



Resources Department
Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD

AGENDA FOR THE HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

Members of Health and Wellbeing Board are summoned to a meeting, which will be held in Committee Room 1, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD on **18 April 2018 at 1.00 pm.**

Lesley Seary
Chief Executive

Enquiries to : Jonathan Moore
Tel : 020 7527 3308
E-mail : democracy@islington.gov.uk
Despatched : 10 April 2018

Membership

Councillors:

Councillor Richard Watts (Chair)
Councillor Janet Burgess MBE
Councillor Joe Caluori

Clinical Commissioning Group Representatives:

Tony Hoolaghan, Chief Operating Officer, ICCG
Dr. Josephine Sauvage, Chair, ICCG
Jennie Williams, Director of Nursing & Quality, ICCG
Sorrel Brookes, Lay Vice-Chair, ICCG

Local NHS Representatives:

Angela McNab, Chief Executive, Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust
Siobhan Harrington, Chief Executive, The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust

NHS England:

Dr Helene Brown, Medical Director

Healthwatch Representative:

Emma Whitby, Chief Executive, Healthwatch Islington

Council Officers:

Julie Billett, Director of Public Health
Carmel Littleton, Corporate Director for Children, Employment and Skills

A. Formal Matters

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1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Declarations of Interest

If you have a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest* in an item of business:

- if it is not yet on the council's register, you must declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent;
- you may choose to declare a Disclosable Pecuniary Interest that is already in the register in the interests of openness and transparency.

In both the above cases, you must leave the room without participating in discussion of the item.

If you have a personal interest in an item of business and you intend to speak or vote on the item you must declare both the existence and details of it at the start of the meeting or when it becomes apparent but you may participate in the discussion and vote on the item.

*(a)Employment, etc - Any employment, office, trade, profession or vocation carried on for profit or gain.

(b)Sponsorship - Any payment or other financial benefit in respect of your expenses in carrying out duties as a member, or of your election; including from a trade union.

(c)Contracts - Any current contract for goods, services or works, between you or your partner (or a body in which one of you has a beneficial interest) and the council.

(d)Land - Any beneficial interest in land which is within the council's area.

(e)Licences- Any licence to occupy land in the council's area for a month or longer.

(f)Corporate tenancies - Any tenancy between the council and a body in which you or your partner have a beneficial interest.

(g)Securities - Any beneficial interest in securities of a body which has a place of business or land in the council's area, if the total nominal value of the securities exceeds £25,000 or one hundredth of the total issued share capital of that body or of any one class of its issued share capital.

This applies to all voting members present at the meeting.

4. Order of Business
5. Minutes of the previous meeting

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B.	Discussion/Strategy items	Page
1.	Adult Social Care Plan	9 - 30
2.	Islington Fair Futures Commission Recommendations	31 - 100
3.	Children and Young People's Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire	101 - 114
C.	Business items	
4.	Appointment of a Voluntary Sector Representative to the Health and Wellbeing Board	115 - 122
D.	Questions from Members of the Public	
	To receive any questions from members of the public.	
E.	Urgent Non-Exempt Matters	
	Any non-exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.	
F.	Exclusion of Press and Public	
	To consider whether, in view of the nature of the remaining items on the agenda, any of them are likely to involve the disclosure of exempt or confidential information within the terms of Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act 1972 and, if so, whether to exclude the press and public during discussion thereof.	
G.	Urgent Exempt Matters	
	Any exempt items which the Chair agrees should be considered urgently by reason of special circumstances. The reasons for urgency will be agreed by the Chair and recorded in the minutes.	
H.	Confidential/Exempt Items for Information	
I.	Any other business	

The next meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board will be on 19 September 2018

The next meeting of the Haringey and Islington Health and Wellbeing Boards Joint Sub-Committee will be on 13 June 2018.

Please note all committee agendas, reports and minutes are available on the council's website: www.democracy.islington.gov.uk

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Agenda Item A5

London Borough of Islington

Health and Wellbeing Board - Wednesday, 18 October 2017

Minutes of the meeting of the Health and Wellbeing Board held at Committee Room 1, Town Hall, Upper Street, N1 2UD on Wednesday, 18 October 2017 at 1.00 pm.

Present: **Councillors:** Watts (Chair), Burgess and Caluori

Dr. Josephine Sauvage, Chair, Islington Clinical Commissioning Group
Sorrel Brookes, Lay Vice-Chair, Islington Clinical Commissioning Group
Emma Whitby, Chief Executive, Islington Healthwatch
Siobhan Harrington, Chief Executive, The Whittington Hospital NHS Trust
Julie Billett, Director of Public Health
Sean McLaughlin, Corporate Director of Housing and Adult Social Services
Carmel Littleton, Corporate Director of Children's Services

Also Present: James Reilly, Independent Chair of the Islington Safeguarding Adults Board
Alan Caton, Independent Chair of the Islington Safeguarding Children Board
Tania Townsend, Children's Partnership Development and Strategy Manager
Sheron Hosking, CAMHS Commissioning Manager

Councillor Richard Watts in the Chair

162 WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS (ITEM NO. A1)

The Chair welcomed everyone to the meeting and introductions were given.

163 APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE (ITEM NO. A2)

Apologies for absence were given on behalf of Dr Katie Coleman, Tony Hoolaghan, Jennie Williams and Angela McNab.

164 DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST (ITEM NO. A3)

Dr Jo Sauvage declared an interest as a GP provider in the borough.

165 ORDER OF BUSINESS (ITEM NO. A4)

The Chair advised that Item B5, Joint Targeted Area Inspections, would be considered following Item B2, Islington Safeguarding Children Board Annual Report 2016/17.

166 **MINUTES OF THE PREVIOUS MEETINGS (ITEM NO. A5)**

RESOLVED:

That the minutes of the previous meetings held on 26 April and 19 June 2017 be agreed and the Chair be authorised to sign them.

167 **SAFEGUARDING ADULTS IN ISLINGTON IN 2016/17 (ITEM NO. B1)**

James Reilly, Independent Chair of the Safeguarding Adults Board, presented the report which summarised the work of the Safeguarding Adults Board in 2016/17.

The following main points were made in the discussion:

- There had been a sharp increase in concerns and enquiries about vulnerable adults following the introduction of the Care Act 2014, however in 2016/17 these began to plateau.
- In the first year following the introduction of the Care Act, 60% of concerns raised resulted in Section 42 enquiries being carried out. In 2016/17, 40% of concerns carried through to enquiries. It was commented that Chairs of Adult Safeguarding Boards constantly reviewed and audited the work of statutory agencies to ensure that thresholds for commencing enquiries were being applied appropriately.
- There had been an increase in concerns about vulnerable adults. The Independent Chair emphasised that this did not mean there had been a significant increase in abuse and neglect, rather that there had been an increase in reporting of such concerns. It was commented that an increase in the reporting of concerns was a positive development.
- The Independent Chair highlighted three key local issues: the capacity of care homes and the difficulty of commissioning care accommodation in inner city areas; the 'requires improvement' grade given to Camden and Islington NHS Foundation Trust by the most recent Care Quality Commission inspection; and the safeguarding concerns at HMP Pentonville highlighted by the recent murder in the prison.
- The Safeguarding Adults Board had completed a serious case review which had considered how best to handle instances of a neglect in a vulnerable adult's own home when there are multiple complex factors.
- It was commented that changes in personnel had an adverse impact on the work of the Safeguarding Adults Board and the Independent Chair was challenging partners to keep a focus on the Board's activities.
- Participation in the Safeguarding Adults Board's four sub-groups had fluctuated over the previous year and this had an impact on the delivery of the Board's action plan.
- The Independent Chair commented on the need for Safeguarding Adults Board members to mutually problem solve in a constructive way. It was important to build a culture of openness which recognised the issues in organisations and worked to improve these.
- Key themes for the Safeguarding Adults Board included modern slavery, social isolation, and those suffering from the often inter-linked issues of homelessness, mental health and addiction. It was commented that people experiencing homelessness could exhibit very challenging behaviour and sometimes would not engage with support services, however they were some of the most vulnerable people, were at risk of exploitation and harm, and tended to die younger than expected.

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- A member asked a question about the financial abuse of adults with learning disabilities who have dependent children. It was advised that the Safeguarding Adults Board had not reviewed this in detail, however could look into particular cases if appropriate. It was known that adults with learning disabilities were increasingly being targeted and exploited financially and sexually.
- It was suggested that the findings of serious case reviews could be better communicated to GPs and other frontline medical and care staff as a way of improving system-wide learning. In response, it was advised that the Safeguarding Adults Board would be reviewing local safeguarding training in 2018. It was suggested that this could include learning from serious case reviews carried out across London.
- It was suggested that a greater awareness and clarity of escalation routes for specialist issues would be beneficial. For example, it was commented that some vulnerable adults with eating disorders were experiencing delayed referrals and their issues were becoming more entrenched.
- Members of the Safeguarding Adults Board were asked to share data more widely with their partner organisations to better facilitate mutual problem sharing.

The Board thanked James Reilly for his attendance.

RESOLVED:

That the Annual Safeguarding Adults Review be received.

168

ISLINGTON SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2016/17 (ITEM NO. B2)

Alan Caton, Independent Chair of the Safeguarding Children Board, presented the report which summarised the work of the Safeguarding Children Board in 2016/17.

The following main points were noted in the discussion:

- The Independent Chair welcomed the positive Ofsted report into the work of the Board. Ofsted had made a number of recommendation which the Independent Chair agreed with.
- It was emphasised that, although the local authority had a lead role in safeguarding children, safeguarding was everybody's responsibility.
- The Independent Chair commented on the difficulty of increased financial constraint at a time of increasing demand for services.
- The Safeguarding Children Board was continuing to focus on its priorities, which included neglect and building resilience; domestic violence, parental mental health and substance abuse; and child sexual exploitation and holding perpetrators to account.
- The Independent Chair commented that he had previously been concerned by the lack of a strategic multi-agency response to Prevent, however Councillor Watts had attended a Safeguarding Children Board meeting in May to discuss the matter and the Independent Chair was pleased with the progress made.
- The Independent Chair commented on the risks associated with private fostering arrangements and highlighted that the local authority was only aware of 12 such instances in Islington. It was suggested that all professionals should be encouraged to report such arrangements.

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- The Independent Chair highlighted the importance of the child's voice and understanding the lived experience of children. The Safeguarding Children Board had held a meeting in a local school and listened to young people's concerns about serious youth violence.
- It was recognised that knife crime was still an ongoing issue in the borough and this was being addressed by the Safer Islington Partnership and the Youth Justice Board.
- The Safeguarding Children Board had raised concerns about service delays and the number of young people under emergency police protection, which were being reviewed further.
- The Independent Chair highlighted two serious case reviews carried out during the year and summarised the learning from these cases. It was noted that learning was shared London-wide and nationwide.
- The Board noted that the Children and Social Work Act 2017 would abolish the Safeguarding Children Board, and mandate local authorities, the Police, and CCGs to design their own local arrangements. It was expected that a transition process would take place in 2018/19. The Corporate Director of Children's Services commented that there was no appetite to significantly alter local safeguarding arrangements in the borough. It was known that some areas were reconfiguring their local safeguarding arrangements to cover their Sustainability and Transformation Partnership footprint, however this was not thought to be appropriate in North Central London. The Board expressed concern that this change would result in inconsistent safeguarding arrangements across the country.
- Following a question, it was advised that the Board had not considered the impact of problem gambling on children. It was commented that 3,500 adults in the borough were affected by problem gambling and there was bound to be an impact on young people.
- The Board queried the funding of the Safeguarding Children Board. In response, it was advised that the Metropolitan Police contributed a relatively small amount of funding compared to Police forces in other areas, and as a result local authorities contributed a disproportionate amount of funding to Safeguarding Boards in London. It was commented that the forthcoming revision to safeguarding governance would present an opportunity to review funding matters.

The Board thanked Alan Caton for his attendance.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the findings of the Islington Safeguarding Children Board report be noted;
- (ii) That the Ofsted Inspection Report be noted.

169 JOINT TARGETED AREA INSPECTIONS (ITEM NO. B5)

Carmel Littleton, Corporate Director of Children's Services, presented the report which summarised the arrangements surrounding Joint Targeted Area Inspections.

It was noted that nine days' notice would be given before an inspection would be carried out. The Safeguarding Children Board was to establish a working group to lead on preparations for a potential inspection.

An inspection would take place over three weeks and focus on a particular theme. Although an inspection was anticipated in the near future, it was not known what the theme would be.

RESOLVED:

That the report on Joint Targeted Area Inspections be noted.

170 ISLINGTON FAIR FUTURES COMMISSION (ITEM NO. B3)

Tania Townsend, Children's Partnership Development and Strategy Manager, introduced the report which provided an update on the progress of the Islington Fair Futures Commission.

The following main points were noted in the discussion:

- The Commission had focused on the lived experience of young people and had been keen to hear the 'hidden voices' of marginalised young people, such as young carers. The Commission had focused on three themes: place, power and possibilities.
- The Commission had considered how 'places' and the built environment impact on young people. It was recognised that Islington had a limited amount of green space for young people to enjoy. It was thought that community cohesion could be improved by young people having a greater sense of ownership over the local area.
- Young people were significantly impacted by a lack of affordable housing. Overcrowding had a detrimental effect on young people's health and exacerbated long term conditions.
- The Commission had considered the issues faced by young carers. Some young carers had to take time out of school for hospital appointments, and felt that health providers did not consider the impact of rescheduling appointments on their education. Young carers felt that their issues did not receive a high profile and were not understood by schools or health professionals.
- Young carers wanted the opportunity to share their experiences with each other. It had been highlighted that some young carers were not aware of the support services available.
- Young people felt that services for adolescents interacted with them in a negative way, focusing on crime, antisocial behaviour and risky behaviours, as opposed to their strengths and personal development.
- Young people were keen to use online services, including remote consultations and online peer support networks.
- Young people felt that schools did not focus enough on life skills and readiness for work. Some young people felt that they lacked the social skills to succeed in the workplace.
- Members of the Health and Wellbeing Board were invited to attend the forthcoming 'Their Ambitions, Our Future' Fair Futures Commission event on 8 November 2017.
- The Board were challenged to consider how they could improve services for young people without allocating additional resources to services. It was suggested that such issues could be considered by the Haringey and Islington Wellbeing Partnership Sponsor Board.
- It was noted that the Fair Futures Commission was in the processes of developing recommendations. The Board hoped that these would be practical recommendations which would help to steer the strategy of Islington Council and its partner organisations. It was suggested that local agencies could lobby central government on any issues which were outside of their area of responsibility.

The Board thanked Tania Townsend for her attendance.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the progress and next steps of the Fair Futures Commission be noted;
- (ii) That all Health and Wellbeing Board members be encouraged to fully engage in the next phase of the Commission.

171 HEALTHWATCH ISLINGTON WORK PLAN 2016-18 (ITEM NO. B4)

Emma Whitby, Chief Executive of Healthwatch Islington, introduced the report which outlined Healthwatch Islington's Strategic Plans for 2016-18. It was noted that Healthwatch would be reviewing its work plan from January 2018.

The following main points were noted in the discussion:

- Healthwatch was carrying out a review of mental health day service provision and had spoken to over 100 service users. It was hoped that the review would inform future commissioning decisions.
- Healthwatch was carrying out a mystery shopping exercise of accessibility for people with autism and the findings would be reported to the Autism Partnership Board.
- Healthwatch was to review digital inclusion, as it was thought that online health services were not reaching some BAME communities.
- Healthwatch was continuing to work with local organisations who did not have a strong focus on safeguarding.
- The Board noted their thanks to Olav Ernstzen, who had resigned as Chair of Healthwatch Islington earlier in the year. The Board noted that Olav had a key role in the development of the organisation.

RESOLVED:

That Healthwatch Islington's Strategic Plans be noted.

172 CHILD AND ADOLESCENT MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES TRANSFORMATION PLAN (ITEM NO. B6)

Sheron Hosking, CAMHS Commissioning Manager, introduced the report which summarised the progress with the CAMHS Transformation Plan.

The following main points were noted in the discussion:

- The full transformation plan was due to be finalised shortly. This would set out local priorities and how national targets would be met.
- The transformation plan was progressing well. There was an emphasis on workforce development and the training of practitioners.
- A national access target had been set, which required 70,000 more children to access CAMHS services by 2020/21. This would require Islington CCG to increase access by 35% within four years. It was clarified that 'access' was defined as accessing two NHS appointments in six weeks. This was particularly problematic as 25% of young people accessing CAMHS services in Islington only attended one appointment.

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- Following a question, it was confirmed that there was a non-attendance rate of 20% in Islington, which was consistent with national statistics.
- It was commented that there was a wide range of CAMHS services and it was essential for young people to access the right services at the right time. For this reason, it was essential to correctly signpost young people. Signposting could be supported through appropriately resourcing the voluntary and community sector, sharing data between services, and developing effective digital services.
- The Board commented on the importance of reducing waiting times. The average waiting time for an appointment was six to eight weeks; some young people become increasingly vulnerable in this time and this can result in a referral to children's services. The need for early intervention was emphasised.
- Following a question, it was advised that CAMHS services were keen to embrace new technologies such as online consultations, however practitioners needed to be confident in referring to digital therapies. It was intended to pilot an app which would support people with low level anxiety and depression.
- The Board commented on the importance of CAMHS services and the need for local services to care for young people as they would their own children. It was commented that a greater emphasis on outcomes would be welcomed.
- It was noted that the final plan would be circulated to members of the Health and Wellbeing Board in due course.

The Board thanked Sheron Hosking for her attendance.

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the progress made on the Transformation Plan be noted.
- (ii) That the final plan be signed off outside of the meeting in order to meet the deadline set by NHS England.

173 DRAFT PHARMACEUTICAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2018 (ITEM NO. C7)

RESOLVED:

- (i) That the draft Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment be approved for consultation;
- (ii) That final approval of the Pharmaceutical Needs Assessment be delegated to the Chair, following any necessary changes made in response to the consultation.

