children and children with mental health needs include:
 - more regional commissioning of low-incidence high-need provision
 - the role of the Integrated Care System (ICS) and need for transparent, efficient panels
 - partners to work together to improve the effectiveness of therapeutic placement support for both children and young people and those that care for them
 - the use of MDT approaches and/or clinical services for reducing placement breakdowns.
57. The commitment in the current sufficiency 2023-2026 is to build, 'on the work completed in the current strategy that ends this year.' In particular also noting that, '*Children from Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic backgrounds faced significant disadvantage both in terms of their identity and in terms of their education associated with their placement at a distance when compared to their*

white counterparts. Having provision locally will help address this imbalance and improve outcomes for these children.'

The future

58. This is an exciting time for those who work with children and young people with disabilities and the neuro-diverse community. In May 2022 the Independent Review of Children's Social Care published its Final Report and made recommendations advocating a "dramatic system reset". The Review placed a clear and strong focus on families receiving more responsive, respectful, and effective support at the earliest stages and in community based settings. AAD is fully committed to addressing issues of need not only in the children in care population but in preventive support offered to all of the children and young people, families and carer's it works with. ⁴

Policy framework implications

59. The Borough Plan has a commitment to a great start in life for all children and young people in the borough. This particularly has in mind those who are in care.

Community, equalities (including socio-economic) and health impacts

Community impact statement

60. The Equality Act 2010 states: "A person has a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment and the impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to perform normal day to day activities." This statement is also developed within the context of other related Acts:

- Carer's and Disability Act 2000
- Children's Act 2004
- Children and Families Act 2014
- Care Act 2014. ²²

61. Section 149 of the Equality Act 2010, lays out the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED) which requires public bodies to consider all individuals when carrying out their day-to-day work – in shaping policy, in delivering services and in relation to their own employees. It requires public bodies to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities. The council's approach to equality commits the council to ensuring that equality is an integral part of our day-to-day business.

62. The PSED enables public bodies to consider the diverse needs of groups and have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of

⁴⁴[The-independent-review-of-childrens-social-care-Final-report.pdf \(childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk\)](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1133537/Children_s_social_care_stable_homes_consultation_February_2023.pdf)

opportunity and foster good relations between different people when carrying out their activities. Due regard is about considering the different needs of protected characteristics in relation to the three parts of the duty.

63. The Equalities Act 2010 define the following as protected characteristics; age; disability, gender reassignment; marriage and civil partnership; pregnancy and maternity; race; religion or belief; sex; and sexual orientation.

Equalities (including socio-economic) impact statement

64. The report takes account of the ethnicity, age and disabilities of children in care and addresses these areas in light of commitments set out by Southwark Stands Together (SST).
65. Part 3 of the Children Act 1989 sets out local authorities' powers and duties to provide support services for children in need and their families. The definition of children in need includes children who are disabled within the meaning of the 1989 Act (section 17(11) states: '*... a child is disabled if he is blind, deaf or dumb or suffers from mental disorder of any kind or is substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity...*').
66. Children and young people with a disability remain children in need as defined by the Children Act 1989, but since 2011, the short break regulations enable local authorities to develop alternative assessments and review arrangements. This is to provide assistance to the parents and carers of children with disabilities to enable them to continue to provide a high level of care.

Health impact statement

67. There are no health impact of this report.

Climate change implications

68. There are no climate change implications of this report.

Resource implications

69. There are no resource implications of this report.

Legal implications

70. There are no legal implications of this report.

Financial implications

71. There are no financial implications of this report.

Consultation

72. No consultation required as a result of this report.

SUPPLEMENTARY ADVICE FROM OTHER OFFICERS

Assistant Chief Executive – Governance and Assurance

73. No comments required as no decision to be made.

Strategic Director of Finance and Governance

74. No comments required as no significant financial implications or decisions

Other officers

75. There were none

REASONS FOR URGENCY

76. The reason for urgency is that this report has been planned for corporate parenting committee on 19 April and has been requested some time ago. This is the first AAD report to the committee, there is no further committee in this municipal year and the corporate parenting committee may be differently comprised when it next meets in July 2023. Officers responsible for the service may not be able to attend in July and had planned to attend on 19 April, and it is felt on balance that this urgent request for circulation should be supported to allow the committee to consider all matters in relation to AAD's looked after children, and those receiving support as a care leaver, who have complex disabilities.

REASONS FOR LATENESS

77. The officers apologise for the lateness of this report. This report was completed late for submission for approval and circulation. The delay related to verification of figures relating to the year 2022/23 which has only just been completed and officer absence over the Easter holidays and annual leave.

BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Background Papers	Held At	Contact
All Age Disability Service on line procedures	Adult Social Care Directorate, Children and Adult Services 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Kerry Rabey 0207 525 50125
¹ https://proceduresonline.com/trixcms/media/6062/all-age-disability-service-updated.pdf		
Southwark SEND Strategy 2022-25	Adult Social Care Directorate, Children and Adult Services 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Kerry Rabey 0207 525 50125
¹ https://localoffer.southwark.gov.uk/assets/attach/903/Southwark-SEND-Strategy-2022-25-Easy-Read-version.pdf		
Safeguarding Children with disabilities in residential care homes phase 1 report	Adult Social Care Directorate, Children and Adult Services 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Kerry Rabey 0207 525 50125
¹¹ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1113508/safeguarding children with disabilities in residential care homes phase 1 report.pdf		
The Independent review of children's social care Final Report	Adult Social Care Directorate, Children and Adult Services 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Kerry Rabey 0207 525 50125
¹¹ The-independent-review-of-childrens-social-care-Final-report.pdf (childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk)		
Children's Social Care Stable homes consultation February 2023	Adult Social Care Directorate, Children and Adult Services 160 Tooley Street, London, SE1 2QH	Kerry Rabey 0207 525 50125
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1133537/Children s social care stable homes consultation February 2023.pdf		

APPENDICES

No.	Title
None	

AUDIT TRAIL

Lead Officer	David Quirke-Thornton, Strategic Director of Children and Adult Services	
Report Author	Kerry Rabey, Head of Service All Age Disabilities, Learning Disabilities and short Break Services	
Version	Final	
Dated	18 April 2023	
Key Decision?	No	
CONSULTATION WITH OTHER OFFICERS / DIRECTORATES / CABINET MEMBER		
Officer Title	Comments Sought	Comments Included
Assistant Chief Executive - Governance and Assurance	No	No
Strategic Director of Finance and Governance	No	No
List other officers here	N/a	N/a
Cabinet Member	No	No
Date final report sent to Constitutional Team		18 April 2023