

# The Nottingham Plan to 2020

## Draft Annual Report 2016/17 Year 7



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This report highlights progress the partnership has made on the Nottingham Plan as we approach its final years. When we put together this plan for 2020 (almost 10 years ago), we could not have foreseen the events which have occurred since. Despite the national challenges and the changing economic climate, One Nottingham decided to stay with our plan, but we have not stuck stubbornly by it. We have considered it and refreshed it, AND we have taken the view that it is a deal with our partners. We have prioritised sections of it and we continue to influence and promote these priorities. Most of all we continue to strive to make a difference and to create opportunities and improvements across our city.

There has been significant progress on key priorities in the city. It is particularly satisfying that working together, we have mitigated some of the extremes of the ongoing austerity and economic challenge. One Nottingham is concerned with succeeding; we focus on inclusion and making the best opportunities for our communities and residents. This simply is the reason why we continue to concentrate on the aspirations and fairness themes of our plan. We want everyone to be able to take the opportunities which arise, and to share the benefits spinning off from the achievements across all of Nottingham.

We are clear that there are broader factors and some deep-seated challenges which we will need to overcome if we want to achieve our ambition. In particular, and even though we have exceeded our Nottingham Plan target for physical activity we now know that this was just not ambitious enough. We will continue to prioritise physical activity and mental wellbeing, which impact upon many areas of life, not least our economic and social wellbeing.

Equally the partnership’s emphasis on Early Intervention continues to be a priority. Literacy is at low level in Nottingham. It is a stubborn challenge to face so our support for the Dolly Parton Imagination Library and for a Literary Hub will seek to improve reading and understanding. Nottingham is an exciting UNESCO City of Literature, but you can’t look to the future as a city of literacy without being a literate city.

One Nottingham continues to prioritise engagement of young people and focuses their creative and cultural aspirations. This is a diverse young city, which will succeed only with its young people prospering and enjoying our diversity.

One Nottingham genuinely looks at Nottingham as one place, a whole place, with all of our partners contributing to make the difference required. It may have been said elsewhere, but it is worth repeating; we are looking at a system change which meets people’s individual needs and reflects their aspirations. As the chair of the One Nottingham Board I want to continue to explore what this means in Nottingham and to make a lasting difference. I know that the partners in One Nottingham share this aspiration. They deserve credit for their contributions and all know that there is much more to do.

Jane Todd.

Chair of One Nottingham

# Performance Headlines for 2016/17

## Positive Signs of Growth

- More people than ever working in the knowledge economy in Nottingham.
- A total of 2,979 people have been helped into work, with 2,750 people helped through the Nottingham Jobs Hub, including 945 young people through our Apprenticeship scheme.

BUT

- Levels of Fuel Poverty across the East Midlands rose, including in Nottingham.

## Working Together for Citizens

- Yet again Nottingham has seen many successful cultural and sporting events, such as the Leonardo da Vinci Exhibition, October Festivals, Nottingham Open, and Young Creative Awards.
- The percentage of people that believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area remains high.
- Residents satisfaction with their local area is at 85% and 50% of respondents felt they can influence decisions locally.

BUT

- There has been another welcome decrease in levels of Child Poverty in the city, but overall levels of deprivation in Nottingham remain high, and significant challenges arising from both the wider economic picture and national policy decisions will need to be overcome to address the entrenched areas of deprivation in our city.

## Supporting Families and Young People

- The number of pupils leaving school without any qualifications fell to 2.6% and Nottingham continues to be ranked first out of the eight English Core Cities for the percentage of 16 and 17 year olds in Employment, Education or Training. Nottingham also has the lowest percentage of young people whose destination is 'unknown'. **[Danny Goodwin/Futures to confirm]**

BUT

- Performance of Nottingham Pupils at Key Stage 4 remains below the national average.

## Safer Nottingham

- Feelings of safety are at their highest level, with 74% of survey respondents saying they feel fairly or very safe when walking alone in their local area when it's dark.
- The number of people successfully completing substance misuse treatment rose.

