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# **CAMBRIDGESHIRE'S LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT**

*Working together to achieve better outcomes*



**2006 - 2009**

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## INTRODUCTION

### The Benefits of developing and implementing Cambridgeshire's LAA

Developing and implementing the Local Area Agreement will improve coordination between central government, local authorities and partner agencies working through our Local Strategic Partnerships.

Cambridgeshire is in a good position to build a robust framework for the LAA:

- It has a strong tradition of partnership working
- It has well established Community Strategies which have already been embedded into the Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) framework (identified in this document as 'LAA Stretch')
- It has an established framework for managing partnership wide arrangements within LPSA 2 that have been built on to develop arrangements for the Local Area Agreement

We have identified cross cutting themes within Cambridgeshire's Community Strategies to set the basis for the LAA strategic outcomes and priorities. It is important the LAA builds on current work and remains focused within a wider context of existing programmes and initiatives. It is also vital to have a coordinated response given the challenges -and opportunities - of the growth agenda.

We have used and will continue to use the LAA as a mechanism for articulating the area's need to central government and to work with partners to create a clear picture of work programmes and funding streams coming into the area. By bringing different work streams and strategies together partner organisations will be in a better position to join up public services more effectively and to work in innovative ways to benefit our local communities.

We also realise that the Local Area Agreement must be an adaptable document that enables us to be flexible and respond to future changes and challenges as they develop. To this effect initial aspirations for the next three years have already been included in this document.

We can foresee a number of benefits for the area to be achieved through the LAA, namely:

- Enhanced ability to deliver improved performance through partnership working
- Enhanced community leadership

- Further strengthening of the role of the LSPs; and
- Potential to increase impact and create efficiencies through the locally targeted prioritisation of funding;

### Improving Quality of Life in Cambridgeshire - Our Vision

We aim to continue to work together as constituent partners in the development and delivery of the Local Area Agreement to enable Cambridgeshire to be a prosperous, inclusive, healthy and safe area where growth is sustainably managed for the benefit of current and future residents; where children and young people have the best possible start in life; where quality services enable all members of our communities to thrive; and where quality of life will improve along with the quality of the county's environment.

We will achieve this vision by continuing our commitment to:

- Recognising geographical, social and economic differences within the County and responding appropriately to challenges and needs;
- Working in partnership at the local, sub regional and regional level;
- Empowering our local communities to engage in shaping service delivery;
- Focusing on the service user;
- Celebrating Cambridgeshire's diversity by promoting social inclusion, health and healthy lifestyles;
- Recognising and supporting the role of the voluntary sector in service delivery and community and service user involvement

Cambridgeshire's five Local Strategic Partnerships have identified - through their Communities Strategies - the social, economic and environmental issues that matter to our residents. People, organisations, agencies and community and voluntary groups will keep working together to achieve communities that are:

- ◆ Sustainable;
- ◆ Inclusive;
- ◆ Safe;
- ◆ Healthy; and
- ◆ Learning

These are also the cross cutting themes running across the four blocks of the LAA as presented in the following table:

CROSS CUTTING THEMES	CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLE OUTCOMES	SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES OUTCOMES	HEALTH AND OLDER PEOPLE OUTCOMES	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND ENTERPRISE OUTCOMES
<b>SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing supportive communities which provide opportunities for children and young people to participate fully</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and the delivery of services</li> <li>• Support the development of the voluntary sector and increase their capacity to broker delivery against targets</li> <li>• Improve the environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable economic development and Local business growth</li> <li>• Encouraging innovation &amp; entrepreneurship</li> </ul>
<b>INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better outcomes for children looked after by the local authority</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote inclusive, diverse and cohesive communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce social exclusion by improving access to services</li> <li>• Reduce local inequalities in health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting workforce development and Ensuring economic growth benefits all</li> </ul>
<b>SAFE COMMUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring all young people can lead safe and secure lives free from unreasonable risk</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce crime and the harm caused by illegal drugs</li> <li>• Reassure the public by reducing the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce crime and the fear of crime</li> </ul>	
<b>HEALTHY COMMUNITIES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the emotional and physical health of children and young people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase participation in culture and sports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to services which support healthy lifestyles</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting workforce development and Ensuring economic growth benefits all</li> </ul>
<b>LEARNING COMMUNITIES WITH HIGHER ASPIRATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raising educational performance for all young people</li> <li>• Raising the aspirations of young people to improve their employment and life prospects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage citizens in sports, arts and cultural heritage</li> <li>• Better access to services and information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enable older people to lead active lives and live independently in their own homes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promoting the skills base to support the Regional and local economy</li> </ul>

## OVERVIEW OF THE COUNTY

Cambridgeshire<sup>1</sup> remains a rapidly growing county, and an identified Government Growth Area. The population has grown by over 20% since 1981. National Statistics forecasts project one of the fastest growing populations in the country, over the period 1999-2011, with more than 10% growth. In particular the number of people aged 85+ in Cambridgeshire could grow by 7,200 to mid-2021, an increase of 67.3% compared to a national figure of 52.7%.

In 2001, 4% of the county's population was recorded as from a black/mixed minority ethnic community (and 5% from white non-British). In Cambridge the black/mixed minority ethnic community share was 10.5%, compared with just 1.4% in Fenland. Travellers form the largest ethnic minority group.

At a time of major growth in the economy and housing needs of Cambridgeshire sustainability is key for the county to meet the pressures development puts on the environment, infrastructure and other supporting services such as schools and health services. A 40% increase in the delivery rate of new housing and the doubling of affordable housing is needed to support growth. Investment in social infrastructure must also meet the demands of growth in development in order to tackle social deprivation. In addition, the potential effects of climate change are of particular significance with many areas at risk of flooding.

The county is relatively prosperous with earnings in Cambridgeshire above the national and regional average. In 2004, Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire were in the top three districts with shares of the working population with NVQ Level 4+. But prosperity and quality of life will not continue as a matter of fact without growth in the research and hi-tech sectors being met by affordable housing and infrastructure to support on going development.

In addition, existing contrasts between parts of the county need to be addressed. There are pockets in the county of significant deprivation. In 2001 for instance, 31% of the working age population in Fenland had no qualifications. A more equitable distribution of economic development and social opportunity is necessary, paired up with the provision of community services and facilities.

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<sup>1</sup> Cambridgeshire excluding Peterborough

Existing challenges can be met by ensuring:

- Economic opportunities are maintained and improved
- There is increasing social equity for all areas
- The environment is protected and enhanced while the distinctiveness of each locality is maintained; and
- Natural resources are conserved; and
- By implementing the goals within our Sub-Regional Economic Strategy, namely:
  - Coordinate development and infrastructure implementation
  - Overcome barriers to development projects
  - Secure funding commitments for infrastructure and its timely implementation
  - Ensure developments are sustainable and of a high quality

The future transport policy for the county, as set out in our Local Transport Plan and embedded in the long-term transport strategy, is also important in maintaining and improving quality of life and quality of the environment. Produced in partnership, the LTP represents a consensus among stakeholders as to how we can provide the transport infrastructure required both to meet current and future needs and to meet the challenge of tackling growth in traffic within the county. This is set out under the following key objectives:

- To make travel safer
- To develop integrated transport
- To promote sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, walking and cycling
- To maintain and operate efficient transport networks
- To create a transport system that is accessible to all
- To provide a transport system that meets the needs of the economy; and
- To protect and enhance the built and natural environment

The LTP programme includes measures to connect urban and rural areas, as there are significant differences between the transport needs of people in the rural and urban core around Cambridge. Issues around accessibility - particularly in rural parts of the county, the efficiency of the transport network, traffic growth and congestion, and road safety can only be successfully addressed by continue to work in partnership.

## STATEMENT OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Under Safer and Stronger Communities (outcomes two and four in particular), we are proposing new ways of working that take into account current delivery and programmes of empowering local people. Work will centre on communities and the support needed at the organisational and individual level to develop community empowerment by joining up current initiatives relating to:

- Community Planning and Community Development work
- Community Cohesion Work
- Neighbourhood Management work
- Parish Plan development
- Parish Council development work
- Village Hall service
- Compact Development Work
- Volunteering support services
- Voluntary and Community Sector infrastructure support; and
- Voluntary and Community Sector training

### Working with the Voluntary & Community Sector

A successful LAA includes the involvement of the third sector together with the empowerment of local people themselves in helping to identify, shape and deliver local services.

The involvement of the voluntary and community sectors in the ongoing design and delivery of the Local Area Agreement is essential. All LAA partners recognise and support the role of the voluntary sector in service delivery and user involvement.

The voluntary sector has been part of all consultation exercises and has been further involved in the development of this LAA through its engagement in the five district based LSPs, the LAA Reference Group and other stakeholder forums and events such as Cambridgeshire's Rural Forum, Cambridgeshire's Community Planning Partnership and stakeholder meetings to design future governance arrangements.

The relevant outcomes identified in this LAA offer a starting point from which to ensure involvement of the wider VCS making a link to the Change-Up Programme and other related initiatives such as the Rural and Social Community Programme.

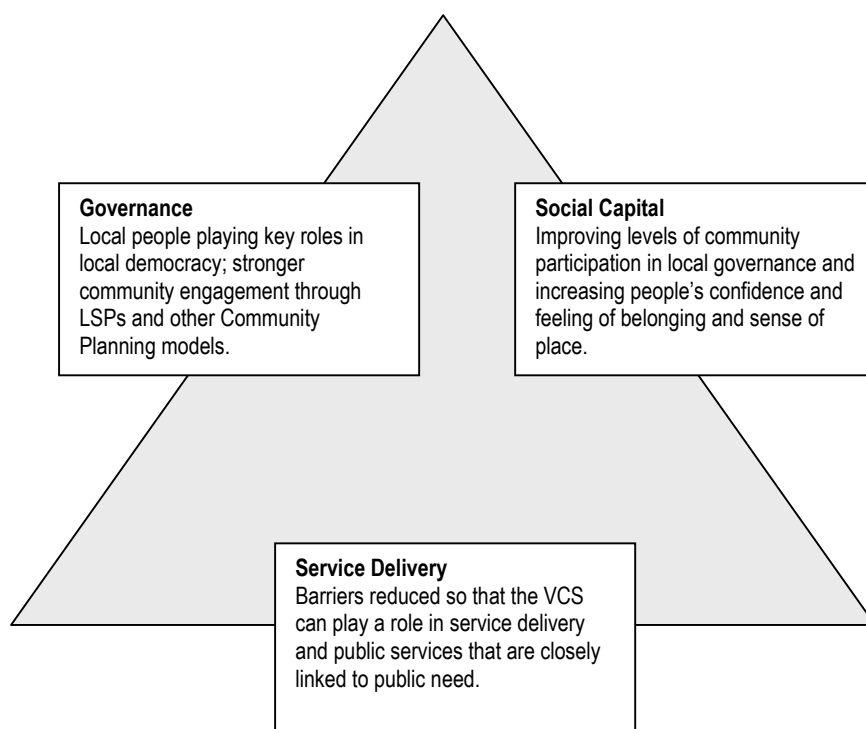
Working with a focus in community empowerment will help organisations better define their services and understand the opportunities offered by the LAA. But



in order to effectively empower communities this must take place in a staged approach following three steps:

1. Community awareness raising
2. Developing a sense of place; and
3. Delivering local services

This way of working fits in with the 'balanced triangle' approach. The interdependence between governance, service delivery and social capital is acknowledged in the three-stage approach.



### Future development of the VCS in Cambridgeshire

Through the LAA process it has been possible to identify capacity weaknesses within the CVS in Cambridgeshire as well as to identify solutions for improvement. Continued partnership work with the VCS should ensure better and more effective engagement of the VCS in the future development and delivery of the Local Area Agreement.

The proposals put forward in this LAA cannot be successful without the existence of a countywide group that can act to coordinate voluntary and community sector activity and capacity building. The four Councils for Voluntary Services (Cambridge City & South Cambridgeshire CVS, Huntingdonshire CVS, Fenland CVS and East Cambridgeshire CVS) do not have the capacity to take on this role individually and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Voluntary Sector Infrastructure Consortium (CVSIC) was established to deliver the Government's

Change Up programme and its remit is not fit for purpose under new developments.

