

Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2011



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Working together for children and young people

Nottinghamshire Children and Young People's Partnership

Our Vision

We will work together to provide integrated services for all children and young people in Nottinghamshire to improve their life chances and to help them maximise their potential

Nottinghamshire Children and Young People's Partnership is made up of organisations that provide services to children, young people or families in Nottinghamshire. The Children and Young People's Partnership Board is the children's trust for Nottinghamshire and is chaired by Nottinghamshire County Council's Cabinet Member for Children and Young People's Services.

Our Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2011 describes what we will do to turn our Partnership vision into reality. It describes how we will plan our work around all five of the outcomes for children and young people set out in the Children Act (2004):

- being healthy - physical and mental health and emotional well-being
- staying safe - protection from harm and neglect
- enjoying and achieving - education, training and recreation
- making a positive contribution - the contribution made by them to society
- achieving economic well-being - social and economic well-being.

Our Children and Young People's Plan is the foundation of our shared planning to continue improving how we work together and was developed alongside the Nottinghamshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2009-2026. We know that children, young people and their families are more likely to do well if they are at the centre of our economic, environmental and social ambitions for Nottinghamshire. All our services need to think about the needs of children and young people, including services working with adults who may be parents.

We want all children and young people to achieve their full potential but we also want to narrow the gap between those who progress well and those who do not. To do this, we will focus on improving the lives of children and young people who are likely to face more difficulties, including:

- children and young people in families who are held back by poverty
- children and young people with disabilities
- children from black and minority ethnic backgrounds
- children and young people affected by loss, neglect or abuse, including those in local authority care.

We know that to improve the life chances of children and young people, we need to support whole families. Our Plan identifies how we will work with parents and carers and how we will offer support to families as soon as they experience difficulties in their lives. It also describes how we will develop the skills and knowledge of our workforce - the people who work or volunteer with children, young people and families.

Our Children and Young People's Plan explains how all services will work together to improve the life chances of children and young people. In partnership, we have made significant progress over the lifetime of our previous Plan, but we recognise that we have more to do. We have agreed on priorities for improvement over the next two years. Our Plan describes how we will work together to achieve these and how we will further integrate our planning and delivery of services.



Section 1: Introduction

How does our Children and Young People’s Plan relate to other strategies and plans in Nottinghamshire?

The Nottinghamshire Children and Young People’s Partnership brings together the organisations responsible for services for children, young people and families across the county. Our Children and Young People’s Plan sets out the key improvement priorities for the Partnership, and describes how they will be achieved. It covers services for all children and young people in Nottinghamshire aged 0-19 and also services for those young people aged 20 and over leaving local authority care and services for young people with learning difficulties up to the age of 25.

The organisations that make up the Children and Young People’s Partnership are also part of the Nottinghamshire Partnership, the wider Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) for the county. This is made up of organisations that work for all citizens of Nottinghamshire and includes public, private, community and voluntary organisations.

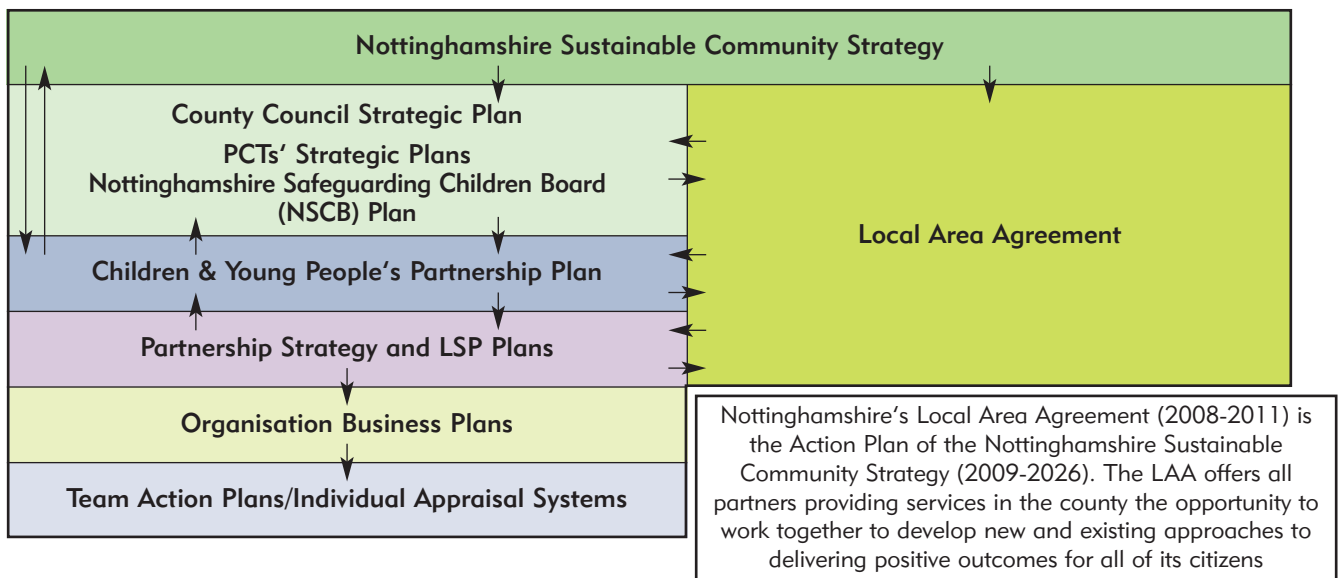
The Nottinghamshire Sustainable Community Strategy (2009-2026) is the long-term strategy of the Nottinghamshire Partnership. The Local Area Agreement (LAA) sets out priorities for action from the Sustainable Community Strategy.

Nottinghamshire is a two-tier authority with seven district or borough councils, as well as the County Council. There are LSP groups in each of the districts or boroughs. Each LSP has its own community strategy and plans which feed into the county Sustainable Community Strategy. This allows district priorities to be reflected in a countywide plan.

Our current LAA is for 2008-2011, and our new Children and Young People’s Plan will be for April 2009 to March 2011 to align with this.

A number of partnership strategies and plans for particular work areas contribute to achieving our Children and Young People’s Plan priorities. These are listed in Appendix 1.

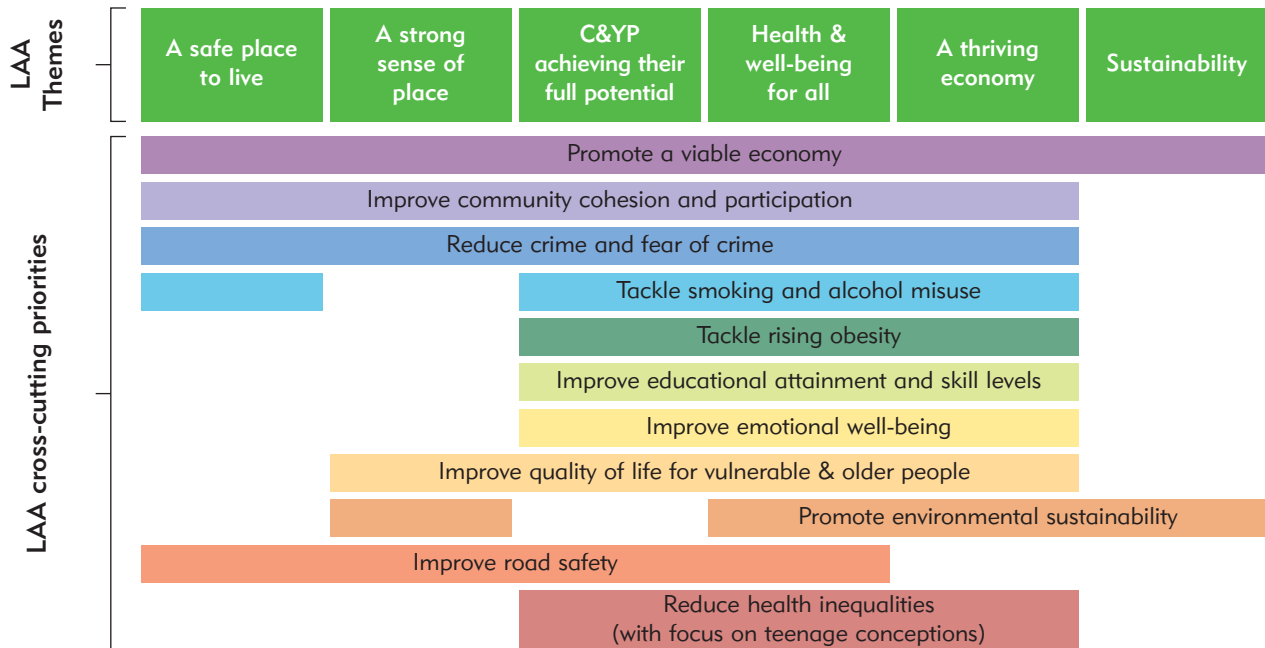
This diagram shows our levels of planning, from strategic planning through to setting objectives for individuals who work with children, young people and families.



The Nottinghamshire LAA sets out six themes and ten cross-cutting priorities for action that will help us to achieve these themes. The Children and Young People's Partnership takes responsibility for the *Children and young people achieving their full potential* theme of the LAA and has a key role in working with the wider Nottinghamshire Partnership to promote priorities for the LAA that relate to children, young people and families.

The Corporate Director for Children and Young People's Services also sits on the Safer Nottinghamshire Board which has responsibility for the *A safe place to live* theme and shares responsibility for the activities relating to reducing youth offending and anti-social behaviour.

This diagram shows Nottinghamshire's LAA themes and the cross-cutting priorities that relate to them.



Our Children and Young People's Plan embraces the priorities agreed in the LAA. We have developed these further by consulting with our workforce and with children, young people and families to identify ten improvement priorities.

In 2008, Nottinghamshire's public services worked together to produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). This provides an overall picture of the lives of all citizens of Nottinghamshire, including children and young people. It includes information about health, learning, employment, crime and community safety.

Nottinghamshire County Council, Bassetlaw PCT and NHS Nottinghamshire County have also developed a Joint Commissioning Framework (JCF) for health and social care. This will respond to the needs identified in the JSNA and focus on working together to improve the lives of local people.

The JCF has seven focus areas, including the commissioning of services for children and young people. The children and young people's focus area has five key aspirations for joint planning or commissioning, developed from the Children and Young People's Plan improvement priorities. The JCF aspirations are to:

- reduce teenage pregnancy rates and improve sexual health
- reduce obesity levels among children
- improve mental health and well-being
- improve services for children and young people with additional needs (this is not a specific priority within the Plan but is implicit throughout)
- reduce the negative impact of substance use and smoking on children and young people.



What is included in our Children and Young People's Plan?

Our Children and Young People's Plan sets out the strategy of the Nottinghamshire Children and Young People's Partnership for the next two years, from April 2009 to March 2011.

By strategy, we mean:

- a description of our priorities - what we want to achieve
- action plans describing what we will do to make this happen.

Our Plan is based around outcomes for children and young people. Outcomes are measurable improvements in their progress or life chances. We want all children and young people to achieve their full potential and progress as far as they can towards the Every Child Matters outcomes of:

- being healthy
- staying safe
- enjoying and achieving
- making a positive contribution
- achieving economic well-being.

Our Children and Young People's Partnership Board has agreed ten improvement priorities that we believe will help all children and young people to progress towards these outcomes. They are the key things that we think will make the most difference to the life chances of children and young people and help them to achieve their full potential. We want to narrow the gap between those who progress well and those who do not. Section 3 provides more information about how we decided on these priorities.

These ten improvement priorities will be a key part of our strategy for tackling inequalities in Nottinghamshire, including reducing child poverty and health inequalities. Tackling child poverty is important to us, as our performance data shows that children and young people from poorer families are often those that do less well.

Our Plan covers the activities of a large number of organisations that provide services to children, young people and families. It describes the main improvements that we want to make and how we will work together to achieve them. As a result, a great deal of important work that we do is not described in detail. Appendix 1 is a list of our main partnership strategies and plans and how they relate to the improvement priorities in our Plan.

This document is a summary of our Plan. More information is available on our website. This includes:

- more explanation about why we chose our improvement priorities
- more performance data about the current situation in Nottinghamshire
- detailed action plans for all of our improvement priorities
- all our performance measures and review arrangements
- links to other strategies and plans relating to children and young people.















Every Child Matters:
Change for Children sets out national Government's approach to the well-being of children and young people, including the five Every Child Matters Outcomes. The Children Act 2004 forms the legal foundation to do this.



What are our ten improvement priorities for Nottinghamshire?

The table shows our ten improvement priorities and how they will help children and young people progress towards the Every Child Matters outcomes.

It also shows which priorities relate to the Nottinghamshire Local Area Agreement (LAA) and to our Joint Commissioning Framework (JCF).

	Be healthy	Stay safe	Enjoy & achieve	Make a positive contribution	Achieve economic well-being
Protect the most vulnerable children and young people	■	■	□	□	□
Improve educational attainment (how well children and young people achieve at school) 	□	□	■	■	■
Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school 	□	■	■	■	■
Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups 	□	□	■	■	■
Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do	■	■	■	■	□
Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime 	□	■	■	■	□
Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities  	■	■	■	■	□
Improve the emotional well-being of children, young people and families  	■	■	■	■	□
Reduce obesity among children and young people  	■	■	□	□	□
Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy  	■	■	□	■	■
<p>■ This priority will have a major impact on this Every Child Matters outcome</p> <p>□ This priority will have some impact on this Every Child Matters outcome</p> <p> This is also a Local Area Agreement (LAA) priority</p> <p> This is also a key aspiration in our Joint Commissioning Framework (JCF)</p>					

When children and young people are not achieving their potential it is often because they face many difficulties, so they may need support from several different organisations. To make sure that we achieve our improvement priorities, our organisations will work in partnership. We are already developing our partnership working in many ways. These are described in Section 4.

Section 5 of this Plan covers the action we will take to achieve our ten improvement priorities. To achieve these improvement priorities, we will need to focus our work on those children and young people that we know are less likely to do well, while continuing to provide high quality services for all children, young people and families.



How does our Children and Young People’s Plan promote equality?

This is a summary of the equality impact assessment we carried out as part of our Children and Young People’s Plan. The full assessment is available on our website.

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/cypplan_eia

How we carried out our assessment

As we developed each of our ten improvement priorities, we thought about how our planned action for each would impact on equality. Our Plan is also about developing more integrated working to provide co-ordinated, early intervention work to children, young people and families. We considered how this would impact on equality.