BUT

- Overall crime levels in Nottingham rose.

## Tackling Health Inequality

- 63.1% of adults participate in some form of moderate physical activity, beating the target of 56% of adults achieving this level by 2020.
- The proportion of people with poor mental wellbeing has decreased to 9.8%. This is the lowest level since the city began monitoring wellbeing through the annual Citizens Survey. The average wellbeing score for people in Nottingham rose to 54, higher than the England average of 51.6.

BUT

- Little change in levels of child and adult obesity in the city. Levels of physical activity continue to fall short of expectations in the Government's healthy lives strategy.

## Greener Nottingham

- Carbon emissions continue to fall, exceeding the emissions reduction target set for 2020.
- The amount of energy generated locally using renewable and low carbon sources continues to increase.

BUT

- Recycling rates in Nottingham remain below target.

## Performance ‘Thermometer’

This ranks the 2020 targets in order of performance against their interim annual target at the end of 2016/17 (Year 7).

Some of the targets refer to a comparison with Core Cities. The Core Cities are the largest city economies outside of London and comprise Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield.

<b>Greenest</b>	FN3 Number of first-time entrants aged 10-17 to the criminal justice system
	WCN4 Number of internationally significant and regional/city events per year
	GN1 Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in the Local Authority area
	HN6a Percentage of people with poor mental health
	NN7 Number of local bus and light rail passenger journeys originating in the authority area
	NN1 Percentage of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood
	HN3 Proportion of adults achieving 150 minutes of physical activity per week
	HN6b City Wellbeing level
	WCN2 Nottingham's ranking against Core Cities for proportion of population working in the Knowledge Economy
	HN4 Mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75 (per 100,000 population)
<b>Green</b>	WN1 Overall employment rate (working-age)
	NN5 Percentage of people that believe people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area
	HN1 Prevalence of smoking within the City (aged 18+)
	SN3 Increased recovery from substance misuse dependence to be 5% better than the Core Cities average
	NN2 Percentage variance below the city average in resident satisfaction with their locality
	GN3 20% of energy used in the city will be produced within the Greater Nottingham area from renewable or low/zero carbon sources
	FN4 The teenage pregnancy rate will be halved
	NN3 9,900 new homes from 2008 – 2020
	NN4 Increase family housing stock outside of the city centre to at least 33% of all housing stock
	FN1 Percentage of eligible 2 year olds accessing free nursery provision (15 hours per week)
<b>Amber</b>	WN2 Percentage of adults with at least Level 2 qualifications
	NN6 Percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality
	HN2 Percentage of overweight and obese adults
	WCN5 Nottingham rate of new business VAT registration compared to East Midlands rate
	WCN3 5% Growth in the visitor economy year on year
<b>Red</b>	HN5 Number of alcohol related hospital admissions per 100,000 population
	WCN1 Achieve and maintain Nottingham City GVA per Capita at 30% above England Average
	SN1 20% reduction in victim based crime by 2020
	WN5 Percentage of children living in poverty (% of children living in households dependent on out-of-work benefits)
	GN2 Percentage of household waste sent for reuse, recycling and composting
	FN2 Child Obesity will be reduced to 18%
	FN5 Nottingham's ranking against Core Cities for the percentage of pupils achieving A*-C GCSEs in English and Maths (basics measure) <i>[New measure – aligns with Council Plan]</i>
	NN8 Nottingham's ranking against Core Cities for percentage of fuel poor households
WN3 Move the city of Nottingham up out of the 10% most deprived authorities in England, i.e. out of the bottom 35	
<b>Reddest</b>	WN4 Ensure that no neighbourhood is in the most deprived 5% nationally

*[FN6: The percentage of pupils leaving Year 11 who go onto Education, Employment or Training (EET) – TBC by Futures]*

## World Class Nottingham

### Supporting Business Growth

Relative productivity (GVA) has increased significantly in the past year, though low productivity remains a local (and national) economic challenge. We are currently refreshing the Nottingham Growth Plan (launched 2012), and the new City Growth Strategy will prioritise productivity (alongside inclusive growth) in order to redress the issue.

