



Office of the
Deputy Prime Minister

Creating sustainable communities

*Strategy for Children and
Young People: 2006-2010*

The Fire and Rescue Service



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Deputy Prime Minister

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November 2005

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister: London

The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
Eland House
Bressenden Place
London SW1E 5DU
Telephone 020 7944 4400
Web site www.odpm.gov.uk

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Introduction

The Fire and Rescue Service has an established tradition in delivering fire safety education and broader risk education to children and young people, both in schools and elsewhere (age normally 4-19). It undertakes a wide range of successful initiatives for young people, especially disadvantaged young people and young offenders (age normally 11-21). The Service also has a unique role, building on its professional skills and experience, in working with young firesetters and arsonists (age normally 3-18).

The Fire and Rescue Service Strategy for Children and Young People is a five-year high level strategy intended to deliver effective reduction of fire risk and fire crime. It seeks to draw together and build on the strengths of the Service in all these areas. The Strategy aims to ensure excellence in work with children and young people, especially those in deprived communities, supported by effective partnership working and early intervention.

The Strategy covers all aspects of Fire and Rescue Service involvement with children and young people. It sets two overarching goals: the prevention of fire crime and anti-social behaviour and the prevention of accidental injury and death. It is organised around six aims. Aim 1 is to involve young people, especially those at risk, to ensure that all work meets their needs. Aims 2, 3 and 4 focus on the three main areas of work by the Service: interventions with the small group of young firesetters, youth diversion for the wider group of children and young people at risk of offending, and finally fire safety education for all, but with a focus on those most at risk. Aims 5 and 6 are concerned with supporting delivery, through workforce development, and research and evaluation. This work is central to the Service's statutory duty to promote fire safety and to the Public Service Agreements targets for 2010 to reduce accidental fire deaths in the home and incidents of arson. It also contributes to tackling disadvantage, reducing health inequalities and preventing crime.

Figure 1: Public Service Agreement Fire Targets for 2010

<p>Community Fire Safety and Health Inequalities</p>	<p><i>To reduce the number of accidental fire related deaths in the home by 20% averaged over the eleven year period to 31st March 2010 compared with the average recorded in the five year period to 31st March 1999 – with no local authority fire brigade having a fatality rate more than 1.25 times the national average by 31st March 2010</i></p>
<p>Arson Reduction</p>	<p><i>To reduce by 10% the number of deliberate fires by 31st March 2010 from the 2001/02 level.</i></p>

The Strategy is intended to guide Fire and Rescue Services in drawing up their Integrated Risk Management Plans and developing a strategic overview of work with children and young people. It should also help them to develop local partnerships and contribute to local youth and crime strategies and Local Area Agreements. Beyond the Fire and Rescue Service, the strategy is aimed at everyone concerned with the safety, education and wellbeing of children and young people and with reducing the impact of fire and fire crime. A wide range of local and regional organisations and partnerships will have an interest in the strategy, and in particular in some of its aims:

- local authorities, especially children's trusts, education and social care – all
- Crime and Disorder Partnerships – Aims 2 and 3 (crime prevention and youth diversion)
- Local Strategic Partnerships – all
- Local Safeguarding Children Boards (LSCBs) – all
- police services – Aims 2 and 3 (crime prevention and youth diversion)
- Youth Offending Teams and Young Offender Institutions – Aims 2 and 3 (crime prevention and youth diversion)
- integrated youth support services – all
- local Criminal Justice Boards – Aims 2 and 3 (crime prevention and youth diversion)
- Primary Care Trusts – Aim 4 (safety education and citizenship)
- Government Offices for the regions – all
- business, especially insurers – Aim 4 (safety education and citizenship)
- voluntary and charitable sector organisations – all
- Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) – all

The term fire crime is used throughout to cover all forms of fire-related crime, including arson, anti-social behaviour, hoax calls and attacks on firefighters.

Implementation

The Strategy is expected to take five years to implement in full. There is much existing good practice around the country but realising the commitment to excellence will take time, especially in involving children and young people, joint development and delivery with partners, comprehensive evaluation and review of impact, and high quality professional development of staff. It will also require high standards of leadership and strategic thinking.