The VCS cannot take on its role in the development of programme delivery, policy dissemination and strategic representation without the further development of VCS structures. This can be moved forward by:

- The establishment of a new overarching VCS Development Forum made up of both voluntary sector and public sector partners which will set the strategic direction
- The coordinating of work programmes and funding streams to ensure cost-effective achievement of strategic outcomes and targets
- Better arrangements for joining up the community sector work with the wider voluntary sector, local authorities and Local Strategic Partnerships

The VCS within Cambridgeshire is made up of many district or local level independent charities, which are traditionally structured around operational delivery.

Any new structure needs to start from the point at which it is possible to engage the sector and be achievable within the various organisations' current resources. It must also recognise that, in order to hold the engagement, there must be relevance in helping improve frontline delivery.

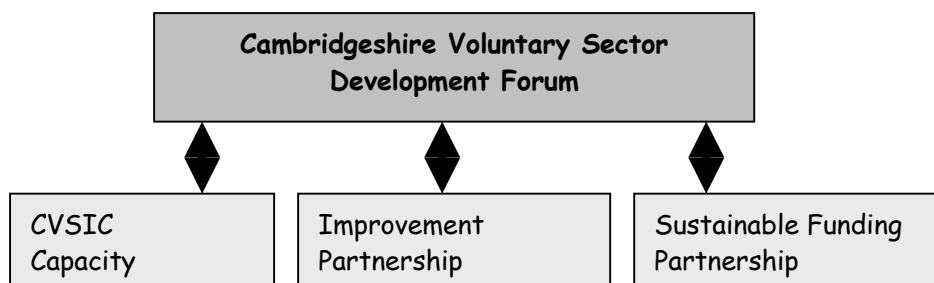
It is proposed that a Countywide Forum -led by Cambridgeshire ACRE- is developed into a structure with the capacity to sustain links to LSPs and that will strengthen VCS links enabling the VCS to engage effectively with the public and private sectors and facilitate the transition of organisations to become more sustainable thus building on the work started via Change Up / Capacity Builders. The structure would work as follows:

<b>Cambridgeshire VCS Development Forum</b>	<b>Facilitation</b>	<b>S t r a t e g i c  a n d C o - o r d i n a t i o n</b>
<b>Partners VCS and public sector</b>	<b>Cambridgeshire ACRE Cambridgeshire County Council (LAA)</b>	
<b>Role</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Set strategic direction for VCS in Cambridgeshire</li> <li>• Support and develop programmes to raise VCS capacity to deliver on the strategic agenda</li> <li>• Inform the wider VCS networks of opportunities and develop 'fit for purpose' partnerships to respond</li> <li>• Disseminate policy and promote the 'involving' agenda</li> <li>• Co-ordinate representation and partnerships</li> </ul>	<b>Resources</b> Staff resource to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to build capacity</li> <li>• disseminate policy</li> <li>• communicate strategic implications</li> <li>• build partnerships</li> <li>• support monitoring and evaluation</li> </ul>	

<b>Delivery</b>	<b>C o o p e r a t i o n a l</b>
Front-line infrastructure delivery supported and disseminated at a district/local level by CVS and Volunteer Bureaux.	
Supported at a thematic level by sector specialists (eg. Rural, BME, Children and Young People, Disability, Old People)	

Forum supports frontline infrastructure agencies with the tools to enable delivery and capacity building of the wider sector.

The Forum will have important sub partnerships that will set out to engage the sector and create a state of readiness for them to be working in partnership to make use of the opportunities created through programmes such as the LAA and Investing in Communities. These are detailed below:



### Links to Change Up/Capacity Builders

The Cambridgeshire Voluntary Sector Infrastructure Consortium was established in 2004 in response to the Government's Change Up programme and a comprehensive assessment of local infrastructure was completed.

Currently there are twenty-two infrastructure organisations as members of the Consortium, covering Councils for Voluntary Service, Volunteer Bureaux, Cambridge Ethnic Community Forum, Peterborough Racial Equality Council, Cambridge Co-operative Development Agency; Directions Plus, Care Network, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Council for Voluntary Youth Services, Cambridgeshire Independent Advice Centre and Cambridgeshire ACRE.

The geographical area covered by the programme is both Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. This remit is not coterminous with other programmes, particularly the LAAs and Investing in Communities.

The Consortium's main role has been to identify gaps in VCS infrastructure service provision and deliver a funded programme of improvements linked to such prioritised objectives as ICT, governance, workforce development, volunteering and front-line service delivery.

A benefit of Change-up is that it has driven infrastructure agencies to come together and the development of projects has been successful within the programme's context and the short time scales. However, this work has served to emphasise the genuine lack of capacity, sector strategic direction, consistent quality standards, funding sustainability and real ability to respond to new strategic agendas.

Limited joining-up to other programme/statutory priorities is currently happening or able to be achieved under current structures and sector capacity.

At a local delivery level a consultant has been engaged to carry out appropriate research to review local need, current service delivery, structures and associated resources and make recommendations on:

1. The most effective structure for the delivery by Cambridgeshire ACRE, CVS and Volunteer Bureaux/Centres of generic infrastructure services, including rationalisation, sharing of facilities and back office services among the project organisations across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, taking account of the city/rural differences;
2. The allocation of generic infrastructure functions within this structure to optimise the delivery of the full range of services to a consistent standard - PQASSO Level 2 - to meet the changing needs of frontline voluntary and community organisations across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough;
3. To identify current services and levels of funding (distinguishing between project, core and overhead funding) and future funding, e.g. Investing in Communities, to ensure sustainability of service delivery;
4. To clarify the roles and functions of Cambridgeshire ACRE and the other organisation(s) to avoid duplication of services and funding;
5. To integrate this work with proposals being made for specialist infrastructure services (e.g. BME, disability, children and young people, governance) and volunteering services.

To effectively take forward the results of this work there is a need for a countywide approach and statutory agency support and commitment as proposed in this LAA.

To date, most capacity building work has been developed through the Change Up programme in the form of individual projects. However, new programmes are now setting out to include VCS capacity building.

Areas for further development could include:

<b>Quality Standards Improvement Group</b>
VCS Lead: CCVYS
Peer group support with IIP and PQASSO
<b>Workforce Development</b>
VCS Lead: CVS
Co-ordination of training activities
<b>Governance Trustee Network</b>
VCS Lead: - Care Network
Trustee support network
<b>Cambridgeshire Community Planning Partnership</b>
VSC: Cambridgeshire ACRE
Delivery of Parish Plans and Market Town community-led regeneration work

<b>ITC</b>
VSC Lead: CIAC
Strategic improvement of sector ICT under circuit rider concept.

### Developing the role of the 'third' tier of local government

The work of the Cambridgeshire Association of Local Councils (CALC) is of extreme importance and currently under-resourced. A total of eight Parish Councils in the county have now achieved Quality Status. A barrier to achieving Quality Status is presented by the fact that 20 to 25% of Parishes do not have contested elections. By working as part of a more holistic community development process it is hoped that community members will be empowered to consider Parish Council elections a real possibility and therefore increase democratic participation at a very local level.

### Links to Defra's Rural Social and Community Programme

The new Rural Social and Community Programme (RSCP) is designed to empower and enable VCS organisations with rural interests to build community capacity and address social exclusion. It is a two year programme launched from 1 April 2006 that will facilitate the streamlining of support for rural communities as the VCS increasingly moves to greater partnership work and joint delivery to respond to local priorities.

Cambridgeshire ACRE will be the lead agency to oversee the RSCP working through the Cambridgeshire Rural Forum Partnership and delivering through the VCS and Parish Councils.

The interventions proposed for Cambridgeshire under the RSCP offer a fit with LAA outcomes across the four blocks strengthening the role of the VCS in the delivery of LAA outcomes and targets.

These links are summarised below:

RSCP Priority	Lead Agency	Link to LAA
Access to Services	LSPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing children &amp; young people's access to recreation, decision making and support</li> <li>Increase participation in culture and sports</li> <li>Improve access to services which support healthy lifestyles</li> <li>Reduce social exclusion by improving access to services</li> <li>Improving accessibility to social and economic networks</li> </ul>
Building social capital and social infrastructure	Cambs ACRE and CALC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and delivery of services</li> <li>Enable older people to lead active lives and live independently in their own homes</li> <li>Enabling partnership and community asset development</li> </ul>
Capacity building for the voluntary and community sector	Cambs ACRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increasing children &amp; young people's access to recreation, decision making and support</li> <li>Support the development of the voluntary sector and increase</li> </ul>

		their capacity to broker delivery against targets
Affordable Housing	Rural Housing Partnership Cams ACRE	•
Tackling Antisocial Behaviour	CCVYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce crime and fear of crime</li> <li>• Reduce antisocial behaviour</li> </ul>
Health and Well Being	Fenland & East Cams Improving Health Partnership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improving the health of infant and primary age children</li> <li>• Support healthy lifestyles and prevent disease</li> <li>• Reduce local inequalities in health</li> <li>• Enable older people to lead active lives</li> </ul>
Social and Community Enterprise	CCDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraging business growth and economic development</li> <li>• Developing a skills base to support a world class economy</li> <li>• Improving accessibility to social and economic networks</li> </ul>
Support for minority ethnic groups	Cams ACRE Fenland Links	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensuring vulnerable children and young people are protected</li> <li>• Promote social inclusion and diversity by eradicating discrimination and disadvantage</li> <li>• Reduce local inequalities in health</li> </ul>
IT Infrastructure Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support the development of the voluntary sector and increase their capacity</li> <li>• Developing the skills base to support a world class economy</li> <li>• Adopt a culture of lifelong learning</li> </ul>
Clustering and virtual market towns	Cambridgeshire Market Towns Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve access to services</li> <li>• Reduce social exclusion</li> <li>• Encouraging the enterprise environment</li> </ul>

## BLOCK 1

### CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

#### CONTEXT

There were 119,000 children and young people (aged 0-18) in Cambridgeshire at the 2001 Census, including 32,000 under 5. In 2001, 29% of Cambridgeshire households included dependent children. There are 42,800 children in Cambridgeshire primary schools and 30,300 young people aged 11-15 in secondary schools.

The Cambridgeshire Children and Young People Strategic Partnership has the key role for delivering improved outcomes for children and young people. In preparation for delivering the Children and Young People's Plan from April 2006 the partnership undertook an extensive needs assessment and consultation. This work establishes joint priorities to improve outcomes through integrated delivery underpinned by pooled resources. The LAA provides the partnership with a further opportunity to address the Every Child Matters and Change4Children agenda and the National Service Framework to embed close partnership working. The five Every Child Matters outcomes mirror the key objectives for the Children and Young People block:

- Be Healthy
- Stay Safe
- Enjoy and Achieve
- Make a Positive Contribution
- Achieve Economic Well being

The needs assessment identified six broad outcome areas where Cambridgeshire's Strategic Partnership has pledged to make major improvements in outcomes for children and young people. It is proposed that the focus for the Children and Young People block will be on preventative work linked to the six broad outcome areas and involve the Voluntary and Community Sector.

The block outcomes mirror the Children and Young People's Plan and the headline priorities from the plan are shown in bold.



## Setting the scene - An Overview

- Over 40% of children living in parts of Wisbech, Huntingdon and Cambridge are in families receiving benefits. These high needs areas are typified by lower attainment levels at school, lower career aspirations and greater levels of health problems. North Fenland for instance has a greater proportion of young people who leave school with no GCSE passes and who do not continue in education, employment or training at 17+. Teenage conception rates in Fenland are above the national average.
- 6% of children are from a minority ethnic group: 18% in Cambridge. The largest minority group are Travellers. Some groups have a history of relative underachievement - average KS2 English test results for the past four years show that only 48% of Traveller pupils, 63% of Bangladeshi and 64% of Pakistani attained Level 4 or above compared with 80% of all Cambridgeshire pupils.
- Around 400 children and young people are Looked After by Cambridgeshire County Council, which has responsibility for their safeguarding and for ensuring they receive good healthcare and education. Evidence suggests that their attainment and career chances are less good than those to the average child and they are more likely to offend.
- There are 2,660 children with a statement of special education need in Cambridgeshire schools, of whom 70% attend mainstream schools. Over a one week period in February 2005 Cambridgeshire Social Services had contact with over 3,110 needy children, of whom 600 had a disability.

