

Report subject	Youth Justice Service Plan 2025-2026
Meeting date	26 November 2025
Status	Public Report
Executive summary	To present the Youth Justice Plan for 2025/26. There is a statutory requirement to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which must provide specified information about the local provision of youth justice services. This report summarises the Youth Justice Plan for 2025/26, with a copy of the Plan appended. The Youth Justice Plan needs to be approved by the full Council.
Recommendations	It is RECOMMENDED that: The Cabinet recommend approval of the Youth Justice Plan 2025-2026 to the Full Council.
Reason for recommendations	Youth Justice Services are required to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan which should be approved by the Local Authority for that Youth Justice Service. Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service is a partnership between Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and Dorset Council. Approval is therefore sought from both Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council and from Dorset Council.
Portfolio Holder(s):	Councillor Richard Burton, Portfolio Holder for Children & Young People, Education and Skills
Corporate Director	Cathi Hadley, Corporate Director, Children's Services
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Wards	Council-wide
Classification	For Recommendation

Background

1. The Crime and Disorder Act (1998) requires Youth Offending Teams (now known as Youth Justice Services) to publish an annual Youth Justice Plan. The Youth Justice Board sets out detailed and prescriptive guidance about what must be included in the Plan. The draft Youth Justice Plan for the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service is attached at Appendix One. A brief summary of the Youth Justice Plan is provided in this report.

Summary of the Youth Justice Plan 2025/26

2. The Youth Justice Plan provides information on the resourcing, structure, governance, partnership arrangements and performance of the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service. The Plan also describes the national and local youth justice context for 2025/26 and sets out our priorities for this year.
3. Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service was rated 'Good' in its most recent inspection report, which was published in January 2023. An action plan was produced, in response to the inspection recommendations. All actions have been completed. Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service has again been inspected, in February 2025, as part of a national thematic inspection of work with children on 'Out of Court Disposals'. The national report will be published in the summer. The Youth Justice Plan includes some references to the findings and learning from this inspection.
4. The Youth Justice Board continues to publish data for three 'key performance indicators' for youth justice. National performance data is published as a combined figure for the two local authorities within the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service partnership.
5. The first indicator relates to the rate of young people entering the justice system for the first time. Overall local performance in this area, across both local authorities, has improved significantly in recent years. In the year before the pandemic, 2019/20, 104 BCP Council children entered the justice system. In the past year, 2024/25, 57 BCP Council children entered the justice system. Pages 11-16 of the Youth Justice Plan provide more data and analysis of our work to divert children from the justice system.
6. The other two national indicators relate to reducing reoffending and minimising the use of custodial sentences. The reoffending rate fluctuates, partly because of the current counting rules for this measure. Our local reoffending rate has for the most part remained close to the national rate. Local analysis, summarised on pages 17-19 of the Youth Justice Plan, shows some of the patterns underlying the reoffending data. The Youth Justice Plan sets out some of the actions that are being taken to address these issues.
7. Locally we have low rates of children being sentenced to custody, below the regional and national averages. Young people who are sentenced to custody have often experienced significant trauma in their earlier life, affecting their current behaviour. Analysis on pages 19-20 of the Youth Justice Plan shows some of the common characteristics of the children who have been sentenced to custody.
8. Although the numbers remanded or sentenced to custody are low, these outcomes usually reflect serious offences causing significant harm to victims. Reducing youth violence, and harm to victims, is a priority for the Youth Justice

Service and for other local strategic partnerships, such as the Community Safety Partnership and the Safeguarding Children's Partnership. In 2023 the government introduced the Serious Violence Duty, which requires specified local partners, including youth offending teams, to work together to share information and target interventions to prevent and reduce serious violence. Local implementation of the Serious Violence Duty is coordinated by the Community Safety Partnership.

