

# Hampshire's

Children and Young People's Plan 2015-18



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# Foreword

## Children matter to us in Hampshire.

It is an obvious statement, but it is not by accident that Hampshire has become a great place for children to live, to learn and to go on to achieve successful and fulfilled lives. This has been brought about by partners' collective determination and the careful stewardship of services to children and families over many years.

We also know that it takes time, as well as shared commitment, to improve children's welfare, education and development – and therefore, this Plan sets out how the partners in Hampshire will work together to achieve this ambition.

Our Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP) is the cornerstone of our partnership, the Children's Trust Board. This is the latest version of the CYPP for the period 2015-18 and we are pleased to present it to you. No document like this can cover every aspect of every service for children in the county – as that would be impossibly unwieldy given the scale and complexity of what we do. Neither can it be fixed and prescriptive – as that would fail to recognise how change is inevitable.

The CYPP is a strategic overview that affirms our vision and priorities for children and

families and the services they should expect. It recognises that we are working in challenging times for public services so we must work harder to secure our universal services, especially schools, and to ensure our specialist services make a difference to the children who need them most.

We have much to be proud of, but still have much to do – especially to improve outcomes for the disadvantaged children in the county so that they match those of the majority.

We want to thank all of our partners and staff who have helped to shape this plan and who deliver and improve the services. Your work for, and with children, is hugely appreciated. We now ask you to move forward in partnership and make Hampshire an even better place for children.



**Cllr Mans**  
Deputy Leader and  
Executive Lead Member  
for Children and Families

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# Section one: Introduction

## Background

The CYPP is the overarching strategy for the Hampshire's Children's Trust, which represents all those working for, and with, children, young people and their families.

The Plan reflects a shared commitment to improve the lives of children and young people in Hampshire, and to make Hampshire an even better place in which to enjoy a good childhood. It is not a prescriptive document, nor can it describe everything we do. It sets the vision and priorities for those working with children, so that children have the best outcomes possible.

The formation of a Children's Trust and the production of a CYPP were statutory requirements under the Children Act 2004. However, some of the statutory guidance on the Children's Trust has since changed, but the 'duty to co-operate' and the requirement for each local authority to have a children's trust board remains in place.

Hampshire Children's Trust Board partners are strongly committed to improving the lives of children, young people and families and have chosen to retain the use of the CYPP

to share the Board's vision and communicate its priorities. As a strategic document the Plan does not try to describe every service that works with children, young people and families. It provides a framework for agencies to work effectively together and for resources to be directed where they are most needed and where they can make a positive difference to the lives of children and their families.

The most recent version of this plan was produced for 2012-15 with a focus on early help, where all agencies work together to identify when a child or family needs support and then helps them to access that support, before their difficulties require the intervention of specialist services. This plan will continue to focus on early help. The CYPP for 2015-18 builds upon this background but also reflects the changing financial context of the public sector.

The continuing programme of austerity means it is increasingly important that this plan describes priorities for children, how agencies can continue to provide the best possible universal services and how the most can be made of our shared capacity to

understand and address the needs of those more vulnerable children in Hampshire who need additional support.

The governance and oversight of this CYPP rests with the Children's Trust Board, and in turn, the partner agencies' own governance arrangements, with Hampshire County Council as the lead partner. The Children's Trust Board and the CYPP is closely aligned to the Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Board.



## Vision and principles

The vision of the Hampshire Children's Trust remains in place: ***making Hampshire an even better place for children and young people, where all, including those who are vulnerable or disadvantaged, have the best possible start in life and are supported by the whole community to succeed.***

The majority of children in Hampshire are well-served by their families, schools and communities, and we will ensure that they continue to be well served. However, in times of austerity and reductions in resources, the focus of the Children's Trust Board must be to ensure that children and young people and their families, who do not do as well as their peers, have their needs addressed so that they are able to thrive and achieve.

In order to address this, the CYPP will focus on the following outcomes<sup>(1)</sup>

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

The Plan will continue to be underpinned by our commitment to early help for children, young people and their families, identifying as early as possible whether a child or family need support, enhancing parental capacity, helping them to access services, and working together to ensure this has maximum impact.

The CYPP is firmly based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) to which the UK Government is a signatory. This means that the members of the Hampshire Children's Trust believe that as statutory agencies and partners, it should do all within its powers to protect and promote the rights of children as enshrined in the convention. This includes the child's right to protection, family life, a good education, proper health care and decent housing.

The Trust understands that children's rights can still be compromised in Hampshire and that is often a feature as well as a determinant of childhood poverty. Therefore, the CYPP also represents Hampshire's childhood poverty strategy. As partners, we know that we have very limited powers

to address the wider economic causes of childhood poverty, but delivering this plan can certainly help reduce its impact on children which we recognise as our duty.

With rights come responsibilities and for children this is a complex and evolving balance between them and the adults responsible for them as they grow. Therefore, we remain committed to the value of programmes such as Rights, Respect and Responsibilities in many Hampshire schools.

Finally, we will respect and promote the child's right to be heard and to have a say in all matters that affect them. We know that respecting this right can be challenging and complicated for all concerned and is much easier to say than to do well. We also know that it is fundamental to the success of the CYPP and our work.

<sup>(1)</sup> Children's Act 2004 outcomes

# Section one: Introduction

## Key wins from the previous CYPP 2012-15

### **Reducing the rate of teenage conceptions among girls aged 15-17**

In 2013, the Hampshire annual rate was 19.5 per 1000 15-17 year old females; in 2012 the rate was 21.1 per 1000. This is a 7.6% reduction between 2012 and 2013.

Overall, Hampshire has seen a 45.7% reduction in teenage conception rates since the baseline in 1998.

Using the three-year average, the Hampshire rate for 2011/13 is 21.3 per 1000 15-17 year old females compared to 22.9 in 2010/12. This is Hampshire's lowest conception rate and number since before the 1998 baseline.

### **Increasing the percentage of children in care achieving five or more GCSEs A\*-C, including English and mathematics**

In 2014, 16% of children in care achieved this benchmark, an increase of 7% from 2013. Encouragingly results for children in care at the end of Key Stage 2 continue to improve with 49% achieving level 4 in all areas. As this level of achievement remains below their peers, this continues to be an important area of focus.