174 BETTER CARE FUND UPDATE (ITEM NO. C8)

It was noted that a letter had been received from the Secretaries of State for Health and Communities and Local Government which indicated that the government may intervene in areas where delayed transfer of care targets were not met. The Board did not believe that Islington would meet the criteria for intervention.

It was commented that in future years a more collaborative cross-borough approach may be taken through the Haringey and Islington Wellbeing Partnership.

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RESOLVED:

That the submission of the Better Care Fund plan for 2017/18 be noted.

MEETING CLOSED AT 2.30 pm

Chair



Report of: Service Director Adult Social Care – Strategy & Commissioning

Health and Wellbeing Board	Date: 18 April 2018	Ward(s): All
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Delete as appropriate	Exempt	Non-exempt
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SUBJECT: Adult Social Care Plan

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to draw the Health and Wellbeing Board's attention to the transformation programme taking place in Adult Social Care in Islington.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the work taking place in Adult Social Care to improve the quality and sustainability of our provision.

3. Background

- 3.1 Adult Social Services are facing increasing pressures with reductions in funding at a time when the numbers of frail older people are increasing and there is a high incidence of people with long-term mental health conditions, along with a population of people with physical and learning disabilities who require specialist services.
- 3.2 In order to help meet these challenges we have embarked on a change programme and developed our Adult Social Care Plan. This will deliver quality improvements and help us ensure that we have a sustainable local offer going forwards.

The plan:

- 3.3 Takes a **strengths-based approach**. We start with what people can do and building on their strengths, focusing on the things that can work to overcome barriers which are preventing them from reaching their potential and having the best possible lives they can.

- 3.4 Prioritises **all age prevention**. This enables us to deliver our Care Act duty to promote people's wellbeing and prevent and delay their need for services.
- 3.5 Provides a **framework for business planning** across the service; connecting management and performance information to business planning
- 3.6 Provides a **vehicle for quality improvement**, by underpinning plans to improve the way services are designed and commissioned with a robust evidence base about what works.
- 3.7 Enables the development of a **sustainable Adult Social Care budget**.
- 3.8 Is organised around six themes:
- Workforce – our staff at their best
 - Efficiencies – being sensible with our funding
 - Step Up & Step Down – the right support at the right time
 - Personalisation – building strength and resilience
 - Day Activities & Employment – making daily lives meaningful
 - Housing & Support – building strength and resilience

4. Implications

- 4.1 **Financial Implications:**
No direct financial implications to be noted, however, the plan will contribute to achieving the ongoing MTFS savings in Adult Social Care.
- 4.2 **Legal Implications:**
The Adult Social Care Plan is based on the tenets of the Care Act 2014 (the statute underpinning the provision of social care), that is wellbeing, prevention, reduction and delay. Further there is emphasis on integration, which is also a legislative requirement.
- 4.3 **Environmental Implications**
Elements of the social care plan may contribute to a reduction in the environmental impact of social care services. These include reducing bureaucracy and unnecessary assessments, as well as eliminating ineffectual services.
- 4.4 **Resident Impact Assessment:**
The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding. A resident impact assessment has not been completed, although assessments will be carried out on individual projects within the plan as they are implemented.

5. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

- 5.1 The Health and Wellbeing Board is asked to note the development of the Adult Social Care Plan. Further details of the plan are set out in the appended slide pack.

Appendices

- Adult Social Care Plan slides

Background papers:

- N/A

Signed by:

6 April 2018

Service Director Adult Social Care
– Strategy & Commissioning

Date:

Report Author: Jess McGregor – Service Director Adult Social Care – Strategy & Commissioning
Tel: 020 7527 8158
Email: Jessica.mcgregor@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author: Ivana Green
Tel: 020 7527 7112
Email: Ivana.green@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author: Dawn Pelle
Tel: 020 7527 3240
Email: Dawn.Pelle@islington.gov.uk

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ISLINGTON

Adult Social Care Plan – Priorities, & Performance

2018-19

Health & Wellbeing Board – April 2018

*Jess McGregor, Service Director Adult Social Care
(Strategy & Commissioning)*

A sustainable plan for Adult Social Care

Our priority will always be to provide care and support to our most vulnerable residents

The increasing demand for, and rising cost of, social care means that we need to re-think how we can do this sustainably.

The ASC plan provides strategic direction for Adult Social Care, including:

- The design and implementation of a strengths based model of practice
- A focus on all age prevention
- Strategies to manage demand
- Making better use of individual strengths and assets in the voluntary and community sector
- Supporting individuals to look after themselves and others without support from social services

Our plan for Adult Social Care

Caring for vulnerable residents and connecting people to live healthy, independent lives

Workforce – our priorities

Embedding strengths based practice across Adult Social Care services in Islington

Empowering staff to build on individual, family and community strengths by:

- Reforming systems to stop unnecessary bureaucracy
- Delegating decision making to frontline practitioners
- Creating new sustainable relationships with the voluntary and community sector
- Building the social care micro-market to make choice easier

Working with partners across North Central London boroughs & providers to secure a skilled sustainable workforce for home care, and nursing homes and create employment and training opportunities for our residents that have been excluded from work.

- Proud to Care, Capital Nurse, Health & Care Academy



Workforce – our performance

Performance

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Measure	2016-2017 Performance Islington	Rate of improvement 2015-2017 England	Rate of Improvement 2015-2017 Inner London	Rate of Improvement Islington 2015-2017	Proposal 2018-2019
% Service Users who felt they had control over their daily life	77.3%	0.4%	-1.5%	+6.5%	78%
% of Unnecessary Assessments resulting in no service 18-64	64%	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%
% of Unnecessary Assessments Resulting in No Service 65+	62%	n/a	n/a	n/a	50%

Efficiencies

Our Priorities:

Stop paying for things that do not work anymore by:

- Remodelling prevention & early intervention services to ensure they are providing evidence based interventions with the highest impact on increasing wellbeing and independence
- Working in partnership with voluntary and community providers to support their role in developing resilience and capacity as independent providers in the borough

Be more commercial in the way we manage our services and contracts



Step-up Step down – our priorities

Right Support at the Right Time:

- Ensuring that people get the right support in a timely way by redesigning the social care front door
- Designing and implementing new services that reduce the risk of future dependency, for example commissioning a new support at home model
- Developing an all age Autism Strategy

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Working with individuals and families to help step down from high intensity services

- Work with housing and support providers to establish new models for night support
- Deliver the Transforming Care agenda
- Commission a new offer for young people transitioning into adult social care services – housing, support and employment



Step Up-Step Down – our performance

Measure	2016-17 Performance Islington	Rate of improvement 2015-17 England	Rate of Improvement 2015-17 Inner London	Rate of Improvement Islington 2015-17	Proposal 2018-19
Older people who receive Reablement or rehabilitation after discharge from hospital	1.6%	-0.4%	-0.1%	-3.2%	5.7%
Average number of delayed transfers of care attributable to adult social care, per 100,000 population.	4.2	-3.8%	-1.2%	-3.2	Subject to national performance metrics via BCF
Proportion of new service users (aged 65 and over) short term service no ongoing support or support of a lower level (%)	96.3%	3.2%	4.6%	9.5%	97%

Personalisation – our priorities

Reviewing legacy programmes and provision that are no longer delivering good outcomes:

- ‘Council Housing First’ action learning programme in partnership with SHP
- Innovate in the ways we support people with learning disabilities to have personal budgets

Give staff the right tools to support people to make decisions about their care and fulfil their potential

- Using digital tools - mobile working pilot
- Implementing new commissioning and contracting models to increase the range of services professionals and individuals can access – frameworks, DPSs
- Working in partnership with Haringey Council to grow capacity in social care for new service models for example the Positive Behavior Support DPS



Personalisation – our performance

Measure	2016-2017 Performance Islington	Rate of improvement 2015-2017 England	Rate of Improvement 2015-2017 Inner London	Rate of Improvement Islington 2015-2017	Proposal 2018-2019
Uptake Direct payments	31.70%	+2%	+1.5%	+6.3%	37.2
Proportion of carers who find it "very easy" or "fairly easy" to find information about services (%)	7.3%	-0.2%	0.1%	0%	7.6%
The proportion of people who reported that they had as much social contact as they would like	43.7%	0.6%	1.1%	5.5%	45%
Social Care Quality of life score	18.9%	0%	0%	1%	19.3

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Employment & Day Opportunities – our priorities

Supporting individuals to acquire new skills, set goals and aspirations or gain employment:

- Collaborate with Haringey Council to establish a new day opportunities and employment framework to meet adult social care needs
- Review the in-house learning disabilities day offer and reform to ensure it better meets the needs of young adults
- Establish an effective employment offer from young people transitioning into Adult Social Care

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Helping all Islington residents to achieve their full potential and live meaningful daily lives

- Collaborate with NHS colleagues to develop new day opportunities for individuals with complex needs
- Implement a new approach to supported living for individuals with a learning disability that reduces the need for day provision.



Employment and Day Opportunities – our performance

Measure	2016-2017 Performance Islington	Rate of improvement 2015-2017 England	Rate of Improvement 2015-2017 Inner London	Rate of Improvement Islington 2015-2017	Proposal 2018-2019
Learning Disabilities in Employment	5.2%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	6.5%
Mental Health in Employment	New Measure in development for 2018-2019				

Accommodation and Support – our priorities

Making better use of our housing stock & adaptations funding to support people to live independently in their community

- Work with the New Homes Programme to plan for the expansion of specialist housing & ensure that general needs housing is designed to meet the lifelong needs of adult social care clients
- Redesign the occupational health capacity in the disabled facilities grant process and increase the use of adaptation funding for council stock

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Commission better accommodation offers that encourage independence wherever possible

- Collaborate with landlords and housing providers to test new support models for older people
- Review duplicate provision to secure the most appropriate support for people with complex social and housing needs
- Work with planning and developers to secure investment in additional extra care / flexi-care schemes for the borough



New Models of Housing and Support – our performance

Measure	2016-2017 Performance Islington	Rate of improvement 2015-2017 England	Rate of Improvement 2015-2017 Inner London	Rate of Improvement Islington 2015-2017	Proposal 2018-2019
The number of council-supported older adults (aged 65 and over) residential and nursing care during the year	372.82	58.1	76.4	1129.5	370
The number of council-supported younger adults (aged 18-64) residential and nursing care during the year	10.50	0.9%	3.4%	34.4%	9.8
Learning Disabilities in Settled Accommodation	70.8%	2.9%	2.4%	22.3	77%

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Programme Delivery

Adult Social Care Planning Board

The Board is responsible for achieving the improvements in quality and cost savings outlined in the adult social care plan.

Delivery Structure

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The Board convene each month to review and agree reports or proposals relating to the ASC plan.

- Theme leads provide an oversight to the group on their theme's projects.
- Project leads oversee the planning and delivery of projects. Each project lead will submit an update.
- Projects are also underpinned by financial monitoring using a benefits tracker which is signed off by theme leads and finance.

What this means for the way we work

A strengths-based approach to social care

A strengths-based approach to social care concentrates on the assets of individuals, families, groups and community organisations, which can allow people to live independently and do more for themselves.

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A strengths-based approach is essential in re-balancing our emphasis for social care, toward more personalised services which focus on prevention and building resilience in individuals and communities.



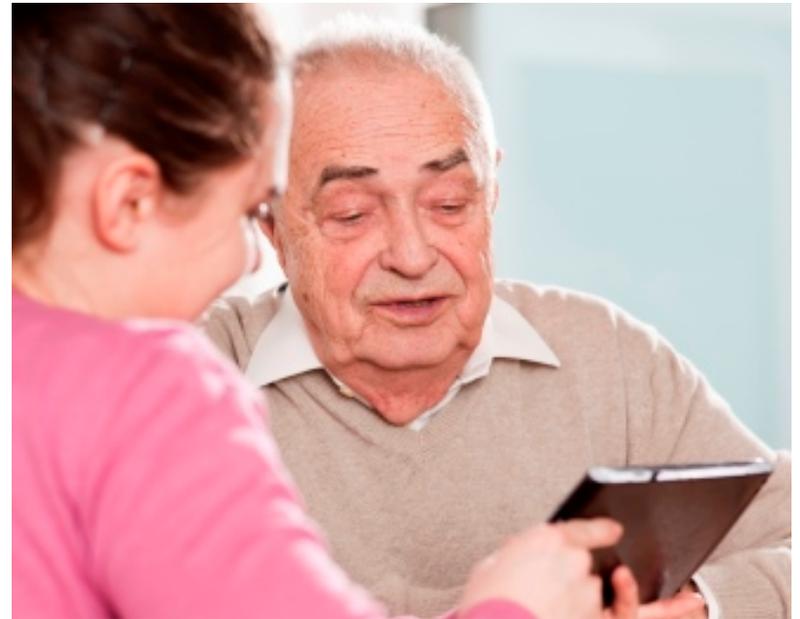


What this means for the way we work

Using a strength based approach means social care practitioners would:

- Work in collaboration with service users, so they are more than passive recipients of care and support.
- Start with what people can do and build on their strengths.
- Be enabled to have 'better conversations' with people, to understand what's already going on in their life.
- Have a detailed understanding and confidence in the community resources and services available to support service users.

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What this means for adult social care service users

- Supported to identify their own strengths and assets, and to sustain positive change in their lives, with proportionate support when it's needed.
- Have the tools they need to be more resilient, so they are better placed to cope, even during difficult times.
- Be better connected to things that make their life work without social care support
- Trusted to be the experts in their own lives. Enabled to make decisions about what they need and in control of life decisions



Working with partners and colleagues

- We can't deliver our plan in isolation. Now more than ever, we need to build new partnerships and strengthen existing ones.
- There's an opportunity for us to re-shape the role of social work and the relationship we have with our residents.
- We want to build a better understanding of our community and voluntary resources so people have access to networks which engender a sense of wellbeing and greater quality of life.
- More joined up working with health colleagues and key internal partners such as housing, children's social care and others





Report of: Corporate Director of Children, Employment and Skills

Health and Wellbeing Board	Date: 18 April 2018	Ward(s): All
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SUBJECT: A Future For Us – Islington Fair Futures Commission Recommendations

1. Synopsis

- 1.1. Islington Council is committed to making Islington a fairer place for all. At the heart of this mission is ensuring that everyone has the best start in life and is supported to achieve their aspirations, regardless of their background.
- 1.2. For many of the 45,000 children and young people who live in Islington it is the best possible place to grow up. Our borough has world class cultural, artistic and sporting facilities on our doorstep, and our local schools help our children and young people to thrive.
- 1.3. However, far too many children and young people growing up in Islington face significant barriers that prevent them from benefitting from the opportunities around them. Poverty, overcrowding at home, unemployment and a lack of opportunities to learn and earn - some children and young people face many, or all, of these barriers.
- 1.4. 2017 was Islington's Year of Children and Young People. Islington can be a fantastic place to grow up, but it can also be challenging. The Fair Futures Commission, chaired by young adults, Jermain Jackman and Kadeema Woodbyrne, took a radical look at how the council and its partners can help to change that.
- 1.5. Everyone has a part to play to help build resilience in children, young people, their families and the local community. Despite the significant budget challenges the Council faces as a result of cuts in national government funding, there are still opportunities to drive innovation and positive change. To unlock these opportunities we need to re-imagine a child and youth friendly Islington to make it an even greater place in which to grow up, learn, work and have fun.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To welcome the Fair Futures Commission's final report.
- 2.2 Members of the Health and Wellbeing Board are asked to take the recommendations back to their organisations and respond to the relevant recommendations of the Fair Futures Commission's report by Summer 2018. Partners will be asked to respond formally by the end of June 2018 and responses will be compiled into a report in response to the Commission's recommendations.

3. Background

- 3.1 We want all children and young people in Islington to start well and develop well. By 2025, Islington should be a place where:
- children and young people can achieve the very best wellbeing outcomes and have the resilience and creativity to thrive;
 - parents and carers have the knowledge, skills and confidence to provide the environment in which children can thrive; and
 - the community – made up of our residents, businesses, the state, charitable and community organisations - is the economic, physical and social infrastructure which supports children and young people to thrive.
- 3.2 The Fair Futures Commission is made up of academics, creative thinkers, local young people and residents. This gave us a rich mix of experts from a variety of fields and, more importantly, experts of lived experience. It explored practical solutions so that everyone - individuals, communities and organisations - can support, play a part and develop their role in making Islington a great place to grow up in, and therefore promote good social and health development in the early childhood, the middle years and adolescence/young adulthood phases of life.
- 3.3 The Commission's aim is to make a fairer future for all, to listen to the next generation and give them the power to shape the things that directly affect their experiences while growing up. Commissioners sought these voices with a series of events and discussions held in schools and youth hubs, and walks through the borough to see it through the eyes of children, young people and parents themselves. The Commission were particularly interested in the most vulnerable, the invisible and the voiceless. It heard incredible and hard hitting stories about the ups and downs of growing up in Islington today. Over 200 individuals and organisations took part in the Commission's work over the year.
- 3.4 The Commissioners brought together children, young people, parents, teachers, the third sector, police, health partners and many more to share their experiences and knowledge. They then spent many hours boiling down the many proposals and ideas which were submitted into the recommendations in the final report. Above all else though, they listened and heard what children and young people had to say about life in Islington.
- 3.5 After carefully considering their findings and the feedback, the commissioners have made a variety of recommendations to Islington Council and its partners, which are included in the Commission's report. This also resulted in five key population outcome ambitions defined by the Fair Futures Commission:
1. **21st century skills for growing up:** Children and young people have the skills to manage their emotions and feelings, health, relationships, home and money
 2. **21st century skills for work and the future world of work:** Children and young people are prepared for work and the future of work
 3. **Connected communities:** Young people, parents and carers can lead change in their communities and support each other

4. **A child-friendly place to live and grow:** Children and young people live in a safe community with space to grow, live and play
5. **Alliances for ambitious and fairer futures:** Islington has a strong community of leaders that come together, collaborate, invest and deliver ambitious futures with children and young people – making our community a great place to grow up in

3.6 The recommendations cover every aspect of improving children and young people’s health and wellbeing. There is an emphasis on preventative measures to build resilience in children, young people and communities that may reduce the risk of lasting impact of poor health and wellbeing in adulthood. For example:

- **21st century skills for growing up** – supporting children and young people to be happy, safe, active and develop well; supporting children and young people to develop solid skills for life particularly strong positive relationships and managing emotions and feelings; and supporting children and young people to overcome and thrive despite adverse childhood experiences (stressful or traumatic events) that may affect their futures.
- **21st century skills for work and the future world of work** – preparing children and young people for the future world of work that will be global and rich in technology and equipping them with the right skills and knowledge for this. This may help to reduce and limit the illnesses and health-damaging behaviours associated with unemployment.
- **Connected communities** – improving cohesion, social networks of support, active citizenship and social action as a way of reducing isolation and improving a sense of belonging to the community, skills, confidence and friendships.
- **A child-friendly place to live and grow** – creating places and spaces that work for children and young people and helps to develop their physical, mental and social health.
- **Alliances for ambitious and fairer futures** – creating a truly place-based partnership approach to investment and decisions that relentlessly focus on and represent children and young people’s interests.

