

**SOUTHAMPTON CHILDREN and YOUNG
PEOPLE'S PLAN
2009-2012**

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Foreword

This Children and Young People's Plan is a statutory requirement in the Children Act 2004. Within the Act "The Secretary of State ... requires a children's services authority in England from time to time to prepare and publish a plan setting out the authority's strategy for discharging their functions in relation to children and relevant young persons".

This plan reflects local and national priorities informed by a wide range of views, particularly those of Southampton's children and young people and their families. It includes details of how the plan is funded as well as the measures by which the success of the Plan will be judged.

The Plan covers our ambitions for all the city's children and young people for the years 2009-2012, but particularly recognises the impact of poor outcomes on the lives of the most vulnerable children and young people, on the quality of their life in the city and on their future economic wellbeing.

The ability of Southampton's children, young people and their families to contribute to the city as a prosperous, safe and diverse place requires agencies and communities to work together better so that outcomes improve. The implementation of this Plan will go a very long way to help bring this about.

This plan is owned collectively by the city’s Children and Young People’s Trust, and individually by its constituent partners as listed below.

The Trust would like to thank everyone who has contributed to the plan, either directly or indirectly; their contribution will help ensure delivery of the improvements sought for all the city’s children and young people, and thereby for all citizens of Southampton.

Organisation	Representative	Signature
City Council, Cabinet Member for Children Services	Cllr Peter Baillie	Chair
City Council, Cabinet Member for Young People & Skills	Cllr Terry Matthews	
City Council, Director of Children’s Services	Clive Webster	
Hampshire Constabulary	Chief Superintendent Matthew Greening	
Hampshire Police Authority	Sri Kandiah	
Strategic Health Authority	Nominee requested	
Primary Care Trust/City Council Public Health Director	Andrew Mortimore	
Primary Care Trust, Associate Director	Stephanie Ramsey	
Youth Offending Team	Steve Crocker	
Learning and Skills Council	Anne-Marie Mountfield	
Local Safeguarding Children’s Board	Donald McPhail	
Safe City Partnership	Suki Sitaram	
Further Education	Alice Wrighton	
Voluntary Sector Children’s Alliance	Jo Ash	
Secondary Schools’ Headteachers’ Forum	Cassie Ellins	
Primary Schools’ Headteachers’ Conference	Gerida Montague-Munson	
Special Schools’ Headteachers’ Conference	Andy Evans	
Council of Faiths	Hazel Inskip	
School Governors’ Forum	Hazel Inskip	
Church of England Diocese	Jane Fisher	
Roman Catholic Diocese	Ursula Topp	

Executive Summary

Children and Young People's Plan 2009–2012:

The requirement for every local authority to produce a Children and Young People's Plan was introduced by the government in the Children Act 2004. The Act requires that a local authority and its partners set out the improvements they intend to make to support the wellbeing of children and young people. These improvements are to ensure that every child and young person will be given the best possible opportunity to:

- Be healthy
- Stay safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic wellbeing

In the three years since the launch of our first Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) 2006-2009 there have been significant improvements for children and young people in Southampton. Challenges remain, however, and these require action.

The aim of the City of Southampton Strategy, which is the strategy of the Southampton Partnership, to make Southampton "a city which is good to grow up in", is supported by this Plan. The Children and Young People's Plan is part of a set of plans under the leadership of the Southampton Partnership. Together, these plans reflect the City Council's priorities. The Children and Young People's Plan reflects those priorities which seek to promote economic prosperity, raise attainment, reduce crime and improve the wellbeing of all its residents; especially the most vulnerable.

Our Priorities for Change

This second, Children and Young People's Plan sets out our priorities for improvement and the actions we are going to take to achieve these priorities. The priorities have been agreed through wide consultation with children and young people, families, and all partnerships and services involved with children, young people and their families in Southampton.

Ten priorities have been identified under the five key outcome areas set out in the government guidance, "Every Child Matters" (ECM). They are:

Be Healthy

Priority 1: Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices.

Priority 2: We will support, challenge and empower parents and carers to give children and young people the best start in life.

Stay Safe

Priority 3: More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment.

Priority 4: We will improve outcomes for key groups of children and young people, especially children in care and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities.

Enjoy and Achieve

Priority 5: Many more of our children and young people will enjoy, actively engage with and achieve well at school.

Priority 6: We will support the transformation in educational attainment and outcomes for children, young people, families and communities by investing in new infrastructure and school buildings.

Make a Positive Contribution

Priority 7: Many more of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour.

Achieve Economic Wellbeing

Priority 8: Many more of our young people will successfully achieve the right skills and qualifications needed for their future economic independence.

Priority 9: We will reduce significantly the number of children and young people living in poverty.

Service Management

Priority 10: The Southampton Children and Young People Trust will develop and adopt new ways of leading, managing and organising services to support the delivery of this plan, with the fullest possible participation of children, young people, parents and carers.

Overall, the plan identifies the money available to fund the improvements we plan. Each priority has a budget attached for its delivery.

The local authority and its partners invest about £260 million each year on services and facilities for children and young people. The table below shows how this investment is broken down.

2009/10 BUDGETED FIGURES	£m	£m
SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL		
Children's Services & Learning Directorate		
Schools Delegated Budgets		98.485
Non School Budgets:		
Commissioning, Planning & Performance	8.545	
Infrastructure & Capital	8.499	
Safeguarding	34.348	

2009/10 BUDGETED FIGURES	£m	£m
<u>SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL</u>		
School Standards	43.797	
Young People & Community Support	8.304	
Total Non School Budgets		103.494
Total Children's Services & Learning Directorate		201.979
Neighbourhoods Directorate		
Junior Neighbourhood Wardens	0.020	
Sports activities	0.200	
Arts & Heritage	0.023	
Children's books & Library Activities	0.066	
Total Neighbourhoods Directorate		0.309
SOUTHAMPTON CITY PRIMARY CARE TRUST		37.219
LEARNING & SKILLS COUNCIL (CORE FUNDING 16 - 19 FE COLLEGES)		19.078
YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM		0.288
POLICE		0.077
VOLUNTARY & COMMUNITY SECTOR		0.520
TOTAL BUDGET		259.470

One of the key aims of the Children's and Young People's Trust, launched in March 2008, is to develop effective joint commissioning and increase the flexible use of pooled budgets. This priority is reflected in the plan.

For Southampton Children and Young People's Trust, commissioning is "*the process of planning, shaping, procuring, quality assuring, and reviewing services to meet the needs of populations, groups or individuals, based on an assessment of needs and available resources*"

Partners have signed a partnership agreement which sets out their commitments. This includes the adoption of the Children and Young People's Plan, the commissioning of services together and the pooling of budgets to deliver better services. Our Joint Commissioning Strategy sets out how this will be done, to ensure that all the money available is used in the most efficient and effective way possible to achieve our priorities on behalf of children, young people and their families.

1. Introduction

The requirement for every local authority to produce a Children and Young People's Plan was introduced by Children Act 2004. The Act requires that a local authority, with its partners, sets out improvements for children and young people. These improvements are to ensure every child and young person has the best possible chance to:

- Be healthy
- Stay safe
- Enjoy and achieve
- Make a positive contribution
- Achieve economic wellbeing

In the three years since the launch of the first Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) 2006-2009 there have been significant improvements for children and young people in Southampton. Challenges remain, however, and these require action.

The aim of the City of Southampton Strategy, which is the strategy of the Southampton Partnership, to make Southampton "a city which is good to grow up in", is supported by this Plan. The Children and Young People's Plan is part of a set of plans for which the leadership of the Southampton Partnership is ultimately accountable. Together, these plans reflect the City Council's priorities. The Children and Young People's Plan reflects those priorities which in particular seek to promote economic prosperity, raise attainment, reduce crime and improve the wellbeing of all its residents, especially the most vulnerable. The key plans are the Economic Development Plan, the Safe City Partnership Plan, the Children and Young People's Plan, the Health and Wellbeing Strategic Plan, the Local Regeneration and Renewal Strategy, and the 14-19 Strategy. Appendix 4 demonstrates the cross cutting links between these plans.

Our improvements thus far demonstrate the benefits of having a single Children and Young People's plan for the city; it provides a shared vision for how everyone working with and concerned about children and young people in Southampton can ensure the delivery of services to improve outcomes for them. The plan is also central to the delivery of the city's Local Area Agreement (LAA) with central government which aims to improve outcomes for the citizens of Southampton and the wellbeing of all children and young people.

Our plan sets out the further improvements we wish to make for all children and young people in the city, from before birth to 19, young people aged 20 and over leaving care and young people up to the age of 25 with learning difficulties. In particular, it includes an essential focus on closing the gap between outcomes for vulnerable children and young people and those for all other children and young people.

Our references to vulnerable children and young people throughout this Plan include:

- children and young people at risk from significant harm
- children and young people from poorer socio-economic groups
- children and young people in care
- children and young people with disabilities
- children and young people with Special Education Needs (SEN)
- children and young people excluded from school
- children and young people with poor records of attendance at school
- children and young people from specific minority ethnic backgrounds
- young offenders

- young carers
- children and young people living with 'vulnerable' adults
- children and young people who are not fluent in English
- children and young people who are asylum seekers/refugees
- children and young people with mental health problems
- children and young people at risk of bullying
- children and young people experiencing domestic violence
- children and young people from the 11 priority neighbourhoods

More than half of the children and young people in Southampton are regarded as vulnerable, giving extra impetus to our determination to close the gap for these groups.

Our priorities were agreed through wide consultation with children and young people, families, and discussions with all partnerships and services involved with children, young people and their families in Southampton. The actions within the plan will be tracked and the outcomes we want to achieve will be measured through our Children and Young People's Trust arrangements, and progress reported on a quarterly basis to the city's overarching Strategic Partnership Delivery Board. The plan will be reviewed formally each year to show how we are progressing, and how outcomes are improving. This review will be published for consideration by the city council, its partners such as the PCT Board, external inspectors, and children and young people themselves. In this way services will be held to account for the progress being made.

There are ten identified priorities, which will inform how we commission services for the next three years. Each priority is underpinned by milestones for the first year of the plan, and these will be developed for each subsequent year of the plan.

The plan identifies the money we have available to fund the improvements we need to make. Each priority has a budget attached to it to show how much we have to fund the services we will deliver to improve outcomes for children, young people and their families.

2. The Aims of the Children and Young People's Plan

This plan reflects the aims of the City of Southampton Strategy. We will work with the other major city partnerships, the Safe City Partnership, the Health and Wellbeing partnership, Southampton Communities and Renewal Partnership and the Economy and Enterprise Board, to deliver the priorities of this Strategy, particularly with regard to developing Southampton as:

- A culturally diverse city free from discrimination which welcomes new communities and provides opportunities for everyone to contribute to the life of the city and its region
- A place which promotes health and wellbeing and continuously improves the quality of life of its people
- A place with partnership and shared leadership at its core where local people are informed, involved and listened to
- A city with excellent education from the earliest years through to schools and colleges, which encourages people to value learning throughout their lives
- A city at the forefront of developing a knowledge based economy

The priorities within this second statutory Children and Young People's Plan represent our aims for improvement and include the actions we are going to take to achieve our priorities. Underpinning the priorities is our commitment to:

- Put children, young people and families at the centre of what we do, and take their views into account when we review and reorganise services
- Meet the terms of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)
- Champion children and young people as responsible citizens, and bring younger and older citizens together to promote inter-generational understanding
- Enable the growth of the whole child or young person through encouragement of emotional physical and spiritual development
- Raise attainment and transform the way we organise schools, creating buildings which support the aspirations of children, young people and the wider community
- Reduce the numbers of young people who are not in education, employment and training and improve the numbers of young people who have the right qualifications and skills for a successful adult life
- Reduce the gaps in outcomes for children and young people from priority neighbourhoods and from socially excluded backgrounds when compared to city averages
- Lead the transfer of responsibility for post-16 education and training to the council
- Increase the numbers of young people who take part in positive activities rather than getting involved with crime or anti-social behaviour
- Reduce teenage pregnancy
- Address transport as an issue of fundamental importance to young people.
- Progress the joint commissioning and delivery of effective and efficient integrated services
- Secure the economic wellbeing of children and young people and the opportunity for them to work and thrive in Southampton and beyond

3. Where are we now?

Our City

Southampton is a city with a proud past and a promising future. Southampton is a major player in the south east and the leading city on the south coast. As a regional transport hub and major gateway, characterised by the airport and the port, Southampton features strongly in regional plans. It is a regional centre for learning and innovation: home to two universities which include the National Oceanography Centre and Warsash Maritime Academy; a first class teaching hospital; the Maritime and Coastguard Agency; Ordnance Survey; Skandia Insurance and Carnival Cruises.

Southampton covers an area of approximately 50km. It is the largest city on the South Coast and has a population of 231,200, of which approximately 20% are estimated to be under 19 years of age. The age profile of Southampton City is younger than the national average, largely because of its student population. Recent figures indicate that the University of Southampton and Southampton Solent University have a combined student population of over 40,000. There are approximately 3,000 births a year and rising – the birth rate has increased dramatically over the last 4 years by 21.7%.

Nearly 8% of the population was recorded as being from black and ethnic minority (BME) groups in the 2001 Census. In January 2008 24% of children in primary schools were from BME groups, and 19% of children in secondary schools.

The number of migrants from Eastern Europe has grown rapidly over recent years and it is estimated that there are between 10,000 and 14,000 people from Eastern Europe living in the city and working across Hampshire, in a wide range of occupations.

Population growth is estimated at 2% over the next five years. There is an expected increase in economic migration, an increase in birth rates amongst the migrant community, and an increase of homes due to new building programmes.

20% of households within the city are income deprived against the national average of 14%, and nearly 11,000 children live in poverty. The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007(IMD) identified that Southampton is ranked 91st of 354 (where 1 equals most deprived). Southampton has dropped by five places since 2004, making its relative ranking for deprivation worse than in 2004.

Currently, children are less likely to have a healthy start in life in Southampton compared with the average in England. Poor nutritional standards and levels of physical activity in the early years remain significant issues. This contributes to the fact that 22% of children in reception classes are overweight, and 9% are clinically obese. Tooth decay in 5 year olds is high, and 1 in 7 children under 15 are classified as being 'not in good health'. 19% of school age children are eligible for free school meals (2008). GCSE achievement (including English and mathematics) is lower than the England average for local schools though the city's rate of improvement over the previous three years exceeds that made nationally. GCSE achievement remains significantly lower than the city average for a number of priority neighbourhoods and for children on free school meals. Teenage pregnancy rates remain high.

Southampton has a slightly higher employment rate compared to comparable local authorities, and the England average, but has a low proportion of residents with skills at National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) 1-4 Level, with 12.3% of the city's residents having no formal qualifications.

The City has identified 11 priority neighbourhoods based on domains of deprivation where 40% of our population live (over 50% of children and young people). In these areas children and young people perform consistently worse at school and are more likely than children and young people elsewhere in the city to be living in poverty, in poor housing, have fewer safe places to play and poorer health.

The priorities and supporting action plans within this plan recognise the impact of the current economic recession upon families and its effect upon the confidence of young people and the opportunities available to them.

Our improvements and challenges

Since 2006 we have already achieved some major service improvements which will improve the outcomes for children and young people in the city.

Southampton's secondary schools produced their best ever GCSE results in 2008, and a percentage rise higher than the national average. Three schools have become co-educational, and two schools have been expanded. Two new academies and a newly built special school have opened. Most schools are now providing "extended" services outside school hours.

Southampton has also been successful in gaining entry on to an early phase of the Building Schools for the Future programme, which will ensure that our secondary schools buildings enhance the learning and wellbeing of children and young people. We are facing some major educational challenges but in some key areas the attainment of Southampton young people is improving faster than nationally. In the last three years, more Southampton schools have been rated as outstanding as in similar parts of the country.

Children and young people with disabilities can now access an integrated multiagency specialist service ("Jigsaw"). The Community Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service model has been extended to cover the whole city. Specific outcomes for children looked after, while still a concern, are better than in comparable parts of the country.

Our understanding of the areas in which we are achieving well to meet the needs of children and young people, and of the areas where we need to improve has been gained through consultation with children, young people and families, the work of the Children and Young People's Trust, the use of data and inspection judgements. The tables below sets out our areas of strength and our weaknesses, including those raised by the 2008 Annual Performance Assessment (APA), which are identified in bold:

Being Healthy

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress towards a comprehensive Child and Adolescent Mental Health Service • Short waiting times for speech and language initial assessments • Reduced waiting times for specialist services • More children with learning difficulties/and or disabilities are receiving services • Reduced waiting times for speech and language initial assessments • Health services to looked after children are good • Development of Sure Start children's centres • Improved take up of school meals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many teenage girls become pregnant • Variable quality of personal, social and health education, especially in the area of sex and relationships • Children wait too long for speech and language therapy following assessment • Too many children are overweight or obese, and too few are a healthy weight • There is poor dental health in priority neighbourhoods • There are high rates of sexually transmitted infection

Staying Safe

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We support families in difficulty quickly and effectively, leading to low rates of re-referral and re-registration for children with child protection plans and low levels of children looked after. This is demonstrated by the high proportion of referrals regarding children in need leading to initial and core assessments • Where children and young people have to be looked after, effective planning leads to high levels of adoptions where this is appropriate, and almost all children and young people are placed appropriately in family placements. • Our children's homes and foster care services are judged good or better in inspections • Following the death of Baby P in Haringey we have examined the safety of our social care services and are putting in place additional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2007/08 a small number of child protection plans were not reviewed within the required timescales • Not enough core assessments are completed within timescales • Too many children looked after (CLA) move placements three or more times • Our arrangements to monitor private fostering arrangements have been judged as inadequate • An increase in referrals of children in need has led to high social worker caseloads

resources to ensure services remain safe and effective.	
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Enjoying and Achieving

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in early years education has produced improved outcomes for children at foundation stage. • Attainment at Key Stage 4 (GCSE) has improved year-on-year • Children in care achieve better GCSE results than looked after children in other similar authorities • We provide a wide range of leisure and cultural activities, and the proportion of schools offering extended services has increased • Outcomes of Ofsted inspections of schools are better than average. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at school, including CLA • Too many children are excluded from school for a fixed time • Standards at Key Stage 1 have not improved in three years • Rate of progress in raising standards at Key Stage 2 and 3 is too slow • Children in priority neighbourhoods perform less well

Making a Positive Contribution

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good participation and levels of volunteering of children and young people, including children looked after and children with disabilities • A significantly larger number of children looked after contribute to their reviews and have become peer mentors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too many young people, including CLA, involved in crime, and not in education, employment or training

Achieve Economic Wellbeing

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have good links between businesses and education • The number of 19 year olds studying for NVQs at work has increased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too few 16-19 year olds in education, employment or training (NEET), including young people leaving care • Low numbers of 19 year olds with NVQ level 2 • We have been slow to develop comprehensive services for 14-19

Strengths	Weaknesses
	<p>year olds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too few care leavers have a pathway plan • Levels of 16-19 year olds not in education, employment or training are higher in the priority neighbourhoods • There are areas of the city where too many children and young people live in poverty

Capacity to Improve and Management

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recent reorganisation has led to greater integration and focus on early intervention and youth support services • Effective implementation of secondary school reorganisation • Services provide good value for money 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data is not used consistently to understand and manage performance • The pattern of improvement across all services is too variable • We underestimate our weaknesses

The priorities within this plan take account of our successes to date and seek to build on these to improve further in those areas where we know that we still have a long way to go to achieve the changes we want to make. Our priorities reflect our unremitting focus on improving health outcomes, strengthening our safeguarding, improving children and young people’s educational achievement and positive engagement and their progression towards economic independence

Meeting our legal obligations

In addition to meeting important local agendas, this plan will also need to set out how statutory children’s services within our Trust are meeting the wide range of legally binding duties, requirements and standards applied to children’s services authorities across the country. Partners within the Trust will continue to work together to ensure that the statutory obligations placed upon local services are met as they develop and change over time. Whilst not exhaustive, this will particularly apply to our duties in respect of:

- The Children and Young Persons Act 2008 – in relation to duties for services to more vulnerable children and young people
- The Education and Skills Act 2008 – in relation to changes in the development of provision for older young people
- The Further Education and Training Act 2007 – in relation to changes to further education
- The Childcare Act 2006 – in relation to duties in respect of childcare sufficiency and securing free nursery provision for children
- The Children and Adoption Act 2006 - in relation to the adoption of children.
- The Education and Inspections Act – in relation to updating existing legal obligations around educational provision for school age children

- The Disability Discrimination Act 2005 (and related Equalities legislation) – in relation to securing open and accessible services for all children, young people and families.
- The Education Act 2005 – in relation to school inspections
- The Children Act 2004 – in relation to all our duties in the Every Child Matters agenda
- The School Standards and Framework Act 1998 – in relation to arrangements for securing improvements in school standards
- The Children Act 1989 – in relation to our duties to protect children from harm.

Consultation with Children, Young People and Families

Whilst this plan was being prepared we undertook a range of consultations and listened to the messages that children, young people and families offer to services in the course of their work. Three hundred and fifty children in local schools told us what was important to them through the electronic voting system. A focus group was held with some members of the Southampton City Youth parliament. Children in care and care leavers and other children contributed to the Southampton Children and Young People's Trust Conference, which was key in identifying the priorities in this plan.