From April 2006 the National Framework for the Fire and Rescue Service will require all Fire and Rescue Authorities to have regard to the Strategy in all work with children and young people. The National Framework will form the basis of all future performance assessments of Fire and Rescue Authorities. But it will be for fire and rescue authorities to decide what type and extent of work with children and young people is appropriate for their areas, in accordance with the local priorities identified in their Integrated Risk Management Plan.

The Strategy will be underpinned by annual action plans which will identify specific actions by ODPM and partners at national level to support fire and rescue services in implementing the Strategy, including guidance on specific topics. The ODPM will review progress each year, with the assistance of the Practitioners' Forum, the Business and Community Safety Forum and the Arson Control Forum.

Wider context

The Strategy was developed in consultation with the Home Office, Department for Education and Skills and the Department of Health. It has a contribution to make to the delivery of a number of other initiatives, in particular:

– *the Prolific and Other Priority Offenders Strategy*¹

The Strategy, announced in March 2004, includes three strands: prevent and deter, catch and convict and resettle and rehabilitate. The most relevant is the prevent and deter strand, which aims to prevent children and young people from becoming involved in crime, and from becoming prolific young offenders (see Guidance Paper 3, published in September 2004). The Fire and Rescue Service is involved with all but the top level of young people covered by the Prolific Offenders Strategy (see Figure 2) and has a particular contribution to make with those at risk or involved in low level offending.

– *Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier*

The public health White Paper, published in November 2004, identifies six key priorities, of which the most important are tackling health inequalities and reducing smoking. It aims to establish safe and healthy behaviour patterns early in life, and is based on three principles (informed choice, personalised support and working in partnership) which are shared with the Fire and Rescue Service Strategy. The Choosing Health Delivery Plan was published in March 2005 and sets out the main actions planned over the next three years to deliver the White Paper.

– *Local Area Agreements and the Safer and Stronger Communities Fund*

Local Area Agreements, announced in July 2004, are structured around four themes: children and young people, safer and stronger communities, healthier communities and older people, and economic development and enterprise. LAAs give local authorities and partners much greater flexibility in funding work in these areas in line with local priorities, including work under this strategy. Twenty LAAs have been running since April 2005, and a further 66 will start in 2006/7. The remaining 63 top-tier authorities will be expected to negotiate LAAs to come into effect in 2006/7. The Safer and Stronger Communities Fund, also announced in July 2004, has been bringing ODPM funding to all local authorities for wardens, neighbourhood management, community empowerment and liveability with Home Office funds for building safer communities and anti-social behaviour since April 2005.

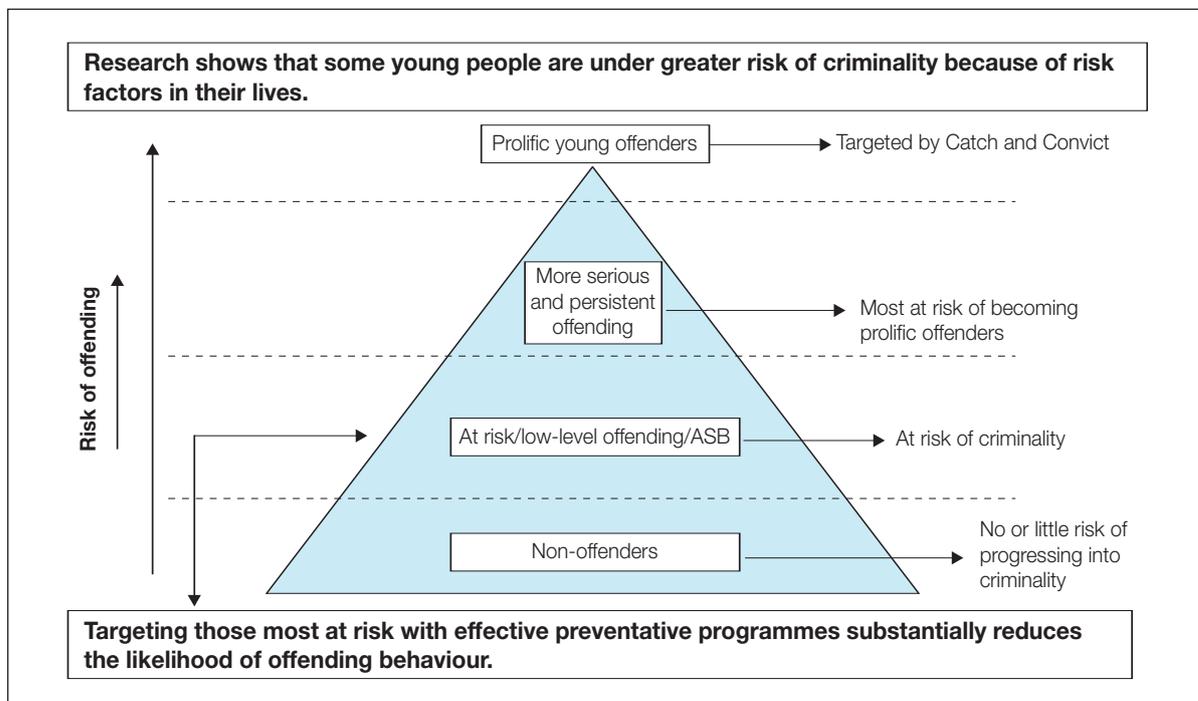
– *Every Child Matters and Change for Children*