## Mapping of Funding Streams for this Block

Funding Stream	Amount		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Children's Fund	£776,000	Nil	Nil
Sure Start General Grant -			
Main	£5,340,000	£5,577,000	
Local	£1,330,000	£1,066,000	
Teenage Pregnancy	£155,000	£155,000	
Connexions	£4,515,000		
Extended Schools (through SF - not in SF figure)	£831,000	£831,000	
Standards Fund (revenue - provisional)	£21,832,000		
Health Promoting Schools -			
from PCTs	£75,000		
from SF but not in SF figure	£85,000		
Invest to Save	£166,000	£61,000	
YOS: Prevention Fund	£20,000	£190,000	£260,000
Fenland District Council	£1,600	£1,600	£1,600
LPSA (LAA Stretch Pump Priming Grant):			
Educational Attainment	£164,000		
Improving the achievement of Young & Vulnerable Children	£108,880		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£35,399,480</b>	<b>£7,881,600</b>	<b>£261,600</b>

## Our Priorities:

### 1. Improving the emotional and physical health and well being of children and young people and those responsible for their care

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
<b>Mothers to be who quit smoking</b>	To reduce the proportion of women who smoke throughout pregnancy by 0.5% each year from an agreed PCT boundary baseline	(2002/03) S Cambs 10% C City 14.2% E Cambs and Fenland and Hunts PCT baselines tbc	Family support in early years focussing particularly on a countywide approach to the ante-natal preventative pathway; delivery of the smoking cessation plan	PCTs (owing to impending PCT reorganisation it is not possible to identify lead persons)
<b>Breast feeding initiations</b>	To increase by 2% year on year the breast feeding initiations from a countywide baseline (excluding Peterborough) with a focus on disadvantaged areas	(2004/05) 77%	Action plans through work with maternity units, Sure Start and Children's Centres	PCTs (owing to impending PCT reorganisation it is not possible to identify lead persons)
<b>Incidence of obesity among children under 11</b>	To halt the year on year rise in childhood obesity	To be established	To develop a county wide action plan with local variations to tackle childhood obesity: Sure Start LDPs; delivery of Health Promoting Schools programme; delivery of play, sports, arts and culture strategies	PCTs (owing to impending PCT reorganisation it is not possible to identify lead persons)
<b>Teenage conception rate (BVPI 197)</b>	To reduce by 45% (by 2009) the teenage conception rate (under 18 year olds) per 1,000 population aged 15-17 years in Fenland, North Cambridge and Huntingdonshire	1998 Fenland 54.7 Cambridge 33.6 Hunts 30.1	Improving accessibility of sexual health advice services through ensuring young people have high quality information in appropriate media; access to trained professional who can provide guidance and sign posting to appropriate services; develop an action plan for the introduction of condom distribution schemes	Teenage Pregnancy Partnership Board (CCC Area Director)
<b>Activity or establishment of CAMH Services (CF/A70 once agreed)</b>	To achieve a 10% year on year growth in activity or establishment of CAMH Services	Awaiting agreement of PI definition from CSCI/DfES/DH	Develop multi agency behaviour services in each Area of the trust to support non specialist CAMH service referrals; 24 hour cover to meet the needs of children and young people with need of urgent psychiatric assessment	CAMHS (Mary Hanna)
<b>Numbers of Yr 6 children in Fenland participating in educational sessions to promote healthy living and eating</b>	Increase to 9 the number of Fenland Primary schools participating each year in a leisure centre 'adopt a schools scheme' to promote healthy living and eating	2004/05 - 0 schools		Fenland District Council

Percentage of children who regard themselves as smokers  <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Reduce to 9.3% by July 2007 the percentage of East Cambs and Fenland children in years 8 and 10 answering that they regard themselves as regular smokers.	10.8% (2004 SHEU Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire (HRBQ) Survey)	PHSE work with schools involving Proof of Age Card and health promotion	East Cambs and Fenland PCT/ OCYPS - PHSE Service and CCC Trading Standards
<b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Reduce to 6.4% by July 2007 the percentage of East Cambs and Fenland years 8 and 10 answering that they obtained cigarettes from shops.	7.4% (2004 SHEU HRBQ Survey)	Trader Training Programme aimed at warning shopkeepers about the law regarding selling cigarettes to under 16s	CCC - Trading Standards
Percentage of under 18s who quit smoking  <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Increase to 20 by March 2007 the annual number of under 18s recorded as having successfully quit smoking in East Cambs and Fenland.	14.5 (HNS Stop Smoking Service in East Cambs and Fenland)	Launch of Think 21 Campaign encouraging traders to ID anyone who appears younger than 21	East Cambs and Fenland PCT/ CCC - Trading Standards

***Cross-reference:***

- *Healthy Communities 1: Support healthy lifestyles and prevent disease*
- *Healthy Communities 2: Improve access to services which support healthy lifestyles*

**2. Raising the aspirations of young people to improve their employment and life prospects**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
<b>Percentage of 16-18 year olds engaging in education, employment or training (EET)</b>	i) Increase to 88% the proportion of 16-18 year olds in Fenland who continue in EET	87.2% (Baseline relates to 16+ leavers in 2004)	<b>Identify target schools that have high levels of NEET; implement 14-19 curriculum to sustain engagement and increase attainment</b>	OCYPS (Office of Children and Young People's Services) Connexions (Tom Jefford)

	ii) Increase to 70% the proportion of 16-18 year olds leaving PRUs who continue in EET (excluding young people who were dual registered at a PRU and mainstream secondary school)	51.1% (Baseline relates to 16+ leavers in 2004)	<b>Reviewing curriculum offer at PRUs; providing appropriate support to individual young people to help them achieve</b>	OCYPS Connexions (Tom Jefford)
(BVPI 161)	iii) Increase to 95% the proportion of young people looked after at age 16+ who were in EET at age 19 (the ratio of percentage of young people looked after in EET to percentage of young people in population in EET)	30.6% (Baseline relates to 16+ leavers in 2004)	<b>Providing appropriate support to individual young people to help them achieve; ensuring effective partnership working</b>	OCYPS Connexions (Tom Jefford)

***Cross-reference:***

- *Healthy Communities 2: Improve access to services which support healthy lifestyles*
- *Economic Development and Enterprise 3: Developing the skills base to support the regional and local economy*

**3. Developing supportive communities which provide opportunities for children and young people to participate fully**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
<b>Children and young people reporting they are afraid of going to school because of bullying</b>  Question 61	Reduce to <b>XXX</b> the percentage of young people feeling afraid of going to school because of bullying	Yr 8 28.4% Yr 10 20.7% (2004 SHEU HRBQ Survey)	Promotion of local and national bullying initiatives; supporting individual cases and training for headteachers/senior managers and governors; Develop bullying strategies in response to the views and needs of young people as expressed in 'Getting It Right' consultation October 05	OCYPS/Schools
<b>Young people reporting that they exercise hard at least 3 times a week</b>  Question 84	Increase by 5% (by 2009) the percentage of young people answering that they had exercised hard at least three times a week	SHEU Survey Yr 8 48.1% Yr 10 39.6%	Delivering physical activity strategies in each District; delivery of sports programmes in village colleges	OCYPS/Schools Cambridge and Peterborough Sports Partnership

**Cross-reference:**

- *Children and Young People 4: Better outcomes for children looked after by the local authority*
- *Safer and Stronger Communities 7: Services and information accessible to all*

**4. Better outcomes for children looked after by the local authority**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
<b>The attainment of young people leaving care aged 16+</b> <b>(BVPI 50)</b>	Increasing to 77% (by 2009) the proportion of young people leaving care aged 16 or over with at least 1 GCSE A* - G or GNVQ	51.1% (Summer 2004 results)	Close monitoring of attendance and performance via ESLAC and intervening where necessary by Assigned Inspector	OCYPS/Schools (Head of ESLAC)
<b>Offending rates for children aged 10 or over looked after continuously for at least 12 months</b> <b>(PAF C18)</b>	Reduce to 2% (by 2009) the percentage of children looked after aged 10 or over given a final warning or reprimand	4.8% (2004/05)	Targeted approaches for children looked after at risk of being given a final warning or reprimand, in line with Prevention Strategy of the Youth Offending Service	OCYPS/ Schools (Tom Jefford)
<b>Health assessments and dental check-ups for looked after children</b> <b>(PAF C19)</b>	Increase to 95% (by 2009) the percentage of children looked after who had their teeth checked by a dentist and had an annual health assessment	66.5% (2004/05)	<b>Agreements with foster carers and residential units emphasise responsibility to encourage children to attend dental appointments and ensure that details of appointments are properly recorded; ensuring proper systems are in place; information about dental and health assessments must be recorded on LAC review</b>	OCYPS (Elaine Petch)
The attainment of young and vulnerable children at KS1 <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Increase to 72% of children looked after in Year 2 (in academic year 2006/07) who achieve Level 2 or above in Key Stage 1 English Reading test.	62% (Average KS1 Reading Test results 2002/3/4)	Identification of looked after children at risk of not achieving level 2; assessment to identify reasons for under performance; introduction of support programme	OCYPS/ Schools
<b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Increase to 81% of children looked after in Year 2 (in academic year 2006/07) who achieve Level 2 or above in Key Stage 1 mathematics test.	71% (Average KSI mathematics test results 2002/3/4)	Identification of looked after children at risk of not achieving level 2; assessment to identify reasons for under performance; introduction of support programme	OCYPS/ Schools

The attainment of young and vulnerable children at KS2  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase to 54% of children looked after in Year 6 (in academic year 2006/07) who achieve Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 English.	44% (Average KS2 English test results 2002/3/4)	Identification of looked after children at risk of not achieving level 2; assessment to identify reasons for under performance; introduction of support programme	OCYPS/ Schools
<i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase to 53% of children looked after in Year 6 (in academic year 2006/07) who achieve Level 4 or above in Key Stage 2 mathematics test.	43% (Average KS2 mathematics test results 2002/3/4)	Identification of looked after children at risk of not achieving level 2; assessment to identify reasons for under performance; introduction of support programme	OCYPS/ Schools

***Cross-reference:***

- *Children and Young People 2: Raising the aspirations of young people to improve their employment and life prospects*
- *Children and Young People 3: Developing supportive communities which provide opportunities for children and young people to participate fully*

**5. Raising the educational performance for all young people**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
<b>Attainment of children of i) Traveller; ii) Bangladeshi &amp; iii) Pakistani heritage at KS2 Maths and English</b>	i) Increase the percentage of Traveller children attaining Level 4 or above in KS2 Maths to 70% and in KS2 English to 65% in the 2008 tests (average performance of both Irish Travellers & Gypsy/Roma)	50% 30.8% (School year 2003/04)	Dissemination and implementation of county strategy for raising attainment of BME children and young people; work in partnership with School Improvement Teams and SIRT to improve the use of data for target setting at school and LA level	OCYPS/Schools (Bethan Rees)
<b>Attainment of children of i) Traveller; ii) Bangladeshi &amp; iii) Pakistani heritage at KS2 Maths and English</b>	ii) Increase the percentage of Bangladeshi children attaining Level 4 or above in KS2 Maths to 73% and in KS2 English to 70% in the 2008 tests	56.7% 56.7% (School year 2003/04)	As above	OCYPS/Schools (Bethan Rees)