We have also the results of the TellUs3 survey of children in Southampton schools. We have used the results of the 2008 "Health Related Behaviour Survey", which was carried out in Southampton Schools, and asked a range of health related questions. For children in care we used the feed back from the "Blueprint in Practice" project, which encouraged children in care to talk about their experiences in care, and what could be done to improve it.

In our consultations with young people in Southampton some consistent messages have emerged, which are reflected throughout this plan. They want more affordable things to do and to feel safe wherever they are. They want to achieve well at school and they are concerned about crime. Children in care have told us that they want to be listened to, and feel part of a family.

Parents also contributed to the Children's and Young People's Trust Conference. We have used information from targeted consultation events, about, for example, parenting substance misuse, and for the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) and from groups like the Sure Start Reference Group, and the Maternity Services Liaison Committee.

Parents tell us that they want better information about what services are available and how to access them, as well as local, easily accessible services when they need them, built around their needs. They want information and advice about how to keep their families healthy.

Specifically, they want us to invest in prevention of ill health and early intervention services and information which is accessible and understandable. They also want continued concerted action and to tackle intractable issues such as drug and alcohol misuse.

The views of children, young people and their families are reflected by the priorities we chose, and throughout the plan.

4. Our Priorities for Change

Be Healthy

Priority 1: Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices

Why this is a priority:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 24, states that children have the right to the best health care possible.

This priority consolidates the work already initiated in the previous Children and Young People's Plan, priority 2: Promoting healthier relationships and healthy lifestyles.

This priority reflects the findings of the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2008-2011; the JSNA linked theme is "Providing children and young people with a healthy start to life". This in turn links to the Health & Wellbeing Strategic Plan 2008 Priority 13: Achieving a healthy start in life – to ensure that all Southampton's children and young people enjoy the healthiest possible start to life by taking action to prevent unintentional injury, dental ill health, teenage conception, childhood obesity and harm resulting from alcohol misuse and smoking. It also links to the Southampton City Primary Care Trust (SCPCT) Strategic Commissioning Plan Initiatives: giving children and young people the best start in life, and working with young people to promote healthy life styles. The Safe City Partnership Plan has a cross-cutting action plan to tackle alcohol-related harm and improve safety of children and young people.

The health of Southampton children and young people is generally good, but could be better, particularly for some of the most disadvantaged families, for example, those in priority neighbourhoods (where over 50% of Southampton children live), those with disabilities/complex needs and those from some black and minority ethnic communities and new communities. Significant progress has been made in tackling health inequalities but in most cases the gap has still not been narrowed, particularly in terms of low birth weight, smoking in pregnancy and dental health. 42% of children have dental decay by the age of 5 years and over 50% of children in priority neighbourhoods have decayed, missing or filled teeth.

Southampton has a high proportion of young people compared with other cities. Lifestyle data and data on sexually transmitted infections indicate high levels of sexual activity among young people, with risk taking and poor observance of sexual health. Teenage conception rates in Southampton have been consistently higher than the national average and have remained virtually unchanged in the last 10 years (60.7 per 1,000 in 2006 compared to 60.9 in 1998). There are high rates of sexually transmitted infection (around 10% of young people are estimated to have undiagnosed chlamydia infection). The rate of alcohol-related violent crime is twice that of the rest of the South East region and there are high rates of alcohol-related hospital admissions for children and young people under 18.

There is clear evidence to show that lifestyle factors early in life (for example, breast feeding, healthy eating and exercise) impact on the lifestyles we lead as adults and on longer term health outcomes. The Ofsted 2008 Annual Performance Assessment (APA) judged that a weakness

was the length of time children were waiting for speech and language therapy following an assessment.

According to the TellUs3 survey of children's views, children in Southampton report a lower level of emotional wellbeing than children in comparable local authorities. Children and young people tell us that they value personal, social and health education but when and how it is delivered, particularly in relation to sexual health, is very variable, and this was also identified as a weakness in the 2008 APA. They are concerned about smoking as much as alcohol or other substance misuse. In the Health Related Behaviour Survey 54% of children and young people said that they have someone who regularly smokes at home, much higher than 45% than in the wider national sample. In addition, parents and carers want information and advice about how to keep their families healthy. Specifically, they want early intervention and prevention services which are accessible and understandable.

Young people from the Youth Parliament have endorsed this priority area and have shaped its presentation, preferring the term "achieving a healthy weight" to "reducing obesity".

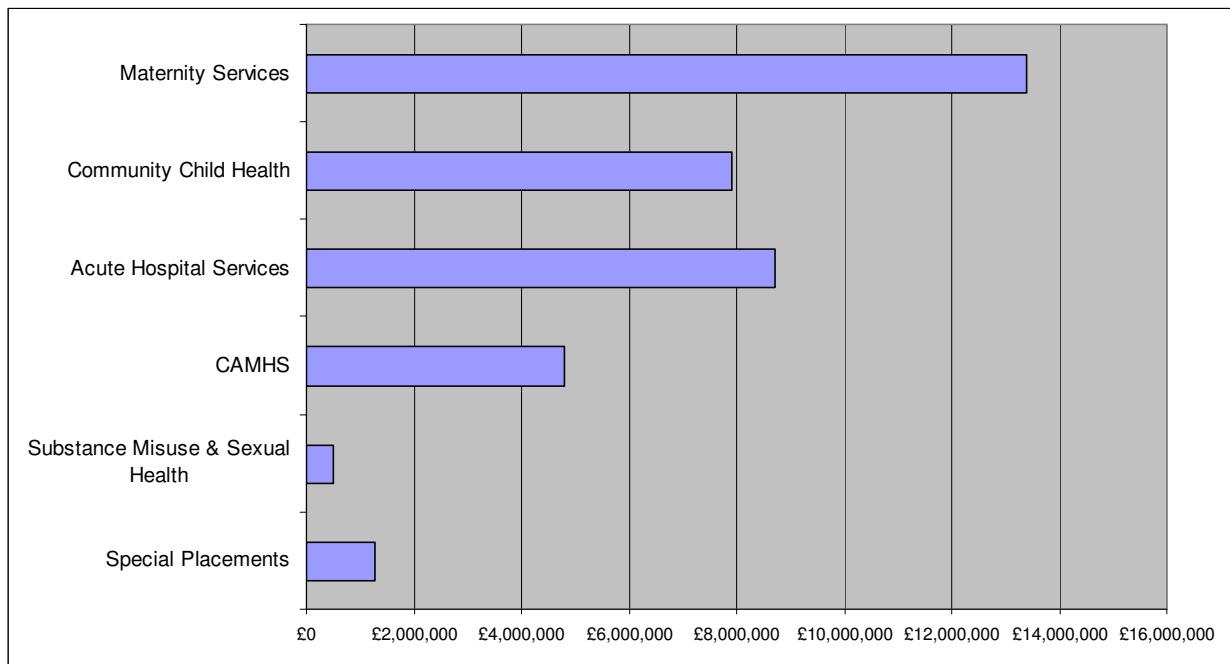
What we want to achieve:

- A significant and sustained reduction in the number of teenage conceptions
- An improvement in young people's sexual health, and a reduction in sexually transmitted infections
- An improvement in the emotional and spiritual wellbeing of children and young people.
- A reduction in alcohol and other substance misuse by young people and increase in awareness of the potential harm caused by alcohol amongst parents, children and young people
- A significant increase in the number of families where nobody smokes
- A significant improvement in our poor rates of dental health amongst children and young people across the City, particularly in the most deprived areas
- More babies to be breast-fed for longer
- More children and young people achieving a healthy weight through improved education, nutrition and exercise

The money we have to support this priority:

This following chart illustrates the SCPCT spend on a range of services to children, young people and their families in the city. It has not been possible to include the primary care spend on children and young people included in general practice, dentistry, pharmacy and optometry because of the way this information is recorded. The biggest area of spend is on maternity services reflecting a significant rise in the birth rate. Both maternity services and acute hospital spend reflect high levels of hospital activity. A key challenge for the SCPCT is to reduce avoidable hospital admissions/attendances and out of city placements to ensure resources can be diverted towards priorities. The Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) spend reflects additional investment made in targeted services to provide more early intervention and support. Community child health spend relates to a range of services, including health visiting and school nursery and an increasing focus on health promotion and prevention.

The spend on substance misuse and sexual health includes government grants to the SCPCT. In terms of resources focussed on these priority areas, there are overlaps with Priority 7 and the resources shown there.



An Example of Good Practice

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding rates, especially in more deprived communities, have increased significantly over the last few years. For example in Weston in 2001/02 the percentage of mothers starting to breastfeed was 25% but by 2007/08 had risen to 72% which is just below the city rate of 74%. This success can be attributed to a range of developments, innovative thinking and perseverance by parents, communities, and practitioners.

The four most deprived communities in the city benefit from case-holding midwifery teams offering intensive ante natal support and extended post natal visiting. Locality working has helped ensure that the views of parents and families inform the development of support services through structures such as local Parents' Forums.

Parents and practitioners have worked together to explore ideas implemented in other cities and adapted for Southampton. This has led to the establishment of breastfeeding support groups. There are now eight groups based in the community including outreach into the post-natal wards. Alongside this there has been a range of one-off events and support from the local media including the successful Parenting Pages published in the local paper and the implementation of breastfeeding-friendly approaches by a number of businesses and retailers.

Priority 2: We will support, challenge and empower parents and carers to give children and young people the best start in life

Why this is a priority:

Families, in their many diverse forms, are the most important influence on children and young people. The Training and Development Agency has calculated that the care and influence of parents has an impact on children and young people that equates to 80%, as compared to schools, which is calculated as being between 8 and 20%. The first of the five underlying principles of the Department for Children, Schools and Families' (DCSF) Children's Plan states

'Government does not bring up children – parents do – so government needs to do more to back parents and families.' This is the first time there has been a specific priority connected to parenting in the Children and Young People's Plan.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 9, states that children have the right to live with their parents, and should not be separated from them against their will unless it is best for them. Article 8 says that Governments should respect children's rights to a name, a nationality and family ties.

The city took part in a two-year action research project on the engagement of fathers with social care services. The fathers almost universally shared the view that social care services did not communicate enough with them.

The Think Family initiative provides funding of £780,000 over three years to deliver a city-wide family-focussed approach with families with multiple problems. The initial focus of the project is on families where the parents are known to have problematic alcohol and/or debt issues.

Most parents in Southampton do a good job but all parents at some point need and seek out support from family, friends and neighbours, and the wider community, including faith communities. The majority also value help and ideas from a range of services and agencies from the voluntary, statutory and independent sectors. Occasionally parents are not able, or more rarely not willing, to provide the kind of care and support their children need. The challenge is to ensure that the right measures at the right time to support and, when necessary, challenge parents and carers to look after their children and young people better.

The city's Parenting Strategy 2008-2011 sets out in detail the programme for the achievement of this over the next three years.

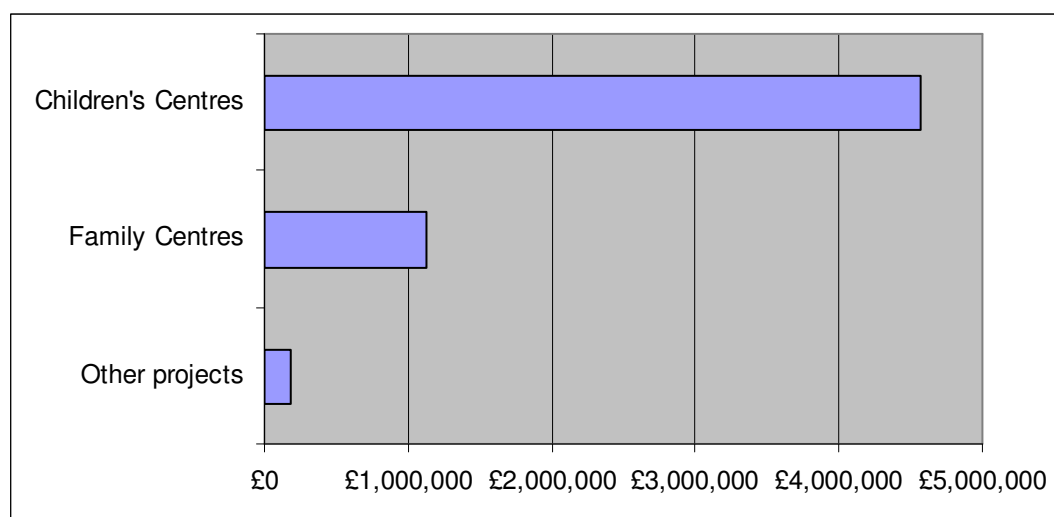
Consultation and feedback from parents in Southampton has highlighted a number of areas where further improvements and developments could be made. These include: extension of services into evenings and weekends and greater support through the internet; the provision of help at an early stage when difficulties are not yet at a crisis stage; an extension of the key worker "lead professional approach" in order to better coordinate services, and more parental involvement in the way services are planned and delivered and in decision making that affects their children's lives. This includes greater involvement of parents in school life and of non resident parents in their child's education decisions.

What do we want to achieve?

- Parents and carers to feel valued and respected as the most important influence in achieving good outcomes for their children, and particular effort should be made to support the engagement of fathers, particularly fathers who are absent
- Improve the skills and understanding of parents and carers of the parenting process
- Parents and carers to be supported and challenged in their communities by a range of informal and formal services, including by faith communities
- Community services backed up by easily accessible and comprehensive targeted and specialist resources, delivered when they will be most effective, through the voluntary, independent and statutory sectors
- Parents' ideas to be used to shape all services, from universal to very specialist services
- All parenting professionals to receive high quality, accredited and evidence based training

The money we have to support this priority:

This chart illustrates the Sure Start funding for Children's Centres, the Local Authority budget for Family Centres and the Family Nurse Partnership Project. In addition, community services such as Midwifery, Health Visiting, School Nursing and CAMHS make a considerable contribution to supporting and empowering parents/carers and so this priority overlaps with Priority 1 and the resources shown there. A key focus of the Children & Young People's Trust is on harnessing the resource available for this priority, and ensuring consistent, high quality support to parents and carers in line with the Parenting Strategy through effective commissioning. There is also a strong overlap with Priority 9 in terms of early years and child care support.



An Example of Good Practice

James, aged 13, had been involved in serious anti-social behaviour, was beginning to be used by older boys in criminal activities and had been excluded from mainstream school. His mother Debbie, who felt that she had failed as a parent, was very low in mood and using alcohol heavily.

Debbie started meeting regularly with the Respect Parenting Practitioner to address some of the issues and to build her trust and confidence until both mother and son were ready to take part in a Strengthening Families parenting course.

Debbie began to volunteer at a local centre, brought her drinking under control and her self-esteem grew. She is now working at the centre, where her potential was recognised and she was invited to undertake training.

James had moved temporarily into care, but Debbie is now in a better position to care for him herself, putting in appropriate boundaries and using positive parenting techniques to rebuild their relationship. He is adjusting to having a 'new mum' and regime at home, is visiting at weekends and looking forward to moving back permanently.

Stay Safe

Priority 3: More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment

Why this is a priority:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 36, states that children should be protected from any activity which takes advantage of them or could harm their welfare and development.

This priority links with the SCPCT Strategic Commissioning Plan Initiative, to give children a better start in life, and the Safe City Partnership Plan priority to improve the safety of children and young people. This continues the work attached to Priority 3 from the Children and Young Peoples Plan 2006-9: Keeping vulnerable children safe from abuse and neglect.

This priority supports the aim of the DCSF Children's Plan to make England the best place for children and young people to grow up. Our plan identifies children and young people who experience domestic violence as vulnerable children and 'children in need'. Children and young people who are exposed to domestic violence are at risk of behavioural, emotional, physical, intellectual and long term developmental problems, and there is a direct link between domestic violence and the abuse and neglect of children and young people.

The death of Baby P in the London Borough of Haringey, the resulting Serious Case Review and the Joint Area Review of Haringey's Safeguarding Services has prompted considerable action nationally. In Southampton an internal review of services has taken place with particular reference to the issues raised in the reports. Improvements will be made across all agencies and services in response to this review. Referrals to social care in which domestic violence is an issue have risen. Feedback from the Southampton Domestic Violence Forum evidences the increasing need for co-ordinated support.

In February 2009 there were 145 children with a child protection plan. This equates to 34.0 children per 1,000 children under 18, 10% higher than the rate for our comparators (06/07) and 28% higher than the England rate.

The 2008 Annual Performance Assessment of children's services identified that core assessments and reviews of child protection plans were not always being carried out within the required timescales.

Children and young people have said in the Ofsted TellUs3 Survey that they are concerned about bullying and cyber-bullying. Of the young people who responded to the 2008 Health Related Behaviour Survey 27% reported that they felt afraid of going to school because of bullying at least sometimes, which is higher than the 21% in the wider sample. Although the majority (70%) of children reported that they feel 'very safe' or 'quite safe' in their local area, this is less than the national percentage, which is 75%. Children and young people have told us they want to be safe wherever they are in Southampton

What we want to achieve:

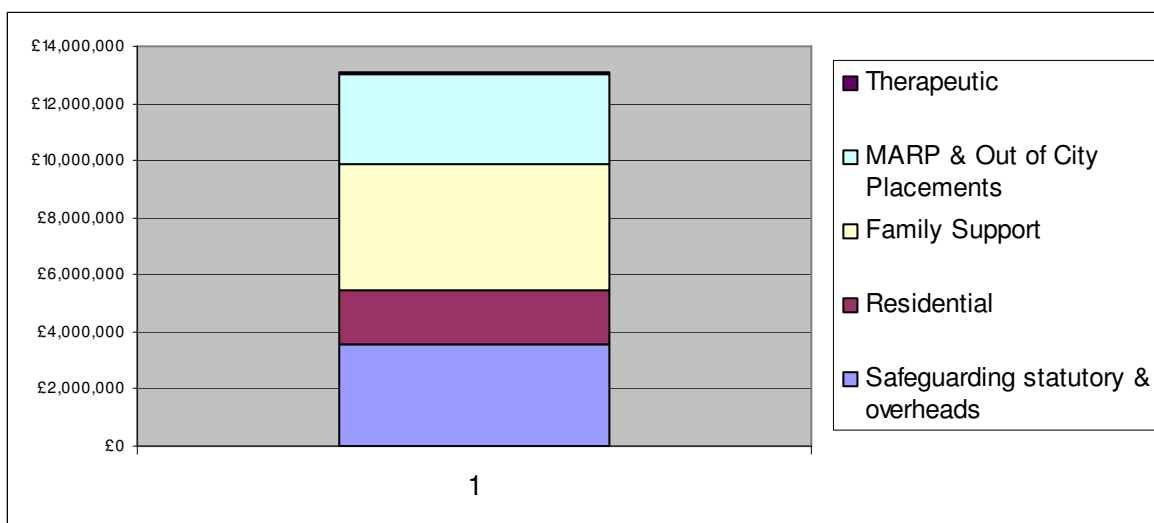
- Identify children and young people who are at risk of or have suffered abuse as early as possible and intervene effectively
- Rigorous application of child protection procedures
- Early identification of domestic violence and of children and young people who are at risk of abuse or neglect because of domestic violence
- Appropriate and timely intervention for children and young people who experience or who are exposed to domestic violence and the impact of substance misuse, particularly problematic drug or alcohol misuse
- All incidents of bullying and harassment reported and acted upon
- Improved children and young people's perceptions of being safe
- Improved responses caused by the Hidden Harms of alcohol and drug use, including the impact on children living in families of problematic drug/alcohol users
- Further development of Safe Schools Partnerships

The money we have to support this priority:

The chart below illustrates the money we spend on a range of services including statutory child protection work, support to vulnerable families and children and placements. Family support services are the biggest area of spend and includes funding for the Children's Assessment Team, Supporting Children Teams and community work with vulnerable families. There is a considerable overlap here with Priority 2 and the resources shown there which include the work undertaken by Family Centres and Children's Centres. During 2009/10 the local authority is committed to an additional £800K for social care, rising to £1.5m thereafter.

There is also an overlap with Priority 1 and the resources shown there in terms of therapeutic support for children in care, for example services offered as part of CAMHS.

Specialist multiagency and out of city placements for those children with highly complex needs make up a considerable amount of spend and a key priority will be reducing spend in these areas through improved placement and monitoring.



Good Practice Example: A successful intervention when a child was being bullied

A secondary school contacted the Anti-Bullying Coordinator seeking support to help resolve a problem in the school. Simon, a year 8 boy, was being bullied by three other boys. The bullying included emails sent through the school internal email system, being called offensive names and having things thrown at him.

Simon had reported bullying on an earlier occasion but the perpetrators were told off in front of him and the class. This made Simon feel even more vulnerable and resulted in deterioration in his own behaviour, and his consequent withdrawal from class on a number of occasions. This made the situation much worse for Simon and his parents.

The co-ordinator interviewed Simon and with his permission interviewed those carrying out the bullying individually, explaining the effect their actions were having and the consequences that could arise if it continued. The boys agreed to stop the bullying behaviour immediately and to apologise.