Key findings from our assessment

1. Intentional activity aimed at reducing inequality

Our Plan has a strong emphasis on reducing inequalities, and focuses work around vulnerable groups. This includes work targeted in particular localities or with vulnerable groups of children and young people.

What is an Equality Impact Assessment?

This is a process that we use to check that our work does not discriminate and that, where possible, we promote equality. The assessment focuses on six equality strands. These are:

- race
- gender
- disability
- age
- sexual orientation
- religion or belief.

For our Children and Young People’s Plan we also considered the impact of our work on disadvantaged children and young people. We asked how far it helped disadvantaged children or young people become more included in their communities.

This table shows the main impact of our Plan on each of the six equality strands

Race	Some improvement priorities address this. For example, we know that boys from some black or minority ethnic backgrounds are less likely to do well at school. We are targeting support for these groups. There is also work to reduce race-related bullying.
Gender	Some improvement priorities include action intended to reduce gender-related inequality. For example, targeted work in schools to increase boys’ attainment and work to help more 16-18 year old young mothers into work or learning.
Disability and special educational needs	Many of our improvement priorities address this. For example, education services target support work to increase school attainment and attendance and our work with vulnerable children considers the impact of disabilities. For some other improvement priorities, we may need to monitor the impact on disabled children and young people.
Age	Our services are aimed at specific age groups, and this is appropriate. We need to ensure that new partnership work is targeted at the most appropriate age group. Early intervention work may focus on younger age groups to prevent problems later.
Sexual orientation	We do not yet have in place arrangements to systematically monitor sexual orientation or religious belief. In some areas of work, we have started to think about issues related to these. For example, we know that bullying may be related to sexual orientation, religion or belief.
Religion or belief	



Our Children and Young People's Plan prioritises the needs of children, young people and families most at risk of poor outcomes overall, putting the needs of those facing the most disadvantage at its heart. The ten improvement priorities and our integrated working developments are about working with families to overcome the complex and inter-related causes of poverty and disadvantage, including health inequalities. The Plan identifies action to overcome disadvantage and ways that we will monitor this.

2. Possible unintentional discrimination

It is likely that some children, young people and families find it harder to access our services. We may not consider the needs of particular groups in how we plan and deliver our services. However, we are not yet systematically monitoring this. For example, we monitor disability in education services, but not in some other areas of our work. None of our improvement priority areas include monitoring of sexual orientation or religion or belief. We have not yet fully developed monitoring arrangements for integrated working such as in Joint Access Teams (JATs).

Conclusions

There is some good practice, especially work with disadvantaged children, young people and communities. We monitor the impact of race, gender, and disability but this is not consistent across all our improvement priorities. We do not monitor the impact of sexual orientation or religion or belief. We have not yet developed systematic monitoring for the impact of working in an integrated way.

Action Plan

As part of the review process for the 2009-2011 Children and Young People's Plan, we will:

- Set up better systems for monitoring the impact of our work on equality across all of our ten improvement priorities. This may include thinking about whether we can monitor sexual orientation and religion or belief.
- Consider the impact of integrated working arrangements on equality. They are intended to promote inclusion and reduce inequalities, but we need to consider developing systems to monitor their impact on specific groups.
- Consider the implications for equality when reviewing our targets and performance measures as part of the annual review of our Plan in March 2010.



Section 2: The situation in Nottinghamshire

What is life like for children and young people in Nottinghamshire?

Nottinghamshire is a large county, with a population of about 771,900 people. About 180,600 of these are children and young people (aged 0-19).

In general, Nottinghamshire children and young people do as well as those in similar places elsewhere. Their health compares well with the average for England. The percentage of 16-18 year olds who are working or learning is higher than the England average. The number of young people committing crimes for the first time is going down. Although Nottinghamshire young people do less well in GCSE examinations than young people in other areas of England, in the last three years examination results in Nottinghamshire have improved at a significantly higher rate than nationally.

However, there are large inequalities across Nottinghamshire, with some areas of high socio-economic deprivation. These are places where a high proportion of families are living in poverty, with family members less likely to be employed. We also know that there are poor families in places where most people are relatively well-off. Areas of high deprivation include many parts of Ashfield, Mansfield and Bassetlaw and some parts of all other districts. For example, in Nottinghamshire, about 11.5% of children and young people are eligible for free school meals. This is about the same as for other similar counties, but varies across Nottinghamshire. About one in every six children and young people in Mansfield is eligible for free school meals compared to about one in 18 in Rushcliffe.

National and local information shows that children and young people living in poverty are disadvantaged in many ways. On average, they do less well at school and are less likely to go into working or learning when they leave. They are more likely to have health problems and to die at a younger age. This is why we believe reducing child poverty is essential to ensure that all children and young people are able to achieve their full potential.

Some groups of children and young people may face particular difficulties and so may need more support. These are:

- **Children and young people with disabilities or learning difficulties**

These children and young people are less likely to achieve at school or to go into working or learning when they leave. In Nottinghamshire, in 2008, 6.9% of young people with special educational needs achieved five or more good GCSEs (including English and maths) compared to 45.5% of other young people. In January 2009, 84.5% of 16-18 year olds with learning difficulties or disabilities were working or learning compared to 91.4% of all 16-18 year olds.

- **Children and young people from black or minority ethnic groups**

In Nottinghamshire, 5.4% of children and young people aged 0-15 are from black or minority ethnic backgrounds, which is lower than the average for the rest of the East Midlands or for England. The highest percentages are in Broxtowe, Gedling and Rushcliffe, which border on Nottingham City. Some black and minority ethnic children and young people do less well than those from White British backgrounds. For example, boys from Black African, Black Caribbean or dual heritage backgrounds are less likely to achieve well at school.

- **Children and young people in local authority care**

In Nottinghamshire, over 500 children and young people are in local authority care. This is lower than similar counties and suggests that we effectively support families to stay together. Children who are in local authority care do less well, on average, than others. At age 16, 22% of Nottinghamshire young people in local authority care achieved five or more good GCSEs compared to over 63% of young people who are not in care (2008 results). In January 2009, 76.5% of Nottinghamshire young people in local authority care were in work or learning, compared to 91.4% of all young people.



How well do our services support children, young people and families in Nottinghamshire?

Various external judgements are made about the quality of services across our Children and Young People's Partnership. In 2008 the wide ranging Joint Area Review (JAR) found that, in Nottinghamshire, service management was 'good' and capacity to improve further was also 'good'. The Annual Performance Assessment (APA) 2008 graded the overall effectiveness of the County Council's Children and Young People's Services as 'good'. Safe recruitment practice was identified in the JAR as a major strength across all agencies, with good multi-agency arrangements to respond to domestic violence and when children go missing.

Specific services identified as 'good' in the JAR and related inspections included:

- support for those in the local authority care, with outstanding support for un-accompanied asylum-seeking children and young people, high quality care from trained and well-supported foster carers and very good participation of children and young people in reviews
 - the provision for children and young people with learning difficulties and/or disabilities, resulting in exceptionally low levels of special educational need (SEN) and disability tribunal appeals. The JAR particularly noted the breadth and depth of the early years phase provision, the innovative development and capacity building programme for short breaks and the stimulating and transformational Entry to Employment programmes
 - the cross-partnership services led by Connexions to achieve a rate well below the national average for those young people not in education, employment or training (NEET)
- the work of the Nottinghamshire Drug and Alcohol Team (DAAT) Partnership which has nationally recognised commissioning processes to deliver a comprehensive range of young people-specific services, particularly targeted at the most vulnerable was found by a best value review to provide cost effective, well established 'best practice' services
 - the quality of youth work provision in Nottinghamshire which was found to be 'good with outstanding features' in the Nottinghamshire enhanced Youth Inspection Report.

We aspire to move from 'good' to 'outstanding' and further details are provided later in our Plan about how we will build on our successes and also work on areas for improvement in our services. Some examples of areas of improvements from JAR were:

- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) lacked sufficient capacity to meet assessed levels of need. In 2008-09, Bassetlaw PCT and NHS Nottinghamshire County invested a combined total of approximately £1.25 million in the new District Emotional Health and Well-being Service. This will sustain the development of an integrated delivery ethos across a whole system CAMHS.
- transition arrangements, at key points, were too variable across the county and across services (key points include when children or young people change school or leave full-time education)
- progression pathways for post-16 students with learning difficulties and/or disabilities were not consistently available across the whole county.

How do we know this information about the situation in Nottinghamshire??

All our partner organisations collect performance data to plan their work and monitor how well they are doing. Our Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) brings this information together. Other information such as population figures comes from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) or from census information. Inspections such as the Joint Area Review (JAR) provided us with information about how well our services perform.



Section 3: Developing our Children & Young People's Plan

How did we develop our Children and Young People's Plan?

We set up a working group with members from organisations within the Children and Young People's Partnership. This group co-ordinated the development of our Plan in three stages. At all stages, we consulted with our workforce and with children, young people and families.

STAGE 1: Finding out more about what is happening now

Our starting point was to get a view of how we are working together as a Children's and Young People's Partnership, including the things that we do well and the things that we could do better. To do this we used information about the lives of children and young people in Nottinghamshire and about how well our services support them.

STAGE 2: Identifying our improvement priorities - what we want to achieve

We used the information from Stage 1 to decide on our ten improvement priorities for Nottinghamshire. We also looked at national Government requirements,

including what we have to do by law. We considered the Local Area Agreement (LAA). This identifies priorities for the wider Nottinghamshire Partnership. Seven of the LAA priorities relate directly to children and young people and have been included in our Plan.

We held a workforce conference in October 2008. Representatives from across our Children's and Young People's Partnership attended. Participants identified how we could work more closely together to deliver better services.

STAGE 3: Developing our action plans

The next stage was to decide on the action needed to achieve our improvement priorities. We deliver services across seven districts or boroughs in Nottinghamshire. We consulted with the workforce in each district or borough to identify what we could do locally to achieve our improvement priorities. We also talked to children, young people and families about our improvement priorities and our planned action. We used this information to produce action plans describing what we will do to make sure we achieve our ten improvement priorities.

What information did we have about the lives of children and young people?

In April 2008, the **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)** was published by Nottinghamshire County Council and the two Primary Care Trusts that are responsible for health care in the county. This includes information about how well children and young people are doing in learning and about how healthy they are. It also includes information about how safe children in Nottinghamshire are, and information about those children and young people who get involved in criminal or anti-social behaviour.

How did we know what children, young people and families wanted?

The **Tellus 3 Survey (2008)** was carried out nationally by OFSTED, using a sample of children and young people in schools. It provides information about what children in Nottinghamshire think about their lives, and compares this to national averages.
We have also carried out smaller, local surveys about the views of children, young people, parents and carers. We have consulted people about their views through focus groups and talking to individuals.

How did we know how well our services were doing?

In May 2008, OFSTED carried out a **Joint Area Review (JAR)**, which assessed our performance as a Children and Young People's Partnership.
Every year, OFSTED carries out an **Annual Performance Assessment (APA)** of Nottinghamshire County Council's Children and Young People's Services. The most recent assessment was published in December 2008.
In September 2008, our Children and Young People's Partnership carried out a **Review of our 2007-2009 Children and Young People's Plan**. This identified our progress and further action needed.
In October 2008, the Partnership produced a **JAR Improvement Plan**, identifying actions to be taken to improve our services.



How did we consult on our Children and Young People's Plan?

When we were writing our Plan, we wanted to make sure that those who would be affected by it had a say. This includes children, young people and families as well as our workforce, who are the people who will make sure we achieve our Plan. We gathered views from at least 1600 people in different ways, including:

- group discussions with children, young people and families from a variety of backgrounds
- conferences for our workforce
- formal requests by letter to our statutory partners
- an online questionnaire open to anyone with an interest in our Plan
- discussions at meetings of partnership groups, including the Children and Young People's Partnership Board, the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board, and the Nottinghamshire Young People's Board.

These people's views helped us decide what would appear in the final version of our Plan. We also gave the consultation feedback to each Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) children and young people's sub-group to use in local planning.

How did our workforce contribute to our Children and Young People's Plan?

Our workforce are the people who will turn our Children's and Young People's Partnership vision into reality through the work that they do with children, young people and families, so our Plan must be relevant and useful to them in their everyday work. In developing our Plan, we wanted to learn from their experience and knowledge, including their knowledge about local areas. To do this, we organised consultation events, which were attended by around 1000 people from a wide range of partner organisations. Participants included teachers, nurses, midwives, youth workers, social workers, police officers, voluntary and community workers, managers and strategic leads in children and young people's services and health services and many more.

In 2008, we held a county-wide workforce conference, where people talked about how we could work together to make a difference for children, young people and families. Participants said that we needed to concentrate on:

- more resources for early and pro-active intervention
- co-locating resources close to children
- extending the role of schools
- giving power to children and families through the "do-ers"
- enabling children and young people to feel good about where they live
- recognising and valuing the voluntary and community sector
- raising partnership to the next level
- developing integrated commissioning
- improving our communication and information
- creating new ways of working and developing our workforce
- growing visionary leadership
- developing equity of resources and standards.

In March 2009, we held seven conferences, one in each of our districts or boroughs. Participants included our workforce and county and district councillors. At each event, participants found out more about:

- the vision and development of the Children and Young People's Partnership
- the improvement priorities in our new Children and Young People's Plan
- how locally-based services help to deliver these priorities.

Participants contributed ideas about how we could achieve our improvement priorities for Nottinghamshire, including ideas for action in their local area. We then used these ideas to help decide on the actions needed to achieve each of our improvement priorities.



How did children, young people and families contribute to our Children and Young People's Plan?

Our Plan is for the children, young people and families of Nottinghamshire, so it was vitally important that they contributed to its development. We consulted with them through a series of interactive group discussions. We talked to groups from a variety of backgrounds to make sure that we heard representative views. The groups we talked to included:

- primary school pupils
- secondary school students (from both mainstream and special schools)
- young people from youth forums and assemblies
- asylum-seeking children and young people
- young people experiencing housing difficulties
- young people affected by substance misuse
- young people in local authority care
- the traveller communities
- parents and carers using Children's Centres
- parents and carers from forums linked to schools.

We also consulted with our Nottinghamshire Young People's Board.

We were interested in finding out what life is like for children and young people growing up in Nottinghamshire and for their families. We wanted to know what they like or dislike about living here. Children, young people, parents and carers also told us what they thought about each of the improvement priorities for our Children and Young People's Plan. They told us what they thought we should do to achieve them. This information can be found on the pages for each of the improvement priorities.