<b>Attainment of children of i) Traveller; ii) Bangladeshi &amp; iii) Pakistani heritage at KS2 Maths and English</b>	iii) Increase the percentage of Pakistani children attaining Level 4 or above in KS2 Maths to 78% and in KS2 English to 74% in the 2008 tests	66.7% 77.8% (School year 2003/04)	As above	OCYPS/Schools (Bethan Rees)
Attainment of pupils of Irish Traveller heritage at KS2 Maths and English  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	An annual increase in the average points scores of pupils of Irish Traveller heritage at Key Stage 2 English and mathematics in academic year ending July 2006 to English (at least) 11.1 and Maths (at least) 15.6	English 7.8 points Maths 12.3 points (Teacher assessment in year 2003/04)	Provision of additional intensive teacher support to targeted pupils	OCYPS/ Schools
Attainment of pupils of Irish Traveller heritage at KS2 Maths and English  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	An annual increase in the average points scores of pupils of Irish Traveller heritage at Key Stage 2 English and mathematics in academic year ending July 2007 to English (at least) 13.6 and Maths (at least) 18.1	English 7.8 points Maths 12.3 points (Teacher assessment in year 2003/04)	Provision of additional intensive teacher support to targeted pupils	OCYPS/ Schools
<b>Communication, language and literacy of children at Foundation Stage for targeted schools</b>  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	In 3 targeted schools increase to 31% (by academic year ending summer 2007) the number of children achieving 6 points or more on each of the assessment scales of Communication, Language and Literacy strand of the Foundation Stage Profile	16% (FSP results for 2003/04)	Provision of support programme to 3 targeted schools	OCYPS/ Schools
Educational attainment for targeted schools  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	By Summer 2007 increase to 40% of pupils (at 7 targeted secondary schools) achieving 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C and equivalent.	33.6% (Summer 2004)	Identified schools offered additional funding to improve performance	OCYPS/ Schools
<i>LAA STRETCH</i>	By Summer 2007 increase to 65% of pupils (at 25 targeted primary schools) achieving Level 4 and above in Maths at Key Stage 2.	57% (Summer 2004)	Menu of interventions provided; funding granted on approval of action plan and targets	OCYPS/ Schools
<i>LAA STRETCH</i>	By Summer 2007 increase to 79% of boys (at 30 targeted primary schools) attaining Level 4 and above in English at Key Stage 2.	74% (Summer 2004)	Identified schools offered additional funding to improve performance	OCYPS/Schools
<i>LAA STRETCH</i>	By Summer 2007 increase to 72% of boys (at 10 targeted secondary schools) attaining Level 5 and above in English at Key Stage 3.	66% (Summer 2004)	Menu of interventions provided; funding granted on approval of action plan and targets	OCYPS/Schools

***Cross-reference:***

- *Economic Development and Enterprise 3: Developing the skills base to support the regional and local economy*

**6. Ensuring that all young people can lead safe and secure lives free from unreasonable risk**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
<b>Number of child protection re-registrations</b>  (PAF A3)	Reduce to 12% (by 2009) the percentage of children registered during the year on the Child Protection Register who had been previously registered	21.3% (2004-05)	Develop a multi-agency Child in Need plan and Core Groups held for at least first six months after de-registration; Child Protection Conference chairs to sum up continuing risk to children when de-registration is being considered	OCYPS

***Cross-reference:***

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 1: To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs, and to reassure the public reducing the fear of crime and antisocial behaviour*



## BLOCK 2

### SAFER AND STRONGER COMMUNITIES

The 'Safer' element of this block builds on the work of established local Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships. The LAA will focus on achieving safer communities with less substance misuse, less fear of crime and less antisocial behaviour.

A successful LAA will include involvement of the voluntary sector, together with the empowerment of local people in helping to identify, shape and deliver local services. We want to develop new ways of working that take into account current delivery and build on the work of existing partnerships and programmes, while providing new opportunities for joined up working to build community capacity. We also aim to make stronger links to the Change-up programme and other VCS service providers and recognise and support the important role of the voluntary sector in service delivery.

Cambridgeshire is also the setting for one of only two rural Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder schemes approved by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister in December 2003. The *Fenland Links* Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder covers an area in the north of the county that includes the wards of Elm and Christchurch, Parsons Drove and Wisbech St Mary and Wisbech North in the Fenland District. These areas fall into the 3% most deprived within Cambridgeshire, the 9% most deprived across the East of England, and the 25% most deprived nationally. Neighbourhood Management is a process designed to support communities to work with local agencies to improve and join-up their services at the very local neighbourhood level. Their focus is not project delivery but capacity building for both communities and agencies operating in the local area. The Oxmoor single Regeneration budget programme in Huntingdon, funded by East of England Development Agency, is also trialling a neighbourhood management approach to closing gaps in outcomes, and empowering local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and the delivery of services. Three Super Output Areas in Huntingdon North ward (Oxmoor) fall within the 10% most deprived across the East of England, and the fourth falls within the 20% most deprived.

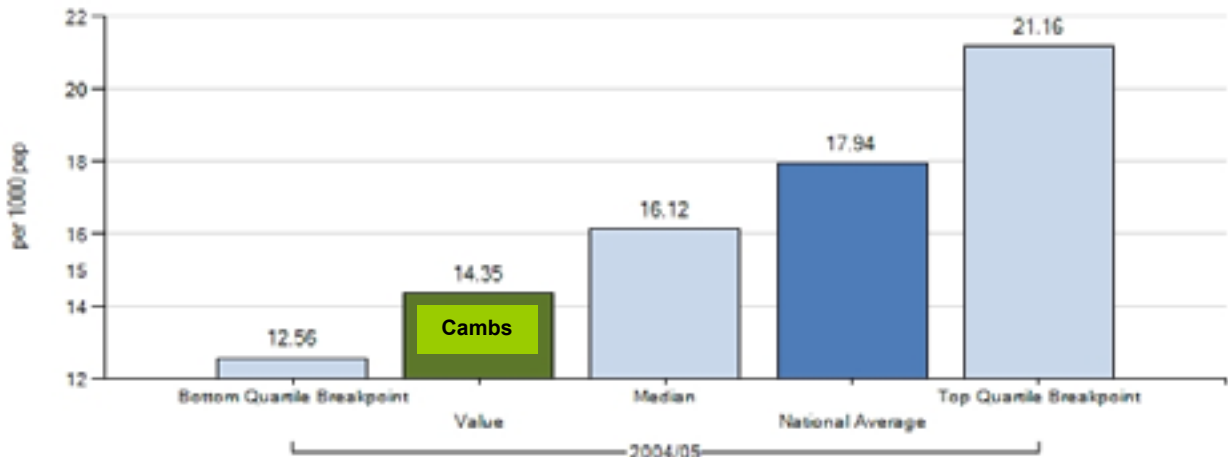
Environment - including all aspects of sustainability, access to services, social inclusion and community cohesion are other important aspects of this block. In addition to the outcomes developed for this first agreement, partner agencies responsible for the delivery of outcomes will continue to work together to achieve the aspirations noted in each section and add further value to the benefits of the Local Area Agreement.

Crime

**Key points**

1. Violent offences per 1,000 population: 14.35
2. Vehicle theft per 1,000 population: 2.61
3. Sexual offences per 1,000 population: 0.77
4. Theft from a vehicle per 1,000 population: 6.18
5. Domestic burglaries per 1,000 households: 8.28

6. Violent Offences committed per 1,000 population

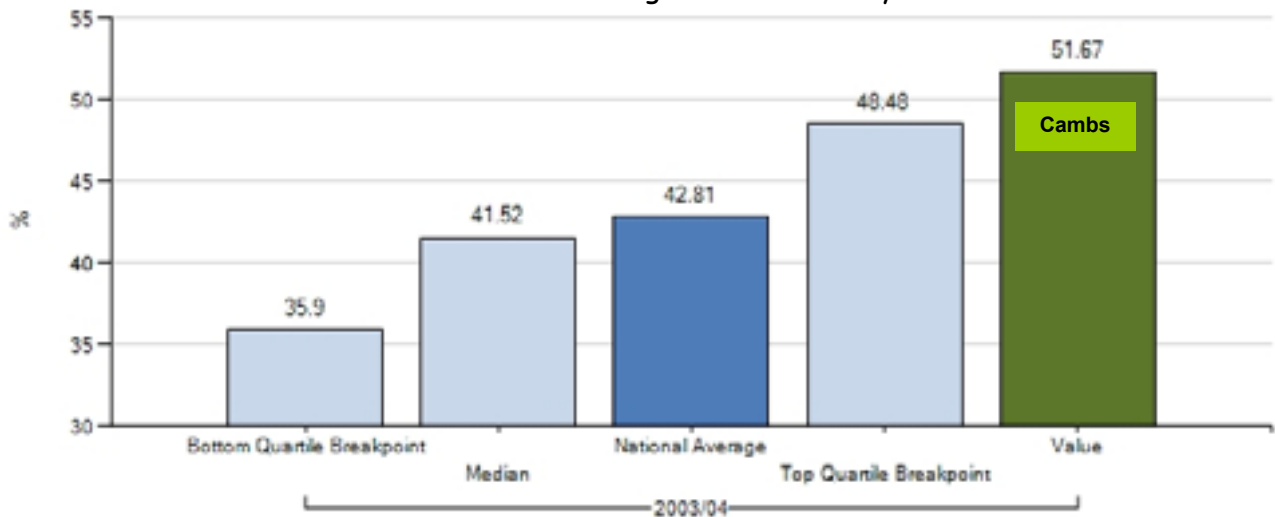


Perception of Crime

**Key points**

1. % residents who feel safe during the day: 96.6%
2. % residents who feel safe outside after dark: 71.5%
3. % residents who think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area: 49.3% (03/04 figure)
4. % residents who think that people using or dealing drugs is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area: 22.2% (03/04 figure)
5. % residents who think people being rowdy or drunk is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area: 29.5

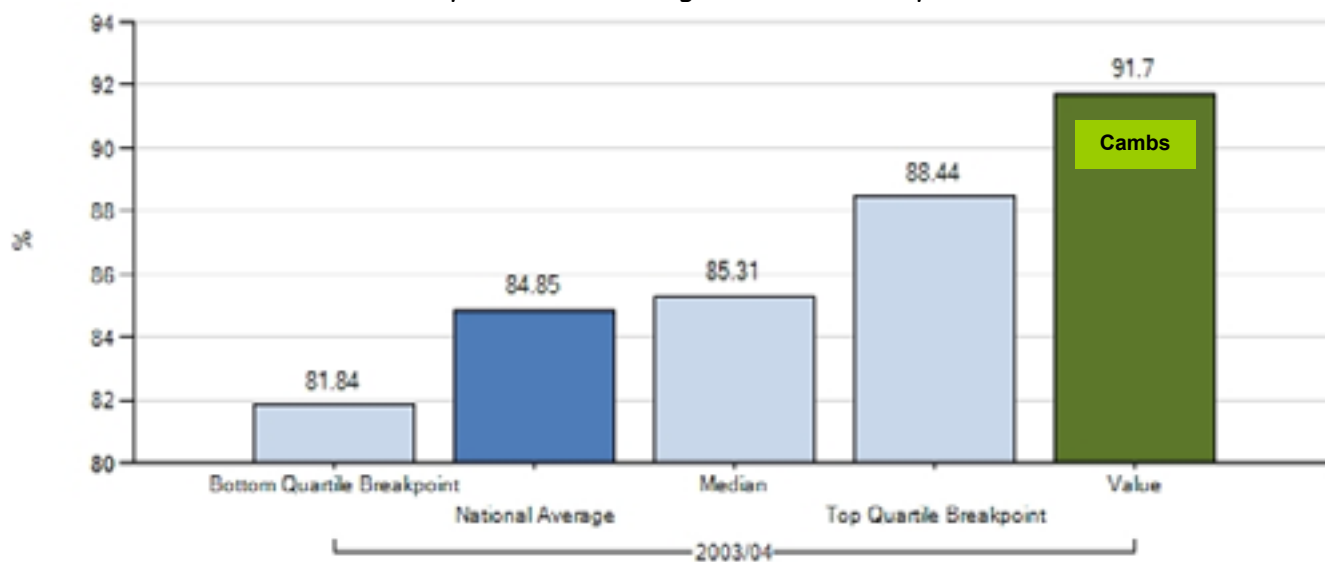
6. Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of crime has got better or stayed the same.