The co-ordinator set up a monitoring system with the school and the school withdrew internal email privileges from the boys. There have been no further incidents. The school has been supported to review their procedures and practices and are more confident to deal with issues in the future and Simon and his parents feel the problem has been dealt with.

Priority 4: We will improve outcomes for key groups of children and young people, especially children in care and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities

Why this is a priority:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 20, states that children who cannot live with their parents have the right to special care and must be looked after properly, by people who respect their ethnic group, culture and religion.

The DCSF Children's Plan states that the aim is to make England the best place in the world in which young people grow up.

The resulting Children and Young Person's Act 2004 implements the proposals of the Care Matters white paper to transform outcomes for children and young people in care. Therefore, we have a legal duty to ensure that the life chances of children and young people in care in Southampton are at least in line with those in other family settings.

The attainment at school of children and young people in care in Southampton is better than comparable authorities and the England figure, but this is still too low. The school attendance of children and young people in care is poorer than their peers, and they often experience further disadvantage such as mental health problems. They are four times as likely as their peers to offend and they are less likely than their peers to be in employment, education and training at age 19. The 2008 Annual Performance Assessment identified that the number of children in care who had three or more placement moves has increased and is now higher than the national average. An inspection of private fostering arrangements judged the service to be inadequate. This priority continues the CYPP 2006-9 Priority 1: Improving outcomes for children and young people with disabilities and complex needs.

Southampton's children and young people in care have told us, through the Blueprint in Practice project, that they want the same things that most other children want: to feel safe, to feel loved and cared for, to feel part of a family, to be listened to and taken seriously, to feel special, to be supported to do well in school, for their health to be looked after and to have support for their interests and hobbies. They also want to see their social workers more often, for their social workers to be more available, and for their social workers not to change.

This priority links with the SCPCT's Strategic Commissioning plan initiative "improving outcomes for disabled and young people and children with complex needs". In Southampton, there are increasing numbers of children with complex needs. More babies with significant disabilities now survive and live into adulthood as a result of advances in neonatal care and technology. There is evidence to show there are more children and young people diagnosed with autistic spectrum disorders and increasing numbers with emotional and behavioural needs.

Significant progress has been made in improving outcomes, but there is still a long way to go in improving children, young people and families' experiences of the services available. This has been recognised as a priority nationally and is underlined by the Government's Aiming High Programme such that additional investment is being made to deliver it.

Families of disabled children and young people tell us that they want local services that they can access earlier and more easily and they want better information about what is available. In the recent consultation regarding the provision of short breaks, carers of disabled children told us that they need more respite so that parents can spend more time with other members of the family and to improve their health. They want more transparency in the decisions we make about what services they can have and they want to be more involved in service planning, both for their individual child/family and more strategically. They have also told us that they want to have better access to universal services such as child care, play and leisure and to a more varied range of respite and short break facilities.

What we want to achieve:

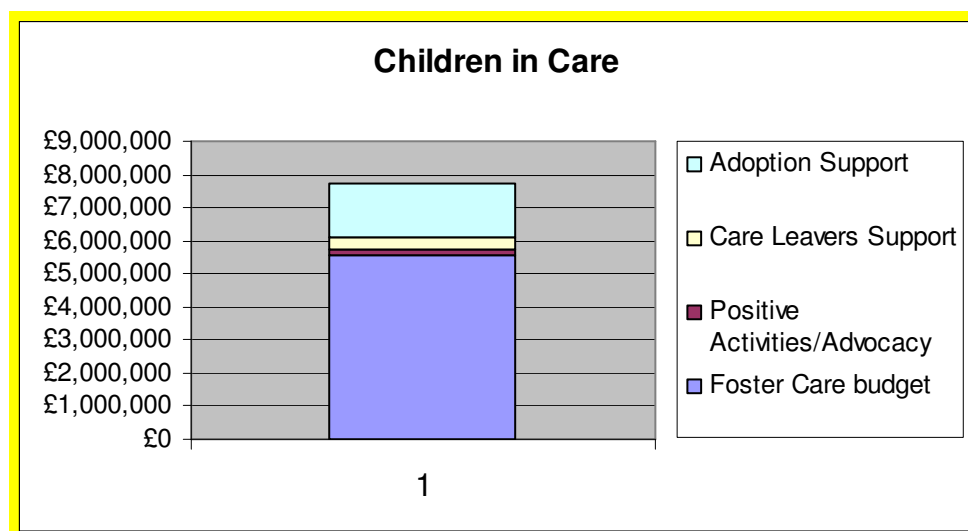
- Improve support for families to ensure that only children and young people who need to be in care are in care
- Strengthen the way in which the city carries out its responsibilities as a corporate parent
- To improve services to children who are privately fostered
- Improve the wellbeing for children and young people in care, by reducing the number of times children and young people in care move, improve their attendance at school, and reduce the numbers of children and young people in care who offend
- Reduce the number and frequency of children who go missing without agreement, particularly from children's homes
- Improve information for disabled children, young people and their families
- Increase participation of children, young people and their families in the planning, development and monitoring of services
- Increase access to child care for parents and carers of disabled children and young people
- Better transition to adult services
- Increase access to a range of short breaks which give the child/young person a positive experience whilst also providing their family with respite
- Improve family support through better access to therapies and community support
- Improve access by disabled children and young people and those in care to universal services such as leisure and play

What money we have to support this priority:

Children and young people in care and care leavers

The chart below shows current spend in relation to children and young people in care. This includes foster care provision and adoption support plus a range of more targeted services relating to positive activities and advocacy.

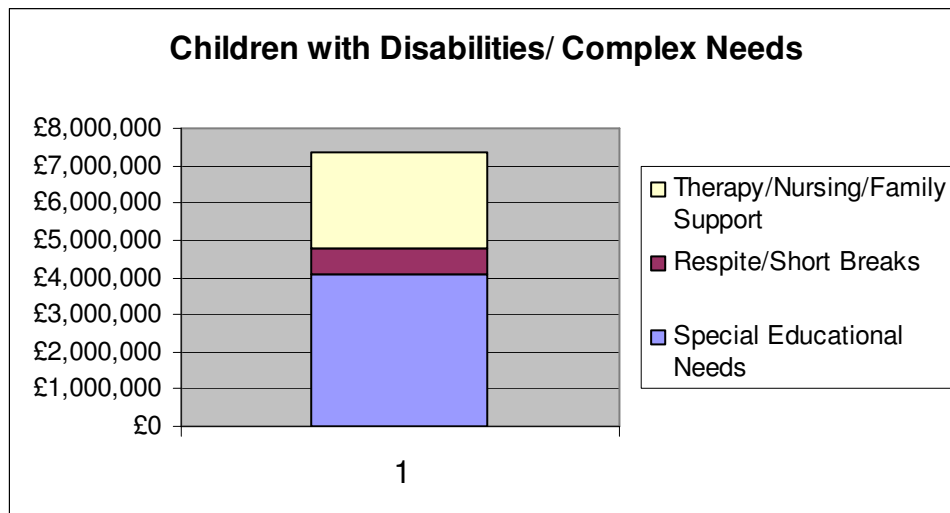
Over the next 2 years, additional grant funding of £90k will be available through the Care Matters grant. During 2009/10 the local authority is committed to an additional £800K for social care, rising to £1.5m thereafter.



Disabled children and young people:

The chart below shows current spend in relation to a range of services for disabled children and young people and their families. This includes community nursing, therapy and family support provided by the local authority and SCPCT, including Jigsaw which is an integrated service for disabled children. It also includes current respite and short break provision, mainly provided through the Rose Road Association. The largest proportion of funding illustrated below relates to special education needs provision, which also includes early years support and home to school transport.

Over the next two years, the Government is making significant additional investment available through local authorities and children and young people's trust arrangements as part of the Aiming High for Disabled Children programme. This funding is to improve services for disabled children and their families. The main part of this investment relates to short breaks, which constitutes an additional £700k over the next three years, and will be invested in expanding the range of short break provision, giving parents, carers, children and young people much greater opportunity, choice and respite flexibility.



Examples of Good Practice

A young person in care

Grace came to this country in 2004 as an unaccompanied asylum seeking child from Uganda, and she was traumatised by her experiences in that country. Because of her status she became a child in care.

Grace is now a single mother with a young son and in 2005 assisted by the children in care team (Pathways); she secured a placement at Taunton's College to do a Business & Finance NVQ1 course. At the same time, Grace was coping with the stresses of going through the processes which would allow her to remain in this country.

Pathways and City Limits have supported Grace to complete her NVQ Level 2 and to secure her first 'real world' work experience placement. Pathways provided extra training funding and bus passes for Grace to get to her placement and City Limits supported her on her placement. Grace successfully completed this placement and has also now started NVQ level 3 Business & Finance course at City College.

Grace is now planning to go to University and City Limits set up day visits to both Solent and Southampton Universities to broaden her knowledge of what the Universities had to offer. It is hoped that Grace will secure a place at one of these local Universities under the COMPACT agreement we have with the Universities to give our care leavers a better chance of securing a University placement.

Children and young people with learning difficulties

The "yPod" service is a service provided by Mencap with funding from the Children's Fund .It enables children with learning difficulties to access mainstream fun activities.

Peter has been accessing Cubs for about 6 months but because of his additional needs his mother and younger sister had to stay with him for the duration of the club. This was not good both for either Peter's mother who needed quality time with her younger daughter and or for Peter's development of independence. Recently the yPod Service started supporting Peter. Since then his behaviour has improved; Peter has also accessed Cubs fun days with the support of the service which in the past he has had to miss.

Mark has had support from the yPod service for 4 years to go to the local adventure playground. It became apparent from the support workers and the parents that this club was not meeting his development needs, particularly in his interaction with the other children who were much younger than him. Working with his parents the yPod Service introduced the prospect of other options which proved successful: such as Mark going to the local gym and a tag rugby club for children.

Enjoy and Achieve

Priority 5: Many more of our children and young people will enjoy, engage with and achieve well at school

Why this is a priority:

The United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, Article 29, states that children's education should develop their personality, talents and ability to the full. This priority links to the City of Southampton Strategy, which plans for Southampton to be a city "with excellent education from the earliest years through to schools and colleges, which encourages people to value learning throughout their lives".

This continues Priority 5 from the previous CYPP: Raising standards in schools and improving levels of attendance. Enjoyment and engagement by children and young people is essential if they are to have a happy childhood and achieve well at school and in other aspects of their lives.

Educational results for children and young people at the city's schools have improved since the publication of the city's first CYPP in 2006. Despite this, the attainment of our children and young people is lower than it should be. Results at GCSE (age 16) and at the end of the Foundation Stage (up to age 5) have shown significant improvement over the last 3 years, but this level of progress has not been sustained at Key Stage 1, ages 5-7 or at Key Stage 2 (ages 8-11). The 2008 Annual Performance Assessment reflected this, and noted that standards at Key Stage 1 had not improved in three years, and that the rate of progress at Key Stage 2 and 3 is too slow to sufficiently narrow the gap with the national average particularly in English and mathematics.

In 2008, five secondary schools serving priority neighbourhoods achieved below the national benchmark of 30% of pupils gaining 5+A*-C grades at GCSE. The GCSE performance of young people from priority neighbourhoods is consistently below the city average with the exception of Portswood, St Denys and Townhill Park, as is the performance of children on free school meals.

Progress on attendance at school is generally positive but mixed. There has been an improvement in children's attendance at primary schools and overall attendance of children at secondary school has improved, but there is still a long way to go to meet national averages. Across the city the levels of persistent absence (children missing more than 25 days from a school year) remain high. The 2008 Annual Performance Assessment noted the high rates of absences from primary and secondary schools and the fact that the percentage of children in care who missed at least 25 days schooling has increased to a higher rate than the national average as areas of weakness. It also identified that fixed term exclusions in primary and secondary schools particularly for vulnerable young people, such as those with learning difficulties and/or disabilities are significantly higher than average.

The City of Southampton Strategy affirms the city's intention to be a place that has "learning and innovation at its heart". To support this, a range of organisations are making major investments in the City's schools, colleges, community, health and play facilities. Services will need to work together to equip children, young people and parents and carers with skills and self confidence to set ambitions and high aspirations. We need to prepare them to take full advantage of the opportunities these new facilities will present.

The TellUs3 Survey (Ofsted) asked children and young people in Southampton what their priorities for improvement were. They told us that they wanted to achieve well at school, and 37% of children enjoy school most of the time. They want to be able to learn in well designed learning environments, with modern facilities. They want time to play and enjoy each others' company, take informed decisions, and feel safe and secure in and around school and other community facilities. They want to be able to play and have fun and take managed risks in their play.

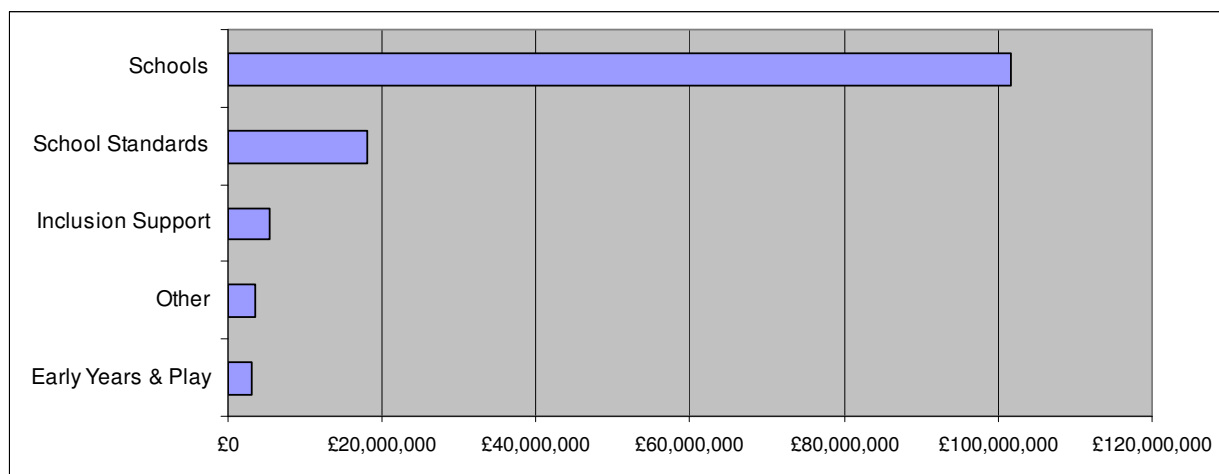
What we want to achieve:

- Better educational attainment at all levels, particularly aged 11 and 16
- Narrow the gap between those who do well and those vulnerable to poor outcomes including those on free school meals and from priority neighbourhoods and communities
- More children from priority neighbourhoods and communities to achieve 5 A-C GCSEs including English and Mathematics
- Early years and childcare provision that give our pre-school children a good start in life
- Fewer children missing school because of fixed term exclusions
- Work with transport operators to get children and young people to school and other places of learning
- Markedly improved attendance and active engagement of children and young people in their learning
- Better access to a range of play, arts, leisure, cultural, creative and sporting opportunities
- Improved confidence, and better emotional wellbeing so that children and young people enjoy life and achieve well

What money we have to support this priority:

The chart below shows the total funding devolved to schools and services to schools in terms of raising standards and supporting inclusion. It also shows funding for early years provision and play. The £3.5 million other spend relates to services like languages, music, outdoor learning and school transport.

Over the next two years over £100k additional grant funding is being made available to support speech and language development by means of the Every Child a Talker grant.



An Example of Good Practice

Everybody Writes in Southampton schools

The national project, Everybody Writes, was taken forward by nine Primary schools in Southampton. These schools are the first Everybody Writes schools in the country to work as a group to develop writing, which culminated in an Everybody Writes Day. The projects included building the deck of the Titanic in a corridor and creating a captain’s cabin for writing in Sinclair Primary, and making a Story garden with benches carved by the pupils in a wooded area in Oakwood Junior.

The Everybody Writes national team was so pleased with Southampton’s writing projects that they made two films to put on their website to showcase best practice – one to show all nine projects and the other to show the journey of Oakwood Juniors in creating their magical story garden. They also produced a colourful pack for teachers to promote the idea of an Everybody Writes day in their schools which again featured several Southampton schools.

Priority 6: We will support the transformation in educational attainment and outcomes for children, young people, families and communities by investing in new infrastructure and school buildings

Why this is a priority:

Southampton’s schools require significant investment in their buildings and infrastructure if they are to provide learning environments which will inspire children, young people and the community to achieve their best. Many of Southampton’s schools are on cramped sites. Many operate from Victorian or poor quality post war buildings. Major reconfiguration of the secondary school sector and current work in relation to the primary and special school sectors is inspiring schools to work closely together in geographical clusters. In some cases there are exciting opportunities to create “learning campuses” where a range of services could be delivered from a single site or building. In other places there are opportunities for cooperation across several nearby sites through “learning communities”. Several clusters are exploring federation arrangements with the possibility of forming joint trusts.

There is currently significant investment being made at the city’s Further Education college, Southampton City College, and similar major investment is planned at the two sixth form

colleges, Itchen College and Taunton's College. A major programme of Sure Start Children's Centres is also being rolled out across the city. Both Southampton University and Southampton Solent University are also developing and renewing their buildings. The city intends to join together all these developments to ensure that Southampton children and young people can access high quality learning environments from early years through to Higher Education.

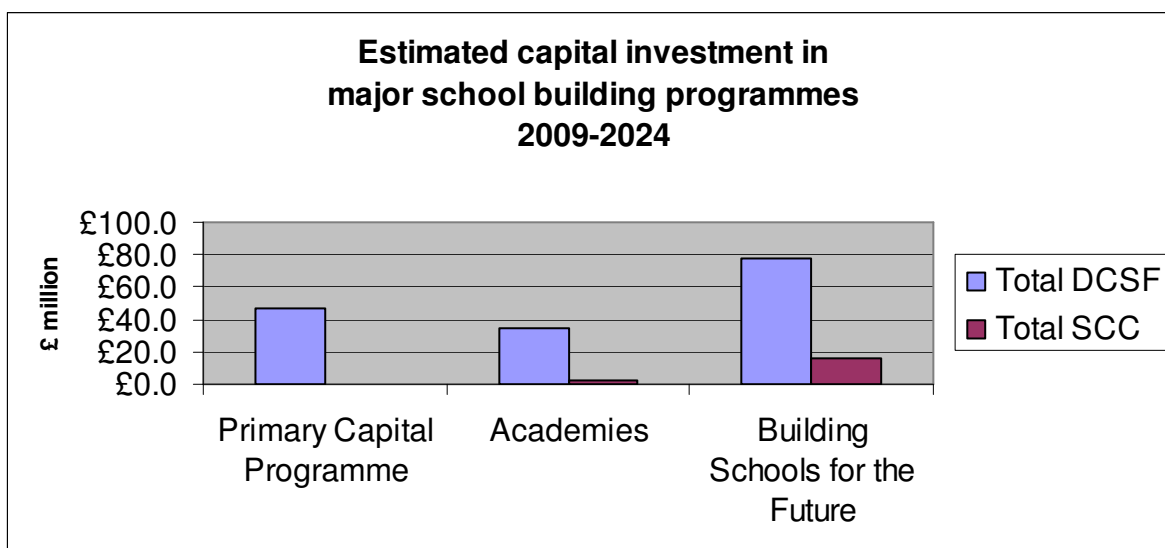
The City Council has indicated its willingness to commit significant additional funding towards the cost of transforming Southampton schools. Schools are keen for investment developed in partnership, and delivered effectively. The members of the Youth Parliament who were consulted about the plan thought that teachers and pupils should design the schools, and that the buildings should be modern and clean but not gimmicky. They wanted lessons to be more interactive and to use IT more.

What we want to achieve:

- Develop the "Learning Campus" (co-located schools and services) and "Learning Community" (co-ordinated services within a neighbourhood) concepts across the city, bringing together education with other services for children, young people and the wider community
- Deliver new buildings for Oasis Academy Lord's Hill and Oasis Academy Mayfield through the National framework for Academies Procurement
- Deliver up to five new or remodelled secondary schools through Wave 6A of Building Schools for the Future
- Rebuild or remodel Redbridge Primary School, Harefield Primary School and Newlands Primary School by using Targeted Capital Fund and Primary Capital Programme Funding
- Create new capacity for primary schools in the city centre and Freemantle areas through the Primary Capital Programme
- Prepare for further investment in all sectors through subsequent waves of Building Schools for the Future and the Primary Capital Programme
- Create learning environments that are personalised to the needs of children and young people by making effective use of information and communication technology (ICT), and develop school buildings which provide sustainable buildings that inspire more children and young people to develop their abilities, interests and skills to the highest level
- Develop schools that are the first choice for local families, and ensure as many families as possible obtain a place at their first choice school

The money we have to support this priority:

The Local Authority plans to invest about £9m between 2009-2012 on school infrastructure and capital and expects to be in receipt of additional funds as part of the Building Schools for the Future Programme.



Make a Positive Contribution

Priority 7: Many more of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and far fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour

Why this is a priority:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 31, recognises the right of children and young people to engage in play, leisure and cultural activities appropriate to their age. The DCSF Children’s Plan supports this right through recognising that positive activities and experiences are a vital part of happy and enjoyable teenage years. “Aiming High for Young People” reaffirms that young people are growing up in an increasingly complex world and therefore there is a need for a new approach to support them through their childhood to adulthood.