In total, over 300 children and young people and 70 parents or carers gave us their views. They told us that they wanted:

- parks and outdoor spaces that are safe and free from litter and dog muck
- affordable leisure activities for children and young people
- good, accessible public transport
- schools and other services that are open, friendly and non-judgmental and that recognise individual circumstances
- support for parents
- adults to have respect for young people
- positive stories about young people in the media.

People in some parts of Nottinghamshire told us that they already experience these things, while others told us we need to do more to make them a reality.

“There are places to ride your bike and play - parks and fields”

(Primary school children)

“I can't get to see friends from school as they live too far away and there is no bus”

(young person)

“The good thing about being a teenager is that I can get more involved with more stuff to do”

(young person)

“There is a lot of litter on the streets in town”

(primary school children)



Children and young people have also told us about their lives via other consultations and surveys. One of these was the Tellus 3 Survey, carried out by OFSTED in spring 2008. This was a survey of children and young people across England. In Nottinghamshire, a sample of schools was selected to represent the different types of school in the area.

The Tellus 3 Survey suggests that most children and young people think Nottinghamshire is a good place to live. They feel happy in their lives. They like their local area and contribute to their community.

- 88% said they felt very healthy or quite healthy.
- 71% said their local area was a fairly good or very good place to live.
- 79% said they tried their best at school always or most of the time.
- 60% said that, in the last year, they had given their time to help a charity, a local voluntary group, a neighbour, or someone else in their local area.

However, some children are concerned about bullying and many children do not feel safe in their communities. Not all children enjoy their time in school.

- 30% worried about being bullied.
- 39% said that they felt a bit unsafe or very unsafe in their local area.
- 46% said they enjoyed school all or most of the time.

“Everyone deserves and need to be happy”

(child, in local authority care)

“School now has healthy snacks, like fruit and toast”

(primary school children)

“I like school – not bullying though!”

(child)

How will children, young people and families continue to contribute to our Children and Young People’s Plan?

In Nottinghamshire we share the vision that all children, young people and families will have the opportunity to participate in decisions which affect their lives. They will have access to services which they need and the opportunity to shape how these services are planned and delivered. Nottinghamshire’s Participation Strategy sets out how we will achieve this vision, and was endorsed by the Children and Young People’s Partnership Board in July 2006.

Over the two year lifetime of the Plan, we will be reviewing progress and deciding what actions we need to do to keep us on track to achieve our improvement priorities. Children, young people and families will be at the heart of this work. We need to work with them to find out what they want and need, and to identify solutions for them and their communities.

To do this, we will continue to work with the same groups that contributed to developing our Plan. We may also ask other groups for their views. We will ask whether what we are doing is making a difference to their lives and if we need to do anything differently.

When we move on to developing our next Children and Young People’s Plan for 2011-2014, we will ask children, young people and families to work with us to decide on our priorities for that plan.

For more information about all our consultation activities, please see our website

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/cyplan_consultation_activities

“There should be more police patrols to keep areas safe”

(primary school children)

(All taken from Children and Young People’s Plan 2009-2011 consultation)



Section 4: Delivering services in partnership

1. Why do we need to deliver services in partnership?

We know we need to do this because children, young people and families tell us that they want us to co-ordinate our services. Our information about children and young people in Nottinghamshire highlights the complex way that outcomes for children and young people are inter-linked. Vulnerable children and young people often face many difficulties in several areas of their lives. National and local research shows that to keep children safe and to improve their well-being, we need to work together.

We need to work in partnership at all levels. Workers who directly support families need to work together and share information. We need to manage our services so that we allocate time to working in an integrated way. At a strategic level, we need to work together to plan and commission the right services for Nottinghamshire.

This section describes the many ways we are actually working in partnership and outlines how we will develop our partnership working further.

2. How do we work together to keep children and young people safe?

The Joint Area Review (JAR) inspection of our services found that we have good arrangements in place to safeguard children and young people and to promote their welfare. We will work to make sure they remain good and also focus our efforts towards those children and young people we see as particularly vulnerable. At the time of writing we are awaiting the Government's full response to Lord Laming's review of safeguarding arrangements in England and we will need to respond to all relevant recommendations.

The first of our ten improvement priorities is to *Protect the most vulnerable children and young people*. Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB) has the key role in this area. Section 5 describes how our local organisations will work together through the NSCB and the wider Partnership to safeguard the most vulnerable children and young people.

What is the Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB)?

Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB) was established as a statutory body by the Children Act 2004. The Board is the key statutory mechanism for agreeing how partners in Nottinghamshire will co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children to and ensure the effectiveness of what they do.

The NSCB brings together senior representatives from agencies (statutory and voluntary) responsible for delivering services to children and young people and their families. This includes services to adults who may be parents. All of these agencies have a duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and young people in the work they do. It is the responsibility of the NSCB to ensure that they meet this responsibility. The Board has an independent chair.

The NSCB works closely with other partnerships in Nottinghamshire and, in particular, the Children's and Young People's Partnership. The Board will take a specific responsibility to ensure that the safeguarding needs of children and young people in Nottinghamshire are met through the effective implementation of the Children and Young People's Plan.

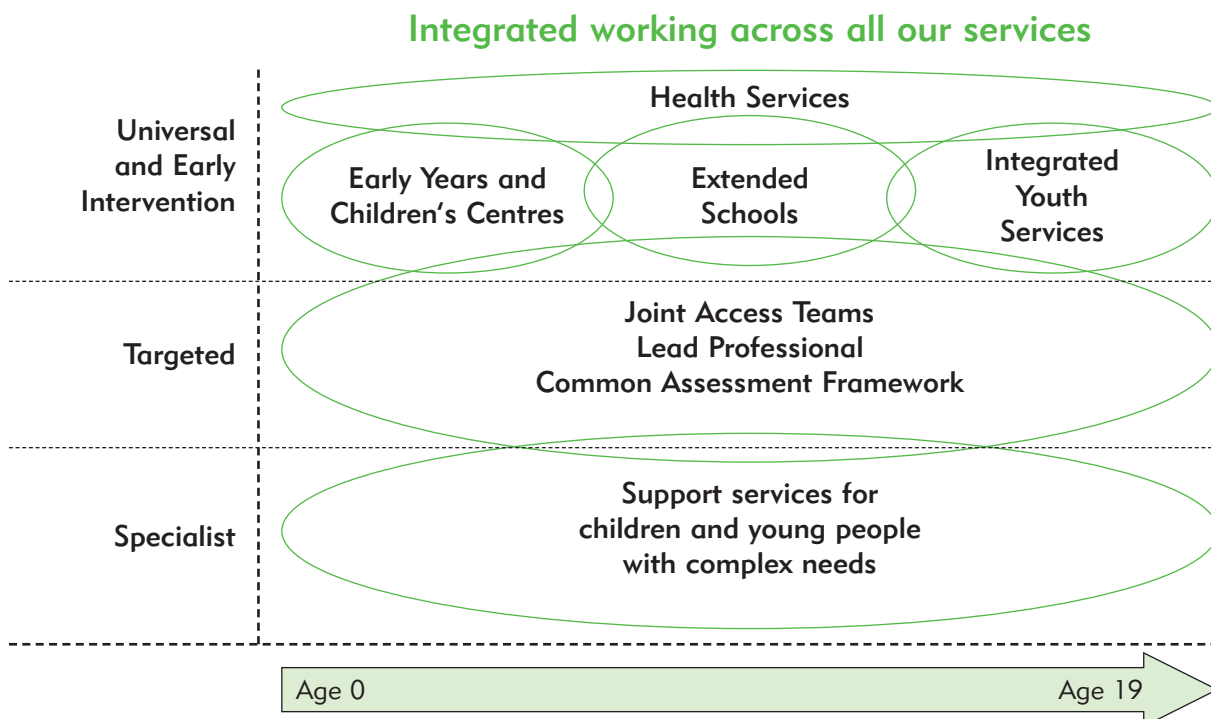
Further details of the work of the NSCB can be found at: www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/nscb



3. How are we developing more integrated working to support children, young people and families?

Integrated working is about our organisations working together in a co-ordinated way to make sure that we deliver joined-up services to children, young people and families. Our development work is made up of a number of key initiatives. These initiatives are inter-related - we are only able to achieve each of them by working on all of them.

This diagram shows the integrated services we are developing, and how they relate to each other. It is adapted from a DCSF (Department for Children Schools and Families) diagram. The next few pages describe these areas of work, and how we will continue to develop our integrated working arrangements in Nottinghamshire.



All children, young people and families use **universal services**. This includes schools and primary health care services such as GPs, health visitors or midwives. Within universal services, we do **preventative work**, which is about providing children and young people with the skills that they need to cope with life.

Some children, young people or families may need additional support or advice to enable them to achieve their full potential. We offer different levels of additional support, depending on what children, young people and families need. These are:

- **early intervention** - this provides support for children, young people and families as soon as we realise they are experiencing difficulties, rather than waiting until situations get worse

- **targeted working** - this provides support to children, young people and families who may need more support over a period of time
- **specialist support** - this is for children and young people with complex needs, such as those with disabilities.

There is no clear dividing line between these levels of support and one child or young person may receive different levels of support. Integrated working is about making sure that all these support services are delivered in a co-ordinated way. The next few pages describe how we are integrating our work in Nottinghamshire.



Why does integrated working matter?

Children, young people and families have told us that they want our organisations to work together more closely, and to provide services when and where they need them.

“I want to only have to tell our story once and to someone I know and trust” (mother).

“Getting to appointments is a nightmare. Don’t they realise we have to take time off work?” (parent).

“I think the Children’s Centre is good because it is everything under one roof and all you need to do is go...and you’ll just find out about everything else and you’ll keep going to the next stage and the next” (parent).

(from Joint Access Teams consultation 2008 and Children and Young People’s Plan 2009-2011 consultation)

Working in an integrated way means that families experience more effective services planned around their needs. It reduces the chances that our work will be duplicated. This means that families experience a more streamlined service and we make best use of our resources. In the current economic situation, funding for public sector services will be limited so it is important that we use it efficiently.

“This brings agencies together and makes provision of support so much quicker and easier” (Special Educational Needs Coordinator, school).

“It’s great to know that there is somewhere I can always get help from colleagues in other agencies” (Connexions worker).

(from Joint Access Teams consultation 2008).

a) Integrating our preventative, early intervention and targeted services

Three key initiatives are about providing universal and preventative services, plus access to early intervention and targeted support. They are:

- **Children’s Centres Partnerships**, supporting children and their families in the early years of children’s lives, pre-birth to age five
- **Extended Services in and around schools**. Schools are at the heart of their communities so are ideally placed to provide access to a range of opportunities, activities and support
- **Integrated Youth Support**. This provides young people with more things to do and places to go in their local area and more opportunities to volunteer and to make a contribution to their local community. It is also about providing them with better information, advice and guidance and support when they need extra help to deal with problems.

b) Developing Joint Access Teams (JATs) to co-ordinate early intervention and targeted support work

In Nottinghamshire, early intervention and targeted working is co-ordinated by Joint Access Teams (JATs). JATs are based around families of schools, usually a secondary and its linked primary schools, and they work with all ages of children and young people. A JAT is a small group of workers who meet regularly and who represent the main local support services. Each JAT provides direct support to children, young people and families and advises other workers in the local area. If a child or young person has several support workers, one will act as a lead professional to co-ordinate work, using the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) to identify the child or young person’s strengths and support needs. We now have 31 JATs covering 35 families of schools and will cover all 45 families of schools by March 2010.



c) Working in an integrated way to support children with complex needs including disabled children, and their families

There are four key themes for this work:

- **Special Educational Needs Review**

Working to a three-year timetable, we will develop four strands of work:

- **targeting resources** to the children with the most complex needs and using these resources to best effect
- **behaviour strand** to establish Local Behaviour Partnerships
- **locality working** to work in a joined-up way, in partnership
- **graduated response** to develop a new role for special schools and to develop more specialist provision in mainstream schools.

- **Aiming High**

Action and proposals arising from the government's Disabled Children Review identified that families with a disabled child are more likely to experience poverty. We are developing a local response to this, both in how we commission services and how we provide them.

- **Early Support**

This is about providing integrated support to the families of children with complex disabilities. It began as work with children from birth up to age five. The work is now being extended through an Early Years Test Bed project that will trial work with the families of children up to age seven.

- **Achievement for All**

This is about closing the gap in school achievement between children and young people with special educational needs and their peers. Nottinghamshire has £3 million funding for a three-year project, as one of ten national pathfinders for this work.

d) ContactPoint

This is the computer-based directory of children and young people in England (aged 0-18). It will be a quick and secure way for staff who work in children and young people's services to find out who else is working with the same child or young person, making it easier to deliver co-ordinated support.

e) Supporting parents and families

Parents, carers and families are the most important influence on children and young people's lives. We need to provide co-ordinated support to parents, from birth right through to the teenage years. We are developing a joined-up approach to the design and delivery of our parenting support services through the Nottinghamshire Parenting Support Strategy. Responding to national guidance on Think Family, we are exploring how we can better link adult's and children's support services. The Early Years Test Bed will explore ways of providing more co-ordinated support to parents of children with special educational needs and disabilities once the children are in full time school.

f) Developing our workforce so that our staff have the skills and competences to deliver services in an integrated way

The children and young people's workforce includes anyone who works or volunteers with children and young people and who makes a difference to their lives. National Government has published the 2020 Workforce Strategy with its vision for the workforce. The vision is that everyone working with children and young people should be:

- **Ambitious** for every child and young person
- **Excellent** in their practice
- **Committed** to partnership and integrated working
- **Respected** and valued as professionals.



In Nottinghamshire, we share this vision. We want our workforce to be enthusiastic about working with children, young people and families. We will make every effort to give the people in our workforce the skills and knowledge to do the best job they can. We are developing a Workforce Strategy that will set out, in more detail, our plans to do this. This will be published in June 2009.

g) Improving the way that we manage our services so that we can provide more integrated services to children, young people and families

As part of supporting our workforce and developing integrated working, we may need to make changes to how we plan and manage our services. Our two District Test Beds explore how we might do this. One is in Ashfield District and the other in Newark and Sherwood District. These Test Beds are part of our Pathway to Integrated Services Project. They are about identifying changes that could help us to work in an integrated way and about trying out those changes in practice. Each Test Bed will consider the following key themes:

- how we can manage our services better to support workers who use the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) or act as lead professional
- whether we can bring together multi-agency groups to avoid duplicating work
- possible ways in which staff from different organisations might be located in the same place
- ideas for how we commission our services to better meet local needs
- how the Local Strategic Partnership (LSP) children and young people's sub-groups could take a greater role in decision-making about how services are planned and delivered locally.