The Children's Green Paper *Every Child Matters*, published in September 2003, set out five outcomes (be healthy; stay safe; enjoy and achieve; make a positive contribution and achieve economic well being). The Fire and Rescue Service Strategy can contribute to all five and in particular to staying safe and making a positive contribution. It links to several key components of the Change for Children implementation programme:

¹ See appendix on resources for references to all documents and other useful information.

- the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services*, published in October 2004. The standards set out in the NSF aim to ensure that all children and young people achieve the best physical and emotional health and well-being, both as children and into adulthood. Central to the NSF is the need for integrated working, with local agencies providing services in partnership, and the involvement of children and young people in decisions about their care. It emphasises the importance of early intervention, addressing persistent inequalities in health, and promoting health and well-being, including prevention of accidental injury.
- The Children and Young People’s Plan* covering all local services for children and young people which all children’s services authorities must produce. It must cover all those aged 0-19 and those aged 19-25 who are receiving services or have learning difficulties.
- Youth Green Paper*, published in July 2005, which consults on reform of services for young people. Under the proposals, local authorities working through children’s trusts will be responsible for an integrated youth support service by April 2008. It will offer positive activities for young people, designed with their help, opportunities for young volunteers, and more intensive and personal support for young people at risk.
- Proposals on developments to information sharing systems (including the Integrated Children’s System), needs assessment (the Common Assessment Framework) and workforce development (the Workforce Strategy, implementation of the Common Core Skills and Knowledge for the Children’s Workforce).

Figure 2: The Prevent and Deter Framework



The Fire and Rescue Service Strategy for Children and Young People

Our goals are:

- To prevent children and young people being harmed or killed in accidental fires or causing fires through ignorance or carelessness.
- To prevent children and young people becoming involved in fire crime and anti-social behaviour.

To achieve these goals we will aim to:

- Engage actively with children and young people and their families.
- Prevent and reduce fire crime and firesetting by children and young people.
- Divert children and young people from fire crime and anti-social behaviour.
- Educate children and young people and their families in fire safety skills and responsible citizenship.
- Ensure that Fire and Rescue Service staff working with children and young people are effective and professional.
- Identify and disseminate good practice in working with children and young people.

Aim 1: Engage actively with children and young people

The Fire and Rescue Service recognises the value of listening to young people.

Methods:

1. To treat all children and young people with understanding and respect.
2. To develop participation by children and young people, with a focus on those most at risk or most in need.
3. To involve children and young people in the design, delivery and evaluation of programmes for children and young people.
4. To involve children and young people in developing policy and practice on prevention of accidental fires, fire crime and anti-social behaviour at national, regional and local level.
5. To commit to making changes as a result of the involvement of children and young people.
6. To recognise the contribution of children and young people through an annual award.

Aim 2: Prevent and reduce fire crime and firesetting by children and young people

The Fire and Rescue Service recognises that early multi-agency intervention is the key to preventing repeat offences and breaking dangerous patterns of behaviour.