## Community Engagement and Cohesion

### Key points

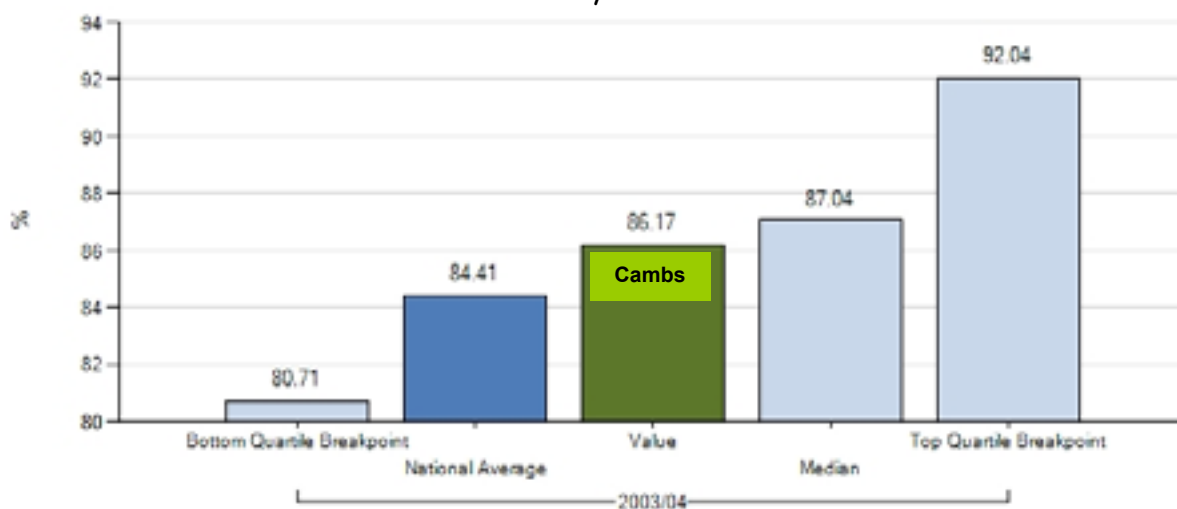
1. % residents who think that people being attacked because of their skin colour, ethnic origin or religion is a very big or fairly big problem in their local area: 3.1%
2. % residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, race relations has got better or stayed the same: 92.78%
3. % residents very satisfied with opportunities to participate in decision making processes which affect planning and other issues facing the area: 3%
4. Percentage of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that community activities have got better or stayed the same.



## Culture and Leisure

### Key points

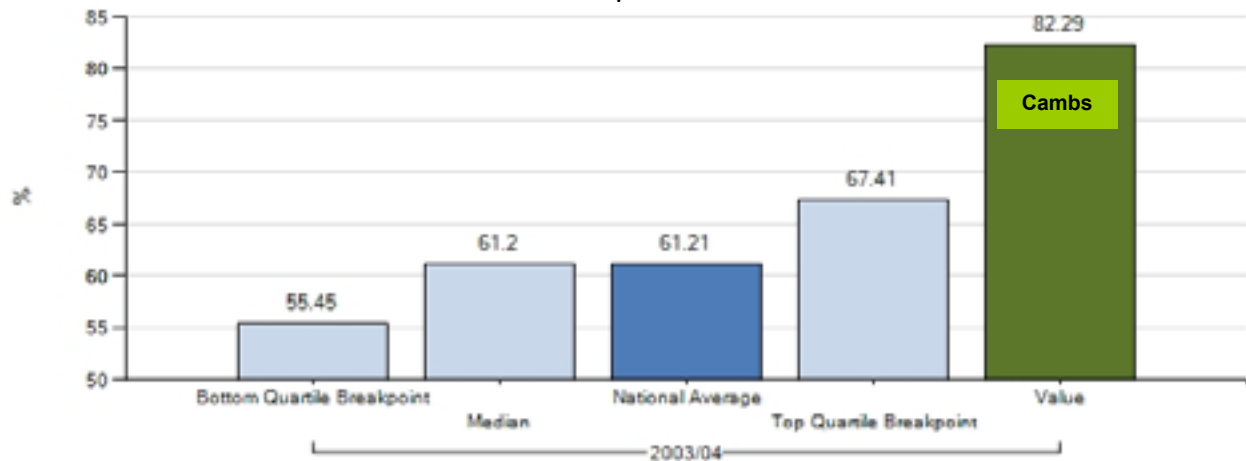
1. % residents satisfied with local authority sports facilities: 39% (03/04 figure\*)
2. % of residents who think that, over the past three years, that facilities for young children have got better or stayed the same: 69.13% (03/04 figure\*)
3. % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that activities for teenagers has got better or stayed the same: 31.06% (03/04 figure\*)
4. % public libraries that provide public access to ICT facilities connected to the internet: 90% (03/04 figure\*)
5. % residents who think that over the past three years cultural facilities have got better or stayed the same



## Environment

### Key points

1. % residents who think that for their local area over the past three years the cleanliness of their streets has got better or stayed the same: 69.35% (03/04 figure\*)
2. % of household waste recycled: 19.47%
3. % of household waste composted: 18.29%
4. % of household waste landfilled: 62.24%
  
5. % residents who think that over the past three years cultural facilities have got better or stayed the same

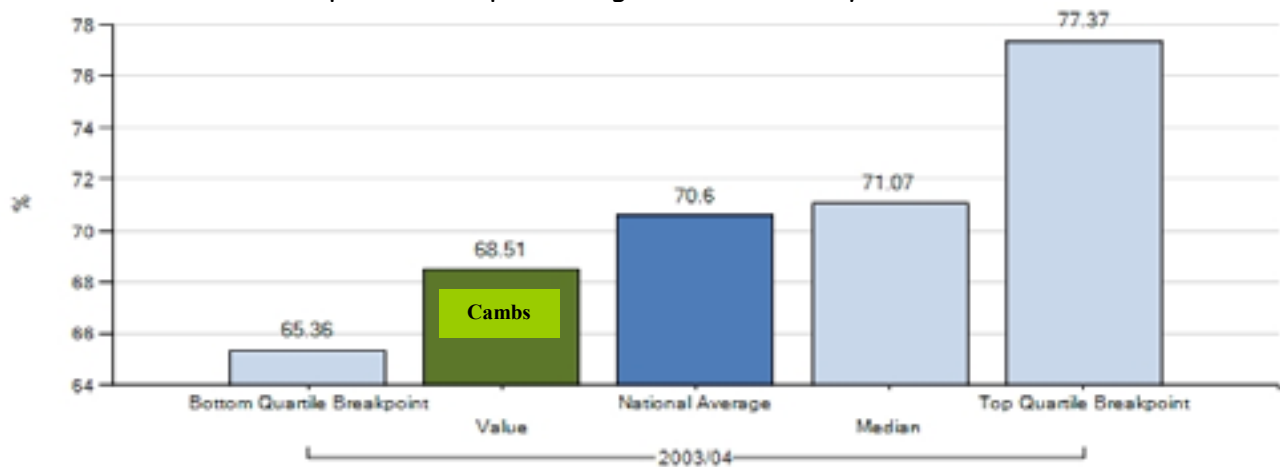


## Transport and Access

### Key points

1. Estimated traffic flows for all vehicle types (million vehicle kilometres): 6941 (2003 figures\*)
2. % of the resident population who travel to work by private motor vehicle: 66.4% (2001 figure\*)
3. % of the resident population who travel to work by public transport: 6.0% (2001 figure\*)
4. % of the resident population who travel to work on foot or cycle: 17.1% (2001 figure\*)
5. % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that the level of traffic congestion has got better or stayed the same: 41.01% (03/04 figure\*)

6. % of residents who think that for their local area, over the past three years, that public transport has got better or stayed the same.



\*Note: historical figures given are the latest currently provided and verified by the Audit Commission

### Mapping of Funding Streams for this Block

Funding Stream	Amount		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Safer & Stronger Communities Fund (including ASB fund) (Estimate based on 2005/06 allocation)	£765,685	TBC	TBC
BCU fund (2006/07)	£342,492	TBC	TBC
Pooled Drug Treatment Budget	£3,000,000	£3,000,000	£3,000,000
Drug Interventions Programme	£408,000	£408,000	£408,000
DAAT Partnership Grant	£87,000	£87,000	£87,000
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service	£66,283	£132,633	
LPSA (LAA Stretch) Pump Priming Grant:			
Alcohol Sales to Under 18s	£52,250		
Reducing Antisocial Behaviour	£60,000		
Reducing Illegal Drug Use	£100,000		
Reducing Waste to Landfill	£100,000		
Bus Patronage	£50,000		
Street Cleanliness	£90,000		
Footways	£30,000		
Single Regeneration Budget (Oxmoor - this funding stream ends in March 2007)	£165,000	Nil	Nil
Fenland Links	£350,000	£350,000	£350,000
Rural Social Community Programme	£110,000	£110,000	Nil
District Councils contributions to Parish Plan initiative (£6,000 each)	£24,000	£24,000	£24,000
County Council contribution to Parish Plan initiative	£8,000	£8,000	£8,000
CALC Quality Parish initiative	£3,000	£3,000	£3,000
Change Up (phase 3)	£30,000	Nil	Nil
CCC General Revenue Funding:			
Access to libraries and information services	£200,000	£200,000	£200,000
PFI Funding (access to archives) [£10.7 m over 25 years]	£428,000	£428,000	£428,000
Community Access Points [iC, UK on-line and District Contributions]	£75,000	£75,000	£75,000
Heritage Lottery	£148,500	£148,500	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£6,693,210</b>	<b>£4,974,133</b>	<b>£4,583,000</b>

## Our Priorities:

### 1. To reduce crime, the harm caused by illegal drugs and to reassure the public, reducing the fear of crime

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of Police Recorded BCS Comparator Crimes	Reduction of BCS Comparator Crime by 17.81% by March 2008  <i>[08/09 draft projection target: Reduction by 23.75% by March 09 from 03 / 04 baseline]</i>	30630 (2003/04 baseline)	Delivery of Prolific & Other Priority Offender Strategy  Targeted enforcement and targeted crime reduction initiatives	Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs)
Number of police recorded violence against the person offences	Reduction of violence against the person (excluding domestic violence) by 18% by March 08  <i>[08/09 draft projection target: Reduction by 24% by March 09 from 03 / 04 baseline]</i>	6574 (2003/04 baseline)	Delivery of Prolific & Other Priority Offender Strategy  Targeted enforcement and targeted crime reduction initiatives  <u>Fenland Links:</u> Reducing violence against the person offences committed in the town centre of March and Wisbech relating to the consumption of alcohol at night, particularly on Friday and Saturdays	CDRPs
Proportion of police recorded crimes with a 'DV marker' that are incidences of repeat victimisation	Decrease in the proportion of domestic violence incidences that are repeats to 11% by March 08  <i>[08/09 decrease the proportion of domestic violence incidences that are repeats to 10% by March 09 from 03 / 04 baseline]</i>	14% (2003/04 baseline)	Sanctuary Scheme  Awareness Raising  Advocacy service and directory or services  Freedom Programme and Perpetrator Programme  Specialist Court	CDRPs
Number or premises in sample found selling alcohol to under 18 year olds surveyed in 2004 and same period 2006/07 (same premises as far as possible) <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Reduce the number or premises found selling alcohol to under 18 year olds surveyed in 2004 to 29% by 2006/07	58% (2004 baseline)	Test purchasing  Proof of Age Scheme  Enforcement activity and publicity	CDRPs
Percentage of children in year 10 reporting they had consumed alcohol in a public space during the last 7 days <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Reduce the percentage of children in year 10 reporting they had consumed alcohol in a public place during the last 7 days to 16%	19% (Academic year 2004)	Test purchasing  Proof of Age Scheme  Enforcement activity and publicity	CDRPs