### Knowledge Economy

Nottingham has a strong sectoral and institutional mix which drives the local knowledge economy. Increasing local skills levels and on-going support for our high value sectors, which include the life sciences, creative and digital industries, and clean technology sectors, will continue to be prioritised in the forthcoming City Growth Strategy.

### Culture City

Ambitious plans to transform Nottingham Castle continued to progress. Work to modernise the Theatre Royal and Royal Concert Hall continued and is expected to be completed by November 2017. Once again Nottingham played host to many successful cultural and sporting events, including the Leonardo da Vinci exhibition at Nottingham Castle, Splendour, 15 major festivals as part of the October Festival season, the Nottingham Open, European Archery Championships and International Cricket at Trent Bridge. In 2017/18 Nottingham will play host to a ground breaking, world exclusive dinosaur exhibition from China, the exciting British Triathlon Mixed Relay event will come to Nottingham, the 10<sup>th</sup> Splendour festival will take place at Wollaton Park, and the Nottingham Open will return to the city once again. The city continued to inspire young people through the Nottingham Young Creative Awards.

## Neighbourhood Nottingham

### Resident Satisfaction

Residents continue to be very satisfied with their local areas as a place to live (85% of respondents and no change from 2015/16). 71% are satisfied with the cleanliness of their local area, and 80% are satisfied with the cleanliness of the city centre.

### People from different backgrounds get on well together

91% of respondents to the Citizen Survey feel their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together, an increase of 3% (88% in 2015/16).

### Influencing local decisions

50% of people feel they can influence local decision-making, a slight increase on last year (49%), but there is still room for improvement.

### Tackling Fuel Poverty

Fuel Poverty in Nottingham appears to have worsened, with Nottingham moving from having the second lowest level of fuel poverty amongst the eight English Core Cities (12.6% in 2014/15), to being the worst performing Core City (15.8% in 2015/16). Figures released by the Department for Business, Energy and the Industrial Strategy suggest an increase in the number of homes classed as in fuel poverty, from 16, 247 homes to 20, 493.

## Working Nottingham

### Employment

Unemployment (claimant count) in Nottingham has risen marginally (by 205, to 7,735) in the past year, a rate of 3.3%. The underlying reasons for the decrease in the employment rate are not clear. The Nottingham Jobs Hub (a partnership between Nottingham City Council, Department for Work & Pensions, and Futures), continues to provide a comprehensive job matching and recruitment service for local people and employers, and European Union funded programmes now provide additional support for those local people furthest from the labour market.

## **Skills**

Nottingham City Council and partners are working with the newly merged Nottingham College (formerly New College Nottingham and Central College), to develop a state of the art city centre Skills Hub, and to develop a local Further Education offer that is more closely aligned to the skills required by local businesses in Nottingham.

## **Deprivation**

In common with other major cities in the UK, deprivation levels in Nottingham remain high and addressing this is a major challenge. Nottingham is seeking to reduce deprivation in our neighbourhoods through measures to encourage "Inclusive Growth". This is growth in which the benefits are shared by everyone in Nottingham. The Indices of Deprivation upon which the figures are based were published in 2015.

## **Child Poverty**

The number of children living in households in receipt of out of work benefits has decreased, although the incidence of in work poverty is a rising concern. The new City Growth Strategy will prioritise inclusive growth (alongside productivity), in order to address the issues of economic inclusion and pockets of entrenched deprivation within particular wards in the city.

# **Family Nottingham**

## **Accessing Free Nursery Provision**

67% of eligible two year olds in Nottingham are accessing free nursery provision in the city, an increase of 7% on 2015/16. This is due to a number of actions undertaken with partners, including greater marketing and engagement by the Early Help team and Family Information Service with parents. Adopting best practice from the best performing wards in the city and applying this to wards where take up of available places was low in previous years has improved participation.