Table 1 outlines the **recommendations relevant to Health and Wellbeing Board members**. The full report and list of recommendations is attached at **Appendix A**.

3.7 The Council and its partners are asked to respond to the report setting out how they intend to meet the recommendations. The Commission has asked that actions are tailored for the appropriate equality groups such as disabled children and LGBTQIA young people, and other key groups of children and young people such as young carers, refugees and those in care. It would also like to see plans for how the actions will be put in place to make sure that they happen.

Table 1: Fair Futures Recommendations relevant to Health and Wellbeing Board members

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
21st century skills for growing up						
We ask Islington Council, health care and early childhood services for a commitment to building on Bright Start Islington for children aged 0 – 5.	X	X			X	Early years private, voluntary and independent providers
We ask the Council and other organisations – like the police and schools - for a commitment to empower young people to support each other. This may help young people who got through their challenges to support others in similar situations. This may help young people who got through their challenges to support others in similar situations.	X	X	X		X	Metropolitan Police
We ask Islington Council and other public and community organisations to explore a co-ordinated way to support young people to build their abilities and tackle past experiences. This should empower them socially, emotionally and develop their thinking and reasoning skills.	X	X	X		X	

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
21st century skills for growing up						
<p>We ask Islington Council, health care services, schools and other groups to develop ways that empower children and young people to manage their feelings and emotions.</p> <p>Actions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • safe and clear spaces for friends to flag when a young person they know may be struggling. This could also be for young people to go for support to manage their emotions and feelings. Make this a youth-led approach similar to You're Welcome for health services. Spaces could be in schools, pop-ups in youth hubs, businesses and Islington Council buildings. • support children and young people to feel good by connecting them to 'Five Ways to Wellbeing' opportunities, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Connect – see friends, talk to family, get involved in a youth group ○ Keep Learning and Be Creative – read or learn a new activity for fun, join a library, draw, paint, act, play ○ Be active – walk, cycle, play sports, swim, dance ○ Take Notice – mindfulness meditation, yoga ○ Give – volunteer, get involved in community or youth-led activities or campaigns. • training for staff in schools on how to identify and support children and young people to manage their emotions and feelings • create a calm and peaceful reflection space in a local park for young people and families when faced with difficult and challenging times such as bereavement. • explore how digital technology can support young people to manage their feelings and emotions 	X	X	X		X	
<p>The Clinical Commissioning Group is the local organisation which plans and decides on health care services. Social action is about coming together with other people to solving social problems in the community. Social prescription is another way of linking young people with community activities and services. We ask the Islington Clinical Commissioning Group to consider linking young people to social action by using social prescriptions together with medical approaches to mental health. For example, a doctor would signpost a young person to community activities, group or services to help them improve their mental health</p>		X				
<p>Train those who work with young people about mental health first aid, and ways that respond to children and young people's past negative experiences and events.</p>	X	X				
<p>Support young people to have the skills and understanding about mental health and asking for help.</p>	X	X				

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
21st century skills for growing up						
In organisations, consider mental health awareness training for staff who manage young people such as apprentices and young adults.	X	X		X		

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
Connected communities						
<p>We ask Islington Council, together with schools, NHS and other partners to join up youth leadership and social action opportunities. It should be clearer for young people and parents/carers about how they can get involved. Monitoring of the social and employment skills they gain from their involvement should take place.</p> <p>Actions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a central online 'opportunities' point for young people or parents to register for these opportunities equal access to opportunities for children, young people, parents and carers to creatively get involved at different levels (from being a young advisor, parent champion, on a school council or youth councillor to responding to consultations, designing new services and involvement in focus groups). This includes appropriate reward and recognition. opportunities to crowdsource ideas with children, young people and families using digital and online platforms publishing consultation and engagement results and guidelines on techniques a commitment for new policy and commissioning projects to include co-production in either the development or delivery of services particularly children, young people or parents/carers with 'hidden voices' 	X	X	X		X	
We ask Islington Council and NHS commissioners to consider social action as part of future contracts for services. For example, reserve part of the budget to fund youth peer support or parent champions.	X	X				

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
Connected communities						
<p>We ask Islington Council and NHS services that support young people, parents and carers to explore tried and tested digital technology as part of the service or support offer for them.</p> <p>Actions could include: Enabling young people, parents and carers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use technology such as Skype for follow up appointments, advice and guidance in circumstances where a young person or parent do not have to be seen or examined. This excludes social care where a child must always be seen. use online peer support so that they can support others who are going through the same challenges 	X	X				

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
Alliances for ambitious and fairer futures						
<p>We ask Islington Council and its partners to develop and communicate an 'Islington Guarantee' or 'Promise for Young People' for those living and/or studying in Islington. It should be from birth to adulthood. It should set out the life and work skills, outcomes and support young people can expect or are entitled to at different stages of their lives.</p> <p>Actions could include: linking to a concessions card which includes discounts or access to local attractions, culture, leisure including cinema, sport, libraries, museums, etc.</p>	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>Build on the leadership that looks out for children and young people's interests, responding to what matters to them and improving their futures. The Islington Children's Trust Board should evolve to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise opportunities, ideas and resources from different people, places and organisations. Take forward these recommendations. It should lead the Guarantee and health and wellbeing investment and priorities for children. Hold an annual Fair Futures Summit. This should check in on children and young people's experiences and what they need, progress on these recommendations and the future for learning, life and work skills. 	X	X	X	X	X	X
<p>We ask Islington Council and its partners to build on strengthening partnerships for young people using health or social care services, such as those with learning difficulties or disabilities, to help their independence.</p>	X	X	X		X	

4. Implications

4.1 Financial Implications:

Some of the recommendations could have financial implications which will need to be reflected in both the Council's and CCG's response to the Commission. This includes consideration of the Council's medium term financial strategy and both the Council and NHS future budget proposals concerning children and young people.

4.2 Legal Implications:

The council has a duty under section 10 of the Children Act 2004 to promote cooperation with relevant partners (including health, education, police and probation services) regarding children's well-being in Islington, and relevant partners have a duty to cooperate with the council. The focus of the arrangements referred to is children's physical and mental health and emotional, social and economic well-being; protection from harm and neglect; and education, training and recreation.

4.3 Environmental Implications

N/A.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

The Commission has asked that actions are tailored for the appropriate equality groups such as disabled children and LGBTQIA young people, and other key groups of children and young people such as young carers, refugees and those in care. A Resident Impact Assessment will be completed as the Council and partners consider and respond to the recommendations to improve equality and equity for some key groups.

5. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

5.1 One powerful lesson we should take away from this Commission is that when those who hold power take the time to really listen to children and young people and to respond to what they have said, truly exciting things are possible.

5.2 The Fair Futures Commission recommendations should be seen as a medium to long-term investment in Islington's children and young people where we will have to stay the course – pursue these goals regardless of obstacles - to realise the benefits and impact.

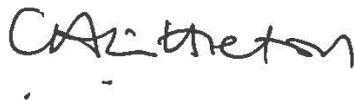
Appendices

- Appendix A: A Future for Us – Fair Futures Commission Final Report

Background papers:

n/a

Signed by:



9 April 2018

Carmel Littleton, Corporate Director of Children,
Employment and Skills

Date

Report Author: Tania Townsend, Partnership Development and Strategy Manager | Fair Futures
Commission Programme Lead
Tel: 020 7527 3080
Email: tania.townsend@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author: Dean Langsdon, Finance Manager – Children’s Services
Tel: 0207 527 8018
Email: dean.langsdon@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author: Peter Fehler, Acting Director of Law and Governance
Tel: 020 7527 3126
Email: peter.fehler@islington.gov.uk

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COMMUNITY
BINDS FAMILIES
TOGETHER

**GIVE A VOICE
TO THE VOICELESS**

**A
FUTURE
FOR US**

PREVENTION
IS BETTER
THAN
CURE
**BEST
START
IN LIFE**

**EACH OF US CAN
MAKE A DIFFERENCE**

TO LOVE OUR YOUNG PEOPLE
IS TO INVEST IN OUR FUTURE

**THEIR AMBITIONS,
OUR FUTURE**

A PLACE THAT
WORKS FOR
ALL CHILDREN

**MY FAIR SMALL STEPS CAN
ISLINGTON MAKE A BIG CHANGE**

Fair Futures Commission, 2018
For enquiries, contact tania.townsend@islington.gov.uk

The Fair Futures Commission report can also be found online at [fairfutures.org](https://www.fairfutures.org)

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1. MESSAGE FROM JERMAIN AND KADEEMA



Jermain Jackman, Chair of the Fair Futures Commission



Kadeema Woodbyrne, Deputy Chair of the Fair Futures Commission

As young adults who studied or were born and brought up in Islington, it has been a great honour and humbling opportunity to lead the Fair Futures Commission. We were joined by dedicated and amazing commissioners who care about what truly equips children and young people to be great adults.

With Islington being such a diverse and dynamic place, it is the people of Islington that continue to shape their community. However, they are often not part of the big discussions that directly impact their lives. As a Commission, we made it our duty to make sure children, young people and their families drew on their experiences to guide their own narrative rather than pre-existing notions of what works for them.

Times have changed. To have a true reflection about what could make a difference to the lives of children, young people and their families we actively went out and spoke to different pockets of the community. We were particularly

interested in the most vulnerable, the invisible and the voiceless. We heard incredible and hard hitting stories about the ups and downs of growing up in today's society.

We have been inspired and learnt so much from the children, young people and adults that have contributed to this report. They have been transparent and honest about their experiences. We experienced the joy of bringing together passionate young people and adults into the same room to create solutions. They have shared their knowledge, experiences and ideas in order to make a difference for their own generation and the next.

Using what we heard, we have crafted the themes and issues that arose about growing up in Islington to produce some ideas to make big and small changes.

These include:

- 1. Preparing and equipping children and young people with the skills for life.** There should be a guarantee for children and young people living or studying in the borough that sets out the support they can expect from Islington Council and its partners from birth to early adulthood.
- 2. Preparing young people for the world of work and future of work.** Every young person should have access to and complete at least 100 hours of experience of the world of work by the age of 16.
- 3. Making Islington's places and spaces child-friendly.** All major developments in the borough should include consultation with children and young people from the beginning of the project.
- 4.** The use of signs and policies such as 'no ball games' should be reviewed in consultation with local young people and other residents.

- 5. Keeping children and young people safe in the community.** Every contact between children and young people and those who work with them should be used as an opportunity to learn about the young person's safety. This information should identify their concerns and help to work out how to overcome these.

Only through the coordinated approach of young people and the community, the council and its partners, our community leaders and even our MPs in Parliament, can every child – no matter what walk of life – have the fairest chance of a great future.

Preparing our children and young people well prepares for Islington's economic and social future. It doesn't stop with this report. We, the Commission, are just the catalyst – you are the change. To do nothing will be a mistake. To do what you can will help every Islington child and young person grow up in a safer, fairer and compassionate society. The best place to grow up in.

MESSAGE FROM COUNCILLORS JOE CALUORI AND RICHARD WATTS



Councillor Joe Caluori, Executive Member for Children, Young People and Families, Islington Council



Councillor Richard Watts, Leader of Islington Council

We are committed to making Islington a fairer place for all. At the heart of this mission is ensuring that everyone has the best start in life and is supported to achieve their dreams, regardless of their background.

For many of the 45,000 children and young people who live in Islington it is the best possible place to grow up. Our borough has world class cultural, artistic and sporting facilities on their doorstep, and our local schools help them to thrive.

However, far too many children and young people growing up in Islington face significant barriers that prevent them from benefitting from the opportunities around them. Poverty, overcrowding at home, unemployment and a lack of opportunities to learn and earn – some children and young people face many, or all, of these barriers.

In setting up this Commission we started with one simple question. What do we as a Council, along with our partners, need to do to make sure that every child and young person in Islington, no matter how they start off in life, has the opportunity to thrive, enjoy their childhood and achieve their true potential?

It is a hugely challenging question, but as this report shows, Jermain, Kadeema and their fellow commissioners have accomplished something truly inspiring over the last year.

The Commissioners brought together children, young people, parents, teachers, the voluntary sector, police, health partners and many more to share their experiences and knowledge. They then spent many hours boiling down the countless proposals and ideas which were submitted into the recommendations you see in this report. Above all else though, they truly listened and heard what children and young people had to say about life in Islington.

Children and young people growing up today live in a world which is totally different from the world we knew as children, and the pace of change grows ever faster. It's our collective responsibility to ensure that all children and young people have the chance to benefit equally from new opportunities, and that starts in childhood.

One powerful lesson we should take away from this Commission is that when those who hold power take the time to really listen to children and young people and to respond to what they have said, truly exciting things are possible. We look forward to working with our Youth Council and partners over the coming months and years to implement the recommendations in this report.

2. SUMMARY OF OUR RECOMMENDATIONS

21ST CENTURY SKILLS FOR GROWING UP

All children and young people with the skills to manage their emotions and feelings, health, relationships, home and money

A foundation for school and the teenage years

1. A commitment to building on Bright Start Islington for children aged 0 – 5.
2. A commitment to building life skills in the primary school years and developed through play – in adventure playgrounds, parks, leisure centres and play streets. Make the Islington Play Offer visible – in one place – to young children and parents.

Helping young people to move forward – positively

3. A commitment to empower young people to support each other. This may help young people who got through their challenges to support others in similar situations.
4. Islington Council to lead the way and use their staff volunteering programme to recruit staff to ‘community/real/goal model’ roles. Invite local businesses and community leaders to take part.
5. Explore a way where public and community services work together to support young people to build their abilities and tackle past experiences. This should empower them socially, emotionally and develop their thinking and reasoning skills.

Skills for life

6. Make learning about money, healthy relationships, the political system, physical and emotional health, cultural awareness and personal safety statutory. Time should be set aside in every school’s timetable and in youth work services.
7. Work together and pledge practical ways to teach young people how to live independently and prepare for managing a home and their money.

Skills for life - managing emotions and feelings

8. Develop ways that empower children and young people to manage their feelings and emotions – community spaces to go to, linking them to ‘Five Ways to Wellbeing’ opportunities, training for staff in schools and digital technology..
9. Link young people to social action by using social prescriptions together with medical ways to address mental health.
10. Train those who work with young people about mental health first aid, and ways that respond to children and young people’s past negative experiences and events.
11. Support young people to have the skills and understanding about mental health and asking for help.
12. In organisations, consider mental health awareness training for staff who manage young people such as apprentices and young adults.

Information and resources

13. Review [Izzy-info](#) for what's needed for an online one stop shop.
14. A commitment to opening up school buildings as a resource for young people to use when the school day finishes or during the school holidays. Some schools do this already and could support other schools to make it happen.

21ST CENTURY SKILLS FOR WORK AND THE FUTURE WORLD OF WORK

All children and young people are prepared for work and the future of work

Preparing for the world of work

1. Develop great experiences of the world of work. All Islington young people would benefit from at least 100 hours experience of the world of work by the time they reach the age of 16. Work experience should be a priority.
2. Build on business talent and mentoring networks for young people. These should be for young people who do not have access through their family or social connections. There should also be a better focus on encouraging young people into other routes for work, such as turning their innovations and ideas into their own business.
3. Form an alliance for preparing young people for work and the future world of work. This should lead the way with creating opportunities for both young people who live and/or go to an Islington school.
4. Ofsted should prioritise careers education and advice in school inspections. We suggest Islington Council arranges a roundtable with the Government's Chief Inspector of Education, other local authorities, schools and employers to discuss a way forward to achieving this.

Working with businesses and employers

5. Develop an Investors in Young People qualification for employers to encourage their contribution to preparing young people for the world of work.
6. Create a connection with digital businesses of all sizes, including in Tech City, so that Islington young people access opportunities and support.

Supporting young people

7. Prepare young people with the skills they will need to secure jobs in the future, such as creativity, new ways of working and decision making. Equip schools and young people with up to date information about the future of the world of work, so that this informs careers education and choices.
8. Explore a model that could be used to offer start-up grants to young entrepreneurs. This could be similar to what is known as a corporate social responsibility or incubator fund approach.
9. Test how affordable workspaces with childcare facilities for young parents or parents with children could work.

CONNECTED COMMUNITIES

Young people, parents and carers leading change in their communities and supporting each other

1. Join up youth leadership and social action opportunities. It should be clearer for young people and parents/carers about how they can get involved. Monitoring of the social and employment skills they gain from their involvement should take place.
2. Consider social action as part of future contracts for services. For example, reserve part of the budget to fund youth peer support or parent champions.
3. Explore tried and tested digital technology to support young people and parents. Integrate this as part of the service or support offer for them. This could be Skype for follow up appointments, advice and guidance. Or this could be online peer support so that they can support others who are going through the same challenges.