### **Increasing the proportion of pupils achieving five or more GCSEs A\*-C, including English and mathematics, who are in receipt of free school meals**

In 2014, 31% of children who were in receipt of free school meals achieved this outcome. The gap between those young people eligible for free school meals and those who are not is 33%, a 1% reduction from 2013. Therefore, addressing this gap remains a priority.

The gap between those eligible for free school meals, and those who are not, at Key Stage 2 is 18%, which is 2% greater than the national gap of 16%. This remains an important area of focus.

### **Increasing the percentage of young people aged 16-18 who are in education, employment or training**

The number of 16-18 year olds, who were not in education, employment or training (NEET), was 4.3% in the three months ending January 2015. This compares to a South East average of 4.2%. The average for the quarter ending March 2015 is 3.6% - which is slightly above the target of 2% - and represents an improvement on the baseline of 4.3% in 2012.

### **Reducing persistent absence from school for children living in families with multiple problems, who are receiving our help**

The number of children missing five or more weeks of school has reduced by 5.3%, but it should be noted that this only includes students who were still at school at the end of the reporting period in 2014, and does not include school leavers.

Based on the last CYPP 2012-15, progress has been achieved in many key areas, some of which are outlined in section two. Progress and achievements inform the setting of priorities and baselines for the CYPP 2015-18 as detailed in section two.



## Hampshire profile

In 2011, 309,462 children and young people aged 0-19 years were recorded as living in Hampshire, which is around 23% of the county's population.

Following the trend for England and the South East, Hampshire's birth rate projections (2010 to 2033) show an increase in births that could plateau in 2016. Although the number of children will increase significantly (we are currently building an additional 11,300 new primary school places), the proportion of the total population that are children and young people will decrease to around 21%.

There are currently 491 local authority maintained schools in Hampshire with around 134,000 pupils and 41 academies with around 35,000 pupils.

In the Hampshire County Council area, the number of areas within the most multiple deprived areas in England, rose from 27 (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007) to 31 in 2010. These are mostly in Havant and the four Leigh Park wards. According to Department of Work and Pensions' figures, the proportion of children under 16 living in poverty in Hampshire was 12.4%, compared to the England average of 20.6%.

The Department for Education's school census data shows that in 2013, 8.1% of school pupils were from Black, minority ethnic (BME) or traveller heritages, with 0.1% recorded as Gypsy, Roma or Traveller of Irish heritage.

There are 25,153 pupils in Hampshire without a Special Educational Needs (SEN) statement, but listed as having SEN. This equates to 13.6% of the school population. There are 4,889 pupils with statements, which is 2.6% of the total school population. SEN Statements are being replaced by Education Health and Care Plans (EHCP).

As of February 2015, there were 1,357 children on a Child Protection Plan (where a child is considered to be suffering or at risk of suffering significant harm), with a further 5,819 deemed to be 'in need'. Hampshire was also responsible for 1,367 children in care in January 2015.



# Section one: Introduction

## Context

The central Government's programme to tackle the national **budget** deficit has led to significant reductions in local government and partner funding, which is likely to continue for the duration of the CYPP 2015-18. Alongside this financial challenge, the demand for children's social services continues to rise. Between 2011 and 2014 there were increases in the following areas:

- 43% increase in the number of assessments undertaken
- 51% increase in the number of children on Child Protection Plans
- 17.3% increase in the number of children looked after by the Local Authority

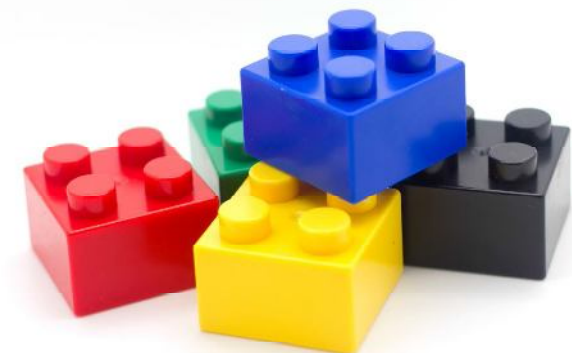
There have also been widespread reforms of the public sector, including the **Munro review**. This Review into safeguarding children's services found that there was too much emphasis being placed on compliance and procedures, and not enough focus on the needs and experiences of the individual child, or young person. As a result of Munro review, a number of changes are being made to social work practice and these will evolve in Hampshire through the implementation of the Department of Education sponsored Innovation Programme.

In September 2013, **Ofsted** introduced a new, more robust and challenging single inspection framework. Hampshire children's social services was inspected under this new framework in March 2014, and maintained its consistently high rating after being found to be 'good' overall - with judgements of 'outstanding' for adoption and leadership. The Hampshire Safeguarding Children's Board (HSCB) was also judged to be 'good'. We recognise that although these ratings are among the best in the country, maintaining these standards in future will be increasingly difficult due to some of the issues outlined in this Plan.

Tackling **Child Sexual Exploitation** (CSE) of children and young people under 18, has become a high profile issue nationally, and is therefore, a key area of focus for the Children's Trust partnership. Sexual exploitation involves exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people, or a third-party, receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of the young people performing sexual activities and/or others performing sexual activities on them.

The Hampshire **Missing, Exploited and Trafficked** (MET) group, is the primary vehicle for our work in tackling this abuse. The MET meets regularly and membership includes Hampshire Constabulary, Children's Services, Health, voluntary and third sector colleagues, with a link to district council groups. In order to ensure that the Group is effective and remains focussed a number of sub-groups are being established. These will focus on key programmes such as: 'Understand and Identify'; Prevent; 'Intervene and Support'; and 'Disrupt and Bring to Justice'.

All locally gathered intelligence feeds through the MET group to the Police Intelligence Team.



In July 2013, Hampshire County Council entered a legal **partnership** agreement with Isle of Wight Council for a five-year period in order to improve children's services. This was under a Government Direction following the serious failing of both education and children's social services on the island. We now know that the partnership is succeeding though there is much still to do.