The Children and Young People’s Trust is responsible for the delivery of all the key priorities related to young people and offending, and also anti-social behaviour as set out in the Safe City Partnership Plan. This is the first time that a Priority which aims to reduce crime and anti social behaviour has been included in the plan. Youth crime is higher in Southampton than in comparable areas. Two local area agreement (LAA) priorities focus on youth crime.

While the vast majority of young people are active, law abiding citizens, a significant minority continue to contribute to disproportionate levels of offending and anti-social behaviour. The Tell Us3 Survey indicated that there is an increase in the number of young people admitting substance misuse and fewer engaging in positive activities.

In 2007/8, 603 young people entered the youth justice system for the first time in Southampton; “first time entrants”. The 2008 Annual Performance Assessment identified that the number of first time entrants to the youth justice system had increased to levels higher than average. In 2007/8, there was a 21% increase in the number of “offences brought to justice” relating to young people, an increase from 2187 to 2644. Young people from black and minority ethnic communities are less likely to offend. There have been recent reductions in the numbers of young people who reoffend. The main reductions follow community interventions (3%) and

custodial sentences (8.6%), two areas that are the core work of the Youth Offending Team. The 2008 APA also noted that the proportion of supervised young people in full time education, employment or training is lower than average, and that the proportion of children and young people in care given a final warning or reprimand or convicted significantly during 2007/2008 to a high level.

The School Based Survey of year 10 pupils in Southampton Schools, in November 2007, to which 1420 pupils responded, found that 19% of those responding had carried a weapon at some point in the previous 12 months. The Health Related Survey carried out in November 2008, also of year 10 pupils, to which 1200 pupils responded, found that 10% were sure or fairly certain that they or friends carried a weapon for protection when going out. The wider national figure for this survey is 13%.

The Hidden Harm Working Group leads on developing policy and good practice in problematic drug use, has identified that there could be as many as 1,770 children and young people in the city affected. Similarly Southampton Domestic Violence Forum also identifies the impact of domestic violence on children and young people as significant.

The children and young people who attended the 2008 Southampton Children and Young Person's Trust Conference told us that they want more things to do and places to go. They would like a cheaper, more reliable transport system so that travel around the city is easier and less exclusive. The specific consultation about this plan told us that children and young people are concerned about crime and anti-social behaviour. They want more youth clubs and better information about the ones there are. The young people who have contact with the Youth Offending Team told inspectors that they are happy with the work of the team (2007 Youth Offending Team Inspection) but would like there to be more continuity of contact with them should they find themselves in custody.

Young people who responded to the Tellus3 survey indicated that 28% of them felt very unsafe or a bit unsafe in their local area, compared with 24% nationally. 75% of anti-social behaviour is 'rowdy and inconsiderate' behaviour, mostly attributed to young people.

The Safe City Partnership's Strategic Assessment identifies an increase in 16-18 year old youths classed as NEETS (not in education, employment or training) as a high risk factor and school absenteeism, through truancy and exclusion, as a critical influence on behaviour of young people at risk of offending.

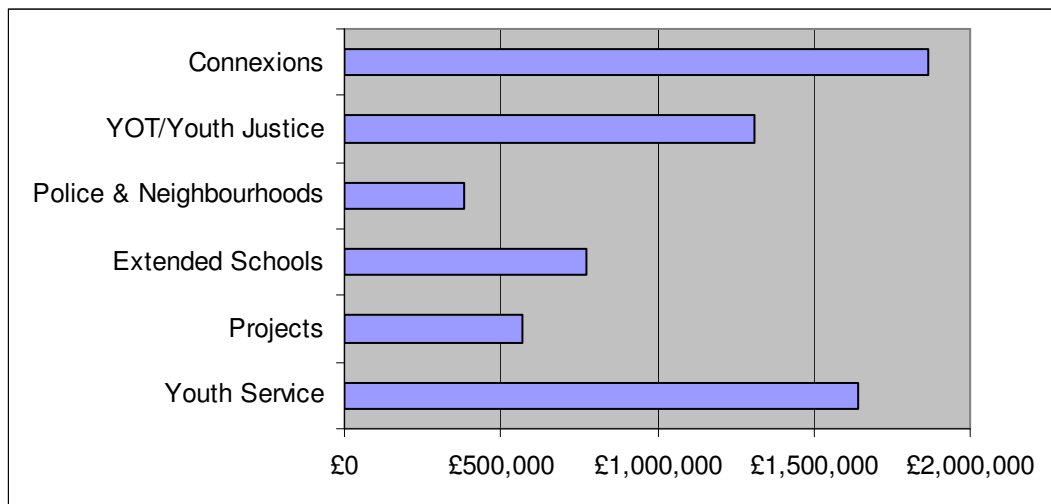
What we want to achieve:

- Children and young people to be helped to develop personal resilience and wider social and emotional skills
- An improved image of young people in Southampton, based on all that children do well
- Fewer children and young people to engage in anti social behaviour and more to be supported to contribute to their community and wider society, particularly through volunteering
- More children and young people engaging in sport, leisure and cultural activities, including young people identified at risk of causing anti-social behaviour, alcohol and substance misuse or criminal activity
- More children and young people engaging actively in decisions about their own life and the services they receive
- Fewer young people to be the victims of crime
- Fewer children and young people entering the youth justice system, or reoffend when they do

- Many more children and young people having improved access to affordable, reliable public transport
- A reduction in the fear of crime as reported and an increase in the sense of personal safety felt by young people
- A reduction in the number of children and young people exposed to domestic violence, bullying or harassment
- Fewer children and young people engaging in alcohol, smoking and substance misuse

The money we have to support this priority:

The chart below shows the current budget for a range of services focussed on supporting children and young people to engage in positive activities and make a positive contribution. They include targeted youth support and youth services which are provided by the City Council, as well as spend in a range of areas, including the Youth Offending Team, extended schools and projects delivered by agencies such as Fairbridge, Youth Options and Young Carers. The Police and the Neighbourhoods Directorate invest in sports activities, junior neighbourhood wardens and a range of local youth projects. There is overlap between this priority and the services and resources shown in Priority 8.



Significant additional investment is being made in this area over the next two years to support some of the plans within this priority including grant funding for:

Positive Activities for Young People – approximately £200k, Extended Schools – approximately £400k and Youth Crime Action Plan – £700k.

An Example of Good Practice

David, 15, was referred to the community child and adolescent mental health service, known locally as ‘Saucepans’, for low mood, behaviour problems, unauthorised absence from school, anger, and cannabis use. Following the initial assessment he also admitted to stealing money to fund his cannabis habit which was costing up to £60 per week. David presented as a young person who was lacking in confidence. He described how he was struggling with family issues, had previously self harmed, had witnessed domestic violence and was getting into physical fights with his father.

'Saucepans' worked on a one to one basis with David and also referred him to the Youth Engagement Team. Their referral criteria are 'under the age of 18' and 'benefiting from early police intervention with regards to consequences of actions in relation to the law'. Through this referral David was linked in to the Fire Service LIFE project, which he was keen to attend. This offered him a sense of belonging and purpose, and enabled him to learn new skills, form friendships, and work as part of a team. David's self esteem and confidence improved which enabled him to address some of the other challenges in his life at this time. David has now stopped using cannabis and he has not offended.

Achieve Economic Wellbeing

Priority 8: Many more of our young people will successfully achieve the right skills and qualifications for their future economic independence

Why this is a priority:

This priority links with the City of Southampton Strategy which states that the city should be "at the forefront of developing a knowledge based economy" and a city which is a place which develops and attracts successful, creative and innovative businesses. The number of unskilled jobs in the economy is predicted to fall from 3.2 million to 600,000 by 2015. More of our young people will need skills, knowledge and understanding in order to be able to succeed. In the Health Related Survey in Southampton's schools, year 10 pupils were more likely to say they would like to get a job as soon as they can in year 11 compared with young people in the wider national sample.

This consolidates Priority 8 from the 2006-9 CYP: Increasing post 16 progression rates into further education, training and employment, and reflects a strong focus within the 14-19 Strategy.

In Southampton this skills gap is wide. In 2007/08, 10.4% of 16 - 18 years olds living in Southampton were not in education, employment or training (NEET). This is two percentage points above comparable authorities (8.4% – 2007/08) and nearly four percentage points (6.7% – 2007/08) above the England average. In addition, there are more young people with learning difficulties and disabilities (16.9% – 2007/08) in Southampton who are not in education, employment or training than in England (13.7% – 2007/08). The 2008 APA identified as a weakness that the percentage of 16 to 19 year olds that are not in education, employment or training has increased and is higher than average. However, young people who have been in our care are more likely to be in education, employment and training; a ratio of 0.82 against the city figure compared to the England average of 0.78 – 2007/08. NEET levels in wards covering priority neighbourhoods are significantly above the city average of 10.4%. This includes Bevois (14.6%), Bitterne (12.1%), Swaythling (11.3%) and Redbridge (9.1%). The 2008 APA judged the development of a comprehensive range of provision for 14-19 year olds as slow and inconsistent. It also identified that too few care leavers had pathway plans, and too few were in suitable accommodation.

Whilst there has been an increase above three percentage points in the number of young people completing year 11 of their education and continuing in learning across England, Southampton has seen the proportion fall by just over two percentage points to 86.5%. The

APA also highlighted that the proportion of young people achieving Level 2 by the age of 19 as being too low.

The current economic climate and recession make it even more important that young people acquire the skills to join a tightening labour market.

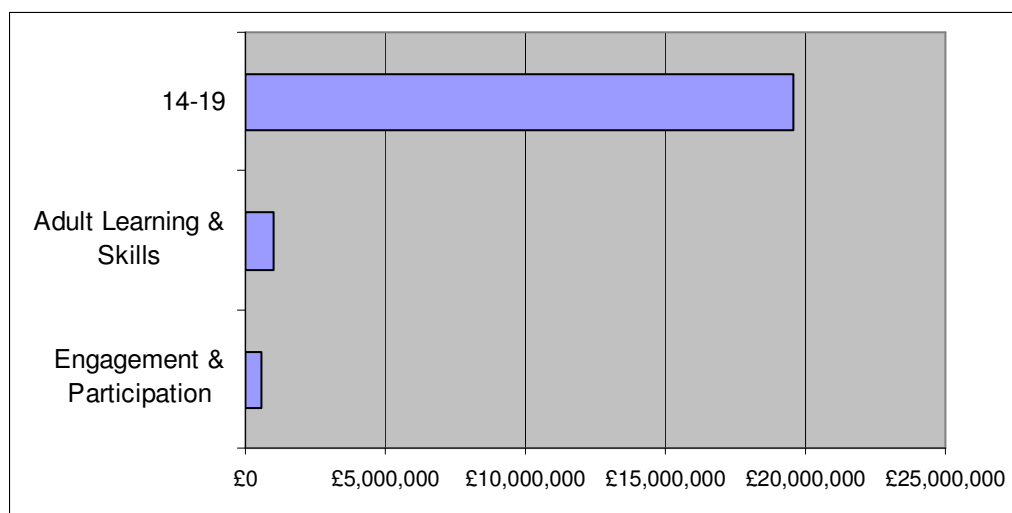
What we want to achieve:

- Fewer 16 – 18 year olds not in education, employment and training including: those who are care leavers, those who are involved in the criminal justice system, those living in the priority neighbourhoods of Bevois, Bitterne, Swaythling and Redbridge wards, those from specific BME communities and young parents
- A significant increase in the number of young people achieving Level 2 and Level 3 qualifications by the age of 19 and improved success rate of students, aged 16-18, across the wide range of qualifications, including work based learning programmes
- A significant increase in the number of young people staying in learning until 18 years of age
- A significant increase in the number of young people completing an apprenticeship
- All eligible and relevant young people leaving care having a Pathway Plan
- Much better access to good accommodation for young people leaving care and for young people who offend
- Improved take up by young people of education maintenance allowances and care to learn grants

What money we have to support this priority:

The chart below shows the Learning & Skills Council funding for further education and a range of resources for engagement and participation including community learning, training and employment initiatives. It also includes the city council spend on adult learning. There is a significant overlap between the resources shown here under Priority 8 and those shown in Priority 7 (e.g. youth services, extended schools funding). There is also an overlap with Priority 1 which includes the money spent on teenage pregnancy.

Additional funding is being made available over the next two years in terms of young apprenticeships and Key Stage 4 Engagement.



An example of Good Practice

“NEET to EET”

The NEET to EET project was designed specifically to support young people in care. The purpose behind the project was to introduce young people in our care to a variety of occupations through a number of vocational experiences.

Mike was referred to the NEET to EET project via City Limits. Mike was 17 and was not in education, employment or training. He was known for his “devil may care” outlook on life and had very little experience or knowledge of occupational options.

Mike excelled in all the activities the project offered. He was particularly interested in the events held at Sparsholt College, the Forestry Commission and the Shirley Depot Decent Homes Division.

By the end of the project Mike had a more positive attitude and he was more comfortable with his peers and in other groups. During the City College activity, Mike took the initiative to sign up to a college construction course on the strength of his success in the NEET to EET project. At the end of the project, Mike received an award for being the person who most exemplified the spirit of the NEET to EET project. Mike is now in full time employment.

Priority 9: We will reduce significantly the number of children and young people living in poverty

Why this is a priority:

The DCSF Children’s Plan recognises the need to reduce the gap in outcomes between children and young people living in households with low income and their peers. In Southampton the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2007 shows high concentrations of child poverty in the areas of Thornhill, St Mary’s and Weston. Approximately 5,700 or 15.2% of Southampton’s 0-15 year olds live in the 10% most deprived areas in England. This figure is likely to increase if Southampton follows the national pattern of rising birth rates in areas of deprivation. In deprived areas of Southampton there has also been an increase in dental decay in children by the age of five; a greater proportion of families on out of work benefits and children on free school meals entitlement in primary schools compared with national figures. This is the first time that the CYPP has explicitly made child poverty a priority. The current economic down turn will have a greater effect on the families of children and young people who are already living in poverty, and will make it harder for them to move out of poverty, as unemployment increases, and the supply of available jobs reduces. There may be an increase in problems related to unemployment, such as homelessness, mental health and domestic violence. This makes it more vital that efforts are targeted on supporting these families and minimising the impact on children and young people.

Local families and other stakeholders say they want to increase family incomes through access to affordable childcare and in-work benefits. They say we should raise awareness about child poverty locally, and we should develop local information and resources to support its reduction.

What we want to achieve:

- A reduction in the percentage of children and young people in income deprivation in 10% most deprived communities in Thornhill, St Mary's and Weston
- A reduction in the number of Southampton's 0-15 year olds who live in the 10% most deprived areas in England
- More assistance to families on out of work benefits in most deprived communities
- An increase in the take up of free school meals entitlement to reflect the increase in entitlement because of the economic downturn
- An increase in the number of families claiming Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit

The money we have to support this priority:

It is difficult to quantify the total spend in this area as there will be significant overlap with the resources shown under other priorities – for example the children's centre funding shown under Priority 2, family work shown under Priority 3, and adult learning and skills under Priority 8. The city council spends about £6.7 million on childcare, which will increase by around £600k over the next 2 years to extend and increase flexibility of free entitlement for 3-4 year olds. It includes shows £520k that the voluntary sector brings into the city through fund-raising activities and external grants.

Other areas of funding that support this priority relate to Child Tax Credit and Working Tax Credit, advice services and Job Centre Plus funding which are not included here.

Service Management

Priority 10: The Southampton Children and Young People Trust will develop and adopt new ways of leading, managing and organising services to support the delivery of this Plan, with the fullest possible participation of children, young people, parents and carers

Why this is a priority:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, article 12, states that children have the right to say what they think should happen when adults are making decisions that affect them, and have their opinions taken into account. This consolidates Priority 7 from the CYPP 2006-9: Engaging children and young people in decision making. As has been demonstrated in the consultation for this plan, most children and young people are well informed and have strong views about what is important to them. They are entitled and deserve to be engaged as fully as possible when individual plans are developed for them and also when we are setting our priorities, and designing services.

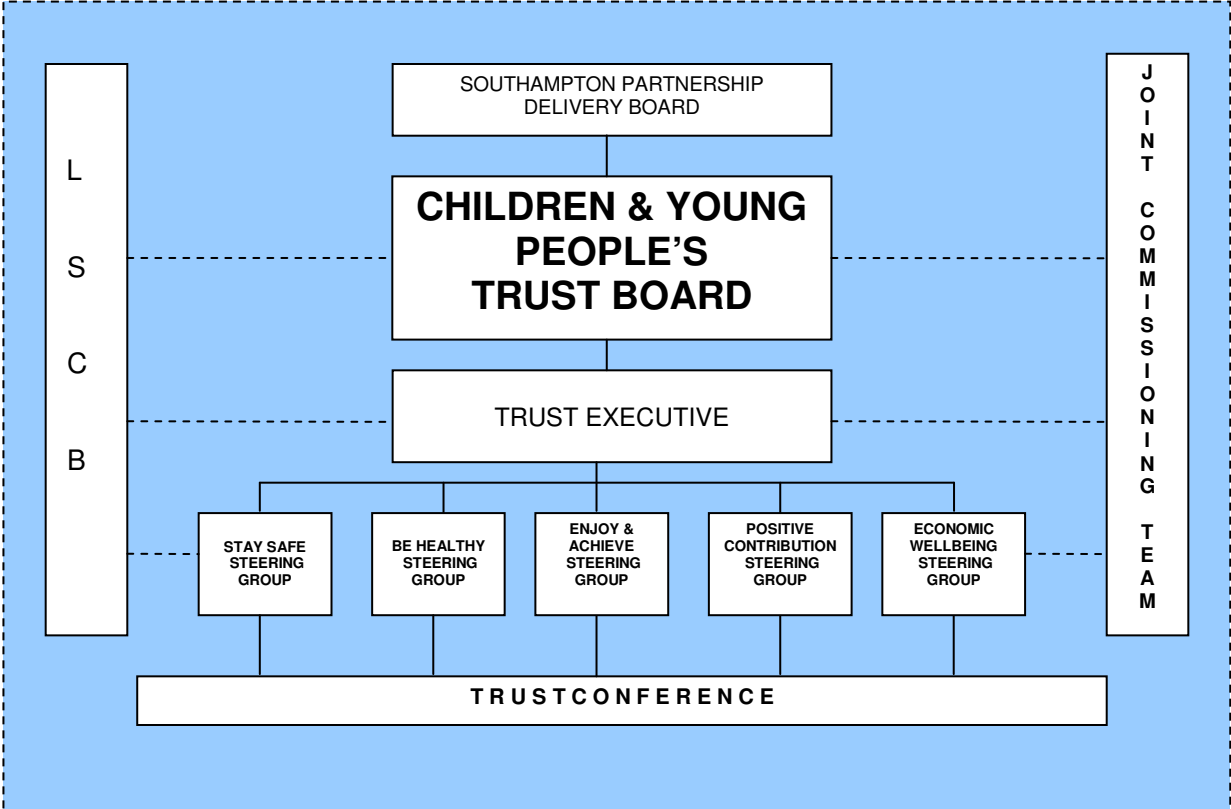
The Southampton Children and Young People's Trust has been developed as a central part of the Every Child Matters agenda. The Children Act 2004 brought in the statutory framework, and the "duty to co-operate" for a range of relevant partners. The CYPT aims to reconfigure services around the needs of children and young people. It recognises that to be effective, services need to be shaped around the needs of children, young people and families, not around professional boundaries.

This priority focus on the development of the Trust as a commissioning organisation with a planning, performance management and quality assurance role will ensure that the Trust organises resources and develops the workforce in a way that enables us to meet the ambitions we have for children and young people and that they have for themselves. The performance management role will be strengthened, in response to the 2008 Annual Performance Assessment which identified that the use of data in and across some outcome areas is not sufficiently robust to ensure shared understanding, ownership and management of performance improvement. We acknowledge that, as noted in the APA, our record of improvement is too variable, that in some key outcome areas such as teenage conception rates, the number of young people not in education, employment or training and the stability of short term care placements, our 2008 performance has deteriorated.

We have responded to the challenge set by DCSF to develop the children’s workforce, as set out in the Children’s Workforce Strategy: A Strategy to Build a World Class Workforce for Children and Young People. We have developed our own Southampton Integrated Children and Young People’s Workforce Strategy and a supporting action plan, delivered through an Integrated Working Programme Board which includes representation from a wide range of stakeholders across Southampton. We are reviewing our strategy in response to the DCSF’s 2020 Children & Young People’s Workforces Strategy and strengthening accountability arrangements for its delivery. Our aim is to facilitate flexibility in training and development and career progression for our workforce in Southampton to ensure that our children, young people and families have access to services delivered by suitably skilled, qualified and motivated staff.

The structure of the children and Young People’s Trust is set out below:

SOUTHAMPTON CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE’S TRUST



Processes are being put in place which will begin an integrated working approach in localities, with networks of workers coming together at strategic and service delivery level to begin to plan and deliver integrated services at a local level.

In order to facilitate integrated working and to embed the concept of teams around the child and the lead professional we will develop our use of the Common Assessment Framework (CAF). We will ensure that when ContactPoint, the national integrated information sharing system, is available, it is implemented in the most effective way to improve outcomes for children and young people in Southampton.