A CHILD-FRIENDLY PLACE TO LIVE AND GROW

Children and young people living in a safe community with space to grow, live and play

Places and spaces

1. Use the next version of the [Local Plan](#) to set out a vision and design for how Islington becomes a child-friendly place. This includes helping some of the recommendations in this section happen.
2. Consult children and young people on major development proposals including social housing. This includes the way consultations are run to involve children and young people. It also includes feeding back about what has happened as a result of their views. The consultation design process timescales and methods should work for all.
3. Change the culture and design of park spaces to create a welcome and inclusive playable landscape that is child and young person friendly. Design public spaces in ways that include and benefit all residents.
4. A commitment to improve the basics of good quality surroundings including the visual appearance, safety, lighting and mix of use, particularly on Islington's estates, and in other parts of Islington.
5. Use community development approaches for spaces where there are conflicting uses by young and older residents. One part of the community's gain should not be the other's loss. Try to build shared ways for using public space across the young, very young, adults and older people.
6. Parks and open spaces should be available for all without favouring one community group over another. Children and young people's presence and involvement should be welcomed and encouraged equally with adults.

Travel and safety

7. Actively engage children, young people and families in planning the important transport and travel opportunities in Islington.
8. Create and consult children, young people and families on maps of walking and cycling routes. Take into account air pollution and road safety. Recognise the additional challenges posed by views about crime, gang lines, and other concerns. Where possible, try to design out and overcome these issues. Try to connect these networks to all schools, leisure centres and other key places for children and young people.
9. Explore how young people can raise concerns about their safety on Islington transport routes.
10. Explore how young people can communicate concerns about their safety in particular places and spaces in Islington. This includes finding out the themes for the places where young people say they feel unsafe. This may help target action. Ask professionals working with young people to have this conversation with them regularly – for example, during assessments and visits.
11. Create ways for children and young people to send ideas about making places better and safer on an ongoing basis. This could be crowdsourcing ideas and similar to platforms such as Fill That Hole.
12. A commitment to organise more [Play Streets](#) and broaden these out to schools and estates.

Housing

13. Develop housing options and approaches for young people growing up in Islington, that allow them to pursue education and work whatever their background.
14. Develop ways to reduce the impact of overcrowding for children and young people on their long-term health conditions and their education and employability opportunities. This could be drying or communal facilities and study space in libraries, leisure centres and business.
15. Review signage on estates with children, young people and adults, such as the 'No Balls Games' signs. Use positive messages. Use the shared external environment and communal facilities to support health, play, physical activity and access to activities.
16. Create a community feel and ownership of both place and the community with young people by involving them in the design of housing and other development projects.

ALLIANCES FOR AMBITIOUS AND FAIRER FUTURES

A strong community of leaders that come together, collaborate, invest and deliver ambitious futures with children and young people, making our community a great place to grow up in

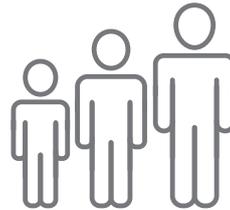
1. Develop an 'Islington Guarantee' or 'Promise for Young People' for those living and/or studying in Islington. It should be from birth to adulthood. It should set out the life and work skills, outcomes and support young people can expect or are entitled to at different stages of their lives.
2. Build on the leadership that looks out for children and young people's interests, responding to what matters to them and improving their futures. The Islington Children's Trust Board should evolve to:
 - Organise opportunities, ideas and resources from different people, places and organisations.
 - Take forward these recommendations. It should lead the Guarantee and health and wellbeing investment and priorities for children.
 - Hold an annual Fair Futures Summit. This should check in on children and young people's experiences and what they need, progress on these recommendations and the future for learning, life and work skills.
3. Build on strengthening partnerships for young people using health or social care services, such as those with learning difficulties or disabilities, to help their independence.

3. CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND FAMILIES IN ISLINGTON

Islington is home to a wonderful mix of children, young people and families. It can be a fantastic place to grow up in but it is also challenging.



The **0-19** population is more densely populated in the north east



Over **71,000** children and young people aged 0 to 24 year olds (2016)

Over **45,000** children and young people aged 0 to 19 (2016)

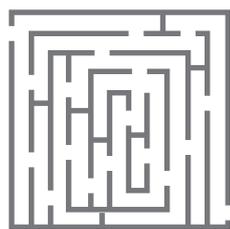


One of the highest proportion of births to older women in the country

228,500 people living in Islington (2016)

22,952 households with dependent children (2016)

Rates of children in need and of children looked after by the Council are higher than comparative authorities



Up to **2,000** families with multiple and complex needs

About **5,000** disabled children and young people aged 0-25 (2015)



Infant and child mortality rates lower than national averages



Approx. **83** languages are spoken as the main language at home by those aged 3 and above (2011)

Over **43%** of primary age children and over

45% secondary age children have a mother tongue other than English



Islington is the **24th** most deprived area in England and the fifth most deprived in London

WHAT WE HEARD

- Young people and families move between different areas in London for services and support. For example, 29% of young people living in Islington don't go to an Islington secondary school.
- Because of how children and young people grow up, early help must happen when children are very young but also in their school and teenage years.
- The issues for children, young people and families are becoming more complex. This affects services:
 - supporting children and young people with special educational needs or disabilities
 - helping children and young people to manage their emotions and feelings
 - keeping children and young people safe from harm and exploitation
 - children and young people who cannot live with their parents or carers
 - preventing children and young people from getting involved in criminal activity.
- Our young people are aspirational. Young people are generally positive about living in Islington. Some young people living in poorer families felt living next to wealthier residents provided aspiration.
- On the other hand, others felt excluded by things they or their families could not control such as gentrification, money and people who were in control of what happens to them. Young people mentioned local and national decision-makers, schools, and the police.
- Children's health particularly those with long-term conditions and mental health continue to affect their daily lives.
- Young people said that there are a lot of things to do, places to go and support in Islington. Sometimes, it just depends on whether they can find out about these places to go and things to do.

“If you're bored in Islington, you're in the wrong part of Islington”

- Some national changes decided by the Government are making it harder to grow up in Islington. Some of these changes are out of the control of the council, local health care services, schools and the police. Some things are not the responsibility of the council such as what happens in schools. Leaving the European Union (also known as Brexit) will affect children and young people too and they will have little say about it.
- Challenges are affecting both low and middle-income families in London. These families are hit by their wages not growing at the same pace as high and rising living costs and reduced support from the state. The number of children with parents who work, earn a decent amount of money and are still struggling is growing. Because of the high cost of living, families who earn a decent wage sometimes have to move out of Islington.

4. 21ST CENTURY SKILLS FOR GROWING UP

WHY THIS MATTERS

At every age and stage, children and young people grow up learning the skills to be great adults.

Early experiences have a lasting effect on children. Children thrive by five when they are happy, safe, active and developing physically, emotionally and socially. This lays the foundation for a good childhood and teenage years.

The changeover from 'childhood' to 'adulthood' can be an intense phase of life. This is known as adolescence and continues beyond the age of 19. During this time, young people experience:

- Physical changes to their body known as puberty
- The brain fine-tuning itself. This drives understanding, weighing up risks and what is right or wrong, learning from experience and interacting with others
- Emotional changes such as how to cope when life events and challenges happen, working out who they are and developing self-confidence
- Social changes where more relationships form outside the family. The influence of other young people becomes powerful
- Changes in their behaviour where they are more likely to take risks

Some children and young people have support that makes the change easier. Others don't and go through challenges that make it difficult. All children and young people, even those who are in challenging situations, have the potential to improve their futures.

WHAT WE HEARD



In 2017,
70%
of children
achieved a
good level of
development
age 5

88% of children centres
94% of private, voluntary and
independent nurseries were
judged as good or outstanding
by Ofsted (2016/17)

12 adventure playgrounds
2 Youth Hubs **3** full time Youth Centres
A range of community-based
youth provision
23 providers of Summersivity and
Launchpad (summer programmes and activities
for young people who live or study in Islington)
Around **200** social sector
organisations working with children,
young people and their families
13 theatres and dance venues
10 public libraries **10** museums
Over **75** arts organisations **3** cinemas

CHILDREN SUPPORTED BY THE STATE

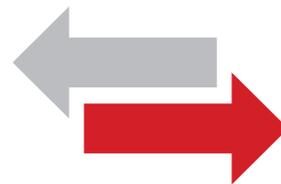


1,016

children with statements
or Education, Health and
Care Plan (Jan 2017)



A rise in older young
people looked after by
the Council over a number
of years. Demand for
social care services is
growing nationally.



108

care leavers aged 17
and 18 (March 2017)

CHILDREN WITH HEALTH-RELATED CHALLENGES



1,674 children in
Islington aged under
17 with a long-term
health condition

3,917 children in
Islington schools who
a special educational
need and/or disability
(not on an Education,
Health and Care plan)



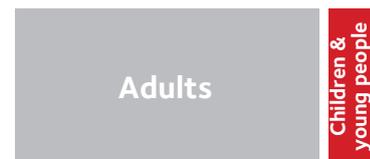
1 in 10 Islington
children and young
people will have a
mental health condition



50% of all mental health
problems are established
by the age of **14**



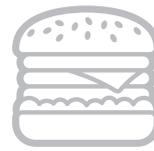
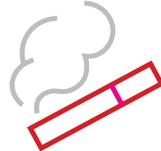
75% of all mental health
problems are established
by the age of **24**



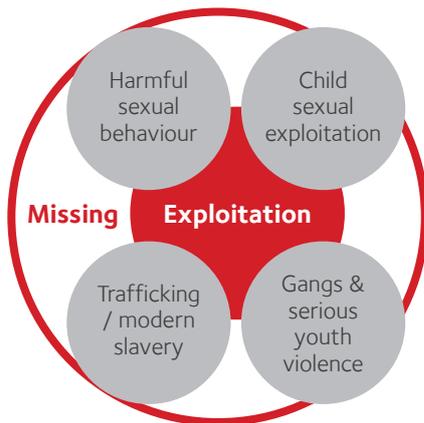
£ spent on services for
mental health conditions by
UK Government

Islington children and young people wait around **15** weeks from referral
to treatment by Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE WHOSE FUTURES AT RISK



12% of 15 year olds in Islington reported that their lifestyle involved 3 or more unhealthy or illegal behaviours such as poor diet, smoking, drinking alcohol or using drugs (2014)



The majority of **children who go missing** in Islington are aged 15 to 17.

Around one third of all missing children are at risk of **child sexual exploitation, gangs or serious youth violence**. Those at risk of these issues go missing for longer periods of time and more frequently.

County lines is where a child or adult from cities travels to a town or location such as rural areas and use a dedicated mobile phone (lines) to sell drugs. These young people are groomed to do this by gangs and suffer from abuse as part of this.



The number of first time young offenders has decreased over time but remain above London and national averages. Serious violence by young people and knife crime have increased across London and the UK in the past year.

CHILDREN LIVING IN FAMILIES WITH CHALLENGES



Islington has an estimated **431** young unpaid carers aged under 16 looking after their mum, dad, brother or sister



1,600 children were homeless or in temporary accommodation

3,023 children and young people in **1,084** families were supported by Early Help services (2016/17)

272 children were known to children's social care where parental drug use was a concern and **329** children where parental alcohol use was a concern

The Children's Commissioner in England found there is a group of **'invisible' children** where not enough is known about them – these include children in mental health detention, children not in enough need to receive help from social workers and children with uncertain immigration status.

THE FOUNDATION FOR SCHOOL AND THE TEENAGE YEARS

- Mums, dads, carers and early childhood services must work together to help babies and children start their lives well. The council and health care services has created **Bright Start Islington** to help families and their children.
- Research tells us that being healthy, social skills and self-confidence develop when children play as babies or in their primary school years. Outdoor and adventurous play with nature are important too.
- Research also tells us that play teaches young children how to deal with risks, social and creative skills. Without this awareness and learning they are ill equipped to deal with adult life.

THE EFFECT OF PAST EXPERIENCES AND EVENTS

- The experiences that children and young people have early in life can affect their risk of involvement in violence in adolescence and adulthood.
- Negative experiences and events can have a lasting impact on health and wellbeing in adulthood. They can lead to situations such as criminal activity or becoming a victim of abuse or exploitation. When this happens, many children and young people have physical and mental health problems as they grow into adults and during their adult life.

- The early life experiences of some Islington children and young people has influenced their involvement in criminal – sometimes serious and violent – activities. Some young people who are part of a gang were emotionally and physically neglected – social work services were in contact with them for most of their young lives.
- For children and young people, adults they trust are important. Losing a good relationship to adults who were close and important to them as they grew up may have played a role in their negative situations.
- Research suggests that ways of addressing how these experiences affect a young person include being aware of what a young person has gone through, good services for young children, strong relationships with adults they trust and learning social and emotional skills.

SKILLS FOR LIFE

- Research suggests programmes that develop life and social skills in young people can help by building their social and emotional abilities. These skills help with issues such as the world of work, preventing violence, avoiding poor health and avoiding involvement in criminal activity.
- Adults tend to focus on the negative things to do with being a young person. Young people want the conversation changed to the skills and strengths they should be equipped with.

GOOD TO KNOW...

Social Sector

Social sector organisations exist mainly to provide benefits for society or the environment. Their motivation is to achieve social goals. It includes voluntary and community organisations (both registered charities and other organisations such as associations and community groups), social enterprises, mutuals and co-operatives.

- Young people said there was not enough support for teaching social and emotional skills. They want children and young people to be taught about:
 - Preparing for work and the future of work
 - Managing emotional wellbeing and feelings
 - Positive relationships with their peers and adults including how to avoid conflicts
 - Living independently including planning for and managing a home and money
- Some young people who are not in trouble or in care still need support. Some of these young people prefer, and find, support in the community, from friends or from trusted adults such as teachers or adults outside the family.

“ I wasn’t taken into care but I still had a hard life. I’ve had to work twice as hard to get over the crap in my life. I’ve had to have counselling. My friends and people in the community helped a lot, kept me motivated, even giving me plates when I moved into my flat. I’m ok now but yeah, if you’re not in a system, no one cares really ”

- Research tells us that play and youth work are more than just fun, diverting young people from trouble or places to hang out. They provide structured and unstructured opportunities for learning, building confidence, creativity, social skills, resilience and self-esteem.

SKILLS FOR LIFE - RELATIONSHIPS WITH ADULTS AND OTHER YOUNG PEOPLE

- Responding to issues such as youth crime or exploitation is broader than a police or child protection response. It also needs a public health approach - using data and research, thinking about the whole population and working in preventative not a reactive way. This means addressing the young person’s needs and their relationships, what is happening in the family and what is happening in the community and wider society.
- Relationships when working or engaging with young people and parents are important. It involves trust and working in a way that supports their development. Play and youth workers can be good examples of how to do this.
- Young carers’ relationships and opportunities to connect with other young carers help them to cope with the challenge of being a young carer. They want better awareness about how

GOOD TO KNOW...

Young Carer

A young carer is someone aged 18 or under who helps to look after someone in their family who is ill, disabled, or has a drug or alcohol problem. Most young carers look after one of their parents or care for a sibling.

GOOD TO KNOW...

LGBTQIA

The letters refer to lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, intersex, and allies.

to respond to their situation particularly in schools and health care services.

- LGBTQIA young people are a diverse and potentially invisible group. Their issues, challenges and understanding about who they are should be dealt with as seriously as race or disability – in and out of school.
- Young adults who had difficult experiences earlier in their lives said organisations should learn from what happened with them to avoid repeating the same way of working with young people in the future. This may help identify ways to help them earlier.
- Young people suggest that Islington should have people and services that empower imagination and possibilities.

“ I can’t talk to people I don’t know, and start telling you about my life ”

“ Need the people who are making decisions to understand the psyche of young people and what they are going through if they want to affect change ”

“ ...disempowering and degrading environment. People look at you like you’re a jobsworth, even people who are sitting down [in the JobCentre] are judging you ”

“ I was what they called a young offender...I only stopped because I was in a hospital over some argument over food [drugs] – none of the man dem came to check me or my family. That’s how I knew that dem man there were only interested in what I could do for them ”

SKILLS FOR LIFE - MANAGING EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS

Some of the issues that children and young people say affect them

- Situations such as becoming a young carer, coming out, bereavement and exams can cause worry and stress.
- Loneliness and social isolation also happens to children and young people. Young carers, LGBTQIA young people, new arrivals to the UK and care leavers can feel like they are on their own and left to cope.
- Young people can feel pressured to have valuable things, be rich and popular. This affects how they feel about themselves and what they achieve.
- Research tells us when bad experiences and events happen in the past, many young people can go on to have mental health problems as they grow into adults and during their adult life.

A different way to support children and young people to manage emotions and feelings

- Both adults and young people think that children and young people should have more choice and control about the support for managing emotions and feelings.

- Young people spoke about ways to support their emotional health and wellbeing that are different from the traditional health approach such as enabling young people to help themselves and their friends in different places and spaces.
- Doctors could signpost a young person to community activities, groups or services to help them with their social and emotional health. This is known as social prescription.

GOOD TO KNOW...

Social prescription

Social prescription is another way of linking people with community activities and services. It enables healthcare professionals to refer people to local, non-clinical services often provided by social sector organisations such as walking clubs or self help groups.

Young people supporting themselves and each other

- They want to be able to support themselves and other young people. They need to be able to identify signs and symptoms so they can support each other.
- Sometimes young people connect with people online when they are going through a similar issue. These young people liked being anonymous with no one to judge them.

Support from adults to manage emotions and feelings

- Sometimes parents and carers are so entrenched in their beliefs that children don't feel able to talk to them about issues.
- They spoke about forming their network for sources of support – sometimes this is an older brother, sister or cousin.
- They like the idea of having mentors who are on the journey with them and don't just turn up at a crisis point. These could be community parents – someone they trust who is looking out for and guiding them.
- Young people want to work with adults who they can relate to or who have experience of their world. They find that these are adults who understand them and the world they are growing up in.