9. The Youth Justice Board promotes a good practice approach to youth justice work, known as 'Child First'. The Youth Justice Plan includes examples of how the principles of Child First practice underpin the work of the Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service.
10. It is recognised nationally that some groups of children are over-represented in the youth justice system. Locally, we have identified a particular concern about the over-representation of Children in Care. A multi-agency task and finish group is now working on two main themes: earlier identification of Children in Care who may be at risk of entering the justice system and improvements to the joint multi-agency work with Children in Care who have already entered the justice system. This activity is one of the service's priorities for 2025/26.
11. During the past year we have launched a two-year programme, known as 'Re-Engage', aimed at identifying the speech, language and communication needs of children in Key Stage 3 who are at risk of permanent exclusion from mainstream schools. The objective is to reduce school exclusions and to prevent future offending. Part of the rationale for this project was the recognition that almost all children who enter the justice system have unidentified communication needs. The Youth Justice Plan also includes data analysing the outcomes of the assessments completed by the YJS Speech and Language Therapists (see pages 43-45). The findings are significant, notably the evidence that 94% of children in the justice system are below the expected level for understanding spoken language. The YJS plans for the coming year include adaptation of our interactions with children to focus more on activities and less on talking-based interventions.
12. The DCYJS Partnership's strategic priorities for 2025/26 are:
 - Continuing to divert children from the formal justice system.
 - Reducing the over-representation of minority groups.
 - Improving education outcomes for children in the justice system.
 - Earlier identification of speech, language and communication needs for children at risk of school exclusion.
 - Increasing public awareness and confidence in work which children are doing with the Youth Justice Service to repair the harm from their offence.

Options Appraisal

13. Councillors are asked to endorse the Youth Justice Plan for 2025/26 before it is considered by Cabinet. Cabinet will then decide whether to recommend approval of the Youth Justice Plan to the full Council.

Summary of financial implications

14. The Youth Justice Plan reports on the resourcing of the Youth Justice Service. Like all local authority services, the YJS is subject to significant resource pressures. Although there was an increase in the national Youth Justice Grant in 2024/25, taking it to £767,922, this did not restore it to the allocation of £790,000 in 2014/15. At the time of writing this report, in mid-May, the Youth Justice Grant allocation for 2025/26 has not yet been announced.
15. The Youth Justice Service faces budget pressures arising from the additional staffing costs of annual pay awards, with no increase in local authority contributions to the YJS budget since 2022/23. The Youth Justice Service achieved a balanced budget in 2024/25 through a combination of staffing reductions and additional fixed-term funding from the Ministry of Justice and the Home Office.

Summary of legal implications

16. Local authorities are legally required to form a youth offending team with the statutory partners named in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998. The Act also stipulates that youth offending partnerships must submit an annual youth justice plan setting out how youth justice services in their area will be provided and funded; and how the youth offending team will be composed and funded, how it will operate and what functions it will carry out. The Youth Justice Plan for 2024/25 meets these legal obligations.
17. The Youth Justice Board guidance states that Youth Justice Plans must be signed off by full council in accordance with 'Regulation 4 of the Local Authorities (Functions and Responsibilities) (England) Regulations 2000'.

Summary of human resources implications

18. No Human Resources implications have been identified. Local Authority YJS staff members are employees of Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole council, including those team members who work in the Dorset Council area. The YJS also includes employees of the partner agencies who have been seconded to work in the team and who remain employed by the partner agency. The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 contains statutory requirements for the staffing composition of youth offending services. The Youth Justice Plan shows how Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service meets these requirements.

Summary of sustainability impact

19. No adverse environmental impact has been identified. The Covid-19 pandemic led to changes in the working arrangements of the Youth Justice Service, with increased working from home and a consequent reduction in staff travel.

Summary of public health implications

20. Young people in contact with youth justice services are known to be more likely than other young people to have unmet or unidentified health needs. The Youth Justice Service includes seconded health workers who work directly with young people and who facilitate their engagement with community health services. The Youth Justice Plan includes an update on health provision for children in the justice system (see pages 42-45).

Summary of equality implications

21. The Youth Justice Plan does not relate to a new strategy, policy or function so an Equalities Impact Assessment has not been undertaken. Some information about equalities issues is included in the report. No adverse equalities impacts have been identified.
22. It is recognised nationally that young people with diverse heritage, and young people in the care of the local authority, are over-represented in the youth justice system and particularly in the youth custodial population. It is also recognised that young people known to the YJS may experience learning difficulties or disabilities, including in respect of speech, language and communication needs. Information from Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service records, summarised in the Youth Justice Plan, shows that some of these issues of over-representation also apply in our area. Actions have been identified in the Youth Justice Plan to address these issues.

Summary of risk assessment

23. The Youth Justice Plan sets out local priorities and actions to prevent and reduce offending by young people. These priorities and actions have been developed in response to identified risks and concerns. The recommendation for councillors to endorse the Youth Justice Plan is intended to support the Youth Justice Service to reduce the risks associated with youth offending. No specific risks have been identified as arising from this recommendation.

Background papers

None

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Dorset Combined Youth Justice Service Youth Justice Plan 2025/26.