What we want to achieve:

- All children and young people, particularly the most vulnerable, to have opportunities to express their views and influence services
- Develop the CYPT as an effective body for the delivery of our priorities
- Effective joint commissioning to support the priorities of this plan and achieve value for money.
- A children's workforce which is suitably qualified, skilled and motivated to implement this plan.
- Integrated and locality based services to improve outcomes for children and young people
- The development of quality assurance, performance monitoring and performance management of all national indicators, particularly those of the of the Local Area Agreement (LAA).

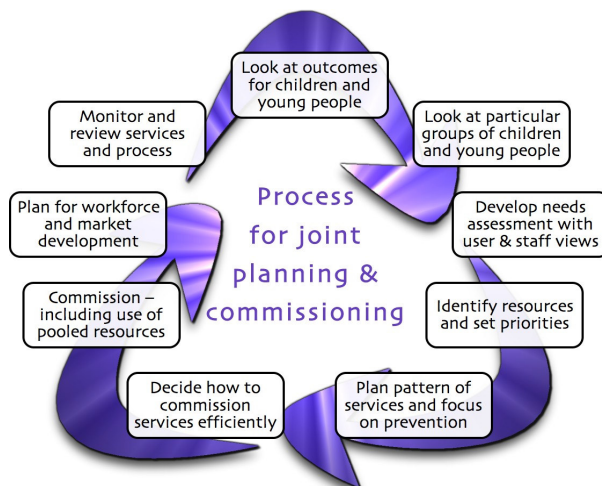
Using our Finances to Improve Outcomes for Children and Young People

One of the key features of Children and Young People's Trust arrangements is the development effective joint planning and commissioning and the flexible use of pooled budgets.

In Southampton, partners have signed a partnership agreement which sets out a number of commitments, including the adoption of the Children and Young People's Plan and the prospect of lead/joint commissioning and pooled fund arrangements.

For Southampton's Children and Young People's Trust, commissioning is "*the process of planning, shaping, procuring, quality assuring, and reviewing services to meet the needs of populations, groups or individuals, based on an assessment of needs and available resources*"

We have recently published our Joint Commissioning Strategy which sets out our commitment to developing joint planning and commissioning within the Children and Young People's Trust, adopting the nine steps from the national Joint Planning and Commissioning Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services:



**Joint Planning and Commissioning
Framework for Children, Young People and
Maternity Services (March 2006).**

Within this Strategy, we will ensure that:

- The decisions we make about our use of resources and what services we commission are transparent, contestable and locally accountable
- We deploy our resources and commission in ways that support the delivery of our Children and Young People’s Plan
- We work in partnership to plan and commission more services jointly, including aligning and where appropriate pooling budgets, to improve coordination of services, value for money and targeting of needs
- Local needs assessment and user involvement is at the heart of the decision making process
- We increase our focus on prevention and early intervention
- We support the development of local services to meet needs and priorities

Our Resources

The Local Authority and its partners invest about £260 million on services and facilities for children and young people. The diagram below shows how this investment is shared between partners.

2009/10 BUDGETED FIGURES	£m	£m
<u>SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL</u>		
Children's Services & Learning Directorate		
Schools Delegated Budgets		98.485
Non School Budgets:		
Commissioning, Planning & Performance	8.545	
Infrastructure & Capital	8.499	
Safeguarding	34.348	
School Standards	43.797	
Young People & Community Support	8.304	
Total Non School Budgets		103.494
		201.979

2009/10 BUDGETED FIGURES	£m	£m
<u>SOUTHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL</u>		
Total Children's Services & Learning Directorate		
Neighbourhoods Directorate		
Junior Neighbourhood Wardens	0.020	
Sports activities	0.200	
Arts & Heritage	0.023	
Children's books & Library Activities	0.066	
Total Neighbourhoods Directorate		0.309
SOUTHAMPTON CITY PRIMARY CARE TRUST		37.219
LEARNING & SKILLS COUNCIL (CORE FUNDING 16 - 19 FE COLLEGES)		19.078
YOUTH OFFENDING TEAM		0.288
POLICE		0.077
VOLUNTARY & COMMUNITY SECTOR		0.520
TOTAL BUDGET		259.470

NB. Southampton City PCT spend – this includes spend on all commissioned services for children, young people and their families WITH THE EXCEPTION OF primary care (GP, Dentists, Pharmacies, Optometrists) where it is not yet been possible to disaggregate the specific spend

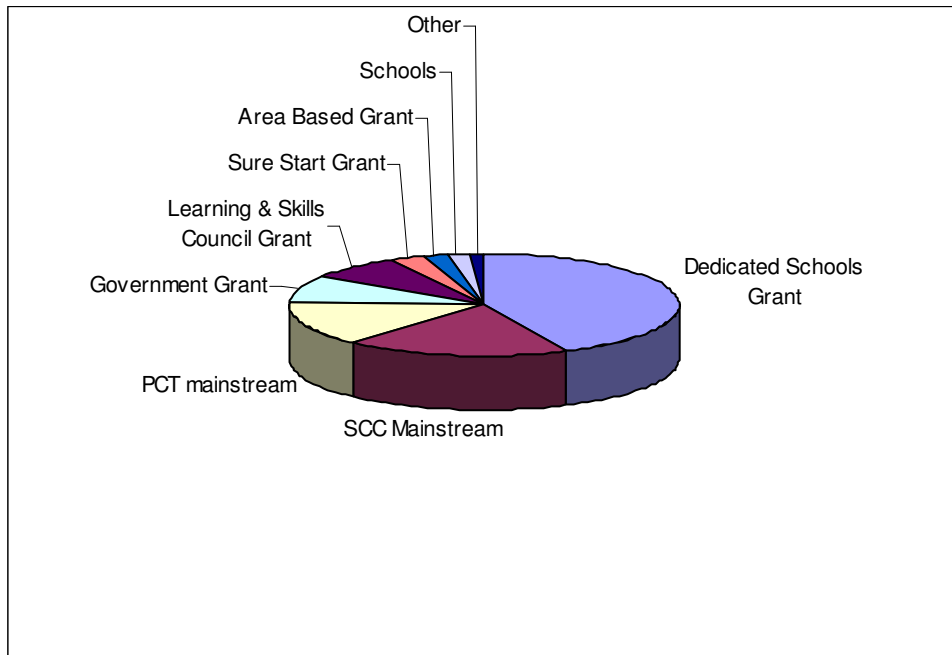
New additional grant funding will be coming into the City over the next two years in respect of:

- Safeguarding
- Disabled Children
- Young People – positive activities and reducing crime
- Extended Schools development
- Early Years and Child Care

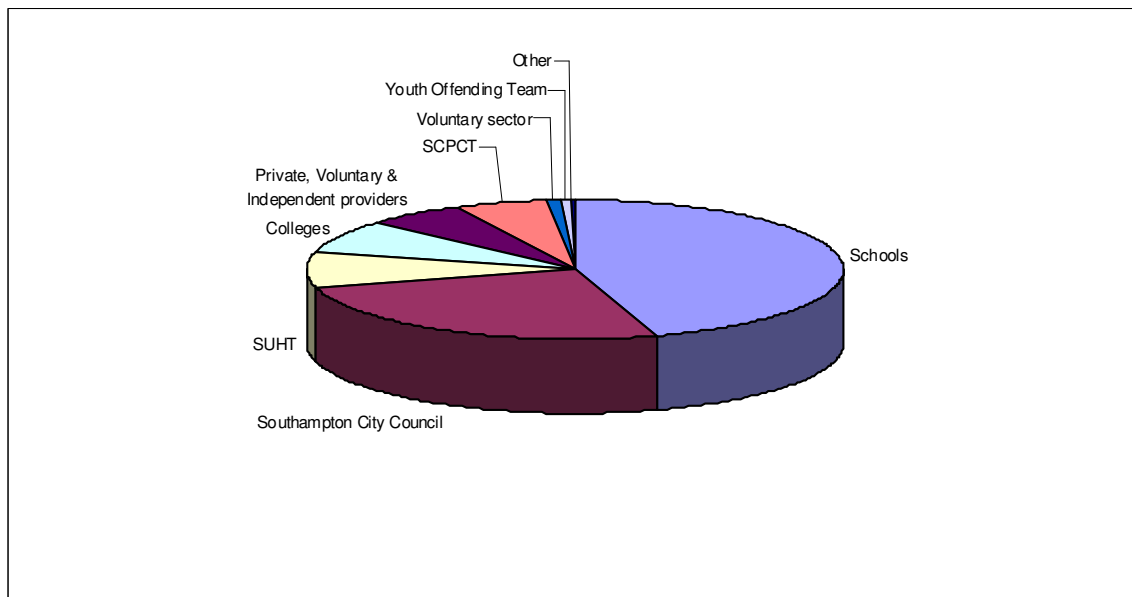
The opportunity for the CYPT is to bring partners together to make best use of resources to deliver improved outcomes for children, young people and their families. This will mean better targeting of funding, improved specification of services and the decommissioning and re-commissioning services.

The charts below show the total funding broken down by source and by provider. It shows that the Dedicated Schools Grant makes up a significant proportion of total funds available and that schools are the biggest area of total spend. There is also a sizeable element of in-house provision – both within the city council and also within SPCT's provider arm.

Breakdown of Funding by Source



Breakdown of Funding by service provider



Opportunities for Aligning/Pooling Budgets

Our Joint Commissioning Strategy sets out a number of areas where we will work together with our partners to better align and/or pool resources to improve coordination, value for money and the targeting of needs.

We already have a number of services where we have aligned or joined up resources to improve outcomes:

- The Jigsaw Service for Children and Young People with Disability where we have pooled our resources to provide an integrated team, comprising health and local authority staff

- The Behaviour Resource Service where we have co-located staff from across health and the local authority's Safeguarding services to work with some of the most vulnerable children and young people in Southampton
- Sure Start Children's Centres where we have brought health and local authority staff together in some of the most deprived areas of the city, co-locating services and targeting investment at key areas such as family support

Over the next three years, we will build on this progress, working together to plan and commission jointly in other key areas, in particular:

(Joint) Commissioning Strategies	Disabled Children/Children with Complex Needs	Stay Safe CYPP Priority: We will improve outcomes for key groups of children and young people, especially children in care and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment
	Children in Care	
	SEN Provision	
	Teenage Pregnancy/Sexual Health	Be Healthy CYPP Priority: Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices .
	Substance Misuse (including alcohol)	
	Child Health Promotion	
	CAMHS	
	Targeted Youth Support	Positive Contribution CYPP Priority: Many more of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour
	14-19 Strategy	Economic Wellbeing CYPP Priority: Many more of our young people will successfully achieve the right skills and qualifications needed for their future economic independence We will reduce significantly the number of children and young people living in poverty
	Early Years & Childcare	Enjoy & Achieve CYPP Priority:

	5-13 Strategy	Many more of our children and young people will enjoy, engage with and achieve well at school
	Parenting & Family Support	Be Healthy CYPP Priority: We will support, challenge and empower parents and carers to give children and young people the best start in life
Building Commissioning Capacity & Capability	Establishment of the Joint Commissioning Governance and Accountability Structures as set out in the Joint Commissioning Framework	
	Training and development in commissioning skills, including development of tools and guidance	
	Development of effective procurement and contracting practice – including clear specifications for all commissioned services which are outcome focussed and processes for monitoring and review	
	Establishment of commissioning database to include details of all commissioned services and mapping of total spend across the CYPT	

6. How are we going to do this?

Action Plans and Delivery Arrangements

Be Healthy

Priority 1: Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Strengthen and better target health promotion and family support work	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess implications of national Child Health Strategy (due February 09) : April 2009 Review health and family support services for children and families in line with key recommendations: October 2009 Implementation of key requirements: October 2009 	<p>NI 50: Emotional health of children NI 53: Breast-feeding at 6-8 weeks NI 56: Obesity in Year 6 – Local LAA indicator (a) % of pupils who are obese NI 79: Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by 19 – Local LAA indicator</p>	<p>SPCT Community Child Health budget: £7,908,193</p>	<p>SCPCT/SCC: Public Health and Parenting Lead</p>
Implement the Contraception and Sexual Health Service Strategy and Teenage Pregnancy	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visioning event: March 2009 Finalise commissioning strategy for sexual health and refresh TP Plan : April 2009 	<p>NI 112: Under 18 conception rate – Local LAA indicator NI 113: Prevalence of</p>	<p>SCPCT Sexual Health Budget: £277,263</p>	<p>SCPCT/SCC: Teenage Pregnancy Lead/ Sexual Health</p>

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement local data set : from April 2009 • Appoint new sex & relationship education service and sexual health and wellbeing drop in to schools and colleges : April 2009 • Complete PSHE review and develop recommendations : June 2009 • Develop 10/11 commissioning plan for TP prevention : December 2009 	Chlamydia in 15 to 24 year-olds (NI 113) – (b) positive diagnoses for Chlamydia in the 15-24 year old population		Commissioning Lead
Ensure that all schools achieve the National Healthy Schools Standard by December 2010	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83% schools to achieve status: April 2009 • 88% schools to achieve status: July 2009 • 90% schools to achieve status: December 2009 • 95% schools to achieve status: April 2010 • 100% schools to achieve status: December 2010 	<p>NI50: Emotional health of children NI52: Take-up of school lunches NI55: Obesity in Reception Year (a) % of pupils who are obese NI56: Obesity in Year 6 – Local LAA indicator (a) % of pupils who are obese NI57: Children and young people’s participation in sport NI69: Children experiencing bullying NI86: Secondary schools judged as having good or outstanding standards of behaviour</p>	SCC Healthy Schools funding: £68,179	SCC :Healthy Schools Officer and Schools Standard Strategic Lead

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
		<p>NI110: Young people's participation in positive activities – Local LAA indicator</p> <p>NI115: Substance misuse by young people– Local LAA indicator</p> <p>NI198: % of children travelling to school by car</p>		
Further develop maternity services which ensure choice and continuity	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of key standards for choice, continuity, and access: April 2010 	NI 53: Breast-feeding at 6-8 weeks	SCPCT Maternity Services Budget: £13,384,510	SCPCT: Maternity Commissioning Lead with SUHT
Improve substance misuse prevention, identification and access to treatment services	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement new integrated substance misuse specialist treatment and targeted outreach service: April 2009 Training programme for integrated workforce established with 60 places for Tier 1 and 30 places for Tier 2: June 09 Innovative methods of communicating with young people about access to support, including website, established: September 2009 Numbers of young people accessing specialist treatment in a timely way increased: October 2009 Delivery of key services as part of the Youth 	<p>NI 70: Hospital admissions caused by deliberate injuries to children and young people</p> <p>NI 115: Substance misuse by young people – Local LAA indicator</p>	SCPCT substance misuse budget: £159,000	SCPCT/SCC: Head of Young People & Community Support with Substance Misuse providers

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	Alcohol Action Plan and Youth Crime Action Plan, including street based teams, after school patrols <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief interventions project targeting young people and their parents 			
Enhance emotional wellbeing of children and young people through increasing the awareness of front-line workers to recognise and deal with emotional distress and targeted interventions	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation of Emotional First Aid training pilot: April 2009 • Roll out training linked to Integrated Workforce Strategy: from June 2009 	NI 50: Emotional health of children	A proportion of the SCPCT CAMHS Budget: £4,800,888	SCPCT/SCC: CAMHS Lead
Implement the “Think Family” model and Pathfinder programme to work with adult services to jointly promote safeguarding and positive health and outcomes for children and young people within their wider family context	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing protocols finalised: September 2009 • 50 families receiving targeted support: September 2009 • Programme of awareness raising for practitioners from adult services on Think Family model implemented: January 2010 • Family CAF piloted: April 2010 	NI 70: Hospital admissions caused by deliberate injuries to children and young people NI 115: Substance misuse by young people – Local LAA indicator	“Think Family” Pilot: £780,000 over three years	SCC/SCPCT :Head of Communities and Regeneration/Be Healthy Lead
Ensure immunisation and screening programmes reach as many children and young people as possible	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase uptake of school leaving booster from 60% to 95%: March 2011 • Increase uptake of HPV immunisation from the 2008/09 figure of 50% to a target of 85%: March 2010 	Take-up of immunisation	A proportion of the SCPCT Community Child Health Budget of: £7,908,193	SCPCT: Child Health Promotion Group Chair

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Use the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) and development of multiagency locality team working to improve the health of vulnerable children and young people and their families	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 locality CAF teams trained and fully operational: October 2009 • 200 CAFs completed: September 2009 	NI 50: Emotional health of children NI 58: Emotional and behavioural health of children in care NI 68: The percentage of referrals to children's social care proceeding to Initial Assessment NI 70: Hospital admissions caused by deliberate injuries to children and young people NI 115: Substance misuse by young people – Local LAA indicator	A proportion of SCC Safeguarding budget: £3,549,109	SCC: Head of Safeguarding
Take specific measures to improve dental health, including fluoridation of the water	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement outcome of Water Fluoridation Consultation: February 09 – to fluoridise water 	Decrease in Year 1 children in 3 Sure Start areas with higher than average poor dental records	Department of Health responsible for capital. PCT responsible for ongoing revenue of £59k per annum	SCPCT: Children's Commissioning Lead & Primary Care Commissioning
Implement the Fit for Life Strategy	By April 2010: Review of midwifery services	NI 50: Emotional health of children	A proportion of the SCPCT	SCPCT: Fit for Life Lead

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Sure Start Children’s Centre staff on goal setting and motivational behaviour change skills development • Support needs of schools in relation to encouraging children to eat well and be active assessed and action plan in place • Directory of local initiatives to support Change 4 Life national movement developed • Weight management care pathway for children developed • Motiv814 programme in Thornhill evaluated & results disseminated 	<p>NI 52: Take-up of school lunches NI 55: Obesity in Reception Year (a) % of pupils who are obese NI 56: Obesity in Year 6 (NI 56) – Local LAA indicator (a) % of pupils who are obese NI 57: Children and young people’s participation in sport</p>	Community Child Health Budget: £7,908,193	

Priority 2: We will support and empower parents and carers to give children and young people the best start in life

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Develop programmes to ensure that parents and families are valued, informed and empowered	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publicity strategy launched to celebrate the contribution and value that the city’s parents and carers make: September 2009 • Extend the Children’s Information Service (CIS) to become a Family Information Service: April 2009 • Pilot the “Passport to Success” as part of the Worklessness poverty pilot in partnership with 	<p>NI 22: Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area NI 50: Emotional health of children NI 106: Young people from low income</p>	£100,000 for 2 years for the “Passport to Success” Pilot.	SCPCT:SCC Parenting Commissioner

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	<p>Job Centre Plus and children's centres: March 2010.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilot the Early Support programme with 20 families: March 2010 • Develop a "panel" of parents who can act as challenge and support for the implementation and evaluation of the Parenting Strategy: September 2009 	<p>backgrounds in higher education NI 116: Proportion of children in poverty</p>		
<p>Improve support systems for parents:</p>	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a commissioning framework for parent and family support services: October 2009 • Recruit 6 Parents Support Advisors: May 2009 • Pilot transition work with parents whose children are at risk of poor school attendance at age 4 and 11: March 2010 • Train 250 practitioners as Lead Professionals: December 2009 • Pilot the Investors in Families scheme in 2 schools: September 2009. • Develop links and referral pathways between targeted youth support and parental support to improve advice, support and challenge to parents of vulnerable teenagers: March 2010 • Deliver Family Nurse Partnership programme to 100 first time teenage mothers and their extended family: March 2010 • Increased number of parent support activities available at weekends and in the evenings 	<p>NI 22: Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area NI 50: Emotional health of children NI 106: Young people from low income backgrounds in higher education NI 109: Number of Sure Start children's centres NI 116: Proportion of children in poverty</p>	<p>A proportion of SCPCT Community Child Health Budget: £7,908,193</p> <p>Children's Centres : £4,567,100</p> <p>"Think Family" Pilot has £789,000 over 3 years</p>	<p>SCPCT/SCC: Parenting Commissioner</p>

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	targeting working parents, non resident parents and fathers – as recorded on the CIS: April 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidate and ensure all Sure Start Children’s Centre are fully operational: 11 by July 2009, 14 by March 2010 			
Improve parent’s skills in their role as parents and carers	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a rolling programme of approved parenting classes within each children’s centre and school cluster: September 2009 • Extended one to one work with parents whose children are at risk or have been involved with antisocial behaviour: December 2009 • Implementation of the Speakeasy programme to equip parents of teenagers to raise difficult issues: December 2009 	NI 22: Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area NI 50: Emotional health of children NI 106: Young people from low income backgrounds in higher education NI 116: Proportion of children in poverty	A proportion of Children’s Centres: £4,567,100 A proportion of SCPCT budget for CAMHS: £4,800,888	SCPCT/SCC: Parenting Commissioner
Develop the work force accessibility and skills in supporting parents	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the membership of the Parenting Practitioners Forum to 200: April 2010 • Implement the training programme and active database of parenting practitioners’ qualifications: June 2010 	NI 22: Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area NI 50: Emotional health of children NI 68: The percentage of referrals to children’s social care proceeding to Initial		SCPCT/SCC: Parenting Commissioner