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Drug Treatment: Number of problem drug users in treatment in Cambridgeshire <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase the number of problem drug users in treatment in Cambridgeshire to 1205 by 2007	582 2004 baseline	Enhance the provision of drug treatment services to enable more clients to enter treatment Ensure services are available to all drug users	Drug and Alcohol Team (DAAT)
Drug Treatment: Number of problem drug users retained in treatment beyond 12 weeks <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase the percentage of problem drug users retained in treatment beyond 12 weeks to 820 by 2007	105 2004 baseline	Review and enhance effectiveness of treatment provided to meet client need. Ensure services have the capacity to treat more people for a longer period of time.	DAAT
Number of Class A drug supply offences brought to justice per 10,000 population <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase in the number of Class A drug supply offences brought to justice per 10,000 population to 2.75 by 2007	1.7 per 10,000 2004 baseline	Enhance covert capabilities in tackling Class A Drug supply  Specific proactive operations against Class A Drug traffickers	DAAT
Numbers recorded as drug related deaths	Reduce the number of recorded drug related deaths to 2005 - 14 2006 - 13 2007 - 12	2003 - 15 2004 - 16	Provision of overdose training to drug users and professionals. Ensure easy access to clean needles to reduce blood borne infection.	DAAT
Number of cases managed through the Drug Interventions Programme	Increase the number of cases managed through the Drug Interventions Programme to 160 by 2006/07	Anticipated caseload 130	Develop systems further to increase referrals through outreach into the Criminal Justice System	DAAT
Of those Prolific and Other Priority Offenders assessed by the DIP as appropriate, case managed through the DIP	Of those Prolific and Other Priority Offenders assessed by the DIP as appropriate, maintain number of cases managed through the DIP at 95%	Figure to date (2005) 95%	Access all PPOs and ensure the DIPs can effectively meet the needs of those misusing class A drugs and offending.	DAAT
Number of accidental fire-related deaths in the home	Reduce the number of accidental fire-related deaths in the home by 20% by 2010	Average of 4 per year up to 1999	Campaign to fit smoke alarms and residential sprinklers Targeted home fire risk assessment (focus on the elderly as 50% of people who die in fire are over 60 years old)	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
Number of deliberate fires	Achieve a 10% reduction in deliberate fires by 2010	Average of 1100 per year up to 1999	Arson task force will work with partners to reduce arson related fires	Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service

**Cross-reference:**

- *Children and Young People 6: Ensuring that all young people can lead safe and secure lives free from unreasonable risk*
- *Older People 2: Reduce crime and the fear of crime*

**2. To build respect in communities and to reduce antisocial behaviour**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Percentage of people surveyed who think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big/fairly big problem <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Reduce the percentage of people surveyed who think vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property or vehicles is a very big/fairly big problem to 50.2% by 2006/07	55.8% (2003)	Restorative Justice Project  Problem Solving Groups (ABCs and ASBOS)  Diversionary activities  Publicity / media work  <u>Fenland Links</u> : developing a flexible approach to antisocial behaviour that enables all agencies to respond to shorter term issues more effectively and carrying out targeted work with young people in order to reduce the rate of anti-social behaviour	CDRPs
Percentage of people surveyed who think teenagers hanging around the streets is a very big/fairly big problem <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Reduce the percentage of people surveyed who think teenagers hanging around the streets is a very big/fairly big problem to 45.8% by 2006/07	50.9% (2003)	Restorative Justice Project  Problem Solving Groups (ABCs and ASBOS)  Diversionary activities  Publicity / media work  <u>Oxmoor</u> : deliver a free at point of access holiday scheme for young people in Huntingdon North in partnership with Youth Services, CDRP and DAAT	CDRPs
Percentage of people surveyed who think people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces is a very big / fairly big problem <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Percentage of people surveyed who think people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces is a very big/fairly big problem to 36.7% by 2006/07	40.8% (2003)	Restorative Justice Project  Problem Solving Groups (ABCs and ASBOS)  Diversionary activities  Publicity / media work  <u>Fenland Links</u> : carrying out targeted crime prevention work with people in the age range of 16-24 in order to reduce rate of offending and age range 10-17 in order to reduce the rate of offending in the time period immediately after the end of school until the early evening	CDRPs



### 3. To empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and the delivery of services

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of people very satisfied with opportunities to participate in decision making processes which affect planning and other issues facing the area	Increase the number of people very satisfied with opportunities to participate in decision making processes which affect planning and other issues facing the area by 1% each year	3% (2003)	Continue Parish Plan initiative Engagement with Local Strategic Partnerships Public and Stakeholder consultation throughout production of Local Development Frameworks	Cambridgeshire County Council District Councils PCTs Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Number of Parishes completing a Parish Plan	Increase the number of Parishes completing a Parish Plan by 5 per year	21 (2005)	Continue Parish Plan initiative to include: Collection of baseline data Support with parish plan developments Community organisation support Group / individual facilitation and training	Cambridgeshire ACRE
Number of Parish Councils achieving Quality Parish Status	Increase the number of Parish Councils achieving Quality Parish Status by 4 per year	8 (2005)	Parish Council specialist support Parish Councils working towards quality status Parish Councils demonstrating community leadership Parish Councils planning local services	CALC
Percentage of people in Oxmoor surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	Establish a baseline in 2006 to develop a target to increase the number of people in Oxmoor surveyed who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	N/A	Develop involvement of local people in the Neighbourhood Management Action Planning Support the development of residents' associations and their links with neighbourhood governance arrangements in Oxmoor	Oxmoor Opportunities Partnership
Percentage of residents in Oxmoor who think that their local area got better or stayed the same over the past three years	Increase the number of residents in Oxmoor who think that their local area got better or stayed the same over the past three years to 55% by 2009	46% (2003)	Develop neighbourhood agreements to deliver better quality services and involve residents in decision making process Involve ethnic minorities through sporting initiatives (annual football tournament targeting ethnic minorities and migrant workers in Oxmoor)	Oxmoor Opportunities Partnership
Citizen involvement in the creation of local Community Archives	Increase the number of Local Community Archives groups to 40 by 2009	7 (2005)	Two new full time community archive officers to develop and implement specific projects	Cambridgeshire County Council

***Cross-reference:***

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 5: Active citizens engaged and participating in the arts and the cultural heritage*
- *Safer and Stronger Communities 6: Improved local environment*

**4. Inclusive, diverse and cohesive communities free from discrimination and disadvantage**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of people who agree or strongly agree that their local community is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously	Increase the no. of people who agree or strongly agree that their local community is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously by 1% each year	64% (2003)	Coordinate initiatives addressing the needs of communities such as migrant workers and travellers Develop a cross-organisational joined up approach to community cohesion	Cambridgeshire County Council, District Councils and Cambridgeshire Constabulary
Number of racial incidents recorded by the local authority per 100,000 population (BVPI 174)	Reduce the number of racial incidents recorded by the local authority per 100,000 population (BVPI 174) to 50 by 2008	59.7 2004/05 baseline	Ensure services recognise the needs of black and minority ethnic groups  Roll out internal Equality Impact Assessment Programme across the full range of services delivered by the County Council	Cambridgeshire County Council
Percentage of racial incidents that resulted in further action (BVPI 175)	Maintain percentage of racial incidents that resulted in further action at 100% through the three years of the LAA (2006-2009)	100% 2004/05 baseline	Ensure services recognise the needs of black and minority ethnic groups  Roll out internal Equality Impact Assessment Programme across the full range of services delivered by the County Council	Cambridgeshire County Council

***Cross- reference:***

- *Children & Young People 3: Developing supportive communities which provide opportunities for CYP to participate fully*

## 5. A better supported voluntary sector with more capacity to broker delivery against targets

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
N/A	Establish a countywide VCS forum bringing together voluntary and public sector partners that will facilitate the coordination of work programmes and funding streams to ensure effective contribution and achievement of strategic outcomes during 06/07	0	Develop a new overarching VCS Development Forum made up of voluntary and public sector agencies	Cambridgeshire ACRE and Cambridgeshire County Council

### *Cross-reference:*

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 2: To empower local people to have a greater voice and influence over local decision making and the delivery of services*
- *Older People 1: Less social exclusion and improved access to services*

## 6. Citizens engaged and participating in the arts, sports and the cultural heritage

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Active libraries borrowers as a percentage of population	Increase regular use of libraries to 20.5% by 2009	19.12% (2004/05)	Campaign to encourage enhanced take up	Cambridgeshire County Council
Percentage of adults participating in at least thirty minutes moderate intensity sport and / or active recreation on three or more days a week	Establish a baseline during 06/07 in order to increase in following years the percentage of adults participating in at least thirty minutes moderate intensity sport and / or active recreation on three or more days a week by 1% each year to 2009	N/A	Work with partners through the newly established Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Sports Partnership to develop appropriate interventions	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Sports Partnership
Percentage of residents satisfied with arts activities	Establish a baseline during 06/07 in order to increase in following years participation in community events in the arts by 1% each year to 2009	N/A		Cambridgeshire County Council
Number of adult participants in Vital Communities Programme arts activities	Involvement in arts programme and focus groups by at least 180 family and community members in 8 specific locations by 2009	0	Delivery of sustained arts programme through externally funded partnership project	Cambridgeshire County Council

**Cross- reference:**

- *Children & Young People1: Improving the emotional and physical health and well being of children and young people and those responsible for their care*

**7. An improved local environment**

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of bus journeys into, out of and within Cambridge  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase the number of bus journeys into, out of and within Cambridge to 56000 by 2007	48670 2003 baseline	Implement a multi operator bus ticket with provides the holder with unlimited travel in any participating bus operator services in Cambridgeshire for a specified period	Cambridgeshire County Council
BV 82d Percentage of total household waste going to landfill  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Reduce the percentage of total household waste going to landfill to 54% by 2007	71.1% 2003/04 baseline	Encourage more residents to home compost through the Master Composter Programme and thus keep waste out of refuse bins and divert it from landfill	Cambridgeshire County Council
Percentage of land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Reduce the percentage of land and highways that is assessed as having combined deposits of litter and detritus that fall below an acceptable level to: Fenland - district wide 18% Target area 30% East Cambs - district wide 28% Target area 13.2% Cambridge - district wide 9% Target area 5% South Cambs - district wide 29% Target area 30% Hunts - district wide 10% Target area 17%	Fenland district 21% Target area 55% East Cambs district wide 37.4% Target area 24% Cambridge district wide 15.5% Target area 21.7% South Cambs district wide 35% Target area 43% Hunts district wide 15% Target area 20%		District Councils
% of the category 1, 1a and 2 footway network where structural maintenance should be considered <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Reduce the % of the category 1, 1a and 2 footway network where structural maintenance should be considered to 19.85% by March 2007	23.85% (2004)		Cambridgeshire County Council

## 8. Services and information accessible to all

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Access to archives either remotely or through physical visits	Meet annual service targets for access to archives services, either remotely or through physical visits and increase access by 15% by 2009	8000 (2005)	Campaign to encourage enhanced take-up and enhance facility provision	Cambridgeshire County Council
Access to libraries and information services, either by physical visit or remotely, per head of population.	Meet annual service targets for access to libraries and information services, either by physical visit or remotely, regaining the current baseline position by 2009	5.4% (2005)	Campaign to encourage enhanced take-up New Library management system	Cambridgeshire County Council
Percentage of archives collection listed to current professional standards	Increase the percentage of collection listed to current professional standards to 3.5% by 2009	1.53% (2005)	Specific projects and focus work	Cambridgeshire County Council
Percentage of archives collection record descriptions publicly available	Increase in the percentage of collection record descriptions publicly available to 99.6% by 2009	0	Specific projects and focus work	Cambridgeshire County Council
Number of individuals receiving training/learning opportunities in their local communities delivered through Community Access Points or Learning Centres	Increase the numbers of individuals undertaking training/learning at rural CAPS and community Learning Centres to 400 per annum by 2009	250 per annum (2005)	10% of individuals undertaking training/learning at rural CAPS or community Learning Centres to achieve recognised qualification at Level 1 or Level 2 (subject to funding)  Recruitment of 20 volunteers to act as ICT mentors to support the use of rural CAPS or community Learning centres (subject to funding)	Cambridgeshire County Council

### *Cross-reference:*

- *Older People 1: Reduce social exclusion by improving access to services*

### Our Aspirations for this block:

Further details on aspirations for the Local Area Agreement can be found on page 62

The main headings relating to this block are:

- Reduce Re-Offending
- Build a range of strategically positioned quality sports facilities in Cambridgeshire to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population (linking to the development of the Sub Regional Sports Facility Strategy produced in partnership with Cambridgeshire Horizons)
- Help meet the cultural, arts, sporting and leisure needs of communities, including increasing generic access for those with mental and / or physical health problems (link to improving the physical and mental health of Cambridgeshire's population)
- Promote learning through increased participation and volunteering
- Develop Community Access Points (CAPs) as learning hubs for the local community and repositories for local and regional information and cultural resources encouraging local interest and community groups to take ownership of the CAP.
- Enabling existing and new communities to develop a sense of place and local distinctiveness through engaging with the local heritage, community activities and cultural development of their area.
- Access to information for older people on what help and support exists locally, how to access it and how to get involved in planning and decision making and in the community and community activities
- Enable some piloting/action - research learning opportunities to be tested by public sector agencies to improve participation by 'harder to reach groups'
- Work jointly with partners to develop plans and indicators for tackling social exclusion, including exclusion affecting disabled people, and increasing community involvement.