The Test Beds will operate from January to December 2009. We will evaluate the difference that the Test Beds have made and use this evaluation to help us further develop our integrated working across the county during 2010-2011.

h) Developing a more integrated approach to commissioning

Our Children and Young People's Partnership has developed a commissioning cycle to enable us to understand commissioning relationships across all our organisations. Our Joint Commissioning Framework has five priority areas in health and social care. We will develop these into outcome-based integrated commissioning plans. We will develop a process to delegate commissioning decisions to our district-based LSP children and young people's sub-groups. This will involve streamlining our Children and Young People's Partnership and improving our local needs analysis.

Commissioning is the process of planning, buying, delivering and monitoring public services.

How will our integrated services be different in one year's time?

By March 2010:

- all families will have access to Children's Centre services
- Extended Services will have been established in all 45 families of schools
- all 45 families of schools will be part of a Joint Access Team (JAT)
- 3000 practitioners will have received training in how to use the CAF
- 18 Parent Support Advisers will be operating in 66 primary schools
- families will have increased access to support with emotional well-being through District Emotional Health and Well-being Teams
- local Behaviour Partnerships will be established in every district
- 50 schools will have been identified to be part of the Achievement for All Pathfinder



- the Early Years Test Bed will have trialled the Early Support approach with families of children up to seven years old and will have developed a model for providing support to all parents of children with special educational needs and disabilities
- the Healthy Child Test Bed will have developed proposals for an integrated care pathway
- the District Test Beds will have trialled new arrangements for managing our services and this information will have been used to develop county-wide recommendations
- the County Council ContactPoint team will have been trained in the data and administration functions of the system
- ContactPoint training for practitioners from across the Children and Young People's Partnership will have started.
- reviewing a sample of CAFs completed to check their quality
- interviewing a sample of families involved in the CAF process to find out if the CAF helped them to improve their lives
- reviewing the Early Years Test Beds to determine how effectively this way of working meets the support needs of families of children with special educational needs and disabilities following their admission to full time school at age five. We will do this by interviewing the parents and families involved.

4. How will we work together to reduce child poverty?

More than one in five children and young people in the UK lives in poverty. We want Nottinghamshire to be a place where children and young people grow up free from deprivation and disadvantage, where birth and social background do not hold people back from achieving their potential. Childhood disadvantage is caused by a range of complex factors, so we need to work together to improve children and young people's life chances. We aim to reduce persistent poverty, prevent future poverty and increase social mobility, especially within the current climate of recession and increasing unemployment.

Why does tackling poverty matter?

Child poverty has costs to individuals, to society, and to the economy. For example:

- children and young people who grow up in poverty lack many of the experiences and opportunities that others take for granted
- poverty in childhood can cause poverty in the future. Poor children and young people are less likely to achieve higher level skills and qualifications, which are critical to enter the workforce and to progress in work, as well as to thrive in other areas of life
- those living in poverty are more likely to have poorer health outcomes. For example, teenage pregnancy which, in itself, creates further poverty for the parent and child

How will we know if working in an integrated way has made a difference to the lives of children, young people and families?

We have some evidence that JATs are making a difference. Children, young people and families as well as workers tell us this. We are collecting performance data in local areas that is showing that JATs support families well.

We would expect integrated working to help us to achieve all of our ten improvement priorities. The difference these make will be measured by a range of targets and performance measures, as described in Section 5.

We will also measure the difference integrated working makes by:

- using the TDA (Training and Development Agency) impact-evaluation tool to evaluate the effectiveness of the Parent Support Advisers Programme
- developing the use of the TDA impact-evaluation tool to evaluate the effectiveness of Joint Access Teams and the use of the Common Assessment Framework
- monitoring the number of CAFs completed



- communities with greater levels of poverty suffer through increased deprivation and inequalities, which reduce social cohesion.

What will we need to do to tackle child poverty?

Whilst poverty in childhood increases the risk of adult poverty, this repeated poverty cycle can be broken. We will work together to achieve the following aspirations:

- more parents in paid work
- financial support that is responsive to families' situations
- improvements in children and young people's life chances so that poverty in childhood does not translate into poor outcomes in adulthood
- safe, cohesive communities that allow children and young people to thrive.

How will our Children and Young People's Plan help us to tackle child poverty?

All ten of our improvement priorities will help to reduce child poverty in Nottinghamshire. Five of our improvement priorities will directly contribute to reducing levels of child poverty:

- improving educational attainment (how children and young people achieve at school) will help increase skills, job prospects, job stability and progression
- reducing the numbers of children and young people missing school will increase educational attainment, skills and employability
- increasing the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are working or learning will increase an individual's earning capacity
- reducing the amount of crimes committed by young people will reduce the numbers of young people involved in the youth justice system and will improve career prospects for young people

- providing children and young people with more places to go and things to do will increase their ability to join clubs or attend events in safe local spaces. This will result in safer, more cohesive communities, where children and young people can thrive.

Reducing poverty will improve the health of children and young people. They will have the earnings and motivation to improve their own health. They will have increased self-esteem, aspirations and emotional well-being. They will be less likely to take unnecessary risks which might include substance use or unintended teenage pregnancies. Reduced poverty levels will also increase access to healthier food choices and opportunities for physical activity. This in turn may reduce levels of childhood obesity.

Our Children and Young People's Plan highlights the complex way in which outcomes for children and young people are inter-linked. These factors are mainly attributable to the impact of poverty. By achieving our ten improvement priorities, we intend to enable families to overcome poverty so that children and young people can achieve their full potential.

5. How will we work together to improve health and tackle health inequalities?

In Nottinghamshire, some children and young people have healthier lives than others and some may need more support to live healthier lives. The Joint Area Review (JAR) of our children's trust services said that we need to do more work to reduce health inequalities.

Why do health inequalities matter?

- Good health for children and young people is crucial because it enables them to make the best of their opportunities.
- Healthy children are more likely to become healthy adults who are able to make a positive contribution to their community.



- Healthy children attend school more often and achieve better results at school. This means that they are more likely to be employed.
- It is important that we provide early intervention and prevention services to the very young, as problems left too long may never be tackled effectively.
- It is estimated that the poorest 30% to 40% of the population has the most disease.

What do we know about health inequalities in Nottinghamshire?

- Those living in Ravensdale ward in Mansfield have 14 years lower life expectancy than those living in Trent ward in Rushcliffe.
- Rates of under-18 conceptions in the north of the county are double those in the south.
- Death rates from lung cancer in Bassetlaw are significantly higher than the national average.
- Children and young people from vulnerable groups, including those in local authority care, have poorer health outcomes, including increased risk of teenage pregnancy, substance use and poorer emotional health.

What will we need to do to tackle health inequalities?

All our organisations need to work together on the underlying causes of ill health. We need to:

- make assessments of populations to find out which have the most health needs so we can provide them with a fair share of health care resources
- learn more about which children, young people and families are most at risk of poor health outcomes and inequalities and target interventions appropriately. To do this, we need to actively work with, and listen to, these groups
- provide our workforce with the information and skills to support children, young people and families so that they can get the right information and services when they need them

- integrate and modernise our services so that they are quick to respond to the needs of the most disadvantaged
- intervene earlier to prevent health inequalities worsening
- deliver work in an integrated way at a local level
- ensure that tackling health inequalities is a priority, incorporated into strategic, service and local plans
- ensure all delivery plans for each of the improvement priorities in the Children and Young People's Plan relating to health reflect the needs of specific geographical areas and groups
- engage all partners in delivering activity to tackle health inequalities and to improve health outcomes for children, young people and families.

How will our Children and Young People's Plan help us to tackle health inequalities?

Four of our Children and Young People's Plan improvement priorities are about reducing health inequalities. These are:

- improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy
- improve the emotional well-being of children, young people and families
- reduce obesity among children and young people
- reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities.

The other six improvement priorities included in the Plan all have an impact on tackling health inequalities. For example, if we improve the educational attainment of the children and young people most at risk, we also contribute to improving their health outcomes. By working in an integrated way, we will address the multiple causes of health inequalities and improve the health of children and young people.



SECTION 5: How we will achieve our improvement priorities

How will we achieve our improvement priorities?

Our improvement priorities are the ten things that we think will help all children and young people in Nottinghamshire to progress towards achieving the Every Child Matters outcomes. They are key to tackling inequalities, including reducing child poverty and health inequalities.

For each of our improvement priorities, we have thought about what we need to do to achieve them, and produced an action plan.

Each action plan describes:

- why this improvement priority matters
- where we are now
- what will be different in one year's time
- what we will do to make this difference
- how we will measure impact for children, young people and families.

Although our Children and Young People's Plan is for two years, we have produced detailed action plans for one year (2009-2010). We will review these in March 2010 and create new action plans for 2010-2011. A summary of each of these action plans is included in this section.

A more detailed action plan for each of our improvement priorities is on our web-site. This includes more information about why we chose these improvement priorities and what we will do to achieve them. It also includes more data about the needs of families in Nottinghamshire and more information about how we will measure the impact of what we do for children, young people and families. Our impact measures often use National Indicators (NIs). See Section 7 for more information about these.

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/cypplan_sectionfive

In creating these action plans, we also thought about what we want to achieve over the next three years, and about what is on the horizon in the next five years (things that we think might happen and that may affect what we do). We have thought about the impact our action may have on equality, by considering how it may affect people differently depending on their gender, race, age, disabilities, sexual orientation, or values and beliefs. We have also considered the impact on socially excluded groups. **The detailed information about all of this work is in the action plans on our website.**

www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/cypplan_sectionfive

Our Improvement Priorities

- Protect the most vulnerable children and young people
- Improve educational attainment (how well children and young people achieve at school)
- Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school
- Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups
- Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do
- Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime
- Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities
- Improve the emotional well-being of children, young people and families
- Reduce obesity among children and young people
- Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy



IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY: Protect the most vulnerable children and young people

Why does this matter?

All children and young people need to feel safe so that they can achieve their full potential. Some live in circumstances that can make them particularly likely to be unsafe. These are known as vulnerable children, and younger children are likely to be especially vulnerable.

Vulnerable children and young people include:

- children and young people whose parents or carers have additional needs, which means that they need help to care for their children. This includes: parents or carers with learning difficulties, those who have mental health issues or those who misuse drugs or alcohol. Some children in these situations may take on caring roles for their parents or others.
- children and young people who live in households where there is domestic violence
- children and young people who go missing or run away from home
- children and young people who are being bullied. Some groups of children and young people are particularly likely to be bullied, such as children with a disability and gay or lesbian young people

- some children and young people from black or minority ethnic backgrounds
- children and young people who are living away from home. This includes: those in local authority care, those in custody and those who are privately fostered.

Most children and young people are supported and protected by their parents or carers. Some parents or carers are unable to do this for a number of reasons. In these cases, the involvement of everyone who could help to keep children safe is vitally important. A small number of children will be made subject to a child protection plan because there is a high level of concern for their safety and welfare. When this happens, staff in all organisations will work together with parents or carers. The aim is to reduce the risks to the child so that a further child protection plan is not needed.

Across the country, some children are injured, or even die, in situations that might have been prevented. In Nottinghamshire, organisations work together to identify these situations and what action could be taken to stop children being harmed again in similar situations.



Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

From April to December 2008, social care staff completed 2932 initial assessments for children. Of these, 836 (29%) identified that domestic violence was a feature in these children's lives.

On 31st March 2009, there were 449 children with a child protection plan. Some of these will have had a child protection plan previously.

The number of children with a disability who have a child protection plan is low. The proportion of black and minority ethnic children who have a child protection plan is slightly higher than the proportion for the child population as a whole.

Between April 2008 and March 2009, 291 children were reported as missing to the police on two or more occasions.

What children, young people or families tell us

- 26% of children and young people in Nottinghamshire tell us that they have experienced bullying in the last year at school (the national figure is 25%)
- Only 23% of children and young people in Nottinghamshire say they feel safe in their local communities (the national figure is 28%). They say that they are worried about older young people bullying them. At the same time, young people say that they do not want to be seen as a problem by adults and wider society
- Children and young people are very aware of newer risks, such as bullying through text messages or on social networking sites
- Children and young people think peer mentoring schemes are a good way to reduce bullying
- Parents and carers say they want to be reassured that activities for their children are safe - that they are run by people who will not harm their children
- Children and young people from black and minority ethnic communities report that racism can still be a real problem for them, although it may be hidden and subtle
- Children and young people usually tell us they want to stay within their own families, even when there are difficulties at home - they just want the abuse or problems to stop
- Some children and young people who go missing say they have engaged in risky behaviour whilst away from home
- Young carers tell us they want people to talk to who can understand their position. They want better understanding from schools and health agencies. They also want more support for their parents or carers. They like talking to other young people in the same situation and they value having a break.



What will be different in one year's time?

Each group of vulnerable children and young people has different needs. This is a list of the things we intend to do for each group.

Parents with additional needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will establish Joint Access Teams (JATs) and the use of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) across the whole of Nottinghamshire. Children's and Adults Services will work together more closely. A new service for young carers will be in place.
The impact of domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statutory and voluntary organisations will work together better to support families where there is domestic violence. All agencies will use the same assessment to decide which families are at most risk from domestic violence.
Missing children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will provide improved services for missing children and young people or those at risk of going missing.
Bullying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be more accredited peer mentoring schemes in schools. These are schemes where children or young people support each other in a formal way, after receiving training. Strategies to reduce bullying outside of schools will be in place. Children and young people will be less at risk from cyber bullying.
Children living away from home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More people will know about private fostering. All children and young people who go missing from local authority care will have a return interview, with someone who is independent of their placement.
Children who have a Child Protection Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will have arrangements in place to measure outcomes for children and young people involved in child protection processes. We will have arrangements in place to make sure that children have Child Protection Plans only for as long as is needed for their safety. We will make sure that a child does not have a protection plan more than once unless there are exceptional circumstances.
Child deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will have learned from those child deaths that might have been prevented. We will find out why they happened and take action to stop the same thing happening to other children and young people.

What actions are planned over the next year?