Methods:

1. To work with families and carers, and partner agencies, to deliver age-appropriate firesetter programmes and other interventions for children and young people who are becoming involved in fire crime or firesetting.
2. To work with partner agencies to identify at the earliest opportunity, those children and young people who are becoming involved in fire crime and firesetting.
3. To work with partner agencies to establish information sharing arrangements which support effective inter-agency working, ensure confidentiality and meet legal requirements.
4. To work with partner agencies to target fire and rescue expertise and resources on those children and young people for whom they are most effective, and ensure that others are referred to the most appropriate agency.
5. To increase awareness and understanding of the work of the Fire and Rescue Service with children and young people, particularly among partner agencies.

Aim 3: Divert children and young people from fire crime and anti-social behaviour

The Fire and Rescue Service can offer young people at risk help with developing life skills and setting a path to a successful future.

Methods:

1. To work with parents and carers, the Fire Service Youth Training Association, the Fire and Rescue Service Prince's Trust Support Association, and other partners, to offer youth training and other initiatives which improve life skills and divert young people from fire crime and anti-social behaviour.
2. To participate in the work of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, Youth Offending Service and Youth Inclusion and Support Panels (YISP), and other initiatives to tackle youth crime and anti-social behaviour.
3. To work with partner agencies to identify at the earliest opportunity, those young people who are at risk of becoming involved in fire crime and anti-social behaviour.
4. To work with partner agencies to bring together information sharing arrangements which support effective inter-agency working, ensure confidentiality and meet legal requirements.
5. To work with parents, carers, schools, colleges and other agencies to include fire safety awareness and skills as part of an integrated approach to risk education.
6. To work with partner agencies to target fire and rescue expertise and resources on those children and young people for whom they are most effective, and ensure that others are referred to the most appropriate agency.
7. To increase awareness and understanding of the work of the Fire and Rescue Service with children and young people, particularly among partner agencies.

Aim 4: Educate children and young people in fire safety skills and responsible citizenship

The Fire and Rescue Service recognises that prevention is the best protection for children, and their families and communities.

Methods:

1. To work with parents, carers, schools, colleges and other partners to educate all children and young people about the risks of fire and fire safety and to develop lifelong fire safe behaviour.
2. To work with parents, carers, Sure Start and other partners to protect children from death and injury from fire, especially those of pre-school age.
3. To work with parents, carers, schools, colleges and other partners to educate children and young people about the consequences of fire crime and anti-social behaviour and develop safe and responsible citizenship.
4. To develop children and young people as co-workers or volunteers in promoting fire safety in families and communities.
5. To work with parents, carers, schools, colleges and other partner agencies to include fire safety awareness and skills as a part of an integrated approach to risk education.
6. To work with the National Community Fire Safety Centre and other bodies to deliver a wide range of cross-curricular resources for Foundation and Key Stages 1-4 linked to the National Curriculum, especially the teaching of risk concepts, Citizenship and PSHE.
7. To increase awareness and understanding of the work of the Fire and Rescue Service with children and young people, particularly among partner agencies.

Aim 5: Ensure that Fire and Rescue Service staff working with children and young people are effective and professional

The Fire and Rescue Service recognises the need for specialist skills to work effectively with children and young people.

Methods:

1. To establish work with children and young people as a mainstream activity for the Service, which may be undertaken by staff with the appropriate skills and training, including retained and non- operational staff.
2. To ensure that all staff understand how to work with children and young people they may encounter in their ordinary duties and are aware of their Service's Child Protection Policy.
3. To ensure that staff who have substantial access to children and young people meet all requirements for child protection, including a Criminal Records Bureau check and assessment for suitability.
4. To identify and meet the specific training needs of staff who work with children and young people.
5. To ensure that training provided for work with children and young people is high quality.
6. To examine how best to recognise and reward work with children and young people appropriately.
7. To develop a specialist role of working with children and young people within the Fire and Rescue Service Integrated Personnel Development System.

Aim 6: Identify and disseminate good practice in working with children and young people

The Fire and Rescue Service recognises the need for policy and practice to be supported by research into what works, and effective dissemination of the results.

Methods:

1. As a basis for developing good practice, to improve understanding of fire crime and firesetting by children and young people, and of accidental fires in which children and young people are involved.
2. To identify good practice in the development of local strategies, including needs assessment, targeting and working with partners.
3. To identify good practice in the design, delivery, monitoring and evaluation of work with children and young people in the Fire and Rescue Service and transferable good practice elsewhere.
4. To identify good practice on equality and diversity in working with children and young people.
5. To encourage innovation and creativity in working with children and young people, while building on existing good practice in the Fire and Rescue Service and elsewhere.
6. To recognise good practice and effective innovation through an annual award for excellence in working with children and young people.
7. To disseminate good practice effectively to the Fire and Rescue Service and partner agencies, using existing networks and groups where possible.
8. To increase awareness and understanding of the work of the Fire and Rescue Service with children and young people, particularly among partner agencies.