Ofsted inspected the Isle of Wight's education services in June 2014 and found that the arrangements for supporting school improvement were now 'effective'. The Isle of Wight's children's social service's were inspected under the new Ofsted framework in September 2014 and were judged to be 'adequate' overall. In the report Ofsted said that ***'The five-year strategic partnership between the Isle of Wight Council and Hampshire County Council is providing essential stability and is driving demonstrable improvements across children's services on the island'***.

It is important to stress that the Isle of Wight arrangements are distinct from those for Hampshire but we have flagged the partnership here because it is a significant change to the way we work together.

The introduction of academies and free **schools** has changed the educational landscape in Hampshire – albeit, that there are fewer of these here than in other parts of the country. However, schools of all status remain generally committed to the principles of the CYPP and our partnership.

The last four years have seen significant changes in the ways that the success of children and schools is assessed. These include:

- The second year of operation of the early years measure
- National Curriculum levels are being dropped
- Changes in methods of assessing and reporting success at GCSE – making comparisons with previous years complex and uncertain.
- Pupil Premium funding providing schools with additional resources to 'close the attainment gap' between disadvantaged pupils and their peers.
- Promoting participation in education, employment or training for all 16 and 17 year olds is now the responsibility of local authorities, working with schools, colleges and employers. This will extend to include 18 year olds in September 2015.



# Section one: Introduction

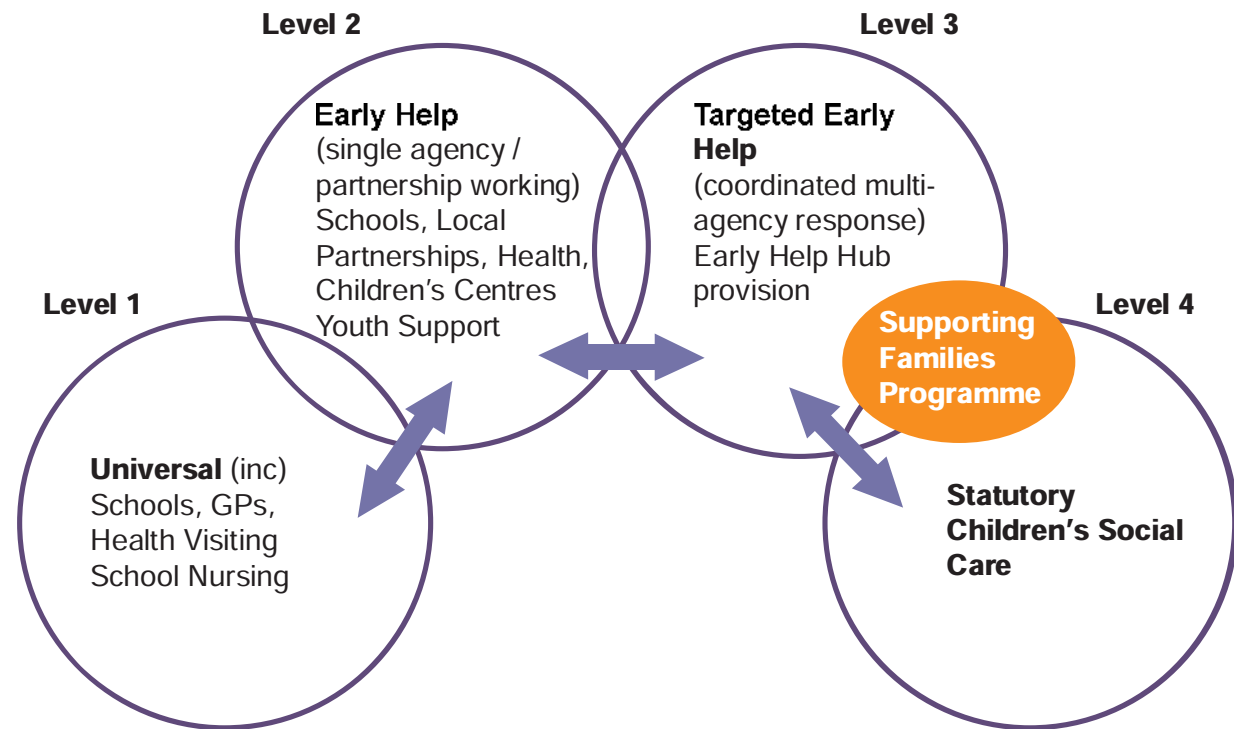
## Early help

The vision and priorities of this Plan continue to be based on the commitment of providing early help for children, young people and families. Early Help focusses on delivering the right help at the right time to safeguard and promote best outcomes for children, young people and their families, while diverting them from the need for more intensive, high cost and disruptive interventions.

Central to this way of working is to ensure that partners are able to work together to provide the best balance of universal, targeted and specialist services for children, young people and families, including children's social care, children's centres, health, schools, youth provision, local and district borough councils and the voluntary sector services.

The model of early help aims to ensure a seamless pathway of interventions as families move in, across and out of services, which can be represented by the windscreen of need, available online at:  
[www.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/childrens-trust/earlyhelp](http://www.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/childrens-trust/earlyhelp)

## The Hampshire Early Help model



In Hampshire early help is facilitated by:

- Early help hubs providing a co-ordinated approach to working with families with complex needs but below the threshold of social care (level 3 as contained in the revised 'Thresholds of Need' chart <sup>(2)</sup>)
- Early helps hubs providing advice, guidance support and signposting to agencies working with families at level 2
- Close alignment of the early help hubs and the Supporting (Troubled) Families programme
- Strong home-to-school links, with teachers and others identifying problems and enabling parents or carers to ask for help when needed but also to develop their own parental strengths
- Schools identifying problems with children's development or learning, and intervening to ensure they get back on track, working with parents/carers to achieve this
- Children's centres focusing on identifying, reaching and helping the families in greatest need
- The Healthy Child Programme (0–19)

The benefits of this approach are well evidenced. It can mean the difference between educational success and failure. It can also mean the difference between a child staying at home, or entering the care system.