## BLOCK 3

### HEALTHY COMMUNITIES & OLDER PEOPLE

#### CONTEXT

The Healthy Communities and Older People Block aims to increase the health and quality of life of all the people of Cambridgeshire and to reduce the inequalities in health between places and people. It focuses on working in partnership to deliver high-quality services for vulnerable people with more focus on community-based support that offer real choice for people and help prevent future health problems. The focus for the Healthier Communities and Older People's block will be on safeguarding vulnerable adults and children, promoting independence and choice for older people to sustain their quality of life and working locally in partnership, through community development and service user involvement to implement the Choosing Health White Paper Delivery Plan.

Growth in the county has major implications for health and social care. Population projections indicate that the increase in population could be in the region of 100,000 people in Cambridgeshire. The proportion of people aged 75 and over is predicted to increase from 7% in 2001 to 9% in 2021. It is our aim to ensure that our present and future residents can access the support they need to be healthy, and contribute their knowledge and skills towards building healthy communities. We want to minimise health inequalities and maximise health gain through services and prevention.

Measured by occupation, nationally there are marked differences in health from top to bottom of the occupational hierarchy. People's life expectancy and health gradually decline as we look across the social classes from the most affluent to the most disadvantaged. There is a social gradient.

The Healthier Communities element of the block has been developed from the health priorities identified in the five Local Strategic Partnership Community Strategies for Cambridgeshire. This initial list of priorities, based on the Community Strategies was consulted on with partners, as part of the wider initial consultation on the Vision for the Cambridgeshire LAA. Consultation feedback included the need for more emphasis on Choosing Health, more emphasis on community development approaches and voluntary sector involvement and a greater emphasis on the needs of people with disabilities and carers.

A process of consultation with local Improving Health Partnerships which act as sub-groups of the Local Strategic Partnerships has been incorporated. The involvement of the voluntary sector, and the need to address the broader social inclusion agenda, is recognised as key to achieving the outcomes of the Healthier Communities and Older People's Block. Generic outcomes in these areas are described under Block 2 "Safer and Stronger Communities" and Block 4 "Economic Development and Enterprise" and the intention is to incorporate

health issues into these outcomes rather than deal with them in an isolated fashion.

### Setting the scene - An Overview

A comprehensive picture of Cambridgeshire's Health Area Profile is provided in **Appendix A** of this document.

### Mapping of Funding Streams for this Block

Funding Stream	Amount		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b><u>HEALTHY COMMUNITIES</u></b>			
LPSA (LAA Stretch) Pump Priming Grant:	£90,000		
Smoking Prevalence in the Workplace	£95,700		
Road Safety			
<i>[Note: NHS funding details will not be available for the production of this draft of the Local Area Agreement Framework due to structural and budgetary changes taking place within Cambridgeshire's Primary Care Trusts]</i>			
<b><u>OLDER PEOPLE</u></b>			
LPSA (LAA Stretch) Pump Priming Grant:			
Quality of Life for Older People (including performance measures - survey based)	£167,000		
Independence for Older People	£45,000		
Supporting People (estimated spend on older people)	£2,925,096	£2,779,000	£2,640,000
Disabled Facilities Grant (approx. spend on older people)	£92,000	£92,000	£92,000
CCC Villages Advice Service (20% of cost of service)	£15,000	£15,000	£15,000
CCC Carers' Grant			
CCC Fairer Charging Financial and Benefit Assessment Service (5% of cost of service)	£280,000	£280,000	£280,000
CCC General Revenue Funding - 'Older People's Librarian'	£35,000	£35,000	£35,000
	£30,000	£30,000	£30,000
FDC Exercise Referral Scheme	£7,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£3,781,796</b>	<b>£3,231,000</b>	<b>£3,092,000</b>



## HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

The outcomes described in the following sections are based on the work that can be done by several local organisations from the public, voluntary and private sectors, working in partnership with local communities to promote health and prevent disease.

The outcomes have been developed in partnership, based on the existing health priorities of Local Strategic Partnerships, in the context of the local health needs and inequalities outlined in the Cambridgeshire Health Profile. They link closely with many of the priorities of the national "Choosing Health" White Paper:

- Tackling health inequalities
- Reducing the numbers of people who smoke
- Tackling obesity
- Improving sexual health
- Improving mental health and well-being
- Reducing harm and encouraging sensible drinking
- Helping children and young people to lead healthy lives
- Promoting health and active life amongst older people

Some outcomes can be monitored from the start of the Local Area Agreement in April 2006. Other important outcomes need more work during the next year to develop local plans and appropriate targets/indicators.

## OLDER PEOPLE

In line with the forthcoming White Paper on Health and Social Care and the approach taken in the Healthy Communities Block, the outcomes for the Older People Block will be achieved through a partnership approach, with health and social care services provided through PCTs under a Section 31 Partnership Agreement (monitored by the Adult Task Group - see below). Local organisations from the public, voluntary and community sector will work together to promote social inclusion and improve access to services. The outcomes for older people in Cambridgeshire will be achieved in line with the clear outcomes set out in the Green Paper *Independence, Well-being and Choice*. These are:

- Improved health
- Improved quality of life
- Making a positive contribution
- Exercise of choice and control
- Freedom from discrimination or harassment
- Economic well-being
- Personal dignity

Key to achieving the above outcomes and those set out in the Block will be the

need to make the most effective use of existing grants such as Supporting People and the Disabled Facilities Grant. These grants are used to support older people to remain in their own homes, or return to them if hospitalised. The Supporting People Programme supports the strategic shift for older people from residential to extra care sheltered housing which is central to the older people strategy. The strategy for older people requires joint working with District Councils and other sections of the County Council and engagement of groups representing older people e.g. Age Concern. The PCTs, supported by the County Council are continuing to develop relationships with groups of older people to improve engagement and involvement.

To ensure the outcomes for this Block are embedded into the everyday work of the key Stakeholder organisations in Cambridgeshire the Adult Task Group will take on the ownership role of the Block. Membership of the Adult Task Group comprises Chief Executives and Directors of the Primary Care Trusts, Deputy Chief Executive of the County Council and the Director of Adult Social Services for the Council. The Adult Task group will develop effective arrangements for engaging with the LAA Governance systems and ensure there are sufficient mechanisms in place to take account of other local Stakeholder and Interest Groups

## Our Priorities - Healthy Communities

### 1. Service providers that support healthy lifestyles and prevent disease

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Mortality from cancer in people aged under 75 per 100,000 directly age standardised population.	To reduce the death rate from cancer in people under 75 years by at least a fifth by 2010 (trajectory for each Local Authority area maps annual targets from baseline in 1995/7)	LA areas 1995/7 Cam City: 116.8 E Cambs: 139.2 Fenland: 134.9 Hunts: 128.8 S Cambs: 115.3	Local PCTs will continue to implement the National Cancer Plan, supported by the West Anglia Cancer Network  Uptake of the NHS Cervical and Breast Screening Programmes will be monitored with steps taken to support uptake as necessary.  In the longer term, partnership interventions to reduce smoking rates and obesity, support healthy eating and reduce health inequalities will contribute to this target	Primary Care Trusts (PCTs)
Number of people employed in workplaces with smoke free policies that meet the National Clean Air Standard <i>LAA Stretch</i>	Increase in the number of people employed in workplaces with smoke free policies that meet the National Clean Air Standard to 30,000 by 2007	8,760 (2004)	The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Smoke Free Alliance will work with employers and licensed premises to develop smoke free policies, with local support where agreed from District Environmental Health Departments and PCT Smoking Cessation Services	PCTs
Number of fully licensed premises that are smoke free as of 31 <sup>st</sup> March 07 <i>LAA Stretch</i>	Increase the number of fully licensed premises that are smoke free as of 31 <sup>st</sup> March 07 to 15	2 (2004)	As above	PCTs
BV 99a Number of road casualties <i>LAA Stretch</i>	Reduce the number of road casualties to 447 by 2007	503 (2004/05)	Targeted programme on route studies on A roads with KSI rates to inform prioritisation of casualty reduction measures; Speed Awareness Seminars; and Education and Training of Drivers	Cambridgeshire County Council
Mortality from circulatory diseases in people aged under 75 per 100000 directly age standardised population. Source NCHOD Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators	To reduce the death rate from coronary heart disease and stroke and related diseases in people aged under 75 years by at least two fifths by 2010 (trajectory for each Local Authority area maps annual targets from baseline in 1995/7)	LA areas 1995/7 Cam City: 107.4 E Cambs: 111.4 Fenland: 154.2 Hunts: 114.3 S Cambs: 101.3	Local PCTs will take forward implementation of the NSF for Coronary Heart Disease, supported by the Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire Cardiac Network  PCTs will support risk factor management for circulatory disease in primary care, through implementing the Quality and Outcomes Framework  Community nursing support and rehabilitation for patients with long term circulatory conditions such as heart failure and stroke  In the longer term, partnership interventions to reduce smoking rates and obesity, support healthy eating and reduce health inequalities will contribute to this target	PCTs

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of people who attended NHS Stop Smoking Services who succeed in stopping smoking as measured at four weeks. Source: PCT Local Delivery Plans (targets) and quarterly NHS Stop Smoking Services return	Targets to be confirmed later in 2005/6	Cambridgeshire performance in 2004/5:  2504 smoking quitters	Local PCT Stop Smoking Services will put into practice the lessons learnt from the current Health Care Commission Review  Partnership work to publicise local Stop Smoking Services and Support employers and licensed premises in becoming smoke free.	PCTs
Mortality from suicide and undetermined injury per 100000 directly age standardised population. Source NCHOD Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators	To reduce the death rate from suicide and undetermined injury by at least one fifth by 2010 (trajectory for each Local Authority area maps annual targets from baseline in 1995/7)	LA areas 1995/7 Cam City: 8.9 East Cambs: 4.5 Fenland: 9.4 Hunts: 6.8 S Cambs: 7.2	Continuing implementation of existing Locality Suicide Prevention Plans, through multi agency Mental Health NSF Local Implementation Teams  Development and implementation of mental health promotion action plans	PCTs
Number of people in the Fenland District benefiting from an exercise referral scheme	Increase the number of exercise referrals from GPs and Physiotherapists to fenland Leisure Centre exercise schemes to 300 by 2007	160 (2004/05)	Visits to clients Implement exercise referral scheme	Fenland District Council

***Cross-reference:***

- *Children and Young People 6: Ensuring that all young people can lead safe and secure lives free from unreasonable risk*
- *Safer and Stronger Communities 1: Communities with less crime, reduced harm caused by illegal drugs, and less fear of crime and anti-social behaviour*

## 2. Better access to services which support healthy lifestyles

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Access to mental health crisis services	Target to be developed on basis of 2005/6 outturn	2005/6 outturn on numbers of people using mental health crisis services	PCTs, CCC and the Cambs and Peterborough Mental Health Partnership Trust to work together to develop crisis resolution and home treatment teams to cover all of Cambridgeshire	PCTs
Number of patients waiting more than 48 hrs to be seen at a genito-urinary medicine clinic. Source: Health Protection Agency Quarterly Survey	No patients waiting more than 48 hours by 2008	May 2005 (PCT) Cam City 75% EC/Fenland 77% Hunts 80% S Cambs 59%	Development of additional GUM capacity in the community, linking GUM, Family Planning and GPs with a specialist interest  Training within Primary Care  Development of Chlamydia screening  Continued work with the voluntary sector on sexual health promotion	PCTs

### ***Cross-reference:***

- *Children and Young People 1: Improving the emotional and physical health and well being of children and young people and those responsible for their care*