Appendix: Resources

This list arranges resources by section of the strategy and is intended to provide users with sources for documents mentioned in the text and other background information. Some of the resources are relevant to more than one section.

Government publications are available from:

ODPM Free Literature, PO Box 236, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7NB
(Tel: 0870 1226 236)

DfES Publications, PO Box 5050, Sherwood Park, Annesley, Nottingham NG15 0DJ
(Tel: 0845 60 222 60)

Department of Health Publications, PO Box 777, London SE1 6XH (08701 555455)
Home Office: TSO PO Box 29, Norwich NR3 1GN (Tel: 0870 600 5522)

Introduction and goals

1. Home Office

Prolific and Other Offenders Strategy (2004)

www.crimereduction.gov.uk

2. Department of Health

Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier (2004)

The public health White Paper.

www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/

3. Department of Health

Delivering Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier (2005)

The delivery plan for the public health White Paper.

www.dh.gov.uk/PublicationsAndStatistics/Publications/

4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Local Area Agreements: guidance

The Local Area Agreements Toolkit

This guidance and supplementary toolkit provide policy principles, practical interpretations and sources of information to guide participants through all stages of of the LAA process and specific components of it.

www.odpm.gov.uk

5. Department of Education and Skills

Every Child Matters (2003)

This website provides key documents, including the Green Paper, further information and updates on the Change for Children programme, including the Children and Young People's Plan, the Integrated Children's System, the Common Assessment Framework and the Children's Workforce Strategy.

www.everychildmatters.gov.uk

6. Department of Health

National Service Framework for Children, Young people and Maternity Services (2004)

www.dh.gov.uk

7. Department for Education and Skills

Youth Matters (2005)

The youth Green Paper.

www.dfes.gov.uk

Aim 1

1. Carnegie Young People Initiative

Participation Workers Network for England

The Initiative aims to promote young people's participation in decision-making in public policy and public services. The network is free to join for everyone who supports or facilitates the participation of children and young people as part of their work.

www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk/cypi/participation_workers

2. Children's Rights Alliance for England

Ready, Steady, Change

This provides training and tools to put children's and young people's wishes, feelings and ideas at the centre of public services.

www.crae.org.uk

3. Department for Education and Skills

Building a Culture of Participation (2004)

A handbook on involving children and young people in services and policy making.

www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/participation/buildingaculture/

4. Russell Commission

A national framework for youth action and engagement (2005)

The Russell Commission report sets out plans to engage 1 million new young people in volunteering and community action over the next five years. It aims to deliver a step-change in the diversity, quality and quantity of opportunities for which young people can choose to volunteer. It looks at current inconsistencies and weaknesses in provision, which prevent the full potential of youth volunteering opportunities from being realised, as well as identifying ways to engage more young people from disadvantaged and under-represented communities.

www.russellcommission.org

Aim 2

1. ODPM National Community Fire Safety Centre

Community Fire Safety Toolbox: juvenile firesetting module

The Toolbox provides guidance and information, principally for the Fire and Rescue Service, on promoting fire safety in the community. This toolbox module aims to set a standard for those programmes, and to provide guidance for services without a programme to establish a common approach to juvenile firesetting behaviour.

www.firesafetytoolbox.org.uk/ncfsc/hottopics/juvenilefiresetting/default.htm

2. University of Leicester (Palmer et al)

Evaluation of interventions with arsonists and young firesetters (2004)

Report on research commissioned by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to identify the interventions with young firesetters undertaken by the Fire and Rescue Services and other agencies, and to evaluate their effectiveness.

www.odpm.gov.uk

3. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Research Bulletin No 6: Interventions with arsonists and young firesetters

Summary of the Leicester research, with good practice lessons.

www.odpm.gov.uk

4. Youth Justice Board

ONSET

The *ONSET* referral and assessment framework was designed by the Centre for Criminological Research, University of Oxford, at the request of the Youth Justice Board. *ONSET* promotes the Youth Justice Board's prevention strategy by helping to identify risk factors to be reduced and protective factors to be enhanced. It also provides information which might be helpful in selecting appropriate interventions for those identified as needing early intervention.