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
		Assessment NI 106: Young people from low income backgrounds in higher education NI 116: Proportion of children in poverty		
Develop the existing network of child care opportunities to enable parents to access training and employment	By April 2010: To sustain the current level of childcare choices available to parents through the development and creation of an additional 250 childcare places.	NI 109: Number of Sure Start children's centres		SCC: Head of School Standards
Sure Start Children's Centres to promote smoke free homes for children, young people and their families	By April 2010 Develop a leaflet promoting smoke free homes			SCPCT/SCC: Parenting Commissioner

Stay Safe

Priority 3: More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Once children and young	By April 2010:	NI 59: Initial	A proportion of	SCC: Head of

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
people in need are identified, provide timely focussed assessment of their needs, and plans made and reviewed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial assessments completed within timescales in 90% of cases - September 2009 All assessed children and young people in need will have a plan with a review date - April 2010 	assessments of children's social care carried out within 7 working days of referral NI 60: Core Assessments within timescales– Local LAA indicator	SCC Safeguarding Division Family Support Budget: £4,205,610	Safeguarding
Continue development of Domestic Violence MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences) with associated risk based assessment and response. Improve earlier intervention through increased work with those identified as medium and standard risk.	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop improved processes between Police and Children's Services through participation and input into fortnightly MARACs, where intelligence is shared and follow up work as required. Continue SDVF's project - SAFE! - domestic violence focussed work in primary schools and explore resources/options for extending this into other schools and early years settings. Include DV issues in induction training for new staff 		A proportion of SCC Safeguarding Family Support Budget: £4,205,610	SCC: Head of Safeguarding
Work with victims/survivors of domestic violence to ensure reduction of future risk.	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the Domestic Violence Forum to identify and seek to increase resources available for therapeutic approaches with adults, children and young people. Professionals involved in parenting work in statutory and voluntary sector and in think Family to work on empowering parents to instil 	NI 109: Number of Sure Start children's centres	A proportion of SCC Children Centres Budget: £4,205,610 A proportion of "Think Family" budget:	SCC: Head of Safeguarding

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	resilience in their children		£780,000 over three years	
Provide assistance to those offering safe accommodation for women, children and young people fleeing domestic violence to ensure specific work is undertaken with children and young people.	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit provision which supports victims of Domestic violence: September 2009. • Customer feedback /survey on the effectiveness of the provision and improve support to provision identified as inadequate: April 2010. 	NI 64: Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more	SCC £53,000 to Women's Aid	SCC: Head of Safeguarding
Fully implement the Common Assessment Framework to ensure early identification of need	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of infrastructure for processing and responding to submitted CAFs and co-ordinating types of CAF, eg Family CAF, Teenage Pregnancy CAF etc.: May 2009 • 300 CAFs submitted by a variety of agencies: July 2009 • Evaluation of experience of completing the CAF: December 2009 • Analysis of effectiveness of CAF in meeting and preventing escalation of need: April 2010 	NI 68: The percentage of referrals to children's social care proceeding to Initial Assessment		SCC: Head of Safeguarding
The City Council to ensure that CP awareness and CAF training is provided to all staff visiting families in Southampton, whatever their role	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-agency training programme to be in place: April 2010 			Head of Safeguarding: Chair of LSCB
All schools to have an Anti-Bullying Policy and Co-	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti bullying post secure for academic year 	NI 69: Children experiencing bullying		SCC: Head of Safeguarding/Head

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
ordinator and a supportive Anti-Bullying caseworker available to children and young people.	<p>2009/2010: April 2009</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full list of anti bullying coordinators to be drawn up and held centrally: May 2009 • All anti bullying coordinators to have attended at least one cluster group on developing anti bullying policy and been offered development support from the coordinator: July 2009 • All schools to have updated policies in place – checked via SIP autumn term visit: October 2009 • Secure long term funding to support anti bullying worker: April 2010 			of School Standards
Review our safeguarding services against the issues and recommendations in the reports relating to the death of Baby P, and implement and monitor the resulting multi-agency action plan	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit of safeguarding services and devise staffing structure to enable implications of Baby P issues: May 2009 • Work with partner agencies to devise plan resulting from the Laming Report due out in June/July 2009 • Analyse serious case reviews and child protection plans for evidence of improved working: December 2010 • Review effectiveness of CAF: February 2010 		<p>SCC Family Support Budget: £4,205,610</p> <p>SCC Safeguarding: £2,401,609 plus an additional £806,000 for new social worker posts following an audit of caseloads as a response to the Baby P issues, rising to £1,288,000 in</p>	SCC: Head of Safeguarding

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Develop Safe Schools Partnerships, in partnership with the Police	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Manager – Integrated Youth and Hampshire Constabulary officer to agree action plan for diverting resources to support implementation: May 2009 • Team Managers – Integrated Youth negotiate with schools development of the programme: July 2009. • Take up by at least two schools in each area: December 2009 • Implementation of the programme in 6 schools completed and negotiation on an action plan for increased numbers of schools implementing the programme during 2010/11: March 2010 		2010-1011	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
The Southampton Local Safeguarding Children's Board will develop a business plan and provide support and challenge to the Southampton Children and Young People's Trust in the pursuit of its safeguarding aims	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scrutinise workloads and referral rates three times a year from May 2009. • Inspection reports, audits and serious case reviews will raise areas of concern which will inform a challenge to the Children's Trust every two months, effective from April 2009. 	NI 70: Hospital admissions caused by deliberate injuries to children and young people	<p>A proportion of SCC Family Support budget: £4,205,610</p> <p>A proportion of SCC Safeguarding budget: £2,401,609</p>	LSCB: Chair of LSCB
Ensure Child Protection Plans are reviewed within timescales	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Audit of Child Protection plans for quality and timeliness: April 2009 • Devise schedule and targets for improvement, allocating appropriate resources: May 2009 	NI 67: Child Protection reviews within timescales	A proportion of SCC Safeguarding budget: £2,401,609	SCC: Head of Safeguarding

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to Leadership Group of the Council on a monthly basis. 			
<p>Work with all adult services, including housing, to provide services to parents and carers to protect and promote the wellbeing of children and young people</p>	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet of representatives of all appropriate services to undertake a mapping exercise: July 2009 • Devise a system for regular co-ordination and referrals: September 2009 • Review of effectiveness of processes: March 2010 		<p>A proportion of SCC Safeguarding budget: £2,401,609</p>	<p>SCC: Head of Safeguarding</p>

Priority 4: We will improve outcomes for key groups of children and young people, especially children in care and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Implement action plans that to improve outcomes for children and young people in care in relation to attainment, attendance, offending, placement stability and absconding from children's homes and transition to independence for care leavers	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have a multi-agency team of professionals responsible for outcomes for children in care: June 2009 • Appoint a virtual Head Teacher: September 2009 • Ongoing monthly review of outcomes of children in care • Continue to develop the children in care service through closer working with other services 	<p>NI 62: Short-term stability of children looked after</p> <p>NI 63: Long-term stability of children looked after</p> <p>NI 71: Children who have run away from home/care overnight (Not implemented until 2009/10)</p>	<p>SCC Children in Care Support; £1,859,000</p> <p>Foster Care Services: £5,549,500</p> <p>Adoption £1,632.400</p>	SCC: Head of Safeguarding
Ensure better outcomes for children and young people in care through a cross party, high level "corporate parenting" panel	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate Parenting Group established at Council portfolio holder level with cross party representation: June 2009 • Terms of reference for the group are established and regular reporting of outcomes for children and young people are analysed and challenged: December 2009 • Review of effectiveness of the new group and evaluation of the involvement of the Officers' Educational Championing of CiC: April 2010. 		<p>SCC Children in Care Support; £1,859,000</p> <p>Foster Care Services: £5,549,500</p> <p>Adoption £1,632.400</p>	SCC: Chair of Corporate Parenting Panel

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Develop a greater range of short break and childcare provision for disabled children	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aiming High Implementation Plan by April 2009 • Aiming High Commissioning Plan by April 2110 • Planned Full Service Offer: April 2010 	NI 54: Services for disabled children	Aiming High £7,000,000 over 3 years. Current respite Budget: £704,567	SCPCT/SCC: Children's Commissioning Lead
Review and reshape therapy and equipment services	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the work of the Joint Equipment Store with regard to children's equipment by April 2009 • Develop a children's equipment board September 2009 	NI 54: Services for disabled children	A proportion of SCPCT Therapy/Nursery/Family Support budget: £2,597,697	SCPCT
Embed transition processes for disabled young people and care leavers.	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person Centred Planning in transition for all disabled YPs by April 2010 • Formally launch new transition protocols by September 2009 • Develop a protocol to include school Action Plus children in the transition process 	NI 54: Services for disabled children	Jigsaw multi-agency team: SCC: £427,900 SCPCT: £603,000	SCPCT/SCC
Introduce the national Early Support Programme to strengthen support and information to families of disabled children and young people	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop a city strategy plan by April 2010 • Pilot the Early Support Programme with 10 families 	NI 54: Services for disabled children		SCPCT/SCC
Develop and implement an Information Strategy for disabled children, young people and their	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Strategy to be in place by April 2009 as part of Aiming High 	NI 54: Services for disabled children		SCPCT/SCC

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement the strategy by April 2010 			
Develop the local workforce to better support the needs of children and young people with complex needs and their families	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial work force strategy to be in place by April 2009 as part of Aiming High. Work force implementation Plan to be in place by April 2011 	NI 54: Services for disabled children		SCPCT/SCC
Improve opportunities for user participation through Parent Participation programmes	<p>By April 2010:</p> <p>User Carer strategy to be in place by April 2010 as part of Aiming High</p>		Aiming High £700,000 over 3 years	SCPCT/SCC
Work with colleagues within the Council to improve access to transport	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aiming High strategy April 2009 To be included as part of the Full Service Offer under Aiming High by April 2011 		Aiming High £700,000 over 3 years	SCPCT/SCC
Encourage and support parents to take advantage of direct payments and individual budgets	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a strategy by September 2009 Pilot schemes regarding individual budgets by April 2010 		Aiming High £700,000 over 3 years	SCPCT/SCC

Enjoy and Achieve

Priority 5: Many more of our children and young people will enjoy, actively engage with learning and play and achieve well at school

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
<p>Ensure that investment in the fabric of pre-school, play areas, primary, secondary, college and 14-19 facilities opens up opportunities for a greater range of people and organisations to help our children and young people achieve better outcomes</p>	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Primary Capital Programme Statutory Change • Approval of BSF Strategy for Change 1 and 2 and imminent approval of Outline Business Case • Phase 1 and 2 of Primary Review Complete • SEN Review Statutory Proposals determined 	<p>NI 72: Achievement of 78 points or more at Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy – Statutory LAA indicator</p>		<p>SCC: Head of Infrastructure & Capital Projects and BSF Project Director</p>
<p>Support the effectiveness of all our learning and play settings, principally through implementation of initiatives such as Raising Attainment Strategy, the 14-19 Strategy, the Play Strategy and the Push4Culture, together with the effective implementation of national strategies</p>	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Raising Attainment Strategy for 2009-12 August 09). • Implement national primary and secondary strategies March 10). • Curriculum development initiative in partnership with QCA December 2009). 	<p>NI 72: Achievement of 78 points or more at Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy – Statutory LAA indicator</p>	<p>A proportion of SCC School Standards £17,531,500</p> <p>Early Years and Play £3,119,500</p> <p>A proportion of SCC budget for music, outdoors learning</p>	<p>SCC: Head of School Standards</p>

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
<p>Provide rigorous challenge and support to pre-schools, schools and colleges</p>	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce LA “School Intervention and Support” procedures September 2009. • Implement LA “Succession Planning” strategy March 10 • Implement School Improvement Partner programme March 10). 	<p>NI 72: Achieving 78 points or more at EYFS, with at least 6 in Personal, Social & Emotional Development & Communication, Language and Literacy – Statutory LAA indicator</p> <p>NI 73: Achieving at level 4+ in English & Maths at KS 2 – Statutory LAA indicator</p> <p>NI 75: Achievement of 5 GCSEs at A*-C, including English and Maths – Statutory LAA indicator</p> <p>NI 76: Schools' achievement at level 4+ in English and Maths at Key Stage 2</p> <p>NI 78: Schools' achievement of 5 GCSEs at A*-C, including English and Maths</p>	<p>£3,480,300</p> <p>SCC budget, School Standards: £17,531,500</p>	<p>SCC: Head of School Standards</p>

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Encourage a range of different providers of all sorts of positive learning, art, cultural and sporting opportunities for children and young people	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KS4 Rock School and Musical Futures programme • Play Area Improvement plan • “Create, Compete, Collaborate” programme 	CYP report engagement in positive activities	A proportion of SCC budget for music, outdoors learning £3,480,300	SCC: Head of Young People & Community Support
Identify and promote activities that enrich the enjoyment of children and young people in the City, for example play pathfinder developments, sporting and cultural activities	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Bring your Brood” Arts taster activities • Implement Play Strategy • “Get Set” 2012 Olympics programme 	CYP report engagement in positive activities	A proportion of SCC budget for music, outdoors learning £3,480,300	SCC: Head of Young People & Community Support
Take specific action to support children from priority neighbourhoods and targeted BME/faith communities to enable them to improve their attainment levels so that the gap in Attainment at Age 11, Age 14 and Age 16 between Priority Neighbourhoods and the rest of the city can be closed	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop “Narrowing the Gap” plan December 2009 • Implement “One to One” tuition programme March 2010 • Implement LA National Challenge Plan March 2010 	KS2, KS4 attainment levels in schools primarily serving priority neighbourhoods	SCC budget: School Standards £17,531,500	SCC: Head of School Standards

Priority 6: We will support the transformation in educational attainment and outcomes for children, young people, families and communities by investing in new infrastructure and school buildings

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Invest in infrastructure through Building Schools for the Future, the Primary Capital Programme, the National Framework for Academies Procurement and similar programmes	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of Primary Capital Programme Statutory Change • Approval of BSF Strategy for Change 1 and 2 and imminent approval of Outline Business Case • Phase 1 and 2 of Primary Review Complete • Approval of Academies' Building Project final business case and procurement of construction partner 	<p>SD1: Unfilled places in primary schools SD2: Unfilled places in secondary schools</p>	<p>Estimated £47.3million 2009-2024 Primary Capital Programme</p> <p>Estimated £78.1 million from DCSF</p> <p>Estimated £15.6 million from SCC 2009-2024 Building Schools for the Future</p>	SCC: Head of Infrastructure & Capital Projects and BSF Project Director
Develop learning campuses and learning communities, co-locating services where this will enable better outcomes to be delivered	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of opportunities for co-location to be included in BSF Outline Business Case • Support development of federations and cluster based trusts 	Progress of BSF programme	Estimated £15.6 million from SCC 2009-2024 Building Schools for the Future	SCC: Head of Infrastructure & Capital Projects and BSF Project Director
Work in close partnership with parents schools, Council services, public, private and voluntary sector partners to progress	<p>By April 2010:</p> <p>To have completed the Primary Review and determined statutory proposals for the City Centre and Freemantle (however, implementation will not be before September 2010)</p>	Progress of the Primary Capital Programme and Primary Review	Estimated £47.3 million 1009-2024 Primary Capital Programme	SCC: Head of Infrastructure & Capital Projects

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
major reviews of school organisation and related capital programmes in primary schools				
Work with schools and other partners to develop and enrich the learning environment	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% of schools will have achieved the Sustainable schools accreditation level expected • A “Learning Portal” will be in place for pupils in Southampton schools. 	Number of schools with the sustainable schools accreditation		SCC: Head of Infrastructure & Capital Projects

Make a Positive Contribution

Priority 7: Many more of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Increase the range of positive activities for children and young people	By April 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link play, extended services and youth provision into one integrated forum • Establish on baseline of activity • Implement free swimming for the under 16s • Deliver the “Find Your Talent” programme to provide cultural activities outside the school curriculum particularly in priority neighbourhoods 	TellUs Survey: number of children and young people who have participated in organised activities 300 young people to be engaged in “Find Your Talent” projects	SCC budget: Youth Services £1,644,900 Extended Schools: £774,200 Projects: £636,400 SCC/SCPCT/Schools /Government Grant joint funding: £390k	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support SCC: Matt Wale Facilities Manager

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Work with our schools to support their active citizenship and encourage as many schools as possible to become Rights-Respecting Schools under the UNICEF scheme	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop support package to deliver UNICEF scheme • 25% of schools identified to implement UNICEF scheme 	20-30% of schools in UNICEF scheme	A proportion of	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
Develop our work on participation and make sure that all our work on participation is grounded in the UN Convention the Rights of the Child	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appoint Participation Team • Establish a Southampton Charter for participation with children and young people 	TellUs Survey: number of children and young people who have participated in organised activities	A proportion of Youth Services budget: £1,644,900	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
Build on the current strength in involving children and young people in decision making and service development	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a strategy for involving C&YP in all decision making and service development • The Youth Parliament will be operating across the city as a representative democratic voice • Engage with the Southampton Inter-Generational Network to develop intergenerational projects 		A proportion of Youth Services budget: £1,644,900	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
Increase our investment in the Youth Offending Team	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A further £60,000 additional funding as set out in the Wessex YOT 3 yr funding agreement 	NI 19: Rate of proven re-offending NI 43: Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction	Southampton YOT budget: £1,308,500	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
		in court who are sentenced to custody		
The Youth inclusion support programme's (YISP) work in the central St Mary's area will continue to work with children and young people aged 10 to 19 to prevent them becoming involved in crime	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in First Time Entrants to a rate of 2590 per 100,000 of the 10- 17 population from 2720 • Reduction in re-offending rate to 150 per 100 offenders from 164 • To engage with 75% of the top 50 most at risk young people in the St Mary's area • Reduction in ONSET scores of those engaged 	NI 111: First time entrants into Youth Justice System	Southampton YOT budget: £1,308,500 Police and Neighbourhoods £297,250	SCC: Head of Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT)
The Intensive Intervention Catch 22 programme will work with 45-60 children and young people aged 10-19 with complex needs every year.	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of 45-60 children and young people in the year who meet the project criteria • Reduction in First Time Entrants to a rate of 2590 per 100,000 of the population from 2720 • Reduction in re-offending rate to 150 per 100 offenders from 164 • Reduction in ONSET/ASSET scores of those engaged 	NI 45: Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, employment or training NI 46: Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation NI 19: Rate of proven re-offending NI 111: First time entrants into Youth Justice System	Southampton YOT budget: £1,308,500 Police and Neighbourhoods £297,250	Head of Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT)
Deliver the elements of the national Youth Crime	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secure Youth Crime Action Plan (YCAP) 	NI 45: Young offenders'	Southampton YOT budget: £1,308,500	SCC: Head of Young People and

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Action Plan that the DCSF approve	funding <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor delivery of YCAP quarterly • Establish two multi-agency assertive outreach teams in Millbrook and Thornhill 	engagement in suitable education, employment or training NI 115: Substance misuse by young people – Local LAA indicator NI 19: Rate of proven re-offending NI 111: First time entrants into Youth Justice System	Youth Centre Action Plan £700,000	Community Support
Implement reparation activities to enable young people to repair harm and to benefit the community	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reparation projects in place for Friday and Saturday nights • Courts aware of programmes and making use of this as a sentencing option 		Southampton YOT budget: £1,308,500	Head of Wessex Youth Offending Team (YOT)
Positive Activities for Young People funding will continue to fund services targeted at young people at risk of offending and anti-social behaviour, including increase numbers of junior neighbourhood wardens	By April 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use comprehensive data to identify need and target services • Commission targeted support for the most vulnerable children and young people • Deliver targeted interventions to all children and young people identified as at risk of anti-social behaviour • Develop and deliver brief interventions project targeting young people and their 	NI 111: First time entrants into the Youth Justice System	Southampton YOT budget: £1,308,500	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	parents, where under age young people have been caught drinking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase number of junior neighbourhood wardens to 100 per year • Deliver action plan from Safe City Partnership Priority 2 in relation to underage drinking 	100 per year		Neighbourhood Housing Manager SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support

Achieve Economic Wellbeing

Priority 8: Many more of our young people will successfully achieve the right skills and qualifications needed for their future economic independence

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Establish robust collaboration and partnership between all stakeholders	Milestones by April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop the effectiveness of 14-19 partnership by establishing a chair/vice chair and agreed processes • Increase the number of providers delivering the 14-19 Diplomas • Increase the movement of YPs across the city to take up all the elements of the 14-19 curriculum 	NI 90: Take up of 14-19 learning diplomas	SCC 14-19 budget: £19,582,160	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
Commission training and	By April 2010:	NI 117: 16-18 year-	SCC 14-19	SCC: Head of