<sup>(2)</sup>The 'Threshold of Needs' chart is available online at:

# Section one: Introduction



## Supporting Troubled Families Programme

The Supporting Troubled Families programme in Hampshire was established in May 2012. Hampshire was given a target by the Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG), to identify and engage with 1,590 families with issues of youth crime, anti-social behaviour, poor school attendance, exclusion or worklessness, by the end of 2015/16.

The programme seeks to reduce the current and future high cost of families to public services, to improve the effectiveness of the current spend and to develop a business model of improved coordination of service provision at a family level. The DCLG provided funding of up to £4,000 per family in phase 1, aligned to the achievement of positive family outcomes on a payment by results basis.

An intensive family support service was commissioned from 'Transform' a voluntary sector consortium led by Barnardo's to work with at least 450 families requiring the most support. This service commenced in April 2013 and provided support to 469 families by the end of phase 1.

By the end of June 2014, Hampshire had surpassed the target set (1,590) by identifying and engaging with 1,973 families.

Reward claims have been made to DCLG which total 1,448 positive family outcomes, of which 200 relate to families no longer claiming an out-of-work benefit and 153 relate to families supported by Transform. The progress of the first 222 positive family outcomes reported, has been tracked one year on and has demonstrated that:

- 90% of positive outcomes for reduced anti-social behaviour/youth crime and improved school attendance were sustained;
- There was a 70% reduction in police call outs;
- And that 70% remained in employment.

As an 'early starter', Hampshire commenced phase 2, in January 2015, with the criteria extended to include families with children who need help, domestic abuse issues or health problems. Hampshire has a target to identify, engage and achieve positive outcomes for 5,560 families, up to 2020, using the indicators below, starting with 1,112 families in 2015/16.



Family Problem	Headline Indicators	Descriptor	Outcome Measures
<b>1</b> EDUCATION	- School attendance or exclusion	- Persistent absence (DfE definition) - 3+ Fixed or permanent exclusion in last academic year	- School attendance above 90% - Reduced exclusions
<b>2</b> CRIME AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	- Anti-social behaviour - Youth or Adult offending	- Offenders on licence/supervision orders - Offenders 12 weeks prior to release from custody - Recorded ASB/noise nuisance incidents	- Reduced offending - Compliance with licence - Reduced ASB
<b>3</b> CHILDREN WHO NEED HELP	- Families identified by Early Help (EH) Hubs - Pre-school children who don't thrive - Children going missing (MISPER)	- Early Help Assessment scores - Early Years Foundation Stage guidance - 2yr old Health Check scores - Children/Young People reports	- School attendance or exclusion - Improved EH outcomes - Increased level of development/ Health check score - Reduction in MISPER
<b>4</b> EMPLOYMENT AND RISK OF FINANCIAL EXCLUSION	- Adults out of work - Young people at risk of not in education, employment, training - Families at risk of homelessness or unmanaged debts	- Adults in receipt of out of work benefits - DfE participation definitions (NEET) - Eviction order, Notice seeking possession, credit card loans, rent arrears	- Adults in work - Young people in education, employment or training - Secured tenancy and/or managed debts
<b>5</b> DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE	- Victims of Domestic Violence / Domestic Abuse (DV/DA) - Perpetrator of DV/DA	- Government DV/DA definition - Young people or adults know to police as DV/DA perpetrators	- Reduced number of domestic incidents - Reduced risks to victims - Sustained perpetrator support/ engagement with approved programme
<b>6</b> FAMILIES WITH HEALTH PROBLEMS	- Adults/Children with physical / mental health problems - Adults/Children with drug/alcohol problems - Unhealthy weight and/or malnutrition concerns	- Children or adults identified Tier 1 or 2 mental health needs not engaging with available support - Excessive drinking (3-4 units men, 2-3 women) and/or erratic behaviour (substance misuse) - Over or underweight as per BMI definition	- Improved physical and mental health - Sustained engagement with drug/ alcohol misuse support

# Section two: Be healthy - outcomes and priorities

This section describes the outcomes, priorities for action and the achievements to date

## Achievements

- The number of full-time equivalent Health Visitors rose from 128 in 2011 to 232 as of March 2015 meeting the target. All children's centres clusters now have a linked Health Visitor and all Partnership Boards currently have a Health Visitor member.
- The percentage of women receiving a postnatal mental health check by 16 weeks was 85.5% as of December 2014, which is below the ambitious target of 100%. This is a major improvement on the 38.8% baseline in 2011/12.
- The percentage uptake for Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) vaccination was 90.1% for 2013/14 which exceeded the 2013/14 target of 85%.
- The percentage of young people reporting that the information and advice they receive about drugs is helpful has exceeded targets in all age groups. Also, 85% (target 80%) of young people are leaving treatment in an agreed and planned way. (What do I think? Pupil Attitude Survey 2014)
- The prevalence of children who are a healthy weight at age 4-5 has shown a steady increase between 2007/8 and 2013/14. In 2013/14 the proportion with excess weight (either overweight or obese) was among the lowest among statistically comparable local authorities.
- The prevalence of children who are a healthy weight at age 10-11 has shown a small but steady increase between 2007/8 and 2013/14. In 2013/14 the proportion with excess weight (either overweight or obese) was among the lowest among statistically comparable local authorities.

## Be healthy

There are many different aspects to health which the CYPP needs to address, including obesity, mental health, physical and learning disabilities, teenage conception, and substance misuse.

We know that health inequalities experienced in childhood have a lasting impact throughout life and this why we have continued to focus on issues outlined below:

- Being overweight or obese in childhood has serious consequences for health and wellbeing, both in the short and long term. The most immediate consequences are likely to be emotional and psychological and 58% of children who are obese will already have physical problems affecting their current and future life chances. Although the levels of healthy weight in Hampshire are significantly better than those in England, 1 in 5 children are still entering school overweight or obese (20.8%, 2013/14). By the age of 10-11 years, this has risen to almost 1 in 3 (28.9%, 2013/14). Co-ordinated multi-agency action is required to

achieve a population shift to increase the proportion of children with health weights in Hampshire.