## **Reducing Childhood Obesity**

There was a slight increase in childhood obesity levels in the city, from 22.5% in 2015/16, to 23.92% in 2016/17. This is worse than the average for England as a whole (20%), however the introduction of the Healthy Ratings Scheme for Schools in September 2017 will provide an opportunity for schools to take a whole school approach to tackling obesity, with Ofsted assessing schools on 'How Healthy' their school is fairing. The PHSE team in Nottingham City will be working with schools to support them in achieving a healthy rating.

The Healthy Weight Co-ordinator continued to support children, young people and families to lose weight and adopt a healthy lifestyle through 2016/2017. The publication of Nottingham City Physical Activity and Obesity Strategy will co-ordinate actions to improve physical activity and reduce obesity by adopting a whole systems approach to tackling the causes of inactivity and unhealthy eating.

## **Educational Attainment**

Following a decision by national Government to cease measuring and publishing data on the existing GCSE measure of educational performance in the Nottingham Plan, all schools are using Progress 8, Attainment 8 and The Basics (English and Maths), to measure and report on the educational attainment of pupils. The new measures aim to capture how pupils are performing across the whole of the school curriculum, and to what extent they have improved.

In Nottingham, 49.4% of pupils received a result relating to a standard pass 9 to 4 under the new system. This places Nottingham's performance at 148 out of 151 when ranked against all other local authorities. No comparison can be made from previous results due to the new performance dataset. For comparison the national average (for all schools) is 58.5%.

15 of the 16 secondary providers in the city are academies and are accountable directly to the Secretary Of State for Education through the Regional Schools Commissioner for their performance. In recognition of the impact of this fragmented accountability, the City Council and partners have supported the establishment of the Education Improvement Board to identify common areas of activity to improve outcomes and attainment for city pupils.

## **School Leavers**

The number of pupils leaving school without qualifications fell to 2.6% (down from 4.6% in 2015/16).  
[The percentage of pupils leaving Year 11 who go onto Education, Employment or Training (EET)]  
[Commentary to be provided by Danny Goodwin/Futures]

## Healthy Nottingham

### Increasing Physical Activity

63.1% of Nottingham Adults achieved 150 minutes or more of moderate intensity physical activity per week. This is significantly above the original target of 56% of adults achieving this level by 2020. However, does not meet the nationally expected target and there are some significant areas of inactivity across Nottingham. The latest results for levels of adult obesity in the city show a very minor increase from 62.3% in 2012-14 to 62.4% in 2013-15. As a result, there is considerable work to be done to reach the 58% target by 2020. (Please note this measure reports two years in arrears.)

To help address obesity in the city, Healthier Happier Lives: the Nottingham City Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2016-2020 was agreed by the Nottingham City Health and Wellbeing Board in July 2016. Nottingham City of Football drew to a close, achieving all its objectives and influencing the new Sport England strategy.

Nottingham City will continue to develop and deliver the physical activity action plan with regular engagement through the multi-agency workshop, the Strategic Group and partners on the Nottingham City Health and Wellbeing Board.

### Reducing Health Inequality and Improving Wellbeing in Nottingham

After an increase in the percentage of people reporting poor mental wellbeing in 2015, the 2016 results have continued the overall downward (positive) trend, with the lowest levels of poor mental wellbeing being recorded, at 9.8% of people, since the City began monitoring wellbeing through the Citizens Survey.

The average wellbeing score for Nottingham rose to a score of 54, the highest it has been during the life of the Nottingham Plan. This is higher than the England average score of 51.6 (based on the Health Survey for England 2015).

In spite of these positive scores, there is still more work to do, as there continues to be variation in wellbeing across the city. The lowest average wellbeing scores are for people in the city with a long term disability and those who are 'otherwise not in paid work'. The gap between the unemployed and employed has decreased.