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
education provision, including 16-19 education from 2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Form a sub regional partnership with Isle of Wight, Hampshire and Portsmouth to submit and have approved a sub regional partnership plan Develop a project board to oversee the transfer of funding from the Learning Skills Council (LSC) Negotiate student numbers and financial settlement with post 16 establishments and the LSC 	olds not in employment, education or training NI 148: Care leavers in employment, education and training	budget: £19,582,160	Young People and Community Support
Provide information, advice and guidance to all young people to assist them to make informed choices	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver section 14 of the Learning Skills Act Locate personal advisors in education and training establishments Deliver a comprehensive range of information and advice giving (IAG) sessions to all young people but with more frequent sessions for NEETs 	NI 117: 16-18 year-olds not in employment, education or training	SCC 14-19 budget: £19,582,160	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
Develop and deliver a learning and skills entitlement for all which will link with preparation for 16+ education and training	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce a 14-19 Strategy Implement the common application process Deliver two diplomas at three locations across the city 	<p>NI 79: Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by 19 – Local LAA indicator</p> <p>NI 80: Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by 19</p> <p>NI 82: Inequality gap in achievement of a Level 2 qualification by 19</p> <p>NI 117: 16-18 year-</p>	SCC 14-19 budget: £19,582,160	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
		olds not in employment, education or training NI 148: Care leavers in employment, education and training		
Support outreach to young people in danger of becoming NEET during years 10 and 11	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a system to draw together all the information about YPs in danger of becoming NEET • Draw together the range of services available for these YPs and identify and fill gaps • Allocate case workers to monitor vulnerable YPs engagement with EET 		SCC 14-19 budget: £19,582,160 SCC Connexions budget: £1,863,200	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
Provide specific support to young people not in employment, education and training (NEETs) including those from Priority Neighbourhoods	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the data on the young people who are NEET • Monitor case management of all the YP who are NEET • Implement the City Council's enquiry into NEETs • Work with City council directorates to convert vacancies into apprenticeships, target number 10. • Contract for the delivery of Young Apprenticeships Opportunities • Work with the Skills and Employability Board, Solent University and Skills Zone to increase apprenticeship opportunities. 		SCC 14-19 budget: £19,582,160 SCC Connexions budget: £1,863,200	SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support
Ensure vulnerable young	By April 2010:	NI 147: Care leavers	A proportion of	SCC: Head of

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
people have access to appropriate accommodation, including care leavers and young offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify gaps in provision Establish short –term project team to identify solutions to gaps in provision Monitor accommodation issues for vulnerable YPs 	in suitable accommodation	SCC care leavers budget:	Safeguarding and Head of Young People and Community Support
Provide an appropriately trained and qualified workforce to deliver learning, skills, information, advice, guidance and support	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a skills audit of the workforce Identify gaps in workforce skills and knowledge and establish and implement a training plan Recruit suitably qualified practitioners and managers 	Skills audit training plan		SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support

Priority 9: We will reduce significantly the number of children and young people living in poverty

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Implement the Child Poverty Pilot, with Job Centre Plus, in three Children's Centres to target support to families to enable them to prepare for and return to work	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish and promote the Child Poverty Pilot in 3 Children's Centre areas Workless parents able to access employment advice, training and volunteering opportunities, and debt and welfare benefit advice in all 3 areas Monitor outcomes of workless parents 	NI 116: Proportion of children in poverty NI 118: Take-up of formal child care by low-income working families	£268k over 3 years – grant funding	SCC: Head of School Standards

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	accessing the pilot project			
Develop and deliver the Child Poverty Action Plan Promote financial inclusion for families in deprived areas including access to bank accounts, affordable credit, face-to-face money and debt advice and access to insurance services	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake activities with key SCC departments and voluntary agencies to develop an action plan specially focussed on tackling child poverty. • Undertake activities in partnership with the South Hampshire Community Banking Partnership to promote financial inclusion • Develop and implement an information campaign on financial inclusion, specifically targeting families in deprived areas 	NI 116: Proportion of children in poverty NI 118: Take-up of formal child care by low-income working families	To be delivered from existing staff resources	SCC: Assistant Chief Executive (Economic Development and Regeneration)
Reduce fuel poverty by promoting social tariffs to vulnerable households, promotion of energy efficiency measures, and co-ordination work on fuel poverty into benefit take-up work	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a co-ordinated, multi-agency approach to benefit take-up - including information on tackling fuel poverty • Implement recommendations of the Fuel Poverty Scrutiny Inquiry • Update Debt Toolkit and Welfare Benefit Check book and make available on online and in hard copy 	NI 187: Tackling Fuel Poverty: People receiving income based benefits living in homes with a low energy rating.	To be delivered from existing staff resources	SCC: Private Sector Housing Manager, Housing Solutions
Implement the Worklessness, Skills and Employability Action Plan to achieve LAA Targets regarding working age people on out of work	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement pilot projects focusing on social housing tenants in Millbrook and Weston. • Continue to develop SITES (Southampton Information Training Employment Services) including support to local events and updating 	NI 151: Overall employment rate NI 152: Working age people on out of work benefits NI 153: Working age	To be delivered from existing staff resources	SCC: Assistant Chief Executive (Economic Development and Regeneration)

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
benefits and working age people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods	<p>the local training and employment directory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the level of claimants of out of work benefits to 11.5% 	people claiming out of work benefits in the worst performing neighbourhoods		
Increase take up of Free School Meals by children who are entitled to them	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with schools to promote school meals and Free School Meals entitlement. 	NI 52: Take-up of school lunches Annual Schools Census	To be delivered from existing staff resources	SCC: Head of School Standards
Tax credits take-up campaign for parents in targeted areas	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of a general tax credit awareness and take-up campaign with additional activities focused at parents in deprived areas. 	NI 116: Proportion of children in poverty NI118: Take-up of formal child care by low-income working families	To be delivered from existing staff resources	SCC: Head of School Standards
Promote affordable childcare in order to increase the take up of formal childcare by low income families	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote affordable childcare to parents. • Increase take-up of the child care element of the Working Tax Credits from 12% to 14% 	NI118: Take-up of formal child care by low-income working families	To be delivered from existing staff resources	SCC: Head of School Standards
Provide information (Child Poverty Toolkit) and training to frontline workers and childcare providers to enable them to inform parents about tax credits	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a local Child Poverty Toolkit • Promote tax credits and other benefits for parents with childcare providers, frontline workers and advice agencies. 	NI118: Take-up of formal child care by low-income working families	To be delivered from existing staff resources	SCC: Assistant Chief Executive (Economic Development and Regeneration)
Improve dental health in three Sure Start Children's	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote a range of activities to improve dental 		To be delivered from PCT	SCPCT: SCPCT Children's

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Centre areas	health in Sure Start Children's Centre areas.		contribution to Sure Start Children's Centres	Commissioning Lead & Primary Care Commissioning

Service Management

Priority 10: The Southampton Children and Young People Trust will develop and adopt new ways of leading, managing and organising services to support the delivery of this plan, with the full participation of children, young people, parents and carers

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
Organise the Trust at every level of its structure in a way that holds its members to account for the successful implementation of this Plan, based upon effective performance management processes	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and amend CYPTB membership to reflect statutory guidance Steering groups use quarterly monitoring reports to address poor performance and CYPT hold steering groups to account CYPTB completes self evaluation on effectiveness and implements changes as required 	Revised membership Self evaluation		SCC: Head of Commissioning, Planning and Performance
Build in consultation, engagement and participation of children and young people, to shape the development of	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appoint Participation Team Establish a Southampton Charter for participation with Children and Young People 	Participation team established Southampton Charter		SCC: Head of Young People and Community Support

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
services and inform our interventions				
Implement the Children and Young People Joint Commissioning Strategy	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Robust Governance and accountability structures for commissioning in place as part of Children & Young People’s Trust arrangements: April 2009 • Robust systems for contracting, including post contractual review, financial and quality monitoring in place: April 2009 • Training and development for commissioning managers - ongoing • Joint Commissioning Strategies delivered in key areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sexual health – April 2009 - disabled children – May 2009 - substance misuse – October 2009 - CAMHS – March 2010 - Targeted Youth Support – March 2010 	<p>All contracts reviewed within timescales</p> <p>Contracts in place within timescales</p>		SPCT/SCC/SCYPT: Head of Commissioning, Planning and Performance/Children’s Commissioning Manager
Implement the Work-Force Strategy Action Plan and review the Strategy to take into account changes in local and national priorities	<p>By April 2010:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a review of the strategy to reflect the priorities identified in the DCSF’s 2020 Children and Young People’s Workforce Strategy, published December 2008. • Use the Children’s Workforce Development Council (CWDC) “One Children’s Workforce Tool” to analyse our progress towards developing an integrated workforce. • Undertake a review of agencies training and 	<p>Review of Workforce Strategy</p> <p>Completed Workforce Tool</p> <p>Integrated training and</p>		SCPCT/SCC/SCYPT : Head of Commissioning, Planning and Performance

Actions	Timescales and Milestones	Measures of Success	Financial and Other Resource Requirements	Responsible Officer
	development budgets and secure funding to support integrated training and development.	development programme and budget in place		
Further develop integrated processes, including the Common Assessment Framework (CAF) and ContactPoint to support multi agency, locality based service delivery	By April 2010: See Priority 2 action plan			SCC: Head of Safeguarding
Organise services in a way that enables accessible integrated, multi agency working underpinned by effective information sharing and assessment processes and which recognises the central role of schools in ensuring children's wellbeing	By April 2010: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All CSL services restructured to maximise opportunities for locality based working • Health based services already aligned to localities to be well connected to SCC services through co-ordinating networks of managers • Schools and colleges to be aligned to co-ordinated networks • Schools' capital projects to consider co-location of services within schools 	CSL restructuring completed to support locality working PCT, schools and colleges aligned		SCC: Director of Children's Services & Learning

Conclusion

This plan sets out our commitment to the city's children, young people and families to consolidate and build upon the improvements we have already made to our services and our priorities for further improvement. The plan is supported by the partnership of local services and agencies that makes up Southampton's Children and Young People's Trust, who together represent the services provided for children, young people and families in the city. Our strength and our ability to deliver the ambitions in this plan lie in the partnership and collaboration which is driving our integrated working and shared focus on the priorities in this plan. Together we will succeed in making Southampton a very good place for children and young people to grow up in and enable them to make a vital contribution to the life and prosperity of the city.

Appendix 1– Targets and Performance Monitoring Arrangements

Within the Southampton Children and Young People’s Trust Partnership the main focus for performance management is outcomes for local children and young people. The measures that we use to indicate whether things are improving or not are generally based on the national indicator set. This allows us to compare our progress in Southampton against that in other areas, to celebrate good performance and learn from the success of others. The tables in this section set out our current performance against these indicators, and, where we have set them, targets for future performance. The first table sets out those indicators that have been identified as having priority in the City’s Local Area Agreement with the Government.

These are also reported on within Southampton City Council’s performance management framework, with progress against these indicators and the targets set being monitored in quarterly reports to senior managers within the SCC’s CSL Directorate, the chief officers management team and elected Member portfolio holders for children and young people.

The tables that follow group indicators together according to the ECM outcome area to which they relate; “be healthy”, “stay safe”, “enjoy and achieve”, “make a positive contribution” and “achieve economic wellbeing”. Some of the indicators used are significant across more than one outcome area. For ease of reference they are repeated in each of the outcome areas for which they are regarded as a significant indicator in this consultative plan.

Table 1 – Southampton Local Area Agreement statutory and designated targets relating to Children and Young People

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Local LAA Targets – 2008-11					
Achievement of a Level 2 qualification by 19 (NI 79)	65.8%	academic year 2006/07	73%	75.8%	To be set during 2009 LAA Refresh
Obesity in Year 6 (NI 56) – the percentage of pupils who are obese in Year 6	18.6%	academic year 2007/08 (autumn Term)	16.1%	15.8%	To be set during 2009 LAA Refresh
Core Assessments within timescales (NI 60)	68%	financial year 2007/08	84%	90%	To be set during 2009 LAA Refresh
Long-term stability of children looked after (NI 63)	66%	financial year 2007/08	66%	70%	To be set during 2009 LAA Refresh
Change in under 18 conception rate (NI 112)	Rate 49.0/1000 Change in Rate -19%	calendar year 2007	Rate 31.8/1000 Change in Rate -31.8%	To be set during 2009 LAA Refresh	To be set during 2010 LAA Refresh
Young people’s participation in positive activities (NI 110)	67%	June 2008	72.9%	78.4%	To be set during 2010

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
					LAA Refresh
Substance misuse by young people (NI 115)	10%	June 2008	8.1%	6.5%	To be set during 2010 LAA Refresh
First time entrants to the Youth Justice System aged 10-17 (NI 111)	2,720 (should be rate per 1,000 10-17 pop)	financial year 2007/08	2,640 (should be rate)	2,540 (should be rate)	To be set during 2010 LAA Refresh
Statutory LAA Targets – 2008-11					
Achievement of 5 GCSEs at A*-C, including English and Maths (NI 75)	42.3%	academic year 2007/08	48.4%	51%	To be set in January 2010
Number of schools where less than 30% of pupils achieve 5 GCSEs at A*-C, including English and Maths (NI 78)	5 schools	academic year 2007/08	2 schools	no schools	To be set in January 2010
Achievement at level 4+ in English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (NI 73)	62%	academic year 2007/08	74% -	75%	To be set in January 2010
Achievement of 78 points or more at Foundation Stage, with at least 6 in Personal, Social and Emotional Development and Communication, Language and Literacy (NI 72)	42%	academic year 2007/08	44%	50%	To be set in January 2010
Narrowing the gap between the lowest achieving 20% at Foundation Stage and the rest (NI 92)	36.1%	academic year 2007/08	33%	32%	To be set in January 2010
Secondary school persistent absence rate (NI 87)	8.4%	academic year 2007/08	9.9%	7.9%	To be set in January 2010
Progression by two levels in English between Key Stage 1 and 2 (NI 93)	77%	academic year 2007/08	85%	87%	To be set in January 2010
Progression by two levels in Maths between Key Stage 1 and 2 (NI 94)	70%	academic year 2007/08	80%	82%	To be set in January 2010
Children looked after achieving level 4 English Key Stage Two (NI 99)	36%	academic year 2007/08	36%	58%	To be set in January 2010
Children looked after achieving level 4 Maths Key Stage Two (NI 100)	36%	academic year 2007/08	64%	58%	To be set in January 2010
Children looked after achieving 5 GCSEs at A*-C, including English and Maths (NI 101)	0%	academic year 2007/08	18%	16%	To be set in January 2010
Statutory LAA Targets – 2008-11 – Indicators due for deletion in 2009/10					
Progression by two levels in English between Key Stage 2 and 3 (NI 95) – Statutory LAA indicator	14%	academic year 2007/08	36% - indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Progression by two levels in Maths between Key Stage 2 and 3 (NI 96) – Statutory LAA indicator	33%	academic year 2007/08	59% - indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted
Progression by two levels in English between Key Stage 3 and 4 (NI 97) – Statutory LAA indicator	56%	academic year 2007/08	63% - indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted
Progression by two levels in Maths between Key Stage 3 and 4 (NI 98) – Statutory LAA indicator	20%	academic year 2007/08	31% - indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted	No target set - Indicator to be deleted
2007-10 Southampton LAA Targets					
Enhancing mental and emotional wellbeing through the development of healthy relationships and behaviour					
Increase in the number of staff trained across a range of settings in primary/community care to provide a comprehensive sexual health service, including screening for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), thereby increasing access for young people (LS28)	57	first three quarters of financial year 2008/09	60	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Promoting healthier lifestyles for children and young people in schools, colleges and at home					
Increase in the percentage of schools achieving and maintaining Enhanced Healthy Schools status (LS18 and LS19)	69%	Financial year 2008/9 (reported annually in December)	97% With stretch 85% Without stretch	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Reduction in the mean number of decayed, missing and filled teeth (DMFT) in 3 Sure Start Children's Centre areas with a combined 0-5 population of 2,400 (as measured by the average DMFT of pupils in school year 1) (LS30 and LS31)	Data not yet available. Draft data have been submitted to the Department of Health but there are concerns about the validity of the figures as there was a change to the way the data were collected – parents had to make positive consent to their children's teeth being examined – and this means the result is not representative. We do not yet have a timescale to receive the validated figures from the Department of Health. This is an issue affecting all local authorities.		2.04 With stretch 2.42 Without stretch	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Increase in the percentage of 5-16 year olds in school sports partnerships engaged in two hours a week minimum on high quality PE and School sport within and beyond the curriculum (LS17)	83.5%	academic year 2007/08	85%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
The percentage of schools with travel plans completed (LS24)	100%	financial year 2007/08	100%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Halting the year on year increase in child obesity across the city as measured as a % of children recorded as obese in school years R and 6 (LS29)	14.0%	autumn term 2007/08	14.4%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Raising the attainment levels of children and young people attending schools and colleges within the city					
Reduction in the difference between the percentage of Southampton pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs at A* to C (including English and Maths) compared with the national average (LS15 and LS16)	8%	academic year 2007/08	6.9% With stretch 7.4% Without stretch	5.9% With stretch 6.4% Without stretch	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2010/11 and therefore no further targets have been set.
Increase in the percentage of 11 year olds achieving level four in Maths at key stage 2 (LS10)	73%	academic year 2007/08	80%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Increase in the percentage of 11 year olds achieving level four in English at key stage 2 (LS9)	72%	academic year 2007/08	82%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Reduction in the percentage of half days missed due to absences in primary schools maintained by the Local Authority (BV46)	6.02%	academic year 2007/08	5.84%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Improving key educational outcomes for children and young people from priority neighbourhoods in the city, socially excluded communities and looked after children and addressing the attainment levels of boys.					
Increase in the percentage of pupils achieving level 4+ in English at Key Stage 2 in named primary schools which are below the national floor target of 65% (LS11 and LS12)	60%	academic year 2007/08	73% With stretch 70% Without stretch	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Increase in the percentage of pupils achieving level 4+ in Maths at Key Stage 2 in named primary schools which are below the national floor target of 65% (LS13 and LS14)	62%	academic year 2007/08	69% With stretch 66% Without stretch	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Increase in the percentage of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least one GCSE at grade A – G or a GNVQ (PAF A2)	63%	financial year 2007/08	62%	62%	No target set
% achieving 5+ GCSE at A* to C or equivalent in the Thornhill Plus You area (LS33)	30%	academic year 2007/08	39%	40%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
					2010/11 and therefore no further targets have been set.
Increasing the aspirations and employment prospects of all 16-25 year olds living in the city.					
16-18 year-olds not in employment, education or training (NI 117)	9.4%	Financial year 2008/9 (November 2008 to January 2009)	With stretch 7.6% Without stretch 8.1%	7.1%	Target will be set during 2009 LAA refresh
Increase the percentage of pupils at 16+ in Southampton schools progressing to Further Education and Training (LS23)	82.5%	academic year 2008/09	80%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Decrease in the percentage of 16-18 year olds whose destination is not known (Stretch Target Condition) (LS7)	5.4%	November 2008 to January 2009 (DCSF reporting timescales)	5.4%	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Decrease the percentage of young people supported by the Youth Offending Team who are not in education, employment or training (NI 45, LS8)	58%	first three quarters of financial year 2008/09	70%	70%.	Not yet set
Increasing the range and attractiveness of volunteering opportunities, improving overall participation levels and securing the engagement of children and young people in decision-making in the city.					
Participation of children looked after in their reviews (PAF C63)	99%	financial year 2007/08	90%	Not an LAA indicator after 2009/10, but local target is 90%.	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.
An increase in the level of participation of disabled young people in consultations about the services they receive and activities they participate in (LS20)	25	financial year 2007/08	27	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Increase in the number of children looked after or care leavers trained to become volunteer peer mentors (LS21)	11	financial year 2007/08	15	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	
Increase in the level of volunteering by children and young people living in the city in Millennium Volunteers; Youth Achievement Awards; and Southampton Voluntary Services related programmes (LS22)	307	financial year 2007/08	236	This part of the Local Area Agreement ends after 2009/10 and therefore no further targets have been set.	