Parents with additional needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will train more staff in how to use the CAF. We will revise our policy for supporting disabled parents. We will commission a new service for young carers.
The impact of domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specialist domestic violence co-ordinators will be based in every Children's Social Care duty point. We will train more staff about the Inter-agency Domestic Violence Practice Guidance and evaluate the impact of the Guidance.
Missing children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will develop more preventative services. We will revise our Inter-agency Practice Guidance and offer training to staff.
Bullying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will develop more accredited peer mentoring schemes for children and young people. We will publish e-Safety Practice Guidance and offer training to staff.
Children living away from home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will publish Inter-Agency Practice Guidance on private fostering. We will train staff about their responsibilities for children and young people missing from care.
Children who have a Child Protection Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will set up arrangements to get feedback from children and young people who have Child Protection Plans. We will review all situations where children have a plan on two or more occasions or where they have a plan for 18 months or more.
Child deaths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will continue to carry out multi-agency analysis of every child death.



How will we measure impact?

- NI 64 - Fewer children will have child protection plans that last for more than two years.
- NI 65 - Fewer children will need to have a child protection plan more than once.
- NI 69 - Fewer children will have experienced bullying.
- NI 71 - Fewer children will have run away from home/care overnight (service self-assessment including monitoring of numbers)
- We will monitor the number of CAFs completed.
 - We will evaluate the quality of CAF work with a sample of children, young people and families.
 - We will evaluate how children and families feel about how support from specialised domestic violence services has helped them.
 - We will identify more children who are privately fostered.
 - Young carers will tell us that they feel better supported.
 - Children who have a Child Protection Plan will tell us that they feel better supported.

Contact Information

Lead Partnership Group:

Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB)

Strategic Lead:

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IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY:

Improve educational attainment (how well children and young people achieve at school)

Why does this matter?

All children need a good education so that they can achieve their full potential and improve their life chances. Children and young people who do well at school have more choices about their future.

Some children and young people may need more support to help them make the most of their life chances. Educational attainment enables young people from poorer backgrounds to break out of the cycle of deprivation by going on to further and higher education. To achieve this they must pass public examinations at 16 and beyond.

Taking public examinations is a requirement for all students. We must help them to achieve by raising their self esteem and improving their learning.

We also want children and young people to enjoy learning for pleasure, as well as achieving examination results.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

- Over the last three years the GCSE results in Nottinghamshire for young people achieving five or more A*-C grades have improved at a significantly higher rate than the national figure. For example, in 2008 the improvement nationally was 3.9% over the previous year and in Nottinghamshire the equivalent figure is 6.3%.
- Children and young people in Nottinghamshire still do not achieve at the level we would expect for their potential.
- Children and young people who live in the most deprived districts of Nottinghamshire do less well at school, on average. These districts are Ashfield, Bassetlaw and Mansfield.

- Children and young people who have free school meals are less likely to do well in examinations than other children and young people.

What children, young people or families tell us

They tell us that they would like:

- more 'family learning' to help young people see the value of learning
- more parental engagement with their children
- more information and guidance to help young people make the right choices for their future
- more integrated working in support of vulnerable and minority groups.

What will be different in one year's time?

- Vulnerable children and young people will receive targeted support. The targeted groups will be:
 - children and young people eligible for free school meals
 - Black and Minority Ethnic children and young people
 - children in local authority care
 - children and young people who are identified as under-achieving
 - children and young people with learning difficulties and disabilities.
- Statutory exam results will be improved at all key stages.
- Young people on free school meals will improve their results compared to their peers.
- The performance of schools in challenging circumstances will have improved.



What actions are planned over the next year?

- Develop targeted programmes providing support for vulnerable groups of young people.
- Ensure information and guidance is available to provide support for young people's learning and career choices.
- Increase the use of high achieving schools to support schools in challenging circumstances.

How will we measure impact?

- NI 75 - At Key Stage 4, the number of young people achieving five or more GCSE's A*- C including English and mathematics will be equal to the national average by August 2010 and will continue to improve at a rate faster than the national average.
- NI 102 - There will be an improvement in the examination results achieved by children and young people on free school meals compared with others in their age group.
- NI 78 - Fewer schools will perform below the standard of 30% pupils achieving five or more GCSE grades A*- C including English and mathematics.
- Children and young people will do better in statutory examinations at all key stages. We will monitor this using the nine National Indicators relating to attainment at key stages which we have statutory duties to report on (NI 72, NI 73, NI 75, NI 92, NI 93, NI 94, NI 99, NI 100, NI 101).

Contact Information

Lead Partnership Group:

The Children's Services Executive Group (CSEG) of Nottinghamshire Children and Young People's Partnership Board

Strategic Lead:

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Service Director, Learning and Achievement
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For more information about how this work is being developed, contact:

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IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY: Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school

Why does this matter?

- All children need a good education so that they can achieve their full potential.
- Children and young people who miss school or who are excluded from school are at risk of under-achieving. They do not do as well as they are capable of doing and may place themselves at risk of harm or anti-social behaviour.
- We have a duty to make sure that all children and young people receive a suitable education.
- Vulnerable children and young people are more likely to miss school, so we need to give particular attention to our work with these pupils.
- Children and young people who miss school are more likely to suffer poor outcomes overall including poorer health, increased involvement in offending behaviours and teenage pregnancy.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

- In Nottinghamshire, around 140 secondary and 15 primary pupils are permanently excluded from their schools every year (data from the last six years).
- The number of fixed period exclusions has fallen dramatically over the past year.
- Attendance has improved in primary and secondary schools over the past year.

What children, young people or families tell us

- Children and young people in Nottinghamshire tell us that success in examinations is important for them.

- They want school lessons to be more fun and not just aimed at academic pupils.
- They say that children and young people have a responsibility themselves to take advantage of education.
- Parents say they want to work with schools to improve their children's attendance and to have help when they face problems.

What will be different in one year's time?

- We will have a Behaviour and Attendance Board with representatives from across the Partnership which will monitor the progress of a detailed plan of action to improve behaviour and attendance.
- Young people will be happier with their lives in school and make better progress.
- Schools will be better places to learn and work.
- Schools and services for children will work together through locality-based behaviour and attendance partnerships.

What actions are planned over the next year?

- Develop Locality Behaviour and Attendance Partnerships in every area and make sure these have good links with district services.
- Implement the findings of the Special Educational Needs Review – with particular emphasis on early intervention and parent support.
- Improve support for primary aged pupils at risk of exclusion and at the points of transfer between schools.



- Make use of “e-learning” to improve teaching for vulnerable pupils.
- Help schools develop their curriculum so it suits all children and young people, and help them to develop alternative provision for some children and young people outside of school.
- Make better use of our data to identify which children may need support.
- Use the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) as an assessment tool.
- Make use of children’s views in our planning.
- Help secondary schools introduce the Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL) programme and work effectively with health providers to do so.
- Work with schools where behaviour and attendance is a problem.
- Provide training for staff and parents and carers.
- We will continue to meet our duty to provide full time education to permanently excluded pupils.

- There will be a reduction in the proportion of boys from Black African, Black Caribbean or dual heritage backgrounds who are excluded.
- There will be a reduction in the number of children with Special Educational Needs who are excluded.

Contact Information:

Lead Partnership Group:

Nottinghamshire Behaviour and Attendance Board

Strategic Lead:

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Nottinghamshire County Council Children and Young People’s Services

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Nottinghamshire County Council Children and Young People’s Services
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How will we measure impact?

NI 87 - There will be fewer secondary pupils identified as persistently absent.

NI 114 - There will be fewer permanent exclusions from school.

- Progress of pupils out of school as a result of persistent absence or permanent exclusion will be monitored by the Education Welfare Service and the Nottinghamshire Learning Centre.
- There will be fewer days lost to exclusion from school.



IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY:

Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups

Why does this matter?

- Some groups of young people are less likely to be learning or working. We need to make sure that they have the same opportunities as other young people.
- To enable all young people to earn a living.
- To ensure all young people are able to contribute to their community and the economy.
- To ensure young people do not live their lives in poverty.
- Young people who are learning or working are less likely to be involved in activities that are harmful to themselves or to others, such as crime or substance misuse.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

- In Nottinghamshire as a whole, the percentage of 16-18 year olds learning or working is above the national average
- This percentage varies between localities within the County. For example, Mansfield District has a lower percentage of young people learning or working than the national average
- Some young people are less likely to be learning or working wherever they live. These are known as vulnerable young people. They include:
 - young people with learning difficulties or disabilities (LDD). This is particularly true for young people who were previously at SEN level School Action Plus in their last year of school

- young people who are in local authority care
- teenage mothers.
- Participation in learning or working by Black and Minority Ethnic groups is higher than the Nottinghamshire average but there is some variation within this group.

What children, young people or families tell us

Nottinghamshire's Young People's Board was recently consulted about the Connexions Service. (The Connexions Service is the service commissioned by Nottinghamshire County Council to deliver a personal advisor service providing Information, advice, guidance and support to 13-19 year-olds across Nottinghamshire local authority area).

One of their top priorities was to target support to young people who drop out early from post-16 learning, such as school, college or training.

Children, young people and families also want:

- local access to learning
- more apprenticeships
- improved preparation for employment while they are at school.

What will be different in one year's time?

- Young mothers will be offered taster sessions at local colleges to encourage them to take up learning again.
- Systems will be in place to identify young people at risk of leaving college or training early and to provide support that helps them to stay in learning.



- Young people who are in local authority care, or who have left local authority care, will have good training and employment opportunities.
- Learning opportunities will better meet the needs and aspirations of young people.
- Young people with learning difficulties and disabilities will receive good quality assessments to support their transition into post-16 learning.
- Young people who were at SEN School Action Plus during Year 11 will receive additional targeted support. We will implement the first phase of a vulnerable young people strategy to focus on those young people least likely to be in learning or work after Year 11.

What actions are planned over the next year?

- Work with young mothers and encourage them to attend the college taster sessions funded by the Learning and Skills Council (LSC).
- Provide information, advice and guidance to participants in taster sessions to help them stay in learning.
- Evaluate young mothers' taster courses and their outcomes.
- Get information on all early leavers from school, college or training courses who are aged over 16. Contact all early leavers and offer support to start learning again.
- Present a report on an apprenticeship scheme for children and young people who are in local authority care and those leaving local authority care to the local authority's Corporate Parenting Members Panel for consideration. Implement the recommendations of the report.

- Transfer responsibility for funding post-16 learning from the LSC to Nottinghamshire County Council.
- Implement the first phase of a vulnerable young people strategy to focus effort and resources on those young people least likely to enter work or learning after Year 11.

How will we measure impact?

NI 117 - The percentage of 16-18 year-olds who are not in education, employment or training (NEET). The target for 2009-10 is to reduce NEET to 4.3%, for 2010-11 it is 4.1%.

- We will also monitor the percentage NEET for vulnerable groups. We expect these to reduce compared to the percentage NEET for all of Nottinghamshire.

Contact Information:

Lead Partnership Group:

Nottinghamshire NEET Reduction Partnership

Strategic Lead:

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IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY:

Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do

Why does this matter?

- How children and young people spend their leisure time really matters. Taking part in constructive leisure time activities helps children and young people to achieve better outcomes in all sorts of ways.
- For example, leisure activities help children and young people to build their social and communication skills and self-confidence and help them to achieve more at school. They are less likely to take risks such as experimenting with drugs or being involved in anti-social behaviour or crime, contributing to safer and more cohesive communities.
- While most children and young people are thriving, we know that children and young people from poorer backgrounds often do less well. This is partly because they find it harder to get to places or to afford leisure activities.
- We want all children and young people in Nottinghamshire to have access to a wide range of places to go and things to do in their leisure time, so that they can all achieve their potential.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

- 63% of young people participate in positive leisure time activities led by adults, against a national average of 62%.
- 49% of young people in Nottinghamshire think that the range of leisure time opportunities for them is good. This matches the national average.

What children, young people or families tell us

- Numerous consultations show children want play days and the chance to play out with their friends. Parents are strongly supportive of play, too.
- Young people would like more places to go in their leisure time and more things to do, including youth clubs.
- Young people are concerned that they may not know what activities are available to them.
- Young people are concerned that sometimes they cannot go to activities because of cost or because they do not have access to transport.
- Parents want to see more places to go and things to do for young people. They think this will help young people move successfully into adulthood and become part of their community.

What will be different in one year's time?

- There will be more high quality community play schemes. More children will attend these play schemes and more children across Nottinghamshire will have had access to positive play experiences.
- More young people will take up opportunities for positive activities. This will include young people who are vulnerable or at risk of harm.
- There will be better access to positive activities for young people.
- Young people will be less involved in anti-social nuisance behaviour in current "hotspot" areas.



What actions are planned over the next year?

- Develop five new community play schemes and support 30 existing community play schemes.
- Provide four positive play projects and develop seven play areas in places where there is an identified need.
- Provide opportunities for 300 disabled children to access holiday play provision in their local community and deliver six play days for 5000 children.
- Map and publicise current positive activity provision for young people.
- Explore how we can overcome issues of cost and access to transport to positive activities for young people.
- Manage the Youth Opportunities Fund and Youth Capital Fund to improve the range of places to go and things to do for young people.
- Deliver targeted positive opportunities for young people in identified nuisance behaviour hotspot areas (areas where nuisance behaviour is much worse than the average for Nottinghamshire).
- Publish the Nottinghamshire "Youth Offer" which will provide things to do.
- Build and open new Young People's Centres in Eastwood and Worksop.
- Begin building a new £6.5m Young People's Centre in Mansfield.
- Continue to develop the Arts Support Service, the Learning Outside the Classroom Service, the Schools' Swimming Service and the PE and Sport Service.

How will we measure impact?

For young people:

NI 110 - The number of young people taking part in positive activities will increase. (Tellus survey)

For children:

- Feedback from schools, communities and parents. They will report improvements in children's behaviour and learning following positive play experiences and parents and volunteers will be more confident in their ability to provide positive play opportunities for children.

Contact Information

Lead Partnership Group:

Nottinghamshire Integrated Youth Support and Development Board

Strategic Lead:

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IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY:

Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime

Why does this matter?

- We want all children and young people in Nottinghamshire to feel safe from crime as is their right.
- We want all children and young people to make positive choices about their behaviour so that they can achieve their potential.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

- The number of young people committing crime for the first time is falling in most areas of Nottinghamshire.
- The age at which young people commit their first crime is going up.

What children, young people or families tell us

- 23% of young people in Nottinghamshire say they feel safe in their communities. This is below the national figure of 28%.
- Large groups of young people often appear intimidating and graffiti, discarded bottles and broken glass make areas feel unsafe.
- Seeing and being able to talk to police officers and Police Community Support Officers makes communities feel safer.
- Young people who commit crimes should be dealt with quickly.

What will be different in one year's time?