www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk

5. Youth Justice Board

ASSET

Asset is a structured assessment tool to be used by Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) in England and Wales on all young offenders who come into contact with the criminal justice system. It aims to look at the young person's offence or offences and identify a multitude of factors or circumstances – ranging from lack of educational attainment to mental health problems – which may have contributed to such behaviour.

www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk

6. Department for Education and Skills

Common Assessment Framework

The Common Assessment Framework for Children and Young People is a key part of the strategy to shift the focus from dealing with the consequences of difficulties in children's lives to preventing things from going wrong in the first place. It is a nationally standardised approach to conducting an assessment of the needs of a child or young person and deciding how those needs should be met.

www.everychildmatters.gov.uk

7. Department for Education and Skills

Integrated Children's System

The Integrated Children's System is a framework for working with children in need and their families. The practice and case record keeping is supported by information technology that is designed to handle a large amount of information on individual children.

www.dfes.gov.uk/integratedchildrenssystem/

8. Youth Justice Board

Sharing personal and sensitive personal information on children and young people at risk of offending

Local authorities, police authorities, health authorities and others need to be able to share personal data in order to comply with their statutory duties to work together in support of children and young people at risk of future involvement in criminality. By following this guidance, it should be clear that agencies are able to share personal data, even without the consent of the data subject, across a range of existing and planned partnership arrangements.

www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk/publications/

Aim 3

See also under Aim 2 for resources on assessment and information-sharing.

1. ECOTEC (England et al)

Effectiveness of youth training and diversion schemes (forthcoming)

Report on research commissioned by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to identify the range and types of youth diversion schemes carried out by the Fire and Rescue Service in England and to evaluate their effectiveness. The fieldwork was carried out during 2005. A good practice guide based on the research is planned.

2. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

The Fire and Rescue Service: working with young people in the community (2003)

A survey of Fire and Rescue Service involvement in work with children and young people in the United Kingdom, based on fieldwork carried out in 2002.

http://www.odpm.gov.uk/embedded_object.asp?id=1124642

3. Youth Justice Board

Youth Inclusion Programme (YIP)

Youth Inclusion Programmes, established in 2000, are tailor-made programmes for 13 to 16-year-olds who are engaged in crime or are identified as being most at risk of offending, truancy, or social exclusion.

www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk

4. Youth Justice Board

Youth Inclusion and Support Panels (YISP)

YISPs aim to prevent anti-social behaviour and offending by those 8 to 13-year-olds who are considered to be at high risk of offending. They are multi-agency planning groups that offer early intervention based on assessed risk and need. Parenting support in the form of contracts and programmes is offered as part of a range of tailored interventions.

www.youth-justice-board.gov.uk

Aim 4

1. Department for Education and Skills

Sure Start

Sure Start is the government programme to deliver the best start in life for every child. It brings together, early education, childcare, health and family support.

www.surestart.gov.uk

2. Department for Education and Skills

Safety Education Guidance for Schools (2001)

The purpose of this document is to show how the curriculum for Personal, Social and Health Education and Citizenship can address the issue of accidental injury and death in children and young people.

www.teachernet.gov.uk

3. Department of Health and Department for Education and Skills

Guidance on the National Healthy School Programme (2005)

This introduces the concept of national healthy schools and describes the benefits of becoming a 'healthy school'. The programme also describes what schools need to do to gain national healthy school status.

www.wiredforhealth.gov.uk

4. Health and Safety Executive

HSE Risk Education Provision (2004)

In 2000 HSE set up a Risk Education programme of work to identify and influence the degree to which risk management techniques are taught in schools and other educational establishments.

www.hse.gov.uk/education/

5. Department for Education and Skills

Citizenship

Citizenship is a new aspect of the curriculum for pupils at all stages of compulsory education and for young adults in post-16 learning, training and work. It provides opportunities for children and young people to learn about their rights and responsibilities, government and democracy and communities and identity.

www.dfes.gov.uk/citizenship/

5. Department for Education and Skills

Personal Social Health Education (PSHE)

PSHE includes everything schools do to promote pupils' good health and well-being. It is backed by the National Healthy Schools Standard.