### 3. Reduce local inequalities in health

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Narrow the difference in life expectancy between the 20% of areas in Cambridgeshire with the highest IMD2004 scores and the average.	Further work needed to develop trajectories and target.	Difference in life expectancy was 1.7 years in 2001/2003	Equity audits of access to services including smoking cessation  Local regeneration and health programmes, e.g. Sure Starts, Healthy Living East Cambridgeshire, Fenland Links Neighbourhood Management Pathfinder, Oxmoor Regeneration Scheme  Partnership programmes engaging with particular vulnerable groups; e.g. migrant workers, homeless people and travellers	PCTs
Narrow the gap between male life expectancy for Fenland LAD and the national average by 20% by 2010. Source NSCSHA spearhead target for Fenland LAD	2008/10: Fenland male life expectancy target 77.61 years England male life expectancy target 78.60 years.	2001/3: Fenland male life expectancy 75.00 years England male life expectancy 76.24 years	Implementation of the Fenland Spearhead Action Plan, which focuses on reducing road traffic accidents amongst young people and local implementation of Choosing Health, together with equity audit of service provision	PCTs
Assessment of the effective use of health equity audit Cambridgeshire wide in service planning, commissioning and delivery in order to tackle health inequalities (5 point scale 0-4). Source: Healthcare Commission 2004/5 star ratings indicator set.	Score 4 across a range of partner organisations on an annual basis	Baseline 2004/05: All Cambridgeshire PCTs achieved score 4 on self-assessment.	Local PCTs and other partners as appropriate, to agree a health equity audit programme and self assess against the programme on an annual basis	PCTs
Number of Fenland residents with disabilities who are members of Fenland District Council gyms	Establish a baseline in 2006 to develop appropriate target in 2007	N/A		Fenland District Council

***Cross-reference:***

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 5: Active citizens engaged and participating in the arts, sports and the cultural heritage*
- *Economic Development and Enterprise 4: Promoting workforce development and ensuring economic growth benefits all*

## Our Priorities - Older People

### 1. Less social exclusion and improved access to services

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Numbers of older people participating more in the community generally  Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey question 7	Increase by 2% per year the number of people aged over 55 engaged in 'active' volunteering (providing services for someone who is not a relative)	<b>57%</b> <b>(Survey 2004)</b>	Age Concern programmes: Pre-retirement courses that include a module on volunteering Volunteers supporting over 250 Over 60s Clubs Quarterly Newsletter including articles with information about volunteering Voluntary visiting schemes - recruiting, training and supporting volunteers to sit with lonely and isolated older people; Contact telephone scheme where volunteers make regular contact calls to older people at risk of social exclusion Supporting volunteers to develop an Older People's Centre in Cambridge	Cambridgeshire County Council/ Cambridgeshire Care Partnership
Numbers of older people over 55 years old using the library service	Increase by 5% by 2009 the numbers of older people over 55 using the library service	<b>48.1%</b> <b>(2004/05 Adult Plus Survey)</b>	Appointment of 'Older People's Librarian' to enhance service including ensuring that stock provision is in line with tastes and preferences of people aged over 55	Cambridgeshire County Council (Lynda Martin)
Take up of Pension Credit	To establish a baseline during 06/07 in order to develop a target to increase the take up of Pension Credits	N/A	Local statutory and voluntary sector organisations to work together with the Pension Service to gather information on the level of Pension Credit Take Up in Cambridgeshire broken down in Guaranteed Credit and Savings Credit	Department for Work and Pensions (DWP)
Increase the level of satisfaction with social services among people aged 65+ who use social care services <b>LAA STRETCH</b>	Increase by 20% the level of satisfaction with Social Services	69.4% (2004)	Production and dissemination of information leaflet and/or calendar providing details of services and how to access them. Various locality projects under Improving the Quality of Life for Older People (LAA Stretch)	PCTs County Council District Councils

#### ***Cross-reference:***

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 7: Services and information accessible to all*

## 2. Less crime and less fear of crime

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of recorded dwelling burglaries of people aged 60+ <i>LAA Stretch</i>	Reduce to 420 the number of recorded dwelling burglaries of people aged 60+ by March 2007	560 (2003/04)	Identify and establish additional 'No Cold Calling Zones'  Implement and promote the Registered Trader Scheme  Hold 'crime awareness raising events'  Establish 'rogue trader early warning networks'  Increase the number of older vulnerable people visited by the Bobby Scheme	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Distraction Burglary and Rogue Trader Task Force
Improving the Quality of Life for Older People <i>LAA Stretch*</i> <i>* This indicator appears in outcome 2 and 3 but the interventions are split</i>	By June 2007 to reduce by 40% the number of people aged 65+ living in their own homes with a 'quality of life index' below 10	24.4% (2004)	Various locality initiatives including: Appointment of new part time warden to extend scheme to people in East Cambs Extra resource for Care and Repair Scheme Increased Number of Community Alarms Joint project to develop and distribute information on crime and fear of crime for older people about the help and support that exists locally and how to access it	District Councils Cambridgeshire County Council - Trading Standards and PCTs

### ***Cross-reference:***

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 1: Communities with less crime, reduced harm caused by illegal drugs, and less fear of crime and anti-social behaviour*



### 3. Older people leading active lives and living independently in their own homes

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Promoting independence of older people <i>LAA Stretch</i>	PSS PAF AO/AF By March 07 to reduce by 5 per 1000 the number of emergency admissions of people aged 75 or over	298.9 (2004)	Implement intensive case finding process to identify vulnerable older people who are at risk based on agreed criteria	PCTs
	BV 54 PSS PAF AO/C32 By March 2007 to increase by 5 per 1000 the number of people aged 65+ helped to live at home	69.6 (2004)	Providing vulnerable older people with the services to meet their assessed needs; Supporting People Grant contributing to the development of Extra Care Housing; DFG supporting people to remain in their own homes by providing adaptations	PCTs/ Cambridgeshire County Council/ District Councils
	By March 2007 to reduce to 1,800 the number of people aged 65+ supported in residential care	1920 (2004)	Providing vulnerable older people with the services to meet their assessed needs in their own home (including rented accommodation); Supporting People Grant contributing to the development of Extra Care Housing; DFG supporting people to remain in their own homes by providing adaptations	PCTs
	PSS PAF C33 by March 2007 to reduce by 20 the number of people aged 75+ admitted to hospital because of falls or hypothermia	24.7 (2004)	Create a MIS which can be accessed by primary / secondary and community ambulance staff to ensure older people supported in the community with appropriate treatment / care	PCTs
Improving the Quality of Life for Older People <i>LAA Stretch</i>	By June 2007 to reduce by 40% the number of people aged 65+ living in their own homes with a 'quality of life index' below 10	24.4% (2004)	Various locality projects including: Provision of Assistive Technology to Cambridge City Sheltered Housing tenants Home Help Scheme Commissioning of a Handyperson scheme with Huntingdon Housing Partnership Piloting of a Rural Taxi Card Scheme through South Cambs DC Home Improvement Agency Projects Supporting People Grant contributing to the development of Extra Care Housing DFG supporting people to remain in their own homes by providing adaptations	PCTs District Councils County Council Housing Association

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
	PSS PAF C33 by March 2007 to reduce by 20 the number of people aged 75+ admitted to hospital because of falls or hypothermia	24.7 (2004)	Create a MIS which can be accessed by primary / secondary and community ambulance staff to ensure older people supported in the community with appropriate treatment / care	PCTs
Improving the Quality of Life for Older People <i>LAA Stretch</i>	By June 2007 to reduce by 40% the number of people aged 65+ living in their own homes with a 'quality of life index' below 10	24.4% (2004)	Various locality projects: Provision of Assistive Technology to Cambridge City Sheltered Housing tenants Appointment of new part time warden to extend scheme to people in East Cambs Extra resource for Care and Repair Scheme Increased Number of Community Alarms Home Help Scheme Commissioning of a Handyperson scheme with Huntingdon Housing Partnership Piloting of a Rural Taxi Card Scheme through South Cambs DC Home Improvement Agency Projects	PCTs District Councils County Council Housing Association
Carers' Support Services  (PAF C62)	Number of carers receiving a specific carers service as a percentage of clients receiving community based services	New DH target baseline to be developed 2006/07	Raising awareness of Carers support issues across GP practices in Cambridgeshire; Improving Carers' Newsletter and other communication media for Carers' information; Updating and simplifying the paperwork and guidance for Carers Assessments and Services	Cambridgeshire County Council (Ann Davison, Carers Strategic Development Manager)

***Cross-reference:***

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 5: Active citizens engaging and participating in the arts, sports and cultural heritage*
- *Economic Development and Enterprise 3: Developing the skills base to support the regional and local economy*

## Our Aspirations for this block

Further details on aspirations for the Local Area Agreement can be found on page 62

The main headings relating to this block are:

- To develop and distribute joint information on crime and fear of crime for older people on the help and support that exists locally and how to access it.
- Develop further work and indicators on reducing the health consequences of problem drinking.
- Help reduce the health consequences of obesity by improving access to services and environments that help people who want to lose weight.
- Reduce differences in life expectancy between the more socio-economically deprived areas of Cambridgeshire and the county as a whole
- Understand inequalities in health and in access to services which influence health by increasing the use of health equity audit by local organisations
- Recognise the health and social needs of carers and ensure they are addressed
- Reduce fuel poverty
- To implement the core standards of the National Service Framework for Children, Young People and Maternity Services, in particular Standard 1. Partners will work through the Children and Young People Strategic Partnership. A key output will be the rate of completion of the comprehensive assessment of the 'child's physical, emotional and social development and family needs by the health visiting team'. In year 1 of the LAA to establish the baseline.
- Build on current health needs assessment work to address the health needs of travellers, migrant workers, homeless people and prisoners, developing appropriate plans and indicators for improvement.

## BLOCK 4

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ENTERPRISE

#### CONTEXT

Cambridgeshire has a diverse and dynamic economy. It has a strong global profile and it is also functioning as a hub of the economy in the East of England. Our contribution to the UK economy can be seen both directly in GDP growth and indirectly through a whole range of equally important productivity gains including attracting world class research and development facilities, transferring ideas and knowledge to other parts of the economy, and the start up and growth of many highly entrepreneurial companies.

As one of the fastest growing counties in the country we also face some challenges to achieving an economy that is prosperous, diverse, dynamic and sustainable. We lack the infrastructure that may be available to other areas and we need to balance housing growth with employment growth, offering quality job opportunities and equality of access to training opportunities.

Greater Cambridge is a successful economic sub-region with job growth at a rate of 5,000 per annum and GDP growth at 6.5% per annum between 1971 and 2001. With such growth pressures there are inevitably a range of infrastructure deficits that will have to be addressed for many years.

The rapid demographic growth in the county translates into a need for considerable investment in infrastructure. The County Council's Long Term Capital Strategy to 2016 sets out the strategy to meet Cambridgeshire's infrastructure needs as required by the Structure Plan. Within this strategy, the scale and scope of the infrastructure needed in the county is taken into account with costs to meet need identified at £1.282 billion.

Major interventions in this area provide useful context but are not appropriate for inclusion in this Local Area Agreement. Other strategies and organisations, such as Cambridgeshire Horizons, are already in place to take into account the overall impact of investment programmes such as the A14 Improvements (£500m to 2012). Demographics, growth requirements and maintenance needs are factors providing a framework for LAA partners to consider their impact on their responsibility for asset and service provision in Cambridgeshire and for consideration in medium and long term planning such as the development of Local Development Frameworks by the Districts.

Very high housing costs and increasing commuting from outlying areas are also key characteristics of the sub region. Within the labour market, skill shortages are becoming an increasing impediment to realising investment in the area, particularly in construction, health, education and other public services. In addition, there remain large numbers of the population locked into low paid employment often involving long hours of shift work with little prospect of career progression or personal improvement.

There is a strong correlation between poor literacy/numeracy, deprivation and employability. There is a need to ensure Cambridgeshire's workforce have the relevant skills base to participate fully in the local economy; however, there are issues around the provision of skills for life that we hope the LAA will help us address in the longer term. These are:

- Unexpected high pressures on Skills for Life (S4L) budgets due to the increasing demand for English as a Second Language (ESOL) courses that cannot be met with current funding allocations; and
- The high demand among communities and individuals for S4L courses that cannot be counted towards the national PSA target in this area. In 03 / 04 alone 40% of S4L enrolments were on courses that did not count towards the target.

The LSC is currently running five projects across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough delivering a spectrum of Skills for Learning to both economically inactive and employed individuals. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Learning and Skills Partnership aims to work with 10,000 beneficiaries with a target to achieve 2,600 Adult Basic