Table 2 – Performance and targets relating to ensuring that children and young people in Southampton are healthy

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Children killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents (NI 48)	19.05%	2005-07 rolling average	minus 6.3%	minus 6.7%	To be set
Effectiveness of Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services (expressed as a score out of a possible 16) (NI 51)	16	financial year 2007/08	16	16	To be set
Breast-feeding at 6-8 weeks (NI 53) (a) percentage of children breastfed	(a) 45.8%	second quarter of financial year 2008/09	(a) 48%	(a) 49%	To be set
Obesity in Year R (NI 55) (a) % of pupils who are obese)	(a) 9.3%	autumn term 2007/08	(a) 9.1%	(a) 8.9%	To be set
Prevalence of Chlamydia in 15 to 24 year-olds (NI 113) – (b) measures number of positive diagnoses as a proportion of the local population aged 15 to 24	(b) 7.6%	April to December 2008; final figure will be for financial year 2008/09	(b) tbc	(b) tbc	To be set
Health and dental checks for Children in Care (PAF C19)	86%	academic year 2007/08	88%	90%	To be set
Take-up of school lunches (NI 52) (a) in primary schools (b) in secondary schools	(a) 32.8% (b) 26.4%	Summer Term 2007/8	33% overall	34% overall	To be set
Be Healthy Outcome Indicators without targets as at February 2009					
Emotional health of children (NI 50)	59%	June 2008	To be set by April 2009	To be set by April 2009	To be set
Children and young people's participation in sport (NI 57)	New indicator - not yet defined	New indicator - not yet defined	To be set when indicator has been defined	To be set when indicator has been defined	To be set when indicator has been defined
Emotional and behavioural health of children in care (NI 58)	New indicator - data not yet available	financial year 2008/09	To be set when baseline and comparator data are available	To be set when baseline and comparator data are available	To be set when baseline and comparator data are available

Table 3 – Performance and targets relating to ensuring that children and young people in Southampton stay safe

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Initial Assessments within timescales (NI 59)	61%	financial year 2007/08	65%	70%	To be set
Core Assessments within timescales (NI 60) – Local LAA indicator	68%	financial year 2007/08	84%	90%	To be set
Children placed for adoption within 12 months of decision (NI 61)	84%	financial year 2007/08	90%	90%	To be set
Short-term stability of children looked after (NI 62)	16%	financial year 2007/08	13%	13%	To be set
Long-term stability of children looked after (NI 63) – Local LAA indicator	66%	financial year 2007/08	65.90%	70%	To be set
Child Protection Plans lasting 2 years or more (NI 64)	8%	financial year 2007/08	8%	7%	To be set
Children becoming the subject of a second or subsequent Child Protection Plan (NI 65)	14%	financial year 2007/08	15%	15%	To be set
Children looked after reviews within timescales (NI 66)	92%	financial year 2007/08	90%	90%	To be set
Child Protection reviews within timescales (NI 67)	94%	financial year 2007/08	100%	100%	To be set
The percentage of referrals to children's social care proceeding to Initial Assessment (NI 68)	87%	financial year 2007/08	80%	80%	To be set
Hospital admissions caused by deliberate injuries to children and young people (NI 70)	168 (rate per 10,000)	financial year 2007/08	tbc	tbc	To be set
Adoption of Children in Care (PAF C23)	11.2%	financial year 2007/08	7.3%	7.5%	To be set
Stay Safe Outcome Indicators without targets as at February 2009					
Children experiencing bullying (NI 69)	51%	June 2008	To be reset following a change in the definition of this NI	To be reset following a change in the definition of this NI	To be reset following a change in the definition of this NI
<i>Children who have run away from home/care overnight (Not implemented until 2009/10) (NI 71)</i>	<i>self-assessed score of 6</i>	<i>February 2009</i>	<i>To be set</i>	<i>To be set</i>	<i>To be set</i>

Table 4 – Performance and targets relating to ensuring that children and young people in Southampton enjoy and achieve

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Number of schools in special measures (NI 89) (a) number of schools in special measures (b) average length of time in special measures	(a) 1 (b) n/a	(a) end of summer term 2008 (b) academic year 2007/08	(a) 0 (b) 18 months	(a) 0 (b) 18 months	To be set
Number of schools where fewer than 55% of children achieve level 4+ in English and Maths at Key Stage 2 (NI 76) (revised definition)	14	academic year 2007/08	4	1	To be set
Gap between achievement of children eligible for free school meals and their peers at Key Stage Two (NI 102a)	24%	academic year 2007/08	No target set for 2008/9 academic year	13%	To be set
Gap between achievement of children eligible for free school meals and their peers at Key Stage Four (NI 102b)	22%	academic year 2007/08	No target set for 2008/9 academic year	17%	To be set
The percentage of children from different Black and Minority Ethnic groups who reached level 4 in English and Maths at the end of Key Stage 2 (NI 107).	Asian 68% Black 47% Mixed heritage 63% compare White 64%	academic year 2007/08	No target set for 2008/9 academic year	75% (performance reported against city target)	To be set
The percentage of children from different Black and Minority Ethnic groups who achieved 5+ GCSEs at A* to C inc English and Maths at the end of Key Stage 4 (NI 108)	Asian 53% Black 41% Mixed heritage 47% compare White 42%	academic year 2007/08	No target set for 2008/9 academic year	48% (performance reported against city target)	To be set
Number of extended schools (NI 88)	58%	academic year 2007/8	75%	100%	100%
Statements of special educational needs issued within 26 weeks (NI 103)	100%	financial year 2007/08	85%	90%	To be set
Gap in Key Stage Two English and Maths achievement for children with special educational needs and children without SEN (NI 104)	55%	academic year 2007/08	50%	50%	To be set
Gap between achievement of 5+ GCSEs including English and Maths for children with special educational needs and children without SEN (NI 105)	49%	academic year 2007/08	44%	44%	To be set
Absence from school of Children in Care (PAF C24)	17%	academic year 2007/08	8%	7%	To be set

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Unfilled places in primary schools (SD1)	17%	academic year 2007/8	12%	To be set	To be set
Unfilled places in secondary schools (SD2)	21%	academic year 2007/8	12%	To be set	To be set
Number of schools where fewer than 50% of children achieve level 5+ in English and Maths at Key Stage 3 (NI 77)	7	academic year 2007/08	68% - indicator to be deleted	Indicator to be deleted	Indicator to be deleted
Enjoy and Achieve outcome indicators without targets as at February 2009					
Children and young people's satisfaction with parks and play areas (NI 199)	42%	June 2008	To be set	To be set	To be set
Achievement of 2+ GCSEs at A*-C in Science (NI 84)	45%	academic year 2007/08	To be set	To be set	To be set

Table 5 – Performance and targets relating to ensuring that children and young people in Southampton make a positive contribution

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Young offenders' engagement in suitable education, employment or training (NI 45)	58%	tbc - data submitted quarterly	70%	70%	To be set
Young offenders' access to suitable accommodation (NI 46)	78%	tbc - data submitted quarterly	95%	95%	To be set
Permanent exclusions from school (NI 114)	34 pupils, 0.12% of school population	academic year 2007/08	32 pupils, 0.12% of school population (academic year 2008/09)	30 pupils, 0.11% of school population (academic year 2009/10)	Target to be set by March 2009
Offending of children looked after (local PAF C18/C81), expressed as a ratio against the offending of all young people in the local police force area	3.2	academic year 2007/08	2.7	tbc	Target to be set by March 2009
Making a positive contribution outcome indicators without targets as at February 2009					
Rate of proven re-offending by young offenders (NI 19)	97% (265 / 273)	Quarter Two of financial year 08/09	To be set	To be set	To be set
Young people within the Youth Justice System receiving a conviction in court who are sentenced to custody (NI 43)	9.5% (23 / 241)	Quarter 3 Financial Year 2008/9	below 6%	To be set	To be set

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Perceptions of parents taking responsibility for the behaviour of their children in the area (NI 22)	21%	autumn 2008 – snapshot every two years	To be set	To be set	To be set

Table 6 –Performance and targets relating to ensuring that children and young people in Southampton achieve economic wellbeing

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
Take-up of 14-19 Learning Diplomas (NI 90)	0	academic year 2008/09	2	7	10
Number of Sure Start children's centres (NI 109)	11	Monthly return	14	14	To be set
Achievement of a Level 3 qualification by 19 (NI 80)	39.20%	academic year 2006/07	45.2%	46.8%	To be set
Care leavers in suitable accommodation (NI 147)	69%	financial year 2007/08	73%	76%	68.40%
Care leavers in employment, education and training (NI 148)	66%	financial year 2007/08	70%	70%	63.20%
Percentage of children travelling to school by car (NI 198) (first indicator measures the percentage of children aged 5 to 10 travelling by car, the second measures the percentage of children aged 11 to 16 travelling by car)	35.6% for children aged 5 to 10; 21.2% for children aged 11 to 16	January 2008	25.0% for all age groups	24.8% for all age groups	35.6% for children aged 5 to 10; 21.2% for children aged 11 to 16
Achieve Economic Wellbeing outcome indicators without targets as at February 2009					
17 year-olds in education and training (NI 91)	78%	2005/06 academic year	To be set	To be set	To be set
Take-up of formal child care by low-income working families (NI 118)	14%	DCSF December 2008 Snapshot	To be set	To be set	To be set
Proportion of children in poverty (NI 116)	25% (based on provisional definition)	NI still under review and development	To be set following final definition and baseline	To be set following final definition and baseline	To be set following final definition and baseline
Young people entering A levels in the sciences (NI 85)	Physics – 41 entries Chemistry – 42 entries Maths – 95 entries	academic year (not known yet which)	To be set	To be set	To be set

Indicator	Most recent validated performance	Performance relates to	Target 09/10	Target 10/11	Target 11/12
<p>Young people from low income backgrounds in higher education (NI 106)</p> <p><i>The reported figure represents the gap between those progressing to higher education from low income households and the general population. A low number represents improved performance.</i></p>	<p>Gap 16.7%</p> <p>FSM progression (not yet known)</p> <p>Non FSM progression (not yet known)</p>	<p>2005/6 Academic Year (reported annually in November)</p>	<p>To be set</p>	<p>To be set</p>	<p>To be set</p>

Appendix 2: Glossary

Initials	Definition
APA	Annual Performance Assessment. Inspection of a council's children's services by OFSTED.
BME	Black and Minority Ethnic
BSF	Building Schools for the Future
CAF	Common Assessment Framework
CAMHS	The Children and Adolescent Mental Health Services
CofF	Council of Faiths
CLA	Children Looked After
CSA	Children's Services Authority
CSL	Children's Services and Learning
CYP	Children and Young People
CYPP	Children and Young People's Plan
CYPT	Children and Young People's Trust
CWDC	Children's Workforce Development Council
DCSF	Department for Children, Schools and Families
ECM	Every Child Matters: Change for Children. The Government's transformational programme for children
EET	Education, Employment and Training
EYFS	Early Years Foundation Stage
GCSE	General Certificate of Secondary Education
GOSE	Government of the South East
IAG	Information, Advice and Guidance
Jigsaw	An integrated multi-agency specialist service for children and young people with disabilities
JSNA	Joint Strategic Needs Assessment
KS	Key Stage. There are four stages within school: Key Stage 1 (age 5 to 7); Key Stage 2 (age 8 to 11); Key Stage 3 (age 12 to 14) and Key Stage 4 (age 15 to 16).
LA	Local Authority
LAA	Local Area Agreement
LEA	Local Education Authority. This has now been replaced by CSA
LSC	Learning and Skills Council
LSCB	Local Safeguarding Children's Board
MARAC	Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences
NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training
NI	National Indicator
NVQ	National Vocational Qualifications
OFSTED	Office for Standards in Education
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework. National performance indicators for social care
PCT	Primary Care Trust
PSHE	Personal, Social and Health Education
SCC	Southampton City Council
SCPCT	Southampton City Primary Care Trust
SCYPT	Southampton Children and Young People's Trust
SDVF	Southampton Domestic Violence Forum

SEN	Special Education Needs
SITES	Southampton Information Training Employment Services
SUHT	Southampton University Hospital Trust
TP	Teenage Pregnancy
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
YISP	Youth Inclusion and Support Panel. A multi-agency early intervention panel for children at risk of offending
YOT	Youth Offending Team
YP	Young People

Appendix 3: Integrated Impact Assessment for equalities, safety, sustainability, health, cohesion and deprivation

Please note that this from provides a high level summary of the integrated impact assessment

Completed by:

Name: Jane Martin

Job Title: Service Manager, Planning

Organisation: Southampton City Council, Children's Services and Learning Directorate

Impact Assessment Area		Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
Equalities	Gender	<p>Priority 1, Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices.</p> <p>This priority impacts on all young people in the city but particularly on girls, who are especially disadvantaged by sexually transmitted diseases and teenage pregnancy, which is covered in this priority. Teenage conception rates in Southampton have been consistently higher than the national average and have remained virtually unchanged. Through this priority we specifically want to achieve a significant and sustained reduction in the number of teenage conceptions, and an improvement in our young people's sexual health, and a reduction in sexually transmitted infections.</p> <p>Priority 2, More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment, positively impacts particularly on all children who are the victims of domestic abuse, but particularly, too, on women, who are more likely to be victims of domestic abuse</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Impact Assessment Area	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by	
	<p>than men. Actions attached to this priority which will benefit women are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to work with victims of domestic violence to enable them to protect their children • provide safe accommodation for women, children and young people fleeing domestic violence 				
	Race, Ethnicity, Colour	<p>All the priorities and actions within the plan will positively impact on children, young people and their families from black and minority ethnic Communities, newcomers, gypsy and traveller communities, and EU Communities.</p> <p>Priority 1, Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices, has a positive impact on these communities, because, although Southampton children and young people's health is generally good, it could be better, particularly for some of the most disadvantaged families, e.g. those in priority neighbourhoods (where over 50% of Southampton children live), those with disabilities/complex needs and those from black and minority ethnic communities and new communities.</p> <p>Priority 3, More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment, positively impacts on children and young people who might be victims of racial harassment or bullying.</p> <p>Priority 4, We will improve outcomes for key groups of children and young people, especially children in care</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Impact Assessment Area		Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
		and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities , positively impacts on unaccompanied asylum seeking children and young people, who automatically become looked after, and consequently care leavers.			
	Religion/Faith	<p>Priority 3, More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment positively impacts on children and young people who might be victims of harassment or bullying due to their religion or belief.</p> <p>The aims under this priority include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For there to be a reduction in the number of reported incidents of bullying and harassment • For all schools to have an Anti-Bullying Policy and Co-ordinator, and that a supportive Anti-Bullying caseworker available to children and young people 	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	
	Disability	<p>Priority 3, More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment positively impacts on children and young people who might be victims of harassment or bullying due to their disability.</p> <p>The aims under this priority include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For there to be a reduction in the number of reported incidents of bullying and harassment • For all schools to have an Anti-Bullying Policy and Co-ordinator, and that a supportive Anti-Bullying 	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Impact Assessment Area		Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
		<p>caseworker available to children and young people</p> <p>In Southampton, there are increasing numbers of children with complex needs. More babies with significant disabilities now survive and live into adulthood as a result of advances in neonatal care and technology. There is evidence to show there are more and young people diagnosed with autistic spectrum disorders and increasing numbers with emotional and behavioural needs.</p> <p>Priority 4, We will improve outcomes for key groups of children and young people, especially children in care and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities, positively impacts on all children with disabilities.</p> <p>Priority 8, More of our young people will successfully achieve the right skills and qualifications needed for their future economic independence will also have a positive impact on this group of young people. The aim is fewer 16 – 18 year olds not in education, employment and training including those who are care leavers, those with disabilities and those who are involved in the criminal justice system.</p>			
	Age	<p>This plan covers all children and young people in Southampton aged 0-19. The priorities and actions within the plan are designed to improve their outcomes and therefore have a positive impact on this age group. The detailed plan contains ten priorities for improvement and explains why these</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Impact Assessment Area	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
	<p>are priorities, what actions will be taken to make the improvements required, what money is available, and how success under each priority will be measured. The Plan reflects priorities in other corporate plans, particularly the Safe City Plan, the Health and Wellbeing Plan and the 14-19 Strategy.</p>			
	<p>Sexuality</p> <p>Priority 3, More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment, positively impacts on children and young people who might be victims of harassment or bullying due to their sexual orientation.</p> <p>The aims under this priority include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For there to be a reduction in the number of reported incidents of bullying and harassment • For all schools to have an Anti-Bullying Policy and Co-ordinator, and that a supportive Anti-Bullying caseworker available to children and young people <p>Priority 1, Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices, also positively impacts on this group of young people, because young people may be emotionally vulnerable when they are thinking about their sexual orientation.</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	
Safety	<p>Priority 7, More of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour, specifically</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Impact Assessment Area		Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
		<p>addresses the section 17 consideration in the plan. This priority will directly positively impact on crime in the area.</p> <p>In addition, Priority 1, Every child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices also positively impacts on crime, seeking to reduce the numbers of young people involved in substance misuse, particularly in relation to alcohol.</p> <p>Priority 3, More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic violence, bullying and harassment, seeks to prevent crime against children by identifying children and young people who are at risk of or have suffered abuse as early as possible and intervene effectively.</p>			
<u>Sustainability</u>		<p>Priority 6, We will support the transformation in educational attainment and outcomes for children, young people, families and communities by investing in new infrastructure and school buildings addresses sustainability through creating learning environments that are personalised to the needs of children and young people by making effective use of information and communication technology (ICT) and develop school buildings which provide sustainable buildings that inspire more children and young people to develop their abilities, interests and skills to the highest level</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	
<u>Health and Wellbeing</u>		<p>All the priorities in the plan will impact on the health and wellbeing of the children and young people in Southampton, but particularly Priority 1, Every child and young person</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Impact Assessment Area	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
	<p>will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices, because, although Southampton children and young people's health is generally good, it could be better, particularly for some of the most disadvantaged families, e.g. those in priority neighbourhoods (where over 50% of Southampton children live), those with disabilities/complex needs and those from black and minority ethnic communities and new communities.</p>			
Cohesion	<p>Priority 5, More of our children and young people will enjoy, engage with and achieve well at school will impact on community cohesion. In 2008, five secondary schools serving priority areas achieved below the national benchmark of 30% pupils gaining 5+A*-C grades at GCSE. The GCSE performance of young people from priority neighbourhoods is consistently below the city average with the exception of Portswood, St Denys and Townhill Park, as is the performance of children on free school meals. The plan must concentrate on raising attainment of all pupils, but in particular closing the gap between those who are vulnerable, and all the children and young people in Southampton.</p> <p>Priority 7, More of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour. This priority will directly positively impact on cohesion, as this will reduce the numbers of children and young people will be involved with crime.</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Impact Assessment Area	Positive Impact	Negative Impact	Mitigating Action identified	Effect to be measured by
Deprivation	<p>All the priorities in the plan will impact on deprivation, because the priorities for improvement focus on areas in which children who live in poverty are over represented: NEETs, under achievement at school, poor health, and lack of appropriate qualifications and skills</p> <p>Priority 9 We will reduce considerably the numbers of children and young people living in poverty will positively impact on children and young people who suffer the effects of financial exclusion.</p> <p>Priority 8, More of our young people will successfully achieve the right skills and qualifications needed for their future economic independence, also impacts on financial exclusion.</p>	There is no negative impact	No need for mitigating action	

Appendix 4: Links across to other Southampton City Partnership Plans and Southampton's 2026 Vision (CoSS)

Improvement Priority Focus	Children and Young People's Plan	Safe City Plan	Health and Wellbeing Strategic Plan	14-19 Strategy	Economic Development Action Plan	Local Regeneration and Renewal Strategy	Related Key CoSS Objectives
Health and Wellbeing-Healthy Start in Life	Every Child and young person will be given the opportunity to have the healthiest possible start in life and be supported to make healthy lifestyle choices		Ensuring that all Southampton's Children enjoy the healthiest possible start to life by taking action to prevent dental ill health				1.b A place which promotes health and wellbeing and continuously improves the quality of life of all its people
Health and Wellbeing-Healthy Start in Life	We will support and empower parents to give children and young people the best start in life		Ensuring that all Southampton's Children enjoy the healthiest possible start to life by taking action to prevent dental ill health				1.b A place which promotes health and wellbeing and continuously improves the quality of life of all its people
Community Safety-Children and Young People	More of our children and young people will be kept safe from abuse, domestic	Safety of children and young people					1.a A culturally diverse city free from discrimination which provides

Improvement Priority Focus	Children and Young People's Plan	Safe City Plan	Health and Wellbeing Strategic Plan	14-19 Strategy	Economic Development Action Plan	Local Regeneration and Renewal Strategy	Related Key CoSS Objectives
	violence, bullying and harassment						opportunities for everyone to contribute to the life of the city and its region
Community Safety- Children and Young People	We will improve outcomes for key groups of young people, especially children in care and care leavers, and children and young people with complex needs and disabilities	Safety of children and young people					1.a A culturally diverse city free from discrimination which provides opportunities for everyone to contribute to the life of the city and its region
Enjoy and Achieve	Many more of our children and young people will enjoy, engage with and achieve well at school			Develop and deliver a learning skills entitlement for all	Increasing educational attainment, skills, qualifications and employment progression		2c A city with excellent education from the earliest years through to schools and colleges, which encourages people to value learning throughout their lives

Improvement Priority Focus	Children and Young People's Plan	Safe City Plan	Health and Wellbeing Strategic Plan	14-19 Strategy	Economic Development Action Plan	Local Regeneration and Renewal Strategy	Related Key CoSS Objectives
Positive Contributions of Children and Young People	Many more of our children and young people will engage in positive activities and far fewer of them will be involved in crime and anti-social behaviour	Safety of children and young people					
Economic Wellbeing	More of our young people will successfully achieve the right skills and qualifications for their economic independence		Ensuring better health for all and narrowing the health inequalities gap (<i>reducing worklessness via the Employment Zone and promoting health at work</i>)		Reducing worklessness and improving employability (<i>increasing the employment rate in the city</i>)	Improving economic inclusion and reducing worklessness	3b A place which develops and attracts successful, creative and innovative businesses particularly in knowledge based service industries as well as a thriving health and care sector
Economic Wellbeing	To significantly reduce the number of children and				Reducing worklessness and improving	Improving economic inclusion and reducing	

Improvement Priority Focus	Children and Young People's Plan	Safe City Plan	Health and Wellbeing Strategic Plan	14-19 Strategy	Economic Development Action Plan	Local Regeneration and Renewal Strategy	Related Key CoSS Objectives
	young people living in poverty				employability (<i>reducing the proportion of residents on working age benefits, employment rate in the city</i>)	worklessness	
Service and Partnership Development	The Southampton Children and Young People's Trust will develop and adopt new ways of leading, managing and organising services to support the delivery of this plan, with the full participation of children, young people, parents and carers						1c A place with partnership at its core where local people are listened to, involved and informed