www.teachernet.gov.uk/pshe/

Aim 5

1. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Child protection policy and guidance: a model policy for consideration and use by fire brigades (2003)

Guidance on child protection and the development of a policy.

www.odpm.gov.uk

2. Home Office

Criminal Records Bureau

By providing wider access to criminal record information, the CRB helps employers in the public, private and voluntary sectors identify candidates who may be unsuitable for certain work, especially that involving contact with children or other vulnerable members of society.

www.crb.gov.uk

3. Department for Education and Skills

Children's Workforce Strategy (2005)

The Children's Workforce Strategy sets out the Government's vision of a world-class children's workforce that is increasingly competent and confident, inspiring trust and respect from parents and carers, as well as from children and young people themselves.

www.everychildmatters.gov.uk

4. PAULO

National Occupational Standards for Youth Work (2002)

PAULO, the National Training Organisation for community-based learning and development, has developed these National Occupational Standards (NOS) for youth work. Other NOS may also be relevant.

www.paulo.org.uk

5. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Fire and Rescue Service Integrated Personnel Development System (IPDS)

IPDS introduces a competency-based approach to staff development in the Fire and Rescue Service. It targets the needs of individuals and allows staff with high potential to undertake an appropriate programme of tailored development.

www.odpm.gov.uk

6. Department for Education and Skills

Common core of skills and knowledge for the children's workforce (2005)

The consultation on the Green Paper "Every Child Matters" supported the proposition that everyone working with children and young people should have a common set of skills and knowledge. This document sets out the required knowledge and skills to practice at a basic level in several areas of expertise.

http://www.everychildmatters.gov.uk/_files/37183E5C09CCE460A81C781CC70863F0.pdf

Aim 6

Research on specific topics is shown under the relevant aims.

1. Arson Control Forum

Good practice conference: working with young people (2005)

Report on the conference for the Fire and Rescue Service and partners held on 20 June 2005

www.arsoncontrolforum.gov.uk

2. University of Liverpool (Canter et al)

The burning issue: research and strategies for reducing arson (2002)

Research report commissioned by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The study is based primarily on published material in the academic and professional literature concerning the different forms of arson and various approaches to intervention work.

www.arsoncontrolforum.gov.uk

3. Department of Education and Skills

An evaluation of youth work in England (2004)

This evaluation aims to identify and explain the impact of youth work provided and secured by local youth services in England. The main focus is on the impact the work has on young people, but the study also addresses the impact of youth work on communities and other services for young people.

www.dfes.gov.uk

4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Equality and diversity toolkit

Primarily for use in connection with recruitment issues within the Fire Service, but this toolkit also gives advice about equality and diversity issues. The Toolkit includes a forum for exchange of ideas.

www.frstoolkit.odpm.gov.uk

5. Dr Barnardo's

Are we listening yet? Working with minority ethnic communities – some models of practice (2002)

This report considers a range of practices for ensuring that the needs of individuals and families from ethnic communities are met in an appropriate way.

www.barnardos.org.uk/resources/

6. National Children's Bureau

NCB promotes the voices, interests and well-being of all children and young people across every aspect of their lives. As an umbrella body for the children's sector in England and Northern Ireland, NCB provide essential information on policy, research and best practice for its members and other partners.

www.ncb.org.uk

7. National Youth Agency

The NYA was founded in 1991 and is based in Leicester. It aims to advance youth work to promote young people's personal and social development, and their voice, influence and place in society.

www.nya.org.uk

8. Department for Education and Skills

Children's Fund Guidance (2000)

The Children's Fund was launched in November 2000 as part of the Government's commitment to tackle disadvantage among children and young people. The programme aims to identify at an early stage children and young people at risk of social exclusion, and make sure they receive the help and support they need to achieve their potential. The Guidance identifies four levels of prevention; diversionary prevention, early prevention, heavy-end prevention, and restorative prevention.

www.everychildmatters.gov.uk

9. Include Youth

Position paper on prevention (2004)

Include Youth promotes the development of positive choices and opportunities for vulnerable and challenging young people whether in the community, residential care or custody. This paper seeks to provide a strategic approach to tackling prevention across a whole range of indices such as committing crime and misusing drugs or alcohol.

www.peermediation.org/policy/position_paper_prevention.doc