One Nottingham and partners have been working to revise plans in the light of the government strategy published in 2016 – including improved outcomes for physical wellbeing, mental wellbeing, individual development, social and community development and economic development. Healthy Nottingham targets are monitored by the Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB). More details can be found on the Nottingham City Council website: [Health and Wellbeing Board](#)

## Safer Nottingham

### Victim-Based Crime

There were 29,084 victim-based crimes in Nottingham during 2016/17, an increase of 9.3% on the previous year. There were two main reasons for the increase: firstly, Nottinghamshire Police conducted an internal audit of crime data integrity during the summer of 2016 to ensure a high standard of compliance with the National Crime Recording Standard, this resulted in a number of additional crimes being recorded. Ongoing efforts to ensure ethical crime recording also meant that the volume of crimes was significantly higher in the months following in the audit; this pattern is likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

The second factor was an uplift in levels of acquisitive crime, such as shoplifting, vehicle crime and the theft of personal possessions. This was unrelated to the audit process and is a matter of concern moving into 2017/18.

### Substance Misuse Completions

The percentage of clients who successfully completed treatment for substance misuse in 2016/17 was 21.1%, against a target for the year of 18.5%, thus Nottingham exceeded this by 2.6%. New community services were commissioned within year and became operational on 1st July 2016.

Safer Nottingham targets are monitored by the Crime and Drugs Partnership (CDP). More details can be found on their website: [Nottingham Crime and Drugs Partnership](#)

## **Green Nottingham**

### **Reducing Carbon Emissions**

Performance continues to exceed the 2020 target of a 26% reduction, with a 43% reduction in 16/17.

### **Recycling**

The recycling rate has stalled over recent years, with recycling for the city at 32% for 16/17. Some significant policies/actions proposed in the Waste Strategy were withdrawn a number of years ago in aid of achieving various Nottingham City Council budget savings under "Strategic Choices".

### **Energy**

16.77% of energy used in the city was generated from within the greater Nottingham locality, using renewable or low carbon sources. This is on track to reach the 2020 target of 20% of energy generation from these sources.

Green Nottingham targets are monitored by the Green Partnership.

## **Transport**

The city has exceeded the 2020 target in the Nottingham Plan to increase public transport journeys to 58m per year with a total of just under 59 million public transport journeys made in 2016/17 (46.46 million journeys were made by bus, and 12.50 million by tram). Success has been achieved by the expansion of the tram, national award winning local bus services, the roll-out of real-time travel information at bus & tram stops and mobile apps, and the development of the Robin Hood Pay As You Go, with an additional 5 million public transport journeys taken in 2016/17 since the plan was launched in 2010.



## Performance Over 2012-17

The refresh of the Nottingham Plan to 2020 was completed in 2014 to make sure that targets remained credible, robust and measurable, whilst maintaining the ambition that was established when the plan was launched. The refresh was not a full revision of the Plan.

Following a review of One Nottingham in 2016, the strategic partnership for Nottingham that governs the Nottingham Plan to 2020, the targets in the Plan were re-prioritised to better reflect the One Nottingham Board's priorities of Aspiration and Fairness, and allow the Board to focus on those targets where they feel they can exert the most influence.