- Up to 79% of children who are obese in their early teens are likely to remain obese in adulthood, leading to a significantly higher risk of health issues as adults. Once established, obesity is difficult to reverse, so early primary prevention, where necessary, is key to reducing the levels of obesity.
- An important early intervention to avoid obesity in children is breastfeeding. Continuation levels remain a key focus across the County.
- Supporting new mothers to maintain good mental health remains vital for them and their families, both immediately and on an on-going basis and encouraging women to stop alcohol consumption and smoking during their pregnancy continues to be important.

- The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) 2013 estimated that 10% of children in Hampshire have mental health problems and 50% of lifetime mental illness is diagnosed by the age of 14. Children in care are statistically more likely to develop mental health problems and in particular, are at a higher risk of self harming. We know we need to treat these statistics with some caution as it is not necessarily care but the circumstances leading to care that may have contributed to later problems.
- The rate of young people aged 10 - 24 years who were admitted to hospital, as a result of self harm in the 2010/11-2012/13 period, was higher than the England average (407.8 per 100,000 compared to 352.3 per 100,000). Nationally, levels of self harm are higher among young women than young men.
- Young offenders have higher rates of learning difficulties and mental health problems than their peers, and are more likely to attempt suicide. Many have undiagnosed and untreated disorders. Early interventions to address conduct disorders have been shown to reduce offending behaviour.
- Physical and learning disabilities can have an impact on mental health and these children can be at increased risk of developing mental health problems. In order to improve outcomes for vulnerable children and young people it is important that they can easily access the health care and treatment needed.
- The rate of teenage (15-17 year olds) conceptions in Hampshire has steadily decreased from 34.0 per 1,000 in 2008 to 21.1, but in order to continue this downward trend, reducing teenage conceptions should remain an area of focus.
- Nationally an estimated 8.7% of 15 year olds are regular smokers. The figure for Hampshire is very slightly higher with an estimated 9.2% of 15 year olds regularly smoking (2009-2012, published 2015). For young people aged 15-24 the standardised rate of admission to hospital for substance misuse is 69.3 per 100,000, which is similar to the rate for England of 75.2 per 100,000, with the highest rates seen in areas associated with deprivation.

### **Be healthy priorities:**

Based on the key issues, the CYPP will continue to build on the work that is already taking place across Hampshire.

The priorities for the 'Be healthy' outcome are as follows:

- Promote healthy weights and physical activity
- Promote health and wellbeing in pregnancy and childhood.
- Promote access to health services for vulnerable groups of children and young people
- Continue to work to reduce the rate of teenage conceptions among girls aged 15-17
- Reduce and tackle substance misuse
- Employ strategies with all agencies to promote emotional wellbeing and good mental health.

# Section two: Stay safe - outcomes and priorities

## Achievements

- The Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) became fully operational in January 2014. The purpose of MASH is to provide a true multi-agency assessment and triaging of safeguarding concerns at the point of referral, protecting vulnerable children from harm, neglect and abuse. The Children's Reception Team (CRT) and MASH provide the 'front door' to Children's Services for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, with the CRT completing the initial screening of referrals, with those referrals signposted away from statutory services transferred into the Early Help Hubs. CRT often manage up to 5,000 contacts per month with around 40% progressed to MASH for a multi-agency decision regarding the level of intervention.
- As part of the redesign of early help services in Hampshire, ten Early Help Hubs are now fully operational. The purpose of the Hubs is to provide a co-ordinated, multi-agency targeted response to meet the needs of children and families just below the threshold for social care. Multi-agency practitioners meet on a weekly basis to discuss how best to work with families where a request for early help has been made. On average there are 15-20 practitioners at the weekly meetings. The Hubs also provide a consultation line for practitioners, to assist with the early help process. Families are fully engaged in the assessment and planning process to ensure best outcomes are achieved. As at April 2015, over 2,000 children and 900 families were being supported by the Early Help Hubs.
- Ofsted judged Hampshire to be 'good' overall with 'good' and 'outstanding' services following the recent inspection of services for children in need of help and protection, children looked after and care leavers.

## Stay safe

Keeping Hampshire's children and young people safe is a key priority for all of the Children's Trust partners who work closely with the local Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board. Hampshire County Council and Hampshire Safeguarding Children Board were recently judged to be 'good' in the recent Ofsted inspection, but we must not be complacent.

The core role of child protection remains a key priority for this outcome for all partners, led by Hampshire County Council Children's Services. Schools in particular, have a central role in ensuring that children are safe and are key partners in the delivery of the priorities within the CYPP.

It is vitally important that we and our partners are aware of the potential for Child Sexual Exploitation, identify those children at risk and are responsive to children who go missing. In order to achieve this we need to help children and young people to understand how to keep themselves safe, to know who to talk to and by helping them to recognise it, to reduce the possibility of children entering risky behaviour.

The JSNA 2013 contained an estimate which suggested that 44,000 women and girls aged 16-59 had been a victim of domestic abuse in that year, but that Hampshire Constabulary only received 14,492 reports, which suggests significant under reporting.



## Stay safe priorities

Based on the key issues, the CYPP will continue to build on the work that is already taking place across Hampshire.

The priorities for the 'Stay safe' outcome are as follows:

- Improve awareness of, and responsiveness to, Child Sexual Exploitation
- Reduce the number and improve responses to children who go missing from home or care
- Help children and young people understand how to keep themselves safe (e.g. recognising grooming, cyber bullying), thereby reducing the possibility of children taking part in risky behaviour
- Work to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and its impact on children



# Section two: Enjoy and achieve - outcomes and priorities

## Achievements

- ♦ The attainment of the youngest children in the Early Years Foundation Stage moved above the national average with 67% of children achieving a Good Level of Development, compared to 60% nationally.
- ♦ Key Stage 1 results remain above the national average and 6 year olds performed well in phonics tests with 75% achieving the expected standard in comparison to 74% nationally.
- ♦ Key Stage 2 results continue to be higher than the 79% national average, with 82% achieving Level 4+ in all areas.
- ♦ Achievement of five or more GCSEs at A\*-C including English and mathematics (excluding retakes), is 58% in Hampshire compared to a national average of 56%. 60% of 16 year olds in Hampshire achieved the headline measure inclusive of re-takes, compared to 58% nationally. (2014 GCSE results are difficult to compare for a variety of reasons but the Hampshire general improvement is clear.)
- ♦ As at 31 March 2014, 81% of schools in Hampshire were judged as 'good' or 'outstanding' by Ofsted – compared to the national average of 80%.
- ♦ 88.7% of students achieved a pass at Level 3 (two A-levels or equivalent), higher than the national average of 87.8%.
- ♦ 75% of children's centres inspected to-date have achieved a 'good' or 'outstanding' Ofsted rating. The take up of early years' education entitlement for 3 and 4 year olds has increased. The quality of early years' education is particularly high in the more deprived areas of Hampshire and as a result, an increasing number of children attending settings in these localities are reaching a Good Level of Development at the age of 5.
- ♦ Persistent absence rates (attendance of less than 85% of school sessions) have improved and were at 2.6% for 2013/14.
- ♦ School meals take up increased and is above the 2013/14 targets for both primary (target 38%, actual 41.9%) and secondary (target 30%, actual 37%) schools.

We know that achievement at school is a key determinant of future life chances. Overall, Hampshire's children and young people perform well in key assessments and exams, with results above national and regional averages. However, the gap between disadvantaged or more vulnerable children and their peers remains a significant issue.

In order to close this gap, parents need to be supported to help their children. Recent successes have included: the increase percentages of 3 and 4 year old children taking up their early years entitlement which is particularly high in lower super output (poorer small) areas; the reduction in both overall and persistent absence rates; and new early help hubs being able to support families at an early stage.

Hampshire schools continue to provide a good start for children and young people with 82% attending a 'good' or 'outstanding' primary school, and 75% attending a 'good' or 'outstanding' secondary school.

On a broader point, there is significant number of children in Hampshire (some from out of the County), who attend various forms of independent schools. The numbers are difficult to quantify and the overwhelming majority of those children are well served by their families and schools. However, recent local evidence suggests that the Children's Trust partners should seek more engagement with the independent schools sector, together with HSCB, in the interests of those children who may have greater needs.

Reducing the gap between the attainment levels of children eligible for free school meals; minority ethnic and traveller groups; children with special educational needs; and their peers is a key area of focus for the CYPP 2015-18. For example:

### Key Stage 2

- Proportion of children eligible for free school meals, achieving Level 4 or better in reading, writing and mathematics, was 67% - resulting in a gap of 18%, reduced from 22% in 2013.
- Percentage of children from minority ethnic and traveller groups achieving Level 4 and above in reading, writing and mathematics was 80% in 2014, compared to 77% nationally, and an increase on 77% in 2013.
- 370 children with special educational needs (SEN) in year 6, in 2014, had statements of SEN. 11% of these children achieved Level 4 or above in reading, writing and mathematics, a 3% increase on 2013. Hampshire is now in the process of the challenging transition from SEN statements to Education, Health and Care Plans as part of the Government's reforms.

### Key Stage 4 (GCSEs)

- The gap in attainment at Key Stage 4 between those young people eligible for free schools meals and those who are not, was 33% in 2014, a 1% reduction in the gap from 2013.
- In 2014, 63% of pupils from minority ethnic groups gained 5+ A\*-C GCSEs including English and mathematics, an increase on 61% in the previous year.
- Children in care achieved 16%, a 7% increase on 2013.
- In 2014, there were 2,202 pupils with special educational needs (SEN) in year 11, of which, 486 had statements. 11% gained 5+ A\*-C GCSEs, including English and mathematics, a 1% decrease from 2013.



## Enjoy and achieve priorities

Based on the key issues, the CYPP will continue to build on the work that is already taking place across Hampshire.

The priorities for the 'Enjoy and achieve' outcome are as follows:

- Increase the proportion of children attending 'good' or 'outstanding' schools
- Continue to improve educational outcomes for disadvantaged children, especially those in care, those eligible for free school meals, those with special educational needs and those with minority ethnic and traveller group heritages that do not achieve as well as the children in other groups
- Examine ways in which we can better engage with the independent school sector in Hampshire
- Target support to parents who need help with their children's education.

# Section two: Make a positive contribution - outcomes and priorities

## Achievements

- 63 Key Stage 1 settings and 166 Key Stage 2 settings purchased whole class instrument teaching, exceeding the target of 50 Key Stage 1 settings.
- Over 26,000 pupils are learning an instrument each week, with 13,863 pupils receiving learning after whole-class input, and over 516 hours each week of teaching. In addition, there are over 60 ensembles playing in Hampshire.
- The number of young people formally entering the criminal justice system as at March 2015, (expressed as a rate per 100,000 10 to 17 population) was 365 – a 59% reduction compared with the equivalent period three years ago. This is lower than the regional and national figures of 386 and 417, respectively.
- The latest re-offending rate (those who reoffend within 12 months of committing an initial offence) is 38.5%. This is slightly higher than the regional figure for the same period (34.7%) and the national figure (36.0%).
- The number of young people receiving a custodial sentence has also fallen significantly in the past three years. The latest figure (expressed as a rate per 1000 10 to 17 population) is 0.24. The figure in the equivalent period three years ago was 0.34, representing a 29% reduction. This is lower than both the regional and national figures of 0.43 and 0.27, respectively.
- Hampshire's Volunteer Police Cadets scheme, started in 2014, and is one of 40 schemes in the country. Anyone between the ages of 13 and 17 is eligible to join and volunteer with local policing and community initiatives for an average of three hours per month over the course of a year.
- Channels for children and young people to present their views have been established, in a range of ways, to help inform the design and delivery of services. These channels include:
  - the 'What do I think?' Pupil Attitude Survey
  - school councils
  - planning processes in children's social services
  - consultation conferences
  - UK Youth Parliament and Hampshire Youth Voice
- As a result of these arrangements, young people provided feedback on the Local Offer and the shape of Special Education Need and Disability (SEND) services; and became members of local groups to work more closely with Child Adolescent Mental Health services (CAMHS).

## Make a positive contribution

We recognise the value of positive experiences which help children develop confidence and have a significant impact on the adults they grow into and their subsequent life chances.

We will continue to promote opportunities such as the Duke of Edinburgh Award and National Citizen Service as well as other local schemes, and ensure that children and young people are able to participate and have their voices heard in helping to design the services that are there to help them.

We will also continue to work to prevent young people from entering the Youth Justice system and reduce the incidents of re-offending.

Hampshire's innovative Rights, Respect and Responsibilities programme has been in place for several years and is based on the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Given the need to ensure that children and young people understand their rights and responsibilities in modern Britain this is of increased importance. For example this initiative is different from, but has significant cross over with, the Government's respect programme.

## **Make a positive contribution priorities**

Based on the key issues, the CYPP will continue to build on the work that is already taking place across Hampshire. The priorities for the 'Making a positive contribution' outcome are as follows:

- Reduce offending and reoffending by young people
- Promote the meaningful participation of all children and young people
- Promote wider partnership with providers of varying youth services including district, town and parish councils and the voluntary sector
- Promote Rights, Respect and Responsibilities (UN Convention on the Rights of the Child), to help children become responsible citizens, understand and promote their own rights and responsibilities, and respect the rights of others
- Promote the range of local activities provided by the voluntary and community sectors, including National Citizen Service and Duke of Edinburgh's Award, in order to allow children and young people to participate in activities beyond the school day.



# Section two: Achieve economic wellbeing - outcomes and priorities

## Achievements

- The percentage of care leavers in education, employment or training at age 19 has improved from the baseline of 46.5% in 2011/12, to 51.2% in February 2015.
- The results of the What do I think? Pupil Attitude Survey 2014, 52.8% of Year 7 pupils reported that the careers information and advice they received was 'helpful' - exceeding the target of 49%.
- The percentage of young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) was 3.6% at March 2015, demonstrating a positive downward trend.
- 150 young people have started on the Hampshire County Council apprenticeships and internships programme, as at September 2014.

We will work with schools to ensure that all children and young people, including the most disadvantaged, have access to high quality careers advice. We will also work to ensure that the number of young people not in education, employment, and training decreases and the number of care leavers in education, employment and training continues to improve. This will help to ensure that children and young people are better prepared for the world of work.

By working with the Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) we will ensure that young people's skills for employment have a high priority. With the Further Education sector as a whole set to face its own funding and related challenges, which may affect the breadth and quality of provision in the county, closer working will be essential with external partners such as the Education Funding Agency to seek to safeguard these priorities in Hampshire.

The Supporting (Troubled) Families programme will continue to work with families with multiple problems such as parents/carers not being in work, parents/carers with mental or health issues, children not attending school, crime and anti-social behaviour.

## Achieve economic wellbeing priorities

Based on above key issues, the CYPP will continue to build on the work that is already taking place across Hampshire. The priorities for the 'Achieving economic wellbeing' outcome are as follows:

- Increase the number of young people in education, employment and training, including those that are Care Leavers.
- Provide and develop opportunities for young people through apprenticeships and internships.
- Promote access to high quality careers information, advice and guidance
- Work with the two LEPs to ensure that the development of young people's skills for employment is a high priority.
- Support the Hampshire (Troubled) Families Programme to deliver change for identified children and their families with multiple problems include parents/carers not in work and children not attending school.

## Section three: How we will deliver the Plan

The governance and oversight of this CYPP rests with the Children's Trust Board, and in turn, the partner agencies' own governance arrangements, with Hampshire County Council as the lead partner. The Children's Trust Board and the CYPP is closely aligned to the Hampshire Health and Wellbeing Board and meets regularly to review the progress of the CYPP and its action plan.

The Children's Trust Board's purpose is to ensure that the shared objectives for children are delivered by its partners, recognising the need to reflect local arrangements so that local priorities can be addressed and feedback on emerging priorities can be received.

Following a recent review of the Local Children's Partnerships, which included the governance of early help on a district basis, to ensure that the arrangement remains fit for purpose, as the delivering arm for the CYPP – it was agreed that local partnerships continue to be an essential element in fulfilling the above purpose.

However, these arrangements will be subject to further review as the Plan is progressed, recognising that the resources and the authority for delivering the priorities in the Plan rest within the Trust's constituent partners. Therefore, it is for them to work within their own organisations and together to fulfil the Children's Trust's ambitions.

### The CYPP Action Plan

The CYPP action plan details the activities that will take place in order to meet the priorities identified. Performance success indicators and targets for these activities will be reviewed and reported to the Children's Trust Board on a regular basis.

The Plan is available online at: [www.hants.gov.uk/cypp](http://www.hants.gov.uk/cypp)

### Needs assessments

The CYPP is informed by comprehensive needs assessments, which ensure that activities are targeted to those groups and areas in greatest need. The two key needs assessments are:

- **The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment** - represents a review of the health and wellbeing needs of local people and is used to help plan health and care services. The Joint Strategic Needs Assessment is available online at: [www.hants.gov.uk/jsna](http://www.hants.gov.uk/jsna)
- **The Child Poverty Needs Assessment** - provides an overview of the nature of child poverty in Hampshire and enables partners to plan activities that will address child poverty in the county. The Child Poverty strategy forms part of the CYPP. The Child Poverty Needs Assessment is available online at: [www.hants.gov.uk/child\\_poverty\\_needs\\_assessment\\_2011.pdf](http://www.hants.gov.uk/child_poverty_needs_assessment_2011.pdf)

Other assessments which have fed into the CYPP are:

- **The Joint Strategy for Emotional Wellbeing and Mental Health** - this strategy provides an overview of the national context, local context and an assessment of local need as well as the views of children, their parents and carers and professionals and will enable partners to plan activities effectively. The strategy is available online at: [www.hants.gov.uk/makeitworthwhile](http://www.hants.gov.uk/makeitworthwhile)

# Consultation

## Consultation

Consultation on the priorities was carried out between 2 March and 27 April 2015, using both online and paper responses.

In total, 150 responses were submitted, and of these 72% were from individuals; 12% by members of LCPs; and 16% on the behalf of other organisations.

Children and young people were encouraged to participate in the consultation through the Care Ambassadors, at the Youth Voice meetings in March, and via the Youth Council and Parliament representatives.