- Both young people and adults think that adults should be trained on how to talk to and work with young people. Some young people spoke about being scared to talk to adults because they might be cross or tell someone. Some young apprentices were concerned that their managers didn't understand how their mental health interfered with their working life.

Support from services

- It is good that there is a mental health service in all schools. Young people said they want those in pupil referral units and young residents who go to school or college outside of Islington to get the same offer of support as students in Islington schools.
- Adults and young people suggest there could be safe spaces to go to in the community when they are not coping – like pop-up or drop ins at youth hubs, barber shops, leisure centres and libraries.
- Both adults and young people suggest that creative arts can give a voice to young people to flag up their concerns. Mentors and activities such as music and football provide similar interests with others and ways to express emotions.

“ I want help with making friends – how to go into a new environment and get to know people “

“ Exclusions make you miss out on lessons and doesn't address the issue at hand “

“ online bullying is fashionable “

“ Basketball or any sport, you can express yourself. I forget my worries and it lets me cool off. Sports calm you down “

“ Adults will only give their point of view and not listen. It is two different worlds. This is adults in general and not just those in authority. Adults have their own culture “

SKILLS FOR LIFE - LIVING INDEPENDENTLY AND MANAGING MONEY

- Young people said that not every young person is fortunate to learn life skills from their parents or carers. They do not feel prepared to live independently or do things such as open a bank account.
- Young carers, care leavers and homeless 16 and 17 year olds have to live on their own or look after their families. Support to manage money, a home and emotions well is important to being independent at an earlier age and with less family help than other young people.
- Research tells us that three-quarters of young adults in their twenties admit to making money mistakes in their first years of financial independence. A third of young people aged 16 to 17 years never put money in a bank account and two-thirds could not read a payslip. Nearly a third of young people were unaware what would happen if council tax was unpaid. These young people are months away from access to credit and loans – poor financial decisions can affect them in the long term.

OUR CALL TO ACTION

FAIR FUTURES OUTCOME: ALL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE HAVE THE SKILLS TO MANAGE THEIR EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS, HEALTH, RELATIONSHIPS, HOME AND MONEY

We believe that by using the many resources in Islington, children and young people can be equipped with the skills for growing up. We like the idea that children and young people should have 'community parents', 'real' models and 'goal' models to help them through their journey to becoming adults.

OUR ASKS

A FOUNDATION FOR SCHOOL AND THE TEENAGE YEARS

- 1.** A commitment to building on Bright Start Islington for children aged 0 – 5. (Islington Council, health care and early childhood services)
- 2.** A commitment to building life skills in the primary school years and developed through play – in adventure playgrounds, parks, leisure centres and play streets. Make the Islington Play Offer visible – in one place – to young children and parents. (Islington Council and organisations working with young children)

HELPING YOUNG PEOPLE TO MOVE FORWARD - POSITIVELY

- 3.** A commitment to empower young people to support each other (usually called peer support). This may help young people who got through their challenges to support others in similar situations. (Islington Council and other organisations – like the police and schools)
- 4.** Islington Council to lead the way and use their staff volunteering programme to recruit staff to 'community/real/goal model' roles. Invite local businesses and community leaders to take part. (Islington Council)
- 5.** Explore a way where public and community services work together to support young people to build their abilities and tackle past experiences. This should empower them socially, emotionally and develop their thinking and reasoning skills. (Islington Council and other organisations who work with young people)

SKILLS FOR LIFE

6. Make learning about money, healthy relationships, the political system, physical and emotional health, cultural awareness and personal safety statutory. Time should be set aside in every school's timetable and in youth work services. (The Government)
7. Work together and pledge practical ways to teach young people how to live independently and prepare for managing a home and their money. (Islington Council, organisations such as the National Citizen Service, universities, housing and schools)

SKILLS FOR LIFE - MANAGING EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS

8. Develop ways that empower children and young people to manage their feelings and emotions – community spaces to go to, linking them to 'Five Ways to Wellbeing' opportunities, training for staff in schools and digital technology. (Islington Council, health care services, schools and other groups)
9. Link young people to social action by using social prescriptions together with medical ways to address mental health. (Islington Clinical Commissioning Group)

GOOD TO KNOW...

Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

A CCG is the a local NHS organisation which plans and decides on healthcare services.

GOOD TO KNOW...

Social Action

Social action is about coming together with other people to solve problems in the community. This can be through taking part in elections, user forums or advisory groups for services they use, volunteering and activities that help other people or the environment, such as fundraising, campaigning, tutoring/mentoring and giving time to charity.

10. Train those who work with young people about mental health first aid, and ways that respond to children and young people's past negative experiences and events (Islington Council and Islington health care services)
11. Support young people to have the skills and understanding about mental health and asking for help (Islington Council and Islington health care services)
12. In organisations, consider mental health awareness training for staff who manage young people such as apprentices and young adults (Islington Council and Islington health care services)

INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

13. Review [Izzy-info](#) for what's needed for an online one stop shop (Islington Youth Council and Islington Council)
14. A commitment to opening up school buildings as a resource for young people to use when the school day finishes or during the school holidays. Some schools do this already and could support other schools to make it happen. (Schools)

5. 21ST CENTURY SKILLS FOR WORK AND THE FUTURE WORLD OF WORK

WHY THIS MATTERS

Children and young people will be the future leaders, employers and employees driving London's economy. They will be in a very different world of work to what we have today. This means we have to educate them for that future.

Many young people feel left behind at the moment. This may feel worse with the social, financial, technology and political changes such as austerity, automation and Brexit.

There used to be a clear pathway from study to work and 'a job for life'. The basic model for education – a strict focus on academic qualifications – has not changed. But in the future, employers are likely to want skills such as creativity, teamwork, flexibility and self-discipline.

When today's school children start working, many will be faced with roles that do not exist today. Young people will need to succeed in a global and competitive world of work that will be rich in technology.

The challenge will be preparing young people for the future world of work and equipping them with the right skills and knowledge.

WHAT WE HEARD



- 42** maintained primary schools
- 3** primary academies and free schools
 - 1** primary age pupil referral unit
- 6** maintained secondary schools (3 of these schools have sixth forms)
 - 3** secondary academies (2 of these schools have sixth forms)
 - 1** secondary age pupil referral unit
- 1** further education college
 - 1** 16-19 free school
- 1** academy for children and young people aged 4 to 19
- 3** maintained special schools for children and young people aged 2 to 19
 - 1** alternative provision free school for children and young people aged 5 to 14
 - 1** free special school for young people aged 14 to 18
- 1** pupil referral unit for children and young people aged 5 to 16



88% of learners go to a good or outstanding school or pupil referral unit

The proportion of young people aged 16 to 18 who were not in education, employment or training has fallen in recent years from 5.2% in 2014 to **1.7%** in 2016. Only **1.1%** of Islington 16 and 17 year olds were not in education, employment or training (2016/17)



3.4% of 16 and 17 year olds were not in education, employment or training or their status was not known in 2016. This is better than the London average (5.3%)



The average Attainment 8 score for Islington pupils is **45.6** per pupil

The attainment of disadvantaged pupils is lower than for all other pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 (age 14-16).

In 2017, the average Attainment 8 score for disadvantaged pupils was **43.1** per pupil. The score for Islington disadvantaged pupils is higher than the London and national averages

Attainment 8

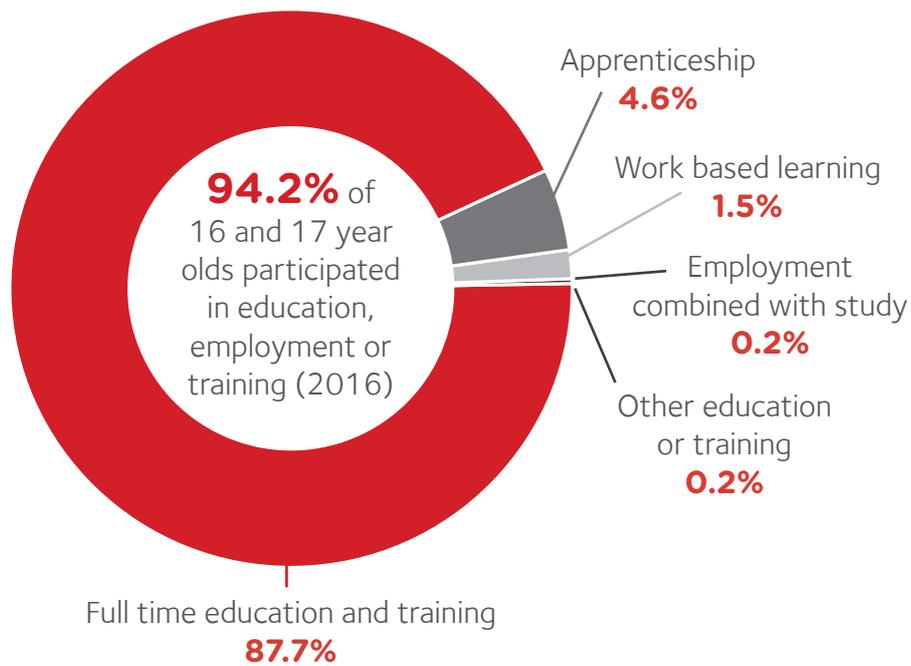
Attainment 8 is a new Key Stage 4 measure. It reports the average achievement of pupils in up to eight qualifications including English, maths, and other options from a specific list.

Disadvantaged pupils

Disadvantaged pupils include pupils known to be eligible for free school meals, in alternative provision or pupil referral unit from year 6 to year 11 or are looked after children for at least one day or are adopted from care.

88.4% of businesses in Islington are micro-businesses with no more than 9 employees





<p>There are around 1.5 jobs per Islington resident aged 16 to 64</p>		<p>Roughly seven in ten people are currently in jobs where it is not known for certain what will happen in the future world of work</p>
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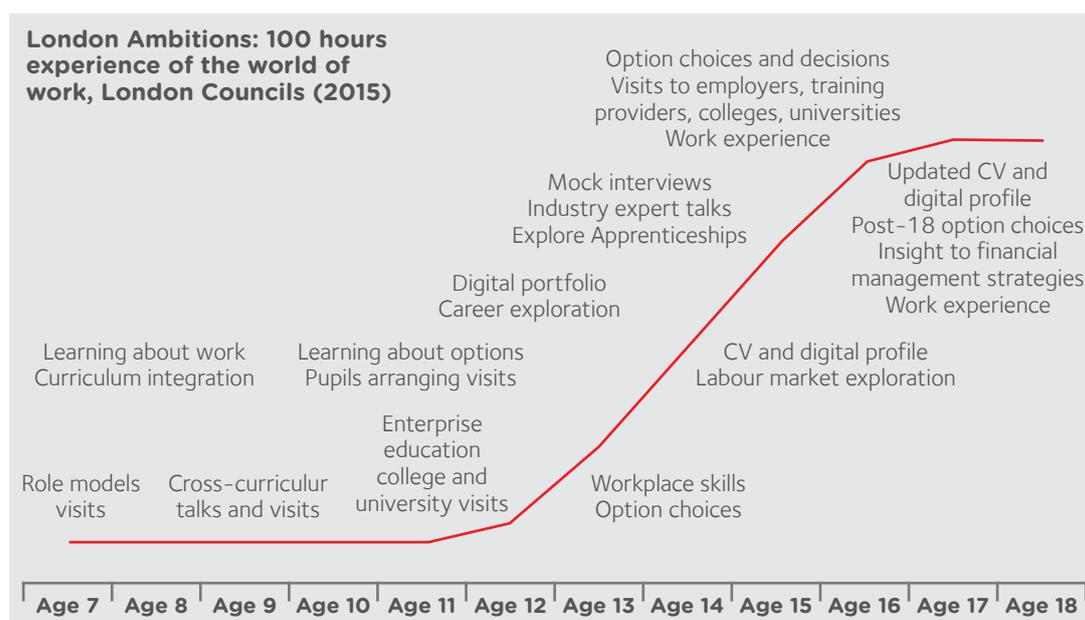
EXPERIENCES OF THE WORLD OF WORK

- Young people want schools to prioritise work experience. They find it difficult to find work experience opportunities especially if the school doesn't help them. Some young people feel that having no work experience reduces their chances of securing paid jobs in the future.
- Research tells us that even when school leavers are ready to start work, they often lack experience. However, the proportion of employers offering work experience is low. Some adults mentioned that some employers may lack the capacity and experience to support a quality work experience placement.
- Adults suggest that there should be more emphasis on the experiences of the world of work. This includes work experience. Some young people like the idea of 'master classes' and activity days, and want more opportunities to try work tasters.

- The London Ambitions Careers Offer says that every young Londoner should have completed at least 100 hours experience of the world of work, in some form, by the time they reach the age of 16. Experiences include career insights, work tasters, mentoring, part-time work, careers and skills events, work shadowing, work experience and other activities.
- Young people also felt that their experiences of the world of work were important to add to their CV. Some adults felt young people would benefit from a digital CV so references and testimonials could be logged.

BARRIERS SOME YOUNG PEOPLE FACE

- Some young people felt that getting a job is about who you know. They suggest there are a lack of opportunities for young people who don't benefit from parents or family friends with connections in the business world or the arts, culture and digital sectors.



- Some young people and adults indicate that it is challenging for young parents with young children to get into, or back into, work because of their childcare responsibilities.

PREPARING FOR THE WORLD OF WORK

- Young people suggest that careers advice and guidance still happens too late at school. There are mixed views about when education about careers should start. They suggest they are not taught to consider several career options.
- They would value independent advice and guidance from people who work in the sectors or industry they are interested in.
- Some young people feel pressured to follow academic routes or go to university. They proposed that parents should be given more information about apprenticeships and other vocational routes, to help them understand the value of such options.
- Young people told us that there is no time to focus on preparing for the world of work or careers. Some feel there is pressure to focus on exams and they would welcome opportunities outside of school to learn more about future career options.
- There is little awareness of the employment sectors on Islington's doorstep, particularly Tech City, and how organisations could creatively apply corporate social responsibility to stimulate the next generation.

PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE WORLD OF WORK

- Some young people in Islington don't feel prepared with the skills needed to compete with others for jobs, or for the future of the world of work.
- Some organisations, such as **NESTA** question whether schools, colleges, universities and policymakers are prepared for the future of work.
- Research tells us that jobs and skills by 2030 will be shaped by:
 - Changes to technology which may create new jobs and ways of working
 - A young population with a different way of living and working to previous generations
 - Political and financial uncertainty
 - Using technology such as 3D printing
 - Working with networks of people both inside and outside an organisation
 - Changes to the way we work – flexible contracts, hours, workspaces and virtual interaction
- Research also tells us that, in the future, there will be more emphasis on social skills and creativity, including judgement, decision-making and technology design.

TURNING THEIR IDEAS INTO BUSINESSES

- Some young people in Islington feel that there are not many opportunities to consider being an entrepreneur. Young people recognise that they would need money to help them at the start, but some young people are from families that are not in a position to help them with start-up funds.
- Research tells us that youth and adult entrepreneurship are very different. Young people have limited resources, or life and work experience. They face greater barriers than adults, which includes a lack of education about running a business, access to finance or start-up funding and business assistance and support.

OUR CALL TO ACTION

FAIR FUTURES OUTCOME: ALL CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE ARE PREPARED FOR WORK AND THE FUTURE OF WORK

We believe more young people could be better equipped for work and the future of work. There is currently a gap and an unequal approach for them.

PREPARING FOR THE WORLD OF WORK

1. Develop great experiences of the world of work. All Islington young people would benefit from at least 100 hours experience of the world of work by the time they reach the age of 16. Work experience should be a priority. (Islington Council, schools and businesses).
2. Build on business talent and mentoring networks for young people. These should be for young people who do not have access through their family or social connections. There should also be a better focus on encouraging young people into other routes for work, such as turning their innovations and ideas into their own business. (Islington Council and its partners).
3. Form an alliance for preparing young people for work and the future world of work. This should lead the way with creating opportunities for both young people who live and/or go to an Islington school. (Islington Council, schools, colleges, businesses, organisations such as the NCS and young people).
4. Ofsted should prioritise careers education and advice in school inspections. We suggest Islington Council arranges a roundtable with the Government's Chief Inspector of Education, other local authorities, schools and employers to discuss a way forward to achieving this (Ofsted).

WORKING WITH BUSINESSES AND EMPLOYERS

- 5.** Develop an Investors in Young People qualification for employers to encourage their contribution to preparing young people for the world of work. (Islington Council, businesses and young people).
- 6.** Create a connection with digital businesses of all sizes, including in Tech City, so that Islington young people access opportunities and support. (Islington Council and the Greater London Authority).

SUPPORTING YOUNG PEOPLE

- 7.** Prepare young people with the skills they will need to secure jobs in the future, such as creativity, new ways of working and decision making. Equip schools and young people with up to date information about the future of the world of work, so that this informs careers education and choices. (Islington Council and schools).
- 8.** Explore a model that could be used to offer start-up grants to young entrepreneurs. This could be similar to what is known as a corporate social responsibility or incubator fund approach (Islington Council).
- 9.** Test how affordable workspaces with childcare facilities for young parents or parents with children could work. (Islington Council and affordable workspace providers).

6. **CONNECTED COMMUNITIES**

WHY THIS MATTERS

Empowering children, young people and parents gives them the opportunity to determine their own future and support others.

Children and young people in Islington live in a global and diverse society, as well as different types of communities. Being part of the community is important as they grow up. The community influences their development. Young people also have an impact on their community.

There are situations where children, young people and parents can feel isolated from the community, leaving them feeling lonely or left on their own to cope. Research tells us that this can have an upsetting effect on individuals and the rest of the community.

Having few social networks and support, or feeling lonely, can affect someone's health, especially their mental health. It makes it harder to build willpower. It can lead to involvement in unhealthy, aggressive or criminal behaviour.

When people actively get involved in decisions and help shape the community, this helps to build healthy connected communities. This is also known as 'active citizenship' and 'social action'. It is a way of coming together to help improve lives and solve problems that are important to the community. The important thing is it also gives a sense of belonging to the community, builds skills, confidence and friendships. Children, young people and parents become part of the solution to what happens in the community.

WHAT WE HEARD



Young adults are still noticeably **less likely to vote** than older people

Turnout in the 2017 Islington Youth Council Election was **51%** – higher than in Islington’s 2014 local election of adult councillors. Turnout for the Youth Council elections continues to grow



Young people are early adopters in all kinds of technological developments, with **90%** of 16–24 year olds in the UK owning a smart phone, compared to 18% of those aged 65+

96% used social networking sites



In 2017, **94%** of households in London had internet access. Nearly all households with children had an internet connection in the UK (98%)

73% of adults accessed the internet “on the go” using a mobile phone or smartphone



In the UK, **53%** of young people have felt depressed because they felt alone. **48%** of 18–24 year olds say they often felt lonely

47.6% of 15 year olds in Islington reported that they’ve been bullied



Islington has a number of **opportunities** for young people and adults **to get involved in leading and responding to issues** they care about

SOCIAL SKILLS AND SOCIAL BONDS

- Research tells us that if social skills are not developed in young people, this can lead to loneliness and poorer social and emotional health. Strong social bonds of trust in some communities act as a buffer to the impact of negative experiences.

OPPORTUNITIES TO SHAPE THE COMMUNITY AND SOLVE PROBLEMS

- Adults said that there are a number of opportunities in Islington to get involved in shaping the community and services. But there is little co-ordination of these or advertising the opportunities to all. Sometimes there is little interaction between the groups set up by the Council and those set up in the community.

PEER SUPPORT

- Research suggests that where peer support was used for severe mental illness, there was evidence of improved engagement, reduced emergency admissions, and improved feelings of hope and control for people supported by their peers.

ONLINE AND DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY

- Young people are more likely than adults aged 25 and above to go online to find information and for social networking. 91% of young people aged 16 to 24 use the internet for social networking.
- Research suggests that online interaction can help young people with their social skills. But there needs to be further research to better understand the negative impact of social media on health.

- Health care services are using digital support more and more with interesting results. This support tends to be a combination of:
 - self-management
 - professionals guiding the support
 - real-time face to face interaction.
- Research tells us that a reason for parents using the internet for information and interaction is because of the weak support they may experience from their own relatives and friends. Sometimes it is because they want to reach out to others in a similar situation. The benefits of online networks for parents and carers included: the ability to get information around the clock, anonymity, sharing experiences, receiving general support, venting feelings and accessibility. A benefit for organisations was the opportunity to identify issues earlier, take action or improve a service offer.
- Most of the research available for online support for young people is mainly for health conditions. This research tells us that the online support may create a safe space for connecting with others in similar situations and share experiences. These online support groups happen with professional support. An example of this approach is [Big White Wall](#).
- For both young people and parents, online support helped them to share experiences, feelings and strategies for living with long-term conditions. It also helped to empower them when they interacted with healthcare professionals.

“ Why do I have to trek all the way to a building when you can just talk to me online. Sometimes I can’t face going outside because of my anxiety ”

“ I’m not alone! My friend introduced me to an online group where we support each other. But sometimes you need someone there who actually knows..someone professional ”

“ Enabling young people to be more connected with family and friends, share common interests and creativity, be more involved in the community by being made aware of volunteering activities and political activism, have access to health information and support networks, are all positive impacts of social media **(Royal Society of Public Health 2017)** ”

CASE STUDY: REMOTE (SKYPE) CONSULTATIONS - NEWHAM DAWN

In 2011, Newham Clinical Commissioning Group rolled out Skype appointments to help young people keep on top of their diabetes care. The Diabetes Appointments via Webcam in Newham (DAWN) scheme, a web-based follow up, reduced the number of young people who did not attend their appointments. Using readily available video conferencing software (Skype) made this a low-cost approach.

Data security and confidentiality regulations are made clear in the appointment agreement and patients are encouraged to consider their own privacy. The team produced guidance for use of Skype in clinical care with support from their technology department, using NHS guidance.

The scheme offers a regular clinic appointment on Skype for those patients who do not require physical examination. There is also a facility to seek advice through Skype messaging. This could be anything from advice on insulin dosage, confirming a lifestyle decision or requesting a conversation with a clinician if they have a concern. Clinicians respond to queries on the Skype message system in between appointments or after clinics. The clinicians found that this approach meant they could keep in touch with patients who might otherwise disengage or present later with complications.

OUR CALL TO ACTION

FAIR FUTURES OUTCOME: YOUNG PEOPLE, PARENTS AND CARERS CAN LEAD CHANGE IN THEIR COMMUNITIES AND SUPPORT EACH OTHER

We believe, with the right support and tools, young people, parents and carers can lead change and support in their communities.

- 1.** Join up youth leadership and social action opportunities. It should be clearer for young people and parents/carers about how they can get involved. Monitoring of the social and employment skills they gain from their involvement should take place (Islington Council, schools, health care services and other partners like the NCS).
- 2.** Consider social action as part of future contracts for services. For example, reserve part of the budget to fund youth peer support or parent champions. (Islington Council and NHS commissioners).
- 3.** Explore tried and tested digital technology to support young people and parents. Integrate this as part of the service or support offer for them. This could be Skype for follow up appointments, advice and guidance. Or this could be online peer support so that they can support others who are going through the same challenge (Islington Council and health care services)

7. A CHILD-FRIENDLY PLACE TO LIVE AND GROW

WHY THIS MATTERS

How a place or space looks, feels and is designed can have a direct impact on the physical, mental and social health of children and young people. Their experiences are shaped by where they live.

Children's social and emotional development is helped by places and spaces that stimulate their imagination, where they can explore and belong. It gives them an opportunity to have relationships with people of all ages in their neighbourhood. It also builds their relationship to the place they live in.

Making places and spaces needs the issues facing children and young people to be integrated in planning how these are designed. Places and spaces that are child-friendly can help children develop creative, social and emotional skills. It is more than just buildings, roads and parks – it is a learning opportunity. These needs could be met by seeing how these places and spaces are seen through their eyes.

Islington is a borough of lots of people and very little land, meaning space is hugely valuable to people and is under an enormous amount of pressure. The lack of space is something that affects how Islington can change to integrate children, young people and families' needs. We have to start thinking about other ways to meet need through small changes, such as the way we use an existing space, behaviour change or empowering communities.

WHAT WE HEARD



Islington is densely populated and has the **least amount of green space** per person of all the London boroughs



22% of children in Year 6 do not have a healthy weight. The most common long term health conditions are **asthma, epilepsy** and **diabetes**



Islington has higher than average levels of air pollution



Islington has high accessibility to the public transport network

61% live in council or housing association homes



11% of children live in overcrowded housing (lower than the London average). Islington has a higher proportion of social rented stock than other London areas but demand is high

House prices are beyond the reach of the average family. In Islington, the average house price in 2014 was **£530,000**

The number of people on the housing waiting list for social rented housing over time in Islington has been growing. The average private sector rent in Islington for a 3 bedroom home was **£2,383**



PLACES AND SPACES IN ISLINGTON

- How the places and spaces around them looks matters greatly to children and young people. It affects how they feel valued and how they feel around other young people and in themselves.
- Young people's "ends" matter. Living in a run-down area is a statement about them and is seen as a sign of the esteem that the council holds about them. How different neighbourhoods in Islington look makes young people from more deprived ends feel less valued in themselves.
- Some children and young people don't just use or play in spaces that are specifically designed for them. Their use of space has been linked to increasing use by the wider community. This can strengthen neighbourhood communication and bonds.
- Experiences in play spaces help children and young people develop competencies, such as assessing and managing risks.
- Some children and young people see parts of the borough – such as Upper Street and Tech City – as not for them.
- We saw some developments with a mixture of private and social housing that cut off access to open space to social housing tenants.
- The conflict between young and older people and the use of space can be an issue in a borough with such limited space.

"The landscape has an impact on how you feel"

“
Something as simple as taking down the ‘No Ball Games’ signs that litter our estates would automatically encourage more play on a child’s doorstep where they can meet with their friends and still be close by to parents and carers. It would get members of the community used to seeing children in public spaces, fostering intergenerational interaction and encouraging community members to look out for one another in different ways
”

- Children and young people’s voices are often absent from decisions about what to build and where and how it affects them. They should be involved at the earliest stages of the design, development and delivery of new and improved places and spaces across the borough.

“
We can continue to create better links between children’s services professionals, planners, developers and community leaders, making sure that adults understand the lived experience of children in Islington and the impact that their decisions have on children’s ability to travel and play
”

TRAVEL AND SAFETY

- There are very good transport links in Islington.
- Some adults think much crime in Islington is committed by young people (whether to other young people or the wider general public). Most young people in Islington are not involved in criminal activity nor are victims of crime. But the impact of those who are affects how safe young people feel.
- Primary-aged children at some of our Adventure Playgrounds said that they hardly travelled or played out without their parents. Children and young people’s use of spaces is linked to what they think about the threat of traffic and crime in the area.
- Making people slowdown in areas where children are or play is positive. But there are several crossings which are confusing and potentially unsafe – such as the junction of Drayton Park and Holloway Road.
- How safe children and young people feel when making a journey affects whether they will go to a destination. This can change between day and night.
- ‘Gang lines’ are a serious barrier to travelling across Islington for young people who are affected by them.

“
...no one’s really safe, no matter where you go, who you are, if you are in the wrong area at the wrong time, and somebody sees you, then it could be your day...and that’s not right
”

“ I’ve grown up in Islington all of my life, on this estate. It was much worse before but people don’t realise that. The media and everyone over-hypes so it makes us feel unsafe ”

HOUSING

- Research tells us that there is a link between children and young people’s home environment and their wellbeing – poor housing can affect long-term health conditions.
- The lack of space in the borough, increasing population and high levels of poverty has led to problems such as overcrowding and challenging living conditions for families. Overcrowding, housing conditions such as damp, air quality and limited access to outside space can make issues worse for children and young people with health problems such as asthma.
- Children and young people say that living in overcrowded homes often affects their ability to study.

- Some young people don’t see themselves remaining in Islington due to their potential ability to rent or buy and the cost of living. Where young people can no longer afford to live in Islington, this could lead to a brain drain which could be detrimental to local economic growth.
- Islington needs more homes that are truly affordable to rent or buy. But it is also a place with some of the highest property prices and private rents and with very little space left for development. The pressure to build more homes creates tensions with the size and height of properties and space for play, leisure and businesses.

“ Went into the million-pound complex across the road, it felt like kids in a candy store looking like rah, I’d really like to grow up and have one of these apartments. But it just de-motivates me. Just like, wow, they’ve just made us stay in the middle and look out at this and have to fantasise about that but not have the opportunities ”

CASE STUDY: EUROSTAR HOMEWORK CLUB

As part of the [Urban Partners programme](#), Eurostar provides students from Maria Fidelis School with a place to do their homework after school. The Eurostar offices based in Kings Cross is an inspiring and peaceful space for students who live in overcrowded homes to focus on their studies. Since it began, the homework club has expanded to include individual tuition in subjects such as French. This partnership has supported students to improve their learning outcomes.

OUR CALL TO ACTION

FAIR FUTURES OUTCOME: CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE LIVE IN A SAFE COMMUNITY WITH SPACE TO GROW, LIVE AND PLAY

We believe places and spaces should be designed, sometimes with a child/youth 'lens', to provide children and young people with experiences to be healthy, safe, learn, play and connect with each other. This is an opportunity to create a sense of ownership for the place they live in.

PLACES AND SPACES

1. Use the next version of the **Local Plan** to set out a vision and design for how Islington becomes a child-friendly place. This includes helping some of the recommendations in this section happen. (Islington Council)

GOOD TO KNOW...

What is the Local Plan?

The Local Plan sets the priorities for developing an area, including what will and won't be allowed, and covers housing, commercial, public and private development, transport infrastructure and protection for the local environment.

2. Consult children and young people on major development proposals including social housing. This includes the way consultations are run to involve children and young people. It also includes feeding back about what has happened as a result of their views. The consultation design process timescales and methods should work for all. (Islington Council and private developers).
3. Change the culture and design of park spaces to create a welcome and inclusive playable landscape that is child and young person friendly. Design public spaces in ways that include and benefit all residents. (Islington Council).
4. A commitment to improve the basics of good quality surroundings including the visual appearance, safety, lighting and mix of use, particularly on Islington's estates, and in other parts of Islington. (Islington Council and its partners).
5. Use community development approaches for spaces where there are conflicting uses by young and older residents. One part of the community's gain should not be the other's loss. Try to build shared ways for using public space across the young, very young, adults and older people. (Council and its partners).
6. Parks and open spaces should be available for all without favouring one community group over another. Children and young people's presence and involvement should be welcomed and encouraged equally with adults. (Council and its partners).

TRAVEL AND SAFETY

- 7.** Actively engage children, young people and families in planning the important transport and travel opportunities in Islington. (Islington Council).
- 8.** Create and consult children, young people and families on maps of walking and cycling routes. Take into account air pollution and road safety. Recognise the additional challenges posed by views about crime, gang lines, and other concerns. Where possible, try to design out and overcome these issues. Try to connect these networks to all schools, leisure centres and other key places for children and young people. (Islington Council).
- 9.** Explore how young people can raise concerns about their safety on Islington transport routes. (Transport for London and British Transport Police).
- 10.** Explore how young people can communicate concerns about their safety in particular places and spaces in Islington. This includes finding out the themes for the places where young people say they feel unsafe. This may help target action. Ask professionals working with young people to have this conversation with them regularly – for example, during assessments and visits. (Council and community services working with young people).
- 11.** Create ways for children and young people to send ideas about making places better and safer on an ongoing basis. This could be crowdsourcing ideas and similar to platforms such as Fill That Hole. (Islington Council).
- 12.** A commitment to organise more **Play Streets** and broaden these out to schools and estates. (Islington Council).

HOUSING

- 13.** Develop housing options and approaches for young people growing up in Islington, that allow them to pursue education and work whatever their background (Islington council and other social housing landlords).
- 14.** Develop ways to reduce the impact of overcrowding for children and young people on their long-term health conditions and their education and employability opportunities. This could be drying or communal facilities and study space in libraries, leisure centres and business. (Islington council and other social housing landlords).
- 15.** Review signage on estates with children, young people and adults, such as the ‘No Balls Games’ signs. Use positive messages. Use the shared external environment and communal facilities to support health, play, physical activity and access to activities (Islington council and other social housing landlords).
- 16.** Create a community feel and ownership of both place and the community with young people by involving them in the design of housing and other development projects (Islington council and other social housing landlords).

8. ALLIANCES FOR AMBITIOUS AND FAIRER FUTURES

WHY THIS MATTERS

Partnerships between public, business and community organisations are important because children and young people do not fit neatly under one organisation's influence. Their interests cut across council departments, health, police, businesses, education and others. It also cuts across other London areas.

Children and young people cannot vote. Adults make most of the decisions about them and for them. This questions who represents their interest when decisions about what everyone in Islington needs and how much money should be used to support them.

WHAT WE HEARD

- Public and community organisations are facing hard choices because their funding continues to go down every year. Making changes to services and support when the pressures on public funding are intense is challenging.
- Adults believe that there could be a different way for leaders across the public, business and third sectors to invest in children and young people. This will require a rethink about how the democratic and accountability structure for children, young people and families works.
- Nationally there needs to be a focus on the importance of health and care for children and young people in the same way that it is now viewed for adults and older people.
- For the benefit of children, families and a thriving community, ambitious futures is a challenge that those involved in all areas of children and young people's lives must continue to invest in.

OUR CALL TO ACTION

FAIR FUTURES OUTCOME: ISLINGTON HAS A STRONG COMMUNITY OF LEADERS THAT COME TOGETHER, COLLABORATE, INVEST AND DELIVER AMBITIOUS FUTURES WITH CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE, MAKING OUR COMMUNITY A GREAT PLACE TO GROW UP IN

We believe Islington has many organisations, community groups and businesses who are passionate about children, young people and their families. If they collaborate, invest, think creatively and join together, Islington can achieve more and children and young people will have leaders who look out for their interests, are responsive to what matters to them and improve their futures.

1. Develop an 'Islington Guarantee' or 'Promise for Young People' for those living and/or studying in Islington. It should be from birth to adulthood. It should set out the life and work skills, outcomes and support young people can expect or are entitled to at different stages of their lives (Islington Council and its partners)
2. Build on the leadership that looks out for children and young people's interests, responding to what matters to them and improving their futures. The Islington Children's Trust Board should evolve to:
 - Organise opportunities, ideas and resources from different people, places and organisations.
 - Take forward these recommendations. It should lead the Guarantee and health and wellbeing investment and priorities for children.
 - Hold an annual Fair Futures Summit. This should check in on children and young people's experiences and what they need, progress on these recommendations and the future for learning, life and work skills. (Islington Council and its partners)
3. Build on strengthening partnerships for young people using health or social care services, such as those with learning difficulties or disabilities, to help their independence. (Islington Council and its partners)

9. WHAT HAPPENS NEXT?

The Fair Futures Commission will only be a success if the answer to this question is 'change'. After listening to the real experiences of children and young people in Islington, we submit this report for the consideration of the Council and its partners. The Council should respond to the report before Summer 2018, setting out how it intends to meet the recommendations of the Commission.

Actions must be tailored for the appropriate equality groups such as disabled children and LGBTQIA young people, and other key groups of children and young people such as young carers, refugees and those in care. We would like to see plans for how the actions will be put in place to make sure that they happen.

10. THANK YOU FROM CARMEL LITTLETON, CORPORATE DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN, EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

A big thank you to all the children, young people and adults that contributed this report. I am grateful and indebted to all the Fair Futures Commissioners who have dedicated their time to listening to what is important to children and people growing up in Islington.

The Commission was supported by a range of people from different parts of the council and other organisations from the health, business and the social sectors. A number of young people and adults kindly provided access to their lived experiences, advice and their ideas. We owe you a special debt of gratitude.

My role at the council is to be a champion for children and young people, making sure that what they need to thrive is always on the agenda. I look forward to steering and creating opportunities across public, private and social sector organisations in response to what the Commission heard. My favourite part of this will be working with children, young people and the community to make these recommendations a reality.

PEOPLE AND ORGANISATIONS WHO TOOK PART IN THE COMMISSION

Children from Awesome Adventure Play
Islington Youth Councillors (2016-18)
Young apprentices from Islington Council
Young carers from Family Action Young Carers Service
Young people and coaches from Arsenal in the Community
Young people from Dragonhall
Young people and staff involved in the research undertaken by Every Voice, Copenhagen Youth Project, Company Three, Eritrean Youth Project and Jobs-in-Mind (WRAP project)
Young people from [Insert Name Here]
Young people from the Children's Active Involvement Service
A New Direction
Abianda
Afon Aur Ltd
All Change
Archimake
Cheryl Pilliner-Reeves, Architectural Educator
Argent LLP
Arsenal Football Club - Arsenal in the Community
Arts & Media School Islington
Ash Sakula Architects
Awesome
Barnsbury Housing Association
BDP
Become
Body & Soul
CHANCE UK
City and Islington College
Crafts Council
Cripplegate Foundation
Cubitt Artists
Cullinan Studio
Deapul UK
Dragonhall
Electric Voice Theatre
Eurostar International
Every Voice, Race Equality Forum
Family Action – SENDIAS and Young Carers Service
Featherstone Young
Fitzrovia Youth in Action
Friends of the Rose Bowl
Global Generation
Green and Fortune
Groundwork London
Hanover Primary School
Heads of Children's Centres
Hyde Housing
Alganesh Messele, Independent Social Researcher
Inspire!
Isledon Arts
Islington and Shoreditch Housing Association
Islington Business Board
Islington Children and Young People's Voluntary Sector Forum
Islington Children's Services Scrutiny Committee
Islington Clinical Commissioning Group
Islington Council, Adult and Community Learning
Islington Council, Adult Social Care
Islington Council, Arts and Culture
Islington Council, Business Engagement and Employment Support
Islington Council, Chief Executive's Unit
Islington Council, Early Help for Families
Islington Council, Early Years and Childcare
Islington Council, Economic Development
Islington Council, Environmental Health
Islington Council, Finance
Islington Council, Finance Operations and Customer Service
Islington Council, Greenspace and Leisure
Islington Council, Homes and Communities

Islington Council, Housing Strategy and Needs
 Islington Council, Human Resources
 Islington Council, Islington Autism Project
 Islington Council, Learning and Schools
 Islington Council, Libraries and Heritage
 Islington Council, Planning and Development
 Islington Council, Play and Youth Commissioning
 Islington Council, Post-16 Progression
 Islington Council, Public Health
 Islington Council, Public Protection
 Islington Council, Pupil Services
 Islington Council, Safeguarding and Family Support
 Islington Council, School Improvement
 Islington Council, Transport Planning
 Islington Council, Youth and Communities
 Islington Council, Youth Employment
 Islington Council, Youth Offending Service
 Islington Council/CCG, Children's Health Commissioning
 Kirsty Fay and her young daughter, (formerly) Islington Council, Chief Executive's Unit
 Fiona Horigan, (formerly) Islington Council, Early Years and Childcare
 Karen Montgomerie, (formerly) Islington Council, Planning and Development
 Islington Health and Wellbeing Board
 Islington Housing Partnership
 Islington Partnership Board
 Islington Play Association
 Jane Briginshaw, Janebriginshawassociates
 Jobs in Mind
 Joseph Homes
 Little Angel Theatre
 London Village Network
 London Youth
 Mary's
 Metropolitan Police
 Music Centre London
 Open City
 Park Theatre
 Peabody Housing
 Pollard Thomas Edwards
 Powerful Media
 Refugee Therapy Centre
 Reluctantly Brave
 Rhys Farthing, Researcher
 Rinova Ltd - Ep Dem Labs Project
 Robert Hylton
 Samuel Rhodes School
 Scarabeus Aerial Theatre
 Seventh Generation Arts
 Slaughter and May
 Solace Womens Aid
 Space for Childhood
 Spear Islington Trust
 The BIG Alliance
 The Brandon Centre
 The Careers and Enterprise Company
 The Courtyard
 The Garden Classroom
 The Hyde Group
 The Maples/Dramatize/TRAF/Culpeper Gardens/Primavolta
 The Peel
 The Spitz
 Union Chapel Project
 Urban Design London
 Urban Partners
 Vinspired
 Whittington Health NHS Trust
 Youth Employment UK
 Dinah Bornat, ZCD Architects

Fair Futures Commission Project Team

Tania Townsend
 Rose Yorke-Barber
 Stephen Suggate-Francis
 Matthew Beevor
 Jason Strelitz
 Angelina Taylor
 Michele Chew
 Polly Kwok
 Ian Sandford
 Ashley Mitchell

11. INFORMATION WE USED WRITTEN BY OTHERS (REFERENCES)

Summary insights and presentations from:

2017 Health and Wellbeing Survey in Islington Schools

Fair Futures Commission – Conversations with young carers, LGBTQIA young people, young apprentices at Islington Council, young adults who grew up in Islington

Fair Futures Commission – Launch event

Fair Futures Commission – Place Summit including presentations from Dinah Bornat, Rys Farthing, Ryan, Rory Olcayto, Louise Barnell and Andre Schott

Fair Futures Commission – Place Youth and parent-led walking tours

Fair Futures Commission – #FairFuturesHack event (Their Ambitions, Our Future)

Previous conversations about young carers, children and young people's mental health, mothers and employment, children and young people with disabilities, Families First Early Help services, Islington's looked after children and care leavers.

Snapshot data on vulnerable children and young people

Snapshot of vulnerable adolescents presented to Islington Council's Children's Services Scrutiny Committee (January 2017)

ViewPoints received from Christine Lehmann (Islington Council) and Andrew Bedford (Islington Council)

Chapter 3: Children, young people and families in Islington

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12. THE FULL LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS AND WHO CAN MAKE THESE HAPPEN

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
21st century skills for growing up						
We ask Islington Council, health care and early childhood services for a commitment to building on Bright Start Islington for children aged 0 – 5	X	X			X	Early years private, voluntary and independent providers
Being healthy, social skills and self-confidence happen when children play as babies or in their primary school years. Outdoor and adventurous play with nature are important too. We ask the Council and organisations working with young children for a commitment to building life skills in the primary school years and developed through play – in adventure playgrounds, parks, leisure centres and play streets. Actions could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewing and making the Islington Play Offer visible – in one place – to young children and parents. The offer may include informal childcare at play settings during the school holidays 	X				X	
We ask the Council and other organisations – like the police and schools – for a commitment to empower young people to support each other. This may help young people who got through their challenges to support others in similar situations. This may help young people who got through their challenges to support others in similar situations	X	X	X		X	Metropolitan Police
We ask Islington Council to lead the way and use their staff volunteering programme to recruit staff to ‘community /real/goal model’ roles. Invite local businesses and community leaders to take part	X					
We ask Islington Council and other public and community organisations to explore a co-ordinated way to support young people to build their abilities and tackle past experiences. This should empower them socially, emotionally and develop their thinking and reasoning skills	X	X	X		X	
We ask the Government to make learning about money, healthy relationships, the political system, physical and emotional health, cultural awareness and personal safety statutory. Time should be set aside in every school’s timetable and in youth work services						Central Government (Department for Education and Department for Culture, Media and Sport)
We ask Islington Council, organisations such as the National Citizenship Service, universities, housing and schools to work together and pledge practical ways to teach Islington’s young people how to live independently and prepare for managing a home and their money	X		X		X	National Citizenship Service Social housing landlords Universities

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
21st century skills for growing up						
<p>We ask Islington Council, health care services, schools and other groups to develop ways that empower children and young people to manage their feelings and emotions.</p> <p>Actions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ safe and clear spaces for friends to flag when a young person they know may be struggling. This could also be for young people to go for support to manage their emotions and feelings. Make this a youth-led approach similar to You're Welcome for health services. Spaces could be in schools, pop-ups in youth hubs, businesses and Islington Council buildings ■ support children and young people to feel good by connecting them to 'Five Ways to Wellbeing' opportunities, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Connect – see friends, talk to family, get involved in a youth group ■ Keep Learning and Be Creative – read or learn a new activity for fun, join a library, draw, paint, act, play ■ Be active – walk, cycle, play sports, swim, dance ■ Take Notice – mindfulness meditation, yoga ■ Give – volunteer, get involved in community or youth-led activities or campaigns. ■ training for staff in schools on how to identify and support children and young people to manage their emotions and feelings ■ create a calm and peaceful reflection space in a local park for young people and families when faced with difficult and challenging times such as bereavement ■ explore how digital technology can support young people to manage their feelings and emotions 	X	X	X		X	
<p>The Clinical Commissioning Group is the local organisation which plans and decides on health care services. Social action is about coming together with other people to solving social problems in the community. Social prescription is another way of linking young people with community activities and services. We ask the Islington Clinical Commissioning Group to consider linking young people to social action by using social prescriptions together with medical approaches to mental health. For example, a doctor would signpost a young person to community activities, group or services to help them improve their mental health</p>		X				
<p>Train those who work with young people about mental health first aid, and ways that respond to children and young people's past negative experiences and events</p>	X	X				
<p>Support young people to have the skills and understanding about mental health and asking for help</p>	X	X				
<p>In organisations, consider mental health awareness training for staff who manage young people such as apprentices and young adults</p>	X	X		X		
<p>Review Lizzy-info for what's needed for an online one stop shop</p>	X					Islington Youth Council
<p>We ask schools for a commitment to opening up school buildings as a resource for young people to use when the school day finishes or during the school holidays. Some schools do this already and could support other schools to make it happen</p>			X			

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
21st century skills for work and the future world of work						
<p>We ask Islington Council, schools and businesses to develop great experiences of the world of work. All Islington young people would benefit from at least 100 hours experience of the world of work by the time they reach the age of 16. Work experience should be a priority.</p> <p>Actions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a clear roadmap for gaining the experiences of the world of work clarifying what meaningful work experience is e.g. the core set of non-industry specific outcomes and skills to be achieved through work experience placements guidance for employers on offering meaningful, structured placements a role description for placements coupling work experience with the specific options students pick for GCSE an approach accessible to young people either living in Islington and/or studying in Islington schools flexible models of work experience placements (e.g. not only traditional one week blocks, but could be one day/week, offered as part of curriculum, done during school holidays etc) access to digital portfolio platforms so that Islington young people and students can connect with employers, build their CV, receive references and testimonials, connect to their alumni and connect to work experience placements 	X		X	X		
<p>We ask Islington Council and its partners to build on business talent and mentoring networks for young people. These should be for young people who do not have access through their family or social connections. There should also be a better focus on encouraging young people into other routes for work, such as turning their innovations and ideas into their own business.</p> <p>Actions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a focus on specific industries such as culture, creativity, digital or STEM (Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) careers connecting young people with entrepreneurs to learn from them 	X		X	X	X	
<p>We ask Islington Council in conjunction with schools, further education, businesses, organisations such as the NCS and young people to form an alliance for preparing young people for work and future of work. This should champion and lead the way with turning information about the future of work into local action, creating opportunities for both young people who live and/or go to an Islington school and working differently to develop young people's employability and entrepreneurial skills. It could also oversee the approach to talent and business networks</p>	X		X	X	X	National Citizenship Service Further Education settings Universities Young people
<p>We ask Ofsted to prioritise careers education and advice in school inspections. We suggest Islington Council arranges a roundtable with the Government's Chief Inspector of Education, other local authorities, schools and employers to discuss a way forward to achieving this</p>	x					Ofsted

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
21st century skills for work and the future world of work						
We ask Islington Council, businesses and young people to develop an Investors in Young People qualification for employers to encourage their contribution to preparing young people for the world of work. Actions could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incentives for employers who prioritise efforts to train and equip young people with skills for work 	X			X		Young people
We ask Islington Council to create a connection with digital businesses of all sizes, including in Tech City, so that Islington young people access opportunities and support	X			X		
We ask Islington Council and schools to prepare young people with the skills they will need to secure jobs in the future, such as creativity, new ways of working and decision making. Actions could including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipping schools and young people with up to date information about the future of the world of work, so that this informs careers education and choices 	X		X			
We ask Islington Council to explore a model that could be used to offer start-up grants to young entrepreneurs. This could be similar to what is known as a corporate social responsibility or an incubator fund approach	x			X	X	
We ask Islington Council and affordable workspace providers to test how affordable workspaces with childcare facilities for young parents or parents with children could work	X					Affordable workspace providers
Connected communities						
We ask Islington Council, together with schools, NHS and other partners to join up youth leadership and social action opportunities. It should be clearer for young people and parents/carers about how they can get involved. Monitoring of the social and employment skills they gain from their involvement should take place. Actions could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a central online 'opportunities' point for young people or parents to register for these opportunities equal access to opportunities for children, young people, parents and carers to creatively get involved at different levels (from being a young advisor, parent champion, on a school council or youth councillor to responding to consultations, designing new services and involvement in focus groups). This includes appropriate reward and recognition opportunities to crowdsource ideas with children, young people and families using digital and online platforms publishing consultation and engagement results and guidelines on techniques a commitment for new policy and commissioning projects to include co-production in either the development or delivery of services particularly children, young people or parents/carers with 'hidden voices' 	X	X	X		X	

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
Connected communities						
We ask Islington Council and NHS commissioners to consider social action as part of future contracts for services. For example, reserve part of the budget to fund youth peer support or parent champions	X	X				
We ask Islington Council and NHS services that support young people, parents and carers to explore tried and tested digital technology as part of the service or support offer for them. Actions could include: Enabling young people, parents and carers to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> use technology such as Skype for follow up appointments, advice and guidance in circumstances where a young person or parent do not have to be seen or examined. This excludes social care where a child must always be seen use online peer support so that they can support others who are going through the same challenges 	X	X				
A child-friendly place to live and grow						
We ask Islington Council to use the next version of the Local Plan to set out a vision and design for how Islington becomes a child-friendly place. This includes helping some of the recommendations in this section happen	X					
We ask Islington Council and private developers to consult children and young people at the earliest stages of the design, development and delivery of major development proposals including social housing. This includes the way consultations are managed and run to involve children and young people. It also includes feeding back about what has happened as a result of their views. The consultation design process timescales and methods should work for all	X					Private developers
We ask Islington Council to change the culture and design of park spaces to create a welcome and inclusive playable landscape that is child and young person friendly. Design public spaces in ways that include and benefit all residents	X					
We ask Islington Council and its partners for a commitment to improve the basics of good quality surroundings including the visual appearance, safety, lighting and mix of use, particularly on Islington's estates, and in other parts of Islington	X					Social housing landlords
We ask that community development approaches are used for spaces where there are conflicting uses by young and older residents. One part of the community's gain should not be the other's loss. Try to build shared ways for using public space across the young, very young, adults and older people	x					
We ask Islington Council to actively engage children, young people and families in planning the important transport and travel opportunities in Islington	X					

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
A child-friendly place to live and grow						
We ask Islington Council to create and consult children, young people and families on maps of walking and cycling routes. Take into account air pollution and road safety. Recognise the additional challenges posed by views about crime, gang lines, and other concerns. Where possible, try to design out and overcome these issues. Try to connect these networks to all schools, leisure centres and other key places for children and young people	X					
We ask Transport for London and the British Transport Police to explore how young people can raise concerns about their safety on Islington transport routes						Transport for London British Transport Police
We ask services working with young people to explore how young people can communicate concerns about their safety in particular places and spaces in Islington. This includes identifying any themes regarding places where young people say they feel unsafe as a way to target interventions and/or ask professionals to explore this as routine when working with young people	X	X	X		X	
We ask Islington Council to create ways for children and young people to send ideas about making places better and safer on an ongoing basis. This could be crowdsourcing ideas and similar to platforms such as Fill That Hole	X					
We ask Islington Council for a commitment to organise more Play Streets and broaden these out to schools and estates	X					
We ask Islington Council and other social housing landlords to develop housing options and approaches for young people growing up in Islington, that allow them to pursue education and work whatever their background	X					Social housing landlords
Develop ways to reduce the impact of overcrowding for children and young people on their long-term health conditions and their education and employability opportunities. Actions could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Drying or communal laundry facilities or the design/redesign of flats to minimise the development of damp which affects conditions such as asthma ■ Enabling access to good study space in places such as libraries, leisure centres and businesses ■ Exploring a fund to mitigate the impact of overcrowding for children, young people and families 	X					Social housing landlords
We ask Islington Council and other social housing landlords to review signage on estates with children, young people and adults, such as the 'No Balls Games' signs. Use positive messages. Use the shared external environment and communal facilities to support health, play, physical activity and access to activities	X					Social housing landlords
We ask Islington Council and other social housing landlords to create a community feel and ownership of both place and the community with young people by involving them in the design of housing and other development projects	X					Social housing landlords

Call to action	Organisations who play a part in making these happen					
	Islington Council	Health	Schools	Businesses	Social sector	Other
Alliances for ambitious and fairer futures						
<p>We ask Islington Council and its partners to develop and communicate an 'Islington Guarantee' or 'Promise for Young People' for those living and/or studying in Islington. It should be from birth to adulthood. It should set out the life and work skills, outcomes and support young people can expect or are entitled to at different stages of their lives.</p> <p>Actions could include: linking to a concessions card which includes discounts or access to local attractions, culture, leisure including cinema, sport, libraries, museums, etc</p>	X	X	X	X	X	
<p>Build on the leadership that looks out for children and young people's interests, responding to what matters to them and improving their futures. The Islington Children's Trust Board should evolve to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Organise opportunities, ideas and resources from different people, places and organisations. ▪ Take forward these recommendations. It should lead the Guarantee and health and wellbeing investment and priorities for children. ▪ Hold an annual Fair Futures Summit. This should check in on children and young people's experiences and what they need, progress on these recommendations and the future for learning, life and work skills 	X					
<p>We ask Islington Council and its partners to build on strengthening partnerships for young people using health or social care services, such as those with learning difficulties or disabilities, to help their independence</p>	X	X	X		X	



Report of: Corporate Director for Children, Employment and Skills

Health and Wellbeing Board	Date: 18 April 2018	Ward(s): All
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SUBJECT: Children and young people's health related behaviour questionnaire

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 This report outlines key findings from the health related behaviour questionnaire that was carried out with 3300 Islington children and young people between April and July 2017.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the findings of this research be noted.
- 2.2 To encourage all Health and Wellbeing Board partner organisations to consider how the findings can help to inform future work.