- We will help all children and young people to avoid becoming involved in crime and nuisance behaviour by giving them positive things to do and helping them quickly when they are in trouble.
- All families of children at risk of involvement in crime will have the right support to help them.
- Children and young people who become involved in crime will be dealt with quickly, treated fairly and helped not to offend again.
- Children, young people and families will be more confident that criminal justice agencies and services for young people can make a difference in their community.

What actions are planned over the next year?

- Increase the availability of positive youth activities during the weekends.
- Deliver tailored programmes to young people at risk of exclusion from school.
- Youth Offending Service schools worker will deliver knife crime prevention programmes.
- Promote 'Ryan's story' citizenship and justice resource to all schools.
- Deliver the 'FX Project' and Crime Awareness Week in schools.
- Commission positive activities for young people in hotspot areas where we know young people are more likely to commit crimes.



- Provide Family Intervention Programmes to at risk families using Youth Crime Action Plan funding.
- Train workers to provide evidence based parenting programmes through the Parenting Early Intervention Programme (PEIP).
- Continue to deliver parenting support and intervention to families with young people who have offended or who are at risk of offending.
- Make more use of pre-arrest advice and contracts for young people whose alcohol use contributes to nuisance or minor criminal behaviour.
- Develop multi-agency mechanisms to ensure joined-up assessments for those young people who have been excluded.
- Pilot the Youth Restorative Disposal Scheme in Nottinghamshire.
- Do more Restorative Justice work in schools and children's homes.
- Establish closer working links between the Youth Support Service and Youth Inclusion and Support Panel (YISP).
- Continue development of prevention work with girls and young women.
- Increase opportunities for young people to participate in processes to improve local services and prevent crime.
- Review Safer Schools Partnership arrangements.
- Increase patrolling at school closing times targeted on places where we know there are likely to be problems.
- Involve pupils in developing their own problem profiles and solutions.
- Pilot a mediation model between young people and complainants in the Mansfield area.
- Commission a county-wide strategic assessment and mapping exercise on youth crime in Nottinghamshire.
- Work to combat violent extremism by putting actions in place to achieve the national Government 'Prevent' strategy. This will include introducing a toolkit for schools 'Learning together to be safe'.

How will we measure impact?

- NI 111 - We will look at whether fewer young people commit a crime for the first time.
- We will look at the annual Tellus Survey and see if children and young people report an increased feeling of being safe from harm by others.

Contact Information:

Lead Partnership Group:

Nottinghamshire Integrated Youth Support and Development Board

Strategic Lead:

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Communities and Partnerships
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IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY:

Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol for children, young people, families and communities

Why does this matter?

Children and young people can be drug and alcohol users. They can also be affected by someone else's drug and alcohol use, especially that of their parents or carers.

Drug and alcohol use may harm children and young people in many ways. They may:

- do less well at school or go missing from school or be excluded
- be involved in criminal activity and anti-social behaviour
- be less healthy physically or have more emotional and mental health problems
- have poorer sexual health and be at risk of sexual exploitation by others
- take unnecessary risks.

Drug use by parents or carers, or others close to children and young people, may result in:

- abuse or neglect of children, which may affect their behaviour and development in the long-term
- families being at risk of eviction or being in poor quality housing
- greater risk of domestic violence within families
- children or young people having to care for a substance misusing parent or carer or for their younger brothers or sisters.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

- More young people are accessing specialist services for their own substance use. This means that young people are getting the support and treatment that they need.

- Class A drug use (ecstasy, heroin, crack and cocaine) among young people continues to decrease. Alcohol and cannabis are young people's substances of choice.
- Across Nottinghamshire, there could be over 4,400 children and young people who are affected by their parents' or carers' use of illicit drugs. There could be between 10,000 and 22,000 children and young people who are affected by their parents' or carers' problematic alcohol use.

What children, young people or families tell us

- Children and young people tell us that adults can "get silly" when taking drugs and they don't like their behaviour. They worry about their family's health when relatives take drugs or drink alcohol. (Primary school children, Children and Young People's Plan Consultation, 2009).
- They told us that they needed good information and advice and constructive activities to occupy their time.
- We need harm prevention information, not "scare tactics". (Nottinghamshire Young People's Board member).

What will be different in one year's time?

- There will be more focus on work with families to prevent drug and alcohol misuse, reduce risk and get people into effective drug and alcohol treatment. Services will address the needs of parents, carers, children and young people as individuals as well as working with whole families.
- There will be more work with communities to protect them from the harm of drug and alcohol misuse, give them a voice and listen to their concerns.



- Resources will be targeted to where the differences need to be made.
- Services will be working together to impact on the ten improvement priorities of the Children and Young People's Partnership and on shared issues such as anti-social behaviour as a result of alcohol use.
- There will be a wider preventative view, including better and more effective education and prevention messages.

What actions are planned over the next year?

- Develop integrated commissioning and planning arrangements with the Children and Young People's Partnership.
- Improve data monitoring, analysis and sharing to target effective service provision to those young people, families and communities that require it most.
- Target campaigns and activities in areas where substance misuse is high and to young people and their families who are vulnerable or at risk.
- Develop family intervention approaches in young people and adult specialist substance misuse services.
- Develop treatment interventions to ensure they are more effective and more young people are substance use free when they leave specialist substance use services.
- Ensure a Partnership response to the recommendations within "Drug Education: An Entitlement for All".
- Ensure a Partnership response to the recommendations within the national strategy, "Youth Alcohol Action Plan".

- Develop clear and consistent pathways and assessments to encourage earlier interventions for young people and their families across the wider Children and Young People's Partnership.

How will we measure impact?

NI 115 - reducing substance misuse by young people

- Reduced first-time entrants to the youth justice system as a result of drug or alcohol-related incidents.
- Reduced permanent exclusions from school as a result of drugs or alcohol related incidents.
- More young people completing effective substance treatment, substance free.
- Reduce alcohol related harm.
- Evidence of more early intervention and prevention work.

Contact Information:

Lead Partnership Group:

Safer Nottinghamshire Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT), Safer Nottinghamshire Partnership

Strategic Lead:

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IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY:

Improve the emotional well-being of children, young people and families

Why does this matter?

- Good emotional health in infants, children and young people is essential for them to do well in later life. It is vital for their development. This includes physical development, as well as learning to get along with other people and being able to think and learn.
- Children and young people who are emotionally resilient are more able to deal with difficulties in their lives and to cope with uncertainty.
- Emotional and mental health affects many areas of a child or young person's life. Children with good emotional health are likely to do better at school and to have good relationships with family and friends. They are less likely to take unnecessary risks or behave in an anti-social way.
- Social situations such as family circumstances have a strong influence on emotional health.
- Children in vulnerable circumstances, such as children who are in local authority care, are particularly likely to suffer emotional and mental ill health.
- Untreated mental health problems create enormous distress for children, young people, their families and carers. This continues into later life and affects future generations.
- Children, young people and families who experience disadvantage are more likely to have emotional health needs.

Where are we now?

Local data is reflective of national data and tells us:

- At least 10% of children between the age of 5 and 15 will have a diagnosable mental health disorder.
- 5% will have a clinically significant disorder that will need specialist support.
- 10% of young people self-harm as a way of coping with emotional pressure.
- 15% of males and 25% of females aged 14-25 will experience emotional health difficulties.

What children, young people or families tell us

- Happiness is seen as key to good emotional well-being.
- Having friends and living in friendly neighbourhoods are seen as vital to children and young people's happiness.
- Children in vulnerable circumstances feel isolated and find it difficult to fit in with others. Some children feel embarrassed by their parent's behaviour.
- Children, young people and families want things to do and places to go.
- Children and young people want to be able to get the extra support they need, provided by people who care, and delivered in places where they feel comfortable and welcomed.
- Young people want support at key transition points - for example, when they change schools or leave school.
- Families want help and support for parents when they need it, including support for parents' emotional and mental health needs.



What will be different in a year's time?

- District Emotional Health and Wellbeing Teams will be visible in each district and will work in a range of delivery settings.
- Workers with children, young people and families will feel more confident in promoting emotional health and resilience because they will have had training in how to do this.
- There will be more staff to support the emotional health needs of children who are in local authority care.
- Workers who provide services to children, young people and families will work together better to promote emotional health and well-being.

What actions are planned over the next year?

- District Emotional Health and Wellbeing Teams will provide accessible support to children, young people and families.
- District Emotional Health and Wellbeing Teams will develop arrangements to provide consultation and advice to all staff who work with children, young people and families.
- Emotional health training will be delivered to a range of staff working with children and young people.
- Services will be re-modelled for children and young people who have a learning disability and experience mental health needs.
- There will be increased resources to support work with children who are in local authority care.

How will we measure impact?

- How well we perform together to achieve National Indicator 50 - Emotional health of children.
- Feedback from children and young people through the Tellus Survey.
- Feedback from children and young people when they use services. This will include feedback on what young people want to get out of the services that they use.

Contact Information

Lead Partnership Group:

The NI 50 Emotional Health Reference Group focuses directly on work to achieve the National Indicator 50: emotional health and well-being. This group feeds into the Nottinghamshire County CAMHS (Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services) Strategic Partnership

Strategic Leads:

The lead for the NI 50 Emotional Health Reference Group is Sally Handley, Head of CAMHS Partnership Commissioning

The Chair of the Nottinghamshire County CAMHS Strategic Partnership is Dr Chris Kenny, the Vice-Chair is Helen Ryan, Service Director Social Care and Health, Nottinghamshire County Council Children and Young People's Services

For more information about how this work is being developed, contact:

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IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY:

Reduce obesity among children and young people

Why does this matter?

- The number of overweight and obese children has increased rapidly in the UK (between 1995 and 2005 the level of obese children aged 2 to 15 rose from 11.5% to 18.3%).
- Being overweight or obese can have a significant effect on children and young people's mental and physical health, both now and in the future.
- Being overweight or obese affects children's emotional well-being and how they get along with others. They may feel stigmatised or ashamed and they may be bullied by other children. This can make children feel bad about themselves, and they may become depressed.
- Those people who are overweight as children are at increased risk of heart disease. Recently, children and young people have started to develop Type 2 diabetes. Previously, this only affected people in middle age or later life.
- The most significant long-term consequence of obesity in childhood is that children who are overweight are likely to stay overweight or obese as they become adults. Overweight young people have a 50% chance of becoming overweight adults. This increases their risks of being affected by adult diseases that are linked to obesity.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

The National Child Measurement Programme (NCMP) in Nottinghamshire County shows that almost one in four children in Reception Year are obese or overweight.

What children, young people or families tell us

Children, young people and families are increasingly recognising that being overweight is a problem. Increasing opportunities to take part in physical activity and healthy eating are seen as ways to maintain a healthy weight. The costs of leisure services have been raised as an issue but many people suggest more use of parks and open spaces.

What will be different in one year's time?

- We will have developed and begun to implement the Nottinghamshire Obesity Strategy. This builds on the direction and guidance provided by Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives. The Nottinghamshire Obesity Strategy will provide a local framework for action on five central themes:
 - 1 Children: healthy growth, healthy weight
 - 2 Promoting healthier food choices
 - 3 Building physical activity into our lives
 - 4 Creating incentives for better health
 - 5 Personalised support for overweight and obese children and young people.
- We will have pilot community level projects for physical activity for children, young people and families in place.
- 75% of schools will have achieved National Healthy Schools Accreditation with 100% of schools engaged with the programme.
- Those who work with babies, young children and their families will be trained in how to raise the issues of healthy weight, diet and exercise with parents and carers.



What actions are planned over the next year?

- Continue to record children's Body Mass Index as required by national guidance. Develop and start to implement Nottinghamshire's Obesity Strategy and action plan.
- Develop our local children's obesity care pathway.
- Commission evidence-based weight management services for children and young people.
- Develop, support and pilot community level projects for physical activity for children, young people and families.
- Achieve the certificate of commitment towards the UNICEF Baby Friendly Accreditation across NHS Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw PCT.
- Review our community nutrition services and implement recommendations across NHS Nottinghamshire County.
- Develop a robust partnership to tackle obesity among children and young people.
- Increase the take up of healthy school lunches and the number of pupils taking part in physical activity in schools.
- Train workers in early years settings, including Children's Centre staff, to enable them to raise the issues of healthy weight, diet and exercise with parents and carers.
- Support the roll out of the Early Years Test Bed and the Child Health Promotion Programme - soon to be known as the Healthy Child Programme.
- Pilot the Healthy Early Years standard.
- Deliver training to all front line health staff working with children, young people and families in how to raise the issue of obesity with patients or clients.

- Develop the communications plan for local activity around Change 4 Life.
- Identify and improve breastfeeding data.

How will we measure impact?

- NI 55 - Reducing obesity levels among primary school age children in Reception Year

Contact Information:

Lead Partnership Group:

Nottinghamshire Strategic Tackling Obesity Group

Strategic Lead:

Barbara Brady
Chair of Nottinghamshire Strategic Tackling Obesity Group and Consultant in Public Health, NHS Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw PCT (Primary Care Trust)

For more information about how this work is being developed, contact:

Fiona Callaghan
Health Improvement Principal
NHS Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw PCT
Tel: 0300 300 1234



IMPROVEMENT PRIORITY: Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy

Why does this matter?

- Teenage mothers and their children are less likely to do as well as other young people and are more likely to be living in poverty.
- The health of teenage mothers and their children is likely to be poorer.
- Children of teenage mothers have a 63% increased risk of being born into poverty compared to babies born to mothers in their twenties and they are more likely to have accidents and behavioural problems.
- Sexual ill-health and teenage pregnancy are not equally distributed across the population. It is more likely to affect those experiencing poverty and social exclusion.
- Sexually-transmitted diseases, especially chlamydia, can cause infertility and pelvic inflammatory disease.

Where are we now?

What the local data tells us about Nottinghamshire

Teenage pregnancy

- There were 524 under-18 conceptions in Nottinghamshire in 2007. This is equivalent to a rate of 35.3 per 1000 young women. Nottinghamshire rates have decreased by 24% since 1998.
- The overall rates of under-18 conceptions in Nottinghamshire are lower than rates in the East Midlands and England. The reduction in these rates is greater than the reduction in the East Midlands and England.
- This improvement is promising, but there is still work to do. We need to reduce under-18 conception rates even further and more quickly to achieve the national target of a 50% reduction in the under-18 conception rate by 2010.

- Despite overall improvement there are 18 target wards in Nottinghamshire with under-18 conception rates well above the national average. We also know that teenage pregnancy is more common amongst certain vulnerable groups.

Chlamydia

- Chlamydia rates are increasing nationally. This increase is greatest amongst young people aged between 15 and 24 years. The rates have increased by 158% since 1998.
- Two out of every 25 (8%) of young people tested have chlamydia. Two out of three of their partners are also infected.

What children, young people or families tell us

- Young people tell us that they like the opportunity to get condoms from and discuss sensitive issues with workers they know and trust. They want services that are confidential and available at a convenient time. (C card review 2008).
- In the Tellus 3 Survey of 2008 56% of pupils in Nottinghamshire said that the information and advice on sex and relationships was "good enough". 35% said that they "need better information and advice" on sex and relationships.
- Teenage parents are often reluctant to go to services that are not specifically for young people, stating that they often feel judged by older parents (Children and Young People's Plan consultation 2009).

What will be different in one year's time?

- Young people most at risk of poor sexual health will have higher aspirations and self-esteem.
- More sex and relationships education will be provided in and out of schools.
- More young people will access services for information and support.





- There will be better access to 'young people-friendly' contraception and sexual health services, in a range of places that young people can get to, at times that suit them.
- More sexual health services will meet the 'You're Welcome' young people-friendly standard.
- 75% of schools will achieve National Healthy Schools Status. 100% of schools will be involved in the Healthy Schools Programme.
- There will be better access to and take-up of chlamydia screening by young people aged between 15 and 24 years.
- There will be better information for children, young people, parents and carers and the people who work with them about young people's sexual health and teenage pregnancy.
- There will be more work with parents and carers to support them to talk to their children about relationships and sex.
- Young people will have more places to go and positive things to do.

What actions are planned over the next year?

- We will consult with young people about sexual health services to find out what should be available, where and when.
- We will increase the profile of the chlamydia screening programme through a social marketing campaign. This will include a mail shot and website information. We will increase the number of venues with trained staff providing test kits.
- We will develop peer mentoring programmes for students age 16+, and school-aged females. These will be set up in areas where teenage pregnancy rates are still high or are not going down. (This is based on national guidance).
- We will run health promotion campaigns for young people and parents or carers. These will be about young people's sexual health and reducing teenage pregnancy.
- We will ensure that all sexual health services that we commission meet the national "You're Welcome" young people friendly standard.

- We will involve people who use our services in the planning and delivery of sexual health work. This will include: information, campaigns, and services.
- Relationships and sexual health education will be supported by policy and guidance.
- We will provide a variety of support to parents. This will include healthy eating sessions and college taster sessions, some especially for teenage parents.
- We will support 75% of schools to achieve and 100% of schools to be involved in the National Healthy Schools Programme.

How will we measure impact?

- NI 112 - reduction in the under-18 conception rate.
- We will monitor the prevalence of chlamydia in under-25 year-olds when national data becomes available.
- There will be increased knowledge and awareness among young people and parents or carers following programmes and campaigns.

Contact Information

Lead Partnership Groups

Nottinghamshire Teenage Pregnancy Partnership Board, Sexual Health Strategic Commissioning Group

Strategic Leads

Barbara Brady, Chair of Sexual Health Strategic Commissioning Group and Consultant in Public Health, NHS Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw PCT.

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Section 6: Making sure that we carry out our planned actions

How will we provide the resources to work in a more integrated way and achieve our partnership improvement priorities?

Our plan is supported by detailed action plans for 2009-2010 for delivering the ten improvement priorities that we have set ourselves. These include broad details of the resources allocated to each action.

However, we are not yet in a position to provide a complete map of all the resources across our Partnership that are allocated to support and improve outcomes for children and young people. This is an area of development for the Partnership which we hope to address in future editions of our plan.

How Nottinghamshire County Council's resources will contribute to the achievement of our priorities

The County Council made £1.5 million available over the three year period 2006/07-2008/09 to support a range of initiatives designed to improve standards in terms of GCSE results in Nottinghamshire schools. Further funding, amounting to £250,000, is being made available in 2009/10 to continue this work. The initiative has had very positive outcomes in that Key Stage 4 performance in Nottinghamshire schools has improved significantly - for example over the past three years the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A*-C results improved by 14.6%, compared to an improvement rate of 8.2% nationally.

The County Council's budget anticipates that it will spend a net £124.6m on children's services in 2009/10 (26.3% of the Council's total budget). After taking account of specific grants and other income, the Council's total gross expenditure on children's services is £211.5m, excluding funding delegated to schools. This represents 26.6% of the Council's total budget. Funding for schools, all of which is supported by grant, totals £426.5m (34.9% of the Council's budget).

The County Council's budget includes £1.3 million new investment over the period 2008/09 – 2009/10 to deliver key elements of the Plan across the following broad areas:

- early intervention and prevention
- targeted and integrated youth support
- responding to 'Care Matters'

The County Council is also investing £1.6 million over the three year period 2008/09 to 2010/11 to support the Every Child a Reader project, with the aim of improving reading skills of approximately 500 school children in Year 1, who have the lowest levels of achievement in literacy.

Additionally, the County Council has been accepted in Wave Six of the Building Schools for the Future programme. The County Council has made £2.5

million available towards the infrastructure costs involved in supporting the early stages of preparation for the programme. Additional funds will be identified later to support the transformation and project management aspects of the programme.

How the budgets of partners will contribute to the achievement of our priorities

NHS Nottinghamshire County spends an estimated £70 million (approximately 8% of its resources) on children and young people's services. Bassetlaw PCT invests a similar percentage of its resources.

The voluntary and community sector will also make an important contribution to the delivery of the improvement priorities set out in our Plan, although their contribution will usually be in terms of staff and volunteer time and expertise.

Progress towards alignment of budgets and integration of resources

The children and young people's block of the Local Area Agreement provides the opportunity to coordinate, prioritise and align resources with objectives and targets across the partner agencies. Some examples of budgets being pooled or aligned to support the achievement of improved outcomes for children and young people are:

- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service -£1.1 million
- Young People's Substance Misuse Service - £0.5 million
- Teenage Pregnancy Support - £0.3 million

Over time, the development of integrated working in localities will provide further opportunities to combine budgets and make best use of shared assets and resources.

Future implications for how resources will be made available to support this work

Although the overall resources available to support children and young people in Nottinghamshire are considerable, the County Council and its partners are likely to be operating in a context of severe financial constraints over the life of this Plan and beyond, with some budgets reducing and with efficiency targets built into most budgets. Therefore, it will be increasingly important to ensure that value for money is achieved across all services. The development of joint commissioning approaches will be a key means of achieving this – further details can be found in the Nottinghamshire Joint Commissioning Framework issued earlier in 2009 by the County Council, NHS Nottinghamshire County and Bassetlaw PCT.



How will we review our Children and Young People's Plan?

Our review process

Our review process is an essential part of our Children and Young People's Plan. It is about checking whether we did what we said we would do and asking ourselves whether this made a difference to outcomes for children, young people and families. It allows us to check if we are still on track to achieve our improvement priorities. We can then adapt our planned action to respond to the new situation.

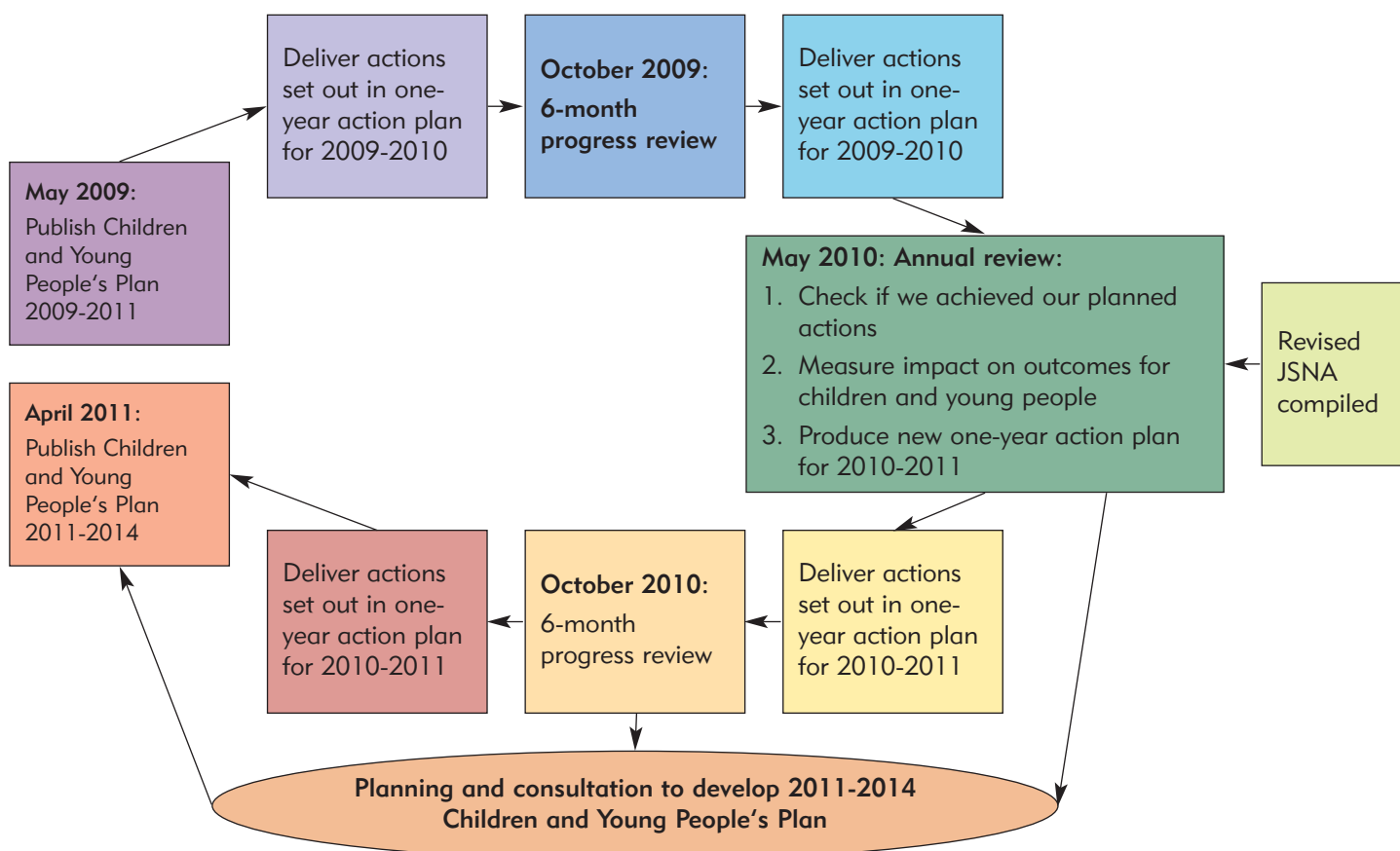
We have to review our Plan every year as a statutory requirement. In March 2010, we will review our action plans for 2009-2010 and set new action plans for 2010-2011.

We have chosen to carry out additional reviews every six months. This will allow us to keep a close check on our progress. During 2010, we will begin work to develop our next Children and Young People's Plan for 2011-2014. The reviews that we carry out will contribute to this work.

Children, young people and families will be important participants in our planning and review processes. We will work with them to find out what difference our activities are making to them and to plan what we might need to do next. When we develop our new Children and Young People's Plan for 2011-2014, we will ask children, young people and families to work with us to decide on our improvement priorities for that plan.

We will endeavour to ask even more people about our new plan than we did for this plan.

Our review process for the Children and Young People's Plan 2009-2011



How will we measure our performance?

To be able to review our progress, we need to measure how well we are doing. The most important measure is what impact we have had on outcomes for children and young people. We mostly use National Indicators to measure impact. These are performance measures that national Government has set up. They are numeric measures of how well a population of children and young people is doing.

There are 189 National Indicators in total. Nottinghamshire has chosen to focus on a number of National Indicators as part of its LAA (Local Area Agreement). Seven of these National Indicators are part of its *Children and Young People Achieving their Full Potential* theme. They are:

- NI 50: Emotional health of children
- NI 55: Obesity in Reception Year
- NI 78: Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve five or more A*-C grades at GCSE and equivalent, including GCSEs in English and maths
- NI111: First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17
- NI 112: Under-18 conception rate
- NI 114: Rate of permanent exclusions from school
- NI 117: 16-18 year olds not in education, employment or training (NEET)

Another ten National Indicators relate to children and young people's performance or attendance at school and we are required to report on these to national Government. There are a number of other National Indicators that we can choose to use to monitor our progress.

For some areas of work there was no suitable national indicator. Therefore, we identified our own performance indicator to measure impact.

In some cases, we will also measure our performance by considering the quality of what we do. For example we might need to ask children, young people and families about whether the work we do is helping them to improve their lives or we might get an independent person to carry out an evaluation of our work.

Target setting

As well as defining performance indicators, we have performance targets to help us plan and review our progress. A target sets out the change that we expect to see in how we perform over a period of time. This is usually defined as a change to the numbers or proportion of people achieving a particular outcome.

Targets are important because they allow us to decide what we want to achieve, and then to review our progress to see if it has been good enough. We need to set targets that are challenging but achievable. We set targets by reviewing our performance compared to similar areas and looking at previous performance to identify how well we are doing. For some of our performance indicators, we have targets already in place because they are part of our Local Area Agreement (LAA) or other planning processes.

For other performance indicators, we have not yet set firm targets. This is because we do not yet have enough information about how we are doing at the moment. For these performance indicators, we will monitor our performance during 2009-2010 and compare it with other areas. We will then use this information to set targets for 2010-11. For 2009-10, our target for these performance indicators will be to improve our performance relative to national performance or the performance of similar local authority areas.



APPENDIX 1:

Nottinghamshire strategies and plans that will contribute to the achievement of our improvement priorities

	Protect the most vulnerable children and young people	Improve educational attainment (how well children and young people achieve at school)	Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school	Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups	Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do	Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime	Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol on children, young people, families and communities	Improving emotional well-being of children, young people and families	Reduce obesity among children and young people	Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy
14-19 Plan				■						
Anti-social Behaviour Strategy	■				■	■	■	■		
Anti-bullying Action Plan	■									
Bassetlaw PCT Operational Plan 2008-09							■	■	■	■
Bassetlaw PCT Organisational Development Plan 2008-2013							■	■	■	■
Bassetlaw PCT Strategic Plan 2008-2013							■	■	■	■
Behaviour and Attendance Strategy (DRAFT)		■	■							
Building Schools for the Future		■	■	■		■		■		
Children Missing Education Strategy (DRAFT)			■							
Children's Centres Plan	■	■		■	■					
Community Safety Strategy (NCC)					■	■				
Connexions Business Plan				■						■
Disabled Children and Young People's Plan	■	■						■		
District Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships local strategic and delivery plans						■				
Domestic Violence Strategy and Action Plan					■	■				
Early Years and Childcare Strategy	■	■		■	■		■	■	■	■
Extended Services in and around Schools Strategy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Healthy Schools Business Plan 2009-2011	■	■					■	■	■	■
Healthy Weight, Healthy Nottinghamshire (2009) DRAFT Strategy and Action Plan								■	■	■
Joint Commissioning Framework							■	■	■	■
Local Area Agreement 2008-2011 delivery plans		■	■	■		■		■	■	■
Looked After Children Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
LSP Children and Young People's sub-groups delivery plans (for each district/borough)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
NHS Next Stage Review								■		
NHS Nottinghamshire County Local Operational Plan 2008/11							■	■	■	■
NHS Nottinghamshire County Organisational Development Plan 2008-13							■	■	■	■
NHS Nottinghamshire County Safeguarding Children Strategy 2008 – 2010	■					■	■	■		
NHS Nottinghamshire County Strategic Plan 2008-13							■	■	■	■
Nottinghamshire CAMHS Strategic Partnership Strategy 2008-2011								■		
Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board Strategy	■		■						■	
Parenting Support Strategy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Partnership Participation Strategy	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Partnership Workforce Development Strategy (DRAFT)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■
Persistent Absence Steering Group strategy and action plan			■							
Play Service Business Plan 2009/10 (NCC)					■					
Safer Communities Strategy					■					
Safer Nottinghamshire Board Business Plan						■			■	
Safer Nottinghamshire Board DAAT Implementation Plan 2009/10						■	■	■	■	■
Safer Nottinghamshire Board DAAT Young People's Specialist Substance Misuse Treatment Plan 2009/10	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
SEN Strategy	■	■	■					■	■	
Supporting People Plan	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Sustainable School Travel Strategy 2007-11	■					■				
Teenage Pregnancy Partnership Strategy and Action Plan 2008-2011	■			■			■	■		■
The Youth Justice Planning Framework, Nottinghamshire Youth Offending Service 2008						■				
Young Carers Strategy	■	■	■	■	■			■		
Youth Justice Plan						■	■			
Youth Support Service Business Plan 2009/10 (NCC)					■					



APPENDIX 2:

National Indicators that we will use to measure the impact of our work

This matrix shows the National Indicators that we will use to measure impact for children, young people and families and how they relate to each of our ten improvement priorities.

We will use other quantitative and qualitative measures to measure impact. These are described in Section 5: Achieving our improvement priorities.

Protect the most vulnerable children and young people
Improve educational attainment (how well children and young people achieve at school)
Reduce the numbers of children and young people missing school
Increase the proportion of 16-18 year olds who are learning or working, focusing particularly on vulnerable groups
Provide children and young people with more places to go and things to do
Reduce the amount of crimes committed by young people and stop children and young people from being as scared about becoming victims of crime
Reduce the problems caused by drugs and alcohol on children, young people, families and communities
Improving emotional well-being of children, young people and families
Reduce obesity among children and young people
Improve the sexual health of young people and reduce teenage pregnancy

National Indicators that we report on for Local Area Agreement (LAA)									
NI 50	Emotional health of children								■
NI 55	Obesity in primary school age children in Reception								■
NI 78	Reduction in number of schools where fewer than 30% of pupils achieve 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE and equivalent including English and Maths	■					■		
NI 111	First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17							■	
NI 112	Under 18 conception rate								■
NI 114	Rate of permanent exclusions from school			■				■	
NI 117	16-18 year old not in education, employment or training(NEET)				■				

National Indicators that we have a statutory duty to report on for schools									
NI 72	Achievement of at least 78 points across the Early Years Foundation Stage with at least 6 in each of the scales in Personal Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy	■							
NI 73	Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2	■							
NI 75	Achievement of 5 or more A*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths	■							
NI 87	Secondary school persistent absence rate	■	■						
NI 92	Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% in the Early Years Foundation Stage Profile and the rest	■							
NI 93	Progression by 2 levels in English between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	■							
NI 94	Progression by 2 levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and Key Stage 2	■							
NI 99	Looked after children reaching level 4 in English at Key Stage 2	■							

Other National Indicators that we have selected as performance measures									
NI 52	Take up of school lunches								■
NI 53	Breastfeeding at six to eight weeks from birth								■
NI 57	Children and young people's participation in high-quality PE and sport								■
NI 64	Child protection plans lasting 2 years or more	■							
NI 65	% of children becoming the subject of a Child Protection Plan for a second or subsequent time	■							
NI 69	Children who have experienced bullying	■							
NI 102	Achievement gap between pupils eligible for free school meals and their peers achieving the expected level at Key Stage 2		■						
NI 110	Young people's participation in positive activities					■			
NI 113	Prevalence of Chlamydia in under-20 year olds								■
NI 115	Substance misuse by young people							■	



Glossary

Apprenticeships

As employees, apprentices work alongside experienced staff to gain a job-related qualification. Learning takes place both in the workplace and with a local learning provider

Body Mass Index

A measurement which compares a person's weight and height. It is the most widely used tool to identify weight problems within a population.

CAF (Common Assessment Framework)

A standard assessment that can be used by all services working with children and young people. It helps workers to identify a child or young person's strengths, needs and goals and can be shared between services.

Care Pathway

The steps involved in providing care or treatment. This is often in the form of a document which sets out best practice to guide commissioners and service providers in how a care pathway should be delivered.

Change 4 Life

A Government-led campaign focusing on healthy lifestyles to reduce levels of childhood obesity.

Child Health Promotion Programme

National Government guidance for pregnancy and the first five years of life which addresses the health and well-being of children. This will soon be known as the Healthy Child Programme and will be extended to include school-aged children.

Child Poverty

Children are classified as living in poverty when their family income is below 60% of contemporary median income. This is widely recognised to be the point at which families' incomes fall significantly below those of others in society and they suffer from inequality of opportunity.

Child Protection Plan

The purpose of a protection plan is to keep a child safe. Plans are drawn up for children who have been identified as being at risk of being harmed. A protection plan is agreed by agencies, parents/carers and children (if they are old enough).

Children in local authority care

Children and young people who are cared for by a local authority because they are unable to live with their own families.

Children's Centres

Places where children under 5 years old and their families can receive seamless holistic integrated services and information, and access help from multi-disciplinary teams of professionals.

Children's Trust

A local partnership which brings together the organisations responsible for services for children, young people and families.

Commissioning

Commissioning is the process of planning, buying, delivering and monitoring public services

Curriculum

A framework that sets out what children and young people are taught in schools (see key stage)

District Emotional Health and Wellbeing Teams

Partnership teams based in each district of Nottinghamshire that work together to improve the emotional health and well-being of children and young people.

Domestic violence

Purposeful, controlling, violent and abusive behaviour, by a partner or ex-partner or other family member.

Early Intervention

This means providing support to children, young people and families as soon as we realise they are experiencing difficulties, not waiting until situations get worse.

Every Child Matters Outcomes

Every Child Matters: Change for Children sets out national Government's approach to promoting the well-being of children and young people. This includes the five Every Child Matters Outcomes of: Be healthy, Stay safe, Enjoy and achieve, Make a positive contribution, Achieve economic well being. The Children Act 2008 provides the legal foundation to do this.



Extended Services in and around schools

Extended Services in and around schools help to meet the needs of children, their families and the wider community, by providing access to a range of opportunities, activities and support. This includes access to a core offer of quality childcare, swift and easy access, parenting support, study support (a varied menu of activities) and community access.

Free school meals

Children and young people are able to get free school meals if their families claim income-related benefits. The proportion of children/young people eligible for free school meals is often used to compare poverty or deprivation levels in different schools or localities.

GCSE (General Certificate of Secondary Education)

All young people at the end of Key Stage 4 (in Year 11 for most young people) take GCSE or equivalent examinations.

Health Inequalities

The unacceptable differences in health status between different sections of the population.

Hotspot

A geographical area that has statistically poorer outcomes than areas similar in size and demography.

Integrated Support/ Integrated Working

This means all our organisations working together so that they provide co-ordinated services to children and young people of all ages, pre-birth to age 19, and to their families.

Integrated Youth Support

Integrated youth support arrangements will establish the coherent, young person centred delivery of positive activities, wider development opportunities, support and information, and advice and guidance for all young people aged 13-19.

Joint Area Review (JAR)

An inspection of all children and young people's services across a local authority area. Across Nottinghamshire the JAR took place in May 2008 and was undertaken by a joint inspectorate including: Ofsted, Healthcare Commission, CSCI and Youth Services Inspectorate.

Joint Access Teams (JAT)

JATs are based around families of schools, usually a secondary school and linked primary schools. JATs provide direct support to families, and provide advice to workers about how to support families.

Joint Commissioning Framework

A Joint Commissioning Framework has been produced by Nottinghamshire County Council, Bassetlaw PCT and NHS Nottinghamshire County. This sets out seven focus areas for the joint planning and commissioning of services. One focus area is the services for children and young people.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

In 2008, Nottinghamshire's public services worked together to produce a Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA). This provided an overall picture of the lives of all citizens of Nottinghamshire, including children and young people. It included information about health, learning, employment, crime and community safety.

Key Stage (KS)

The National Curriculum is a framework used by all maintained schools to ensure that teaching and learning is balanced and consistent. The National Curriculum is organised into blocks of years called 'key stages'. There are four key stages as well as an 'Early Years Foundation Stage'.

Local Area Agreement (LAA)

The Local Area Agreement (LAA) sets out priorities for action from the Sustainable Community Strategy. The Sustainable Community Strategy (2009-2026) is the long-term strategy of the Nottinghamshire Partnership.

Learning Difficulties and Disabilities (LDD)

A person has a learning difficulty or disability if they have a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of people of their age or a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of facilities of a kind generally provided by institutions offering education or training for young persons of their age.

Lead Professional

A lead professional is one person who coordinates support for a child or young person with additional needs. The lead professional could be any practitioner who is working with a child or young person, who takes on this role as part of his/her work.

Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)

Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) are cross-agency partnerships that include all sectors of society (public, private, community and voluntary). There are seven local strategic partnerships covering each of the seven districts or boroughs of Nottinghamshire and led by the relevant district or borough council.



National Healthy Schools Status

A Government initiative where health services, schools, parents and carers work together to help children and young people be healthier, more comfortable and relaxed in school and to learn better.

National Indicator (NI)

These are performance measures that national Government has set up. They are numeric measures of how well a population of children and young people is doing. There are 189 national indicators in total. Nottinghamshire has chosen to focus on a number of key indicators as part of its Local Area Agreement (LAA).

Nottinghamshire Children & Young People's Partnership (Board)

Nottinghamshire Children and Young People's Partnership is made up of organisations that provide services to children, young people or families in Nottinghamshire. The board acts as the Children's Trust for Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire Partnership

This is made up of organisations that work for all citizens of Nottinghamshire, and includes public, private, community and voluntary organisations.

Nottinghamshire Safeguarding Children Board (NSCB)

The NSCB is the key statutory mechanism for agreeing how partners in Nottinghamshire will co-operate to safeguard and promote the welfare of children and ensure the effectiveness of what they do.

Obesity

A medical condition in which excess body fat has accumulated to the extent that it may have an adverse affect on health.

Outcome

Outcomes are a measure of the difference that our services make, rather than outputs which are a measure of what our services do. Our Plan is based around outcomes for children and young people.

Overweight

Generally defined as having more body fat than is optimally healthy.

Positive activities

Constructive activities that can enrich young people's lives, increase their skills and confidence, enhance their life chances and avoid the possibility of falling under negative influences. The scope is broad and activities can be recreational or educational e.g. youth clubs, sports facilities, arts projects, volunteering schemes etc.

Positive Activities for Young People Programme

A Government initiative specifically aimed at 8 - 19 year olds (up to 25 year olds with a disability) who are at risk of social exclusion and community crime. The Programme should provide diversionary/developmental.

Private fostering

An arrangement whereby a child under the age of 16 is looked after for 28 days or longer by someone who is not their parent or a close relative.

Restorative Justice

Provides opportunities for those directly affected by an offence - victim, offender, members of the community - to talk about and agree how to deal with the offence and its consequences.

Safeguarding children

The process of protecting children from abuse or neglect, preventing impairment of their health and development, and ensuring they are growing up in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care that enables children to have optimum life chances and enter adulthood successfully.

Safer Schools Partnership

A partnership where the police and partners work with a school and its pupils to try to reduce crime and to improve school safety, behaviour and educational achievement within the school's community.

School Action

Support for children and young people with learning difficulties that is additional to, or different from, interventions normally provided as part of the school's usual curriculum and strategies.

School Action Plus

The next stage on from School Action. Strategies additional to, or different from, those used at School Action are put in place.

Social and Emotional Aspects of Learning (SEAL)

A school curriculum framework which aims to develop qualities and skills to help promote positive behaviour and effective learning amongst children and young people. It focuses on five social and emotional aspects of learning: self-awareness, managing feelings, motivation, empathy and social skills.

Special Educational Needs (SEN)

Children have special educational needs if they have a learning difficulty which calls for special educational provision to be made for them.



Special Educational Needs Review

The review of the County Council's SEN and Inclusion Strategy for Children and Young People across Nottinghamshire.

Statutory exam

National Government requires children and young people to take statutory examinations. This includes national tests and statutory teacher assessments, and GCSEs or their equivalents.

Statutory organisation

An organisation that is set up by law to provide a service. It usually means public services such as local authorities, health care services or schools.

Statutory requirement

Is something we have to do by law.

Target (performance)

Targets are used in planning and reviewing our progress. A target sets out the change that we expect to see in how we perform over a period of time.

Targeted working/Targeted Support

This is work or support that we target towards those children or young people who have additional needs which mean that they may need workers to offer them coordinated support over a period of time.

Test Bed

This is a way of trialling a new way of working in a defined place over a period of time. Our Nottinghamshire Test Beds will identify changes that could help us to work in an integrated way, and then try out those changes in practice.

The Tellus Survey

Tellus is a national survey which gathers children and young people's views on their life, their school and their local area.

UNICEF Baby Friendly Accreditation

An international initiative that accredits maternity and community health-care services that have put into effect best practice for breastfeeding and have passed an external assessment.