Respondents' net agreement for the priorities ranged from 92% through to 77%, with an average net agreement of 88% for the proposed priorities. This feedback was used to inform the development of the CYPP 2015-18.

The full results of the consultation can be found online at:  
[www.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/cypp](http://www.hants.gov.uk/childrens-services/cypp)



# Glossary

**Academy** - a publicly funded independent school

**Apprenticeship** - an apprenticeship is a paid employment opportunity, offering on-the-job training combined with study towards a professional qualification

**BME** - Black and Minority Ethnic groups

**CAMHS** - Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

**Care Ambassador** - a paid role with the County Council, for young people who are, or were, in care. Responsible for promoting local participation of children and young people in care, and acting as the voice of children in care in meetings with county councillors and others.

**Child in Need (CiN)** - a child is in need if they require services from the Local Authority to help keep them safe.

**Child Protection Plan** - a plan for children who are at risk of neglect or abuse, which sets out how to keep them safe and well.

**Children in care** - children who are under the care of the Local Authority either through agreement with parents or by order of the courts

**Children's Trust** - the statutory local partnership, led by the County Council, which brings together the organisations working for, and with, children, young people and families, also referred to as the Children's Trust Board. Key partners are NHS, Hampshire Constabulary, Hampshire Fire and Rescue Services, borough and district councils, Hampshire Youth Offending team, schools and colleges, JobCentre Plus and voluntary agencies.

**Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG)** - CCGs are clinically-led statutory bodies that commission (plan and buy) local healthcare services for the people who live in their geographical area. All the GP practices are members of a CCG - and work in partnership with local communities, including district councils, schools, the voluntary sector and local people and with upper tier local authorities. There are currently five CCGs in Hampshire.

**Corporate parent** - the role of the Local Authority in looking after children in care.

**Child protection** - the range of systems and activities based on S47 of the Children Act 1989, whereby agencies led by the Local Authority investigate, assess and plan for children believed to be at risk of significant harm through physical, sexual or emotional abuse or neglect.

**Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)** - exploitative situations, contexts and relationships where young people (or a third person or persons) receive 'something' (e.g. food, accommodation, drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, affection, gifts, money) as a result of performing, and/or others performing on them, sexual activities.

**Children and Young People's Plan (CYPP)** - the overarching strategy for the Children's Trust

**Designated Teacher** - a teacher with responsibility for promoting the educational achievement of children and young people in care.

**Duke of Edinburgh Award (DofE)** - DofE gives all young people aged 14-24 the chance to develop skills for life and work, fulfill their potential and have a brighter future.

**Duty to co-operate** - the requirement for local authorities and relevant partners to co-operate to improve the well-being of children and families, as set out in the Children Act 2004. Relevant partners include district councils, health authorities, Youth Offending Teams, Police, Job Centre Plus, schools (including academies and free schools), and colleges.

**Early Help Hubs (EHH)** - local arrangements that identify as early as possible if a child or family need support and helps them to access services, where practitioners work together to ensure that this has the maximum impact.

**Early Years Foundation Stage** - the framework for learning and development for children aged 0-5 years old.

**EET** - young people in education, employment or training.

**Education Health and Care Plan (EHCP)** - formerly the SEN Statement, the purpose of an education health and care plan (EHCP) is to make special educational provision to meet the special educational needs of the child or young person, to ensure the best possible outcomes for them across education, health and social care and, as they get older, prepare them for adulthood.

**Families with multiple problems** - families experiencing two of six headline problems in the areas of: education; crime and anti-social behaviour; children who need help; employment and risk of financial exclusion; domestic violence and abuse; families with health problems, can be supported.

**Children eligible for free school meals** - this does not refer to children entitled to a free school meal as part of the new Universal Free School Meal Legislation, but refers to children who are eligible for Free School Meals. These are available to children whose parents/guardians are in receipt of certain benefits.

**Hampshire Safeguarding Children Boards (HSCB)** - the statutory partnership responsible for co-ordinating and ensuring the effectiveness of local agencies in safeguarding and promoting the welfare of children.

**Health and Wellbeing Board** - a group of key leaders from the health and care system, who work together to improve the health and wellbeing of the local population.

**Human Papilloma Virus (HPV)** - vaccine given to school age children. HPV is given to girls aged 12 to 13.

**Independent Reviewing Officer (IRO)**

- local authority social workers who are separate from local case management and who review children and young people's cases to make sure that plans for children in care, or those with Child Protection Plans, are effective.

**Internship** - on the job training, similar to an apprenticeship.

**National Citizen Service (NCS)** - NCS is open to all 16 and 17 year olds in England. Comparable to DfE, NCS aims to bring together young people from different backgrounds, and help develop greater confidence and encourages personal and social development by working on skills like leadership, teamwork and communication.

**NEET** - young people not in education, employment or training.

**Net agreement** - net agreement is calculated by using the proportion of people who agree with a proposal, minus the proportion who disagree with it.

**The Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted)**

- regulates and inspects schools, colleges, initial teacher training, work based and skills training, adult and community learning, education and training in prisons, and local authority children's social care including safeguarding and child protection, services for children looked after and child care.

**Rights, Respect and Responsibilities (RRR)**

- a programme in Hampshire schools, based on the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which aims to help children achieve their potential and become responsible citizens.

**Safeguarding** - see also Child Protection. A broad range of activities and responses by all agencies and the community to address the welfare of children including to avoid the need for child protection

**Special Educational Needs (SEN)** - the term used to describe when children and young people have a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age. See EHCP.

**United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC)** – an international human rights treaty that grants all children and young people a set of rights.

**Universal services** - services that are available to all.

**Youth Offending Team (YOT)** - a multi-agency team co-ordinating the provision of support for young offenders across Hampshire.

**Youth Crime Prevention Team** - workers based within Early Help Hubs in Hampshire who offer a range of preventative activities and interventions, targeted at children and young people who are at risk of offending and/or anti social behaviour.



If you would like more information or a copy of this publication in another language or format (eg: large print or in an audio format) please contact: **0300 555 137** or **childrenstrust@hants.gov.uk**

**[www.hants.gov.uk/cypp](http://www.hants.gov.uk/cypp)**