3. Background

- 3.1 The health related behaviour questionnaire is carried out every two years. It is anonymous and carried out with pupils in Years 5, 6 (10-11 year olds in primary schools and Year 8 (12-13) and Year 10 (14-15) in secondary schools. All schools in Islington are invited to take part in the survey. The survey has been developed by the Schools Health Education Unit, Exeter and has been in use for over 30 years with over 3000 schools using the survey across London and the UK (the 'wider sample' referred to in the slide set).
- 3.2 The questionnaire explores key health and wellbeing topics, in an age appropriate way, with different questions for primary and secondary pupils. Topics covered include:
- School and lessons about health and wellbeing
 - Emotions and how children and young people feel
 - Bullying and feeling safe, including online
 - Sleep and oral health
 - Physical activity and diet

- Smoking, alcohol and drugs
- Learning about growing up (primary age) and relationships and sexual health (secondary)

4. Implications

4.1 Financial Implications:

None.

4.2 Legal Implications:

The council has a duty under section 10 of the Children Act 2004 to promote cooperation with relevant partners (including health, education, police and probation services) regarding children's well-being in Islington, and relevant partners have a duty to cooperate with the council. The focus of the survey explores children and young people's views and behaviours related to physical and mental health, emotional and social well-being; protection from harm and education related to these aspects of children and young people's lives.

4.3 Environmental Implications

There are no specific environmental implications of the findings of the questionnaire. However, the reduction in smoking may contribute to a decreasing in littering in the borough in the longer-term.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding. A resident impact assessment is not applicable to this report.

5. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

- 5.1 The Board is asked to note the key findings from the survey: they reflect successes of work to date and challenges for existing and future work to support children, young people and families.

Appendices: Health related behaviour questionnaire slide set

Background papers: None

Signed by:



9 April 2018

Carmel Littleton
Corporate Director of Children, Employment and
Skills

Date

Report Author: Helen Cameron, Health and Wellbeing Manager, School Improvement Service
Tel: 020 7527 5591
Email: helen.cameron@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author: Ivana Green
Tel: 020 7527 7112
Email: Ivana.green@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author: Uma Mehta CBE
Tel: 020 7527 3127
Email: Uma.mehta@islington.gov.uk

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ISLINGTON

Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire

Helen Cameron, Health and Wellbeing Manager

School Improvement Service, Children, Employment and Skills

About the questionnaire

- Over 3300 young people were involved
 - 21 primary schools (Year 6 and Year 5)
 - 10 secondary schools (Year 8 and 10); one secondary school Year 9
- Commissioned by Public Health to collect robust information about children and young people's lifestyles
- Carried out in Spring and Summer terms 2017 – repeated every two years

Key messages

- High rates of obesity: some successes re healthy eating (e.g. 5-a-day consumption), some concerns; low rates of physical activity
- Mental health and resilience: resilience and self-esteem higher than wider sample. Primary and secondary pupils worrying about mental health of someone in their family and secondary pupils about themselves
- Sense of safety going to and from and in school; concerns about violence in local area and knowledge of others that carry a weapon
- Improvement in smoking (cigarette) levels despite high levels of smoking in homes; vaping, shisha, alcohol, cannabis
- Primary schools main source of info about puberty; fewer secondary pupils had sex and relationship education in previous six months (but quality of learning improved?)
- Usefulness of PSHE – between 60% - 70% at least ‘quite’ useful – varies between topics and schools

Healthy Weight Healthy Lives

23% of reception and 37% of Year 6 children are overweight or obese

- Islington pupils less likely to have eaten breakfast than wider sample:
 - 7% of primary (3% in 2015; 4% wider sample); further 6% have snack or chocolate
 - 19% of secondary pupils (16% in 2015; 13% wider sample); further 3% have snack
- 5-a-day fruit and veg the previous day
 - 36% of primary (29% wider sample)
 - 23% of secondary (20%)

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Energy drinks (most / every day)

- 15% of boys (primary and secondary)
- 6% Year 6; 10% secondary girls

Fizzy drinks (most / every day)

- 18% primary (11% in wider sample)
- 22% secondary (12% in wider sample)

Healthy Weight Healthy Lives

All CYP should be physically active for at least 60 minutes every day

- 30% of primary pupils said they spent 60 minutes or more on physical activity on 5 or more days a week.
- 15% of secondary pupils did

Page 109 Year 6	60 minutes on at least three days		No 60 minutes at all	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Year 6	52%	40%	27%	34%
Year 8	51%	24%	19%	32%
Year 10	42%	16%	23%	34%

- 76% of primary and 68% of secondary pupils said PE lessons were 'quite' or 'very useful'

Mental health and resilience

Resilience Score		Year 6	Year 8	Year 10
Med-high	Boys	73%	60%	59%
	Girls	71%	49%	33%

- 46% of Year 6 pupils recorded a 'high' resilience score compared to 37% of the wider sample
- 39% of Year 6, 43% of Year 8 and 46% of Year 10 pupils had high self-esteem scores.
- More than 25% of primary pupils and just under half of all secondary pupils would keep their worries to themselves.
- 28% of primary and 20% of secondary pupils said they were worried about a family member's mental health; 20% of secondary pupils worried about their own mental health
- 69% of primary and 46% of secondary pupils thought that emotional health and wellbeing education is useful

Safety

- 96% of pupils feel safe in school and 94% of primary and 96% of secondary pupils feel safe going to and from school
- 67% of primary and 70% of secondary pupils feel safe going out after dark
- 13% of secondary age pupils ‘certainly’ know someone who carries a weapon

Fairly sure or certain	Year 8	Year 10
Boys	24%	36%
Girls	16%	26%

- 11% of Year 8 pupils and 18% of Year 10 pupils said that they had been attacked or someone had tried to attack them.
- 75% of Year 6 said that their lessons about safety and crime were ‘quite useful’ or ‘very useful’. 65% of Year 8 and 52% of Year 10 said the same.

Smoking, alcohol and drugs

- 97% of primary and 85% of secondary pupils said they had never smoked
- Fewer regular smokers:
 - smoked in the last week – down from 7% to 3%
 - smoked in the past or now – down from 24% to 15%
- 26% of Islington secondary pupils said they had tried vaping compared to 15% in the wider sample
- 35% of Year 6 and 34% of secondary pupils said that they have smoked shisha.
- 10% of Year 8 and 33% of Year 10 pupils have been offered cannabis; 12% of Year 10 boys and 15% of Year 10 girls said they have used cannabis
- 2% of Year 6, 5% of Year 8 and 15% of Year 10 said that they had (at least) one alcoholic drink in the last 7 days.

	Lessons at least quite useful		
	Year 6	Year 8	Year 10
Tobacco	63%	53%	43%
Alcohol	59%	53%	43%
Drugs	66%	63%	52%



Sex and relationship education (SRE/RSE)

- 69% of Islington pupils said parents and 80% said teachers had talked to them about growing up compared with 78% and 52% in the wider sample.
- 55% of secondary pupils said parents/carers were their main source of information about relationships and sexual health. 54% said school lessons and 52% said friends.
- 59% of secondary pupils responded that they have had SRE lessons in the last 6 months - significantly down from 66% in 2015.
- Pupils responded that their SRE lessons had helped them understand the following 'quite a lot' or 'a lot' (*improving since 2015*)

	Boys	Girls
Sexually transmitted infections	61%	70%
Contraception	6%	63%
Consent	61%	60%
Sex and the law	37%	52%
Healthy positive relationships	52%	58%
Sexuality	44%	41%
Sexual exploitation	48%	39%

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Report of: **Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board**

Health and Wellbeing Board	Date: 18 April 2018	Ward(s): N/A
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SUBJECT: Appointment of a Voluntary Sector Representative to the Health and Wellbeing Board

1. Synopsis

- 1.1 The Health and Wellbeing Board is currently seeking a member to represent the interests of voluntary and community sector organisations working to improve the health and wellbeing of Islington residents. This report summarises the appointment process to date and requests that the Board agree the proposed appointment process and selection criteria.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 To note the proposed appointment of a voluntary sector representative to the Health and Wellbeing Board.
- 2.2 To note the proposed appointment process and selection criteria.

3. Background

- 3.1 The membership of the Islington Health and Wellbeing Board has not previously included a representative of the voluntary and community sector. There is no legislative requirement for Health and Wellbeing Boards to include such a representative. However, a number of Health and Wellbeing Boards have opted to include a voluntary sector representative. In North Central London, the Camden and Enfield Health and Wellbeing Boards have appointed voluntary sector representatives, as has Haringey, which this Board works with closely through the Haringey and Islington Health and Wellbeing Boards Joint Sub-Committee.

- 3.2 The voluntary sector is represented on Haringey's Health and Wellbeing Board, and at Joint Sub-Committee meetings, through a representative of The Bridge Renewal Trust. This is a local charity focused on health and wellbeing, reducing health inequalities, and developing the voluntary and community sector in Haringey.
- 3.3 When the Joint Sub-Committee was established, it was initially suggested that Haringey's voluntary sector representative may be able to represent the interests of the voluntary and community sector across both Islington and Haringey. It was later concluded that the Haringey representative would not be able to adequately represent Islington's voluntary and community sector. The remit of the Bridge Renewal Trust is limited to the London Borough of Haringey, and the organisation does not work closely with Islington's voluntary and community sector. It is therefore considered that an Islington voluntary sector representative is needed to ensure that the views of the local sector are heard at both Health and Wellbeing Board and Joint Sub-Committee meetings.
- 3.4 An amendment to the Board's terms of reference was agreed by the Council in June 2017 to allow the appointment of a non-voting voluntary sector representative.

Application and selection process

- 3.5 An application form has been drafted in consultation with the Director of Public Health, the Corporate Director of Housing and Adult Social Services, and Healthwatch Islington. This was approved by the Chair and applications opened on 3 April 2018. The application form is set out at Appendix A. The committee clerk will be able to provide an update on the number of applications received at the meeting. Members of the Health and Wellbeing Board are asked to encourage members of relevant partner organisations to apply to the role.
- 3.6 The appointment is to be made following an interview process. It is proposed that shortlisting and interviewing are carried out by a panel of Health and Wellbeing Board members, comprised of the Executive Member for Health and Care, the Director of Public Health, the Chief Executive of Healthwatch Islington, and a representative of Islington Clinical Commissioning Group. The proposed selection criteria are set out at Appendix B.
- 3.7 The last day for applications is Wednesday 25 April. It is intended for shortlisting to take place in late April and interviewing to take place in mid-May. The appointment is due to be formally agreed alongside the council's committee appointments at the Annual Council meeting on 24 May.
- 3.8 The voluntary sector representative would be a non-voting member of the Health and Wellbeing Board. The anticipated term of office would be two years, after which point the Board may choose to re-open applications.

4. Implications

4.1 Financial Implications:

None.

4.2 Legal Implications:

The Health and Social Care Act 2012 places a statutory requirement on Local Authorities to establish a Health and Wellbeing Board and the Council must ensure compliance with the Local Authority (Health and Wellbeing Boards and Health Scrutiny) Regulations 2013.

The 2012 Act sets out a core membership. The Health and Wellbeing Board can appoint such additional members as the Board considers appropriate, including from the voluntary sector, to support and promote the integration and joint working in the field of public health (section 194(8)). Any such appointment should take into account the Equality Act 2010.

4.3 Environmental Implications

There are unlikely to be any significant environmental implications of appointing a voluntary sector representative to the Health and Wellbeing Board, although there will be minor impacts related to their attendance, such as printing meeting papers and how they travel to meetings.

4.4 Resident Impact Assessment:

The council must, in the exercise of its functions, have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, and to advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations, between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it (section 149 Equality Act 2010). The council has a duty to have due regard to the need to remove or minimise disadvantages, take steps to meet needs, in particular steps to take account of disabled persons' disabilities, and encourage people to participate in public life. The council must have due regard to the need to tackle prejudice and promote understanding.

A resident impact assessment is not required. There are no specific or direct resident impacts associated with the appointment of a voluntary sector representative. However, the appointment will support the Health and Wellbeing Board in considering a wider range of views in strategic discussions. Applicants may be a member of a voluntary or community sector organisation which provides or supports services tailored to those with protected characteristics, and that may enhance equalities by raising the profile of such services at Health and Wellbeing Board meetings.

5. Conclusion and reasons for recommendations

- 5.1 The appointment of a voluntary sector representative will lead to the better representation of voluntary and community sector interests at Board meetings. The Board is asked to note the proposed appointment of a voluntary sector representative; and consider the proposed appointment process and selection criteria.

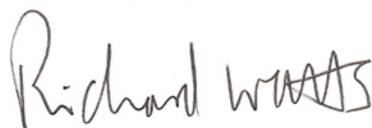
Appendices

- Appendix A – Application Form
- Appendix B – Proposed Selection Criteria

Background papers:

- None

Signed by:



9 April 2018

Chair of the Health and Wellbeing Board

Date

Report Author: Jonathan Moore, Senior Democratic Services Officer
Tel: 020 7527 3308
Email: Jonathan.moore@islington.gov.uk

Financial Implications Author: Ivana Green
Tel: 020 7527 7112
Email: Ivana.green@islington.gov.uk

Legal Implications Author: Uma Mehta CBE
Tel: 020 7527 3127
Email: Uma.mehta@islington.gov.uk

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ISLINGTON HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD

VOLUNTARY SECTOR REPRESENTATIVE: APPLICATION FORM

Islington Health and Wellbeing Board is currently seeking a member to represent the interests of voluntary and community sector organisations working to improve the health and wellbeing of Islington residents at meetings of both the Islington Health and Wellbeing Board and the Haringey and Islington Health and Wellbeing Boards Joint Sub-Committee.

The Health and Wellbeing Board is a formal committee of Islington Council with responsibility for improving health and wellbeing outcomes for the local community, including through the promotion and development of integrated commissioning and service delivery across the NHS, local authority services and other sectors and partners.

Islington and Haringey Councils have also established the Haringey and Islington Health and Wellbeing Boards Joint Sub-Committee. The Joint Sub-Committee is a formal committee which was established to support the populations of both boroughs to live healthier, happier and longer lives; improve health and care services so that people experience more joined up, better quality services at the right time in the right place; and make sure the local health and care system delivers high value care, and is financially sustainable. The Sub-Committee also oversees the work of the Haringey and Islington Wellbeing Partnership, which works to provide integrated health and care services.

Both the Health and Wellbeing Board and Joint Sub-Committee operate at a strategic level. Committee meetings are focused on key population health issues and challenges affecting the local health and care system, and how these can be overcome through greater joint working and integration.

The ideal candidate would be a senior officer within an established and formally constituted voluntary/community sector organisation working in the health field and/or providing health and care services, or an umbrella organisation.

The successful applicant would be required to attend approximately six meetings a year. The voluntary sector representative would be a full member of the Health and Wellbeing Board, however voting rights at meetings are limited to certain statutory members. All meetings are held during the day, at either Islington Town Hall or Haringey Civic Centre. This is a voluntary role which is not remunerated. The anticipated term of office would be two years.

Shortlisting and interviewing will be carried out by members of the Health and Wellbeing Board. Any appointment will be formally made by Islington Council.

Completed application forms should be submitted to democracy@islington.gov.uk by **Wednesday 25 April**.

You may wish to attach a covering letter with further information to support your application.

Please direct any questions to the clerk to the Health and Wellbeing Board, Jonathan Moore, on jonathan.moore@islington.gov.uk or 020 7527 3308.

Name	
Job title / position	
Organisation	
Contact address	
Contact email	
Contact telephone	
How does your organisation work to improve the health and wellbeing of Islington residents, and tackle health inequalities?	
250 word limit	
Describe your role within your organisation	
250 word limit	
Provide a summary of your experience	
250 word limit	
Why do you think you would be suited to the role?	
250 word limit	

**HEALTH AND WELLBEING BOARD
VOLUNTARY SECTOR REPRESENTATIVE
PROPOSED SELECTION CRITERIA**

The ideal applicant will:

- Have knowledge of the local voluntary and community sector, particularly of local voluntary and community sector organisations which are focused on improving health and wellbeing.
 - Have experience of providing, coordinating or supporting services which improve the health and wellbeing of Islington residents.
 - Have a profile within the local voluntary and community sector which will allow them to engage effectively with a range of organisations at a senior level.
 - Have excellent communication skills.
-
- Demonstrate an understanding of local population health issues.
 - Demonstrate an understanding of the challenges affecting the health and care system.
 - Demonstrate a commitment to improving the health and wellbeing of Islington residents.
 - Demonstrate a commitment to joint working and integration as a means of improving health and wellbeing outcomes.
-
- Be a senior officer within an established and formally constituted voluntary/community sector organisation working in the health field and/or providing health and care services, or an umbrella organisation.
 - Be able to engage in system-wide strategic discussions about health and wellbeing issues.
 - Be able to positively engage with the local voluntary and community sector on issues affecting the health and wellbeing of Islington residents.
 - Be available to attend meetings of the Health and Wellbeing Board and the Haringey and Islington Health and Wellbeing Boards Joint Sub-Committee.

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