Ref	Performance Over 2012-2017 Current Nottingham Plan Target	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Strategic Priorities for Aspiring and Fair</b>						
WCN1	Achieve and maintain Nottingham City GVA per capita to at least 30% above the England average. (refreshed 2014)	G	G	R	R	R
WCN2	By 2020 Nottingham will have greater proportion of its population working in the knowledge economy than any other Core City. (refreshed 2014)	R	A	G	G	G
WCN4	Host a minimum of 4 internationally significant and 4 regional/city events per year. (refreshed 2014)	G	G	G	G	G
NN1	Raise resident satisfaction with their neighbourhood (across the city) to 80%	G	G	G	G	G
NN2	Raise resident satisfaction with their locality to no less than 5% below the city average in every neighbourhood (refreshed 2014)	G	G	G	G	G
NN5	Increase the percentage of people who believe that people from different backgrounds get on well together in their local area to 80%	G	G	G	G	G
NN6	Increase the percentage of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality to 55%. (refreshed 2014)	G	G	A	A	A
NN8	By 2020 Nottingham will have reduced fuel poverty below that of any other Core City. (refreshed 2014)	R	R	R	A/R	R
FN1	Each year, all of our eligible 2 yr olds (as specified by the DfE), access free nursery provision (15hrs per week). (refreshed 2014)	R	R	R	R	A
FN2	Child obesity will be reduced to 18%	R	R	R	R	R
FN5	Nottingham's ranking against Core Cities for the percentage of pupils achieving A*-C GCSEs in English and Maths (basics measure) <i>[New measure – aligns with Council Plan]</i>	G	R	R	R	R
*FN6	The percentage of pupils leaving Year 11 who go onto Education, Employment or Training (EET) <i>*Figures TBC from Futures –. [New measure – aligns with Council Plan]</i>	G	G	R	R	TBC
HN3	Increase the proportion of adults achieving 150 minutes of physical activity per week to 56% (refreshed 2014)	G	n/a	G	G	G
HN4	Reduce the health inequality gap between Nottingham city and England by 70% by 2020. Defined as mortality rate from all circulatory diseases at ages under 75	n/a	G	G	G	G

<b>HN6</b>	Reduce the proportion of people with poor mental wellbeing by 10% and maintain the city wellbeing level in line with England as a whole (refreshed 2014)	G	G	G	G	G
<b>WN1</b>	Increase the city's employment rate to 70% (refreshed 2014)	G	A	G	G	G
<b>WN2</b>	Raise the proportion of adults with at least Level 2 qualifications to 80%. (refreshed 2014)	G	A	A	A	A
<b>WN3</b>	Move the city of Nottingham up out of the 10% most deprived authorities in England, i.e. out of the bottom 35	n/a	n/a	R	R	R
<b>WN4</b>	Ensure that no neighbourhood is in the most deprived 5% nationally	n/a	n/a	R	R	R
<b>WN5</b>	The proportion of children living in poverty will be halved	R	R	R	R	R
<b>Headline Reporting</b>						
<b>WCN3</b>	5% growth in the visitor economy year on year	n/a	A	n/a	A	A/G
<b>WCN5</b>	Increase the rate of new business VAT registration to match that of the East Midlands. (refreshed 2014)	R	G	A	R	R
<b>NN3</b>	9,900 net new homes from 2008-2020 (refreshed 2014)	R	A	n/a	G	G
<b>NN4</b>	Increase family housing stock outside of the city centre (as defined in the Nottingham Local Plan) to at least 33% of all housing stock (refreshed 2011)	R	R	n/a	G	G
<b>NN7</b>	Increase the use of public transport by 2 million trips to 58 million trips per year by 2020	G	G	G	G	G
<b>FN3</b>	The number of first-time entrants each year into the criminal justice system aged 10-17 will be halved	G	G	G	G	G
<b>FN4</b>	The teenage pregnancy rate will be halved	G	G	G	G	G
<b>SN1</b>	A 20% reduction in victim based crime by 2020 (refreshed 2014)	R	R	A	A/G	R
<b>SN3</b>	Increased recovery from substance misuse dependency: to be 5% above the average for the Core Cities by 2020 (based on successful completions) (refreshed 2014)	R	R	G	G	G
<b>HN1</b>	Reduce smoking prevalence to 20%, which is below the national average	R	G	G	G	G
<b>HN2</b>	Reduce the proportion of overweight and obese adults to 58% (refreshed 2014)	n/a	G	A	A	A
<b>HN5</b>	Reduce alcohol related hospital admissions to 771 per 100,000 population, the average rate for Core Cities (2012/13) (refreshed 2014)	R	n/a	R	R	R
<b>GN1</b>	Reduce the city's carbon emissions by 26% of 2005 levels	G	G	G	G	G
<b>GN2</b>	Increase the reuse, recycling and composting of household waste to 50%	R	R	R	R	R
<b>GN3</b>	20% of energy used in the city will be produced within the Greater Nottingham area from renewable or low/zero carbon sources	G	G	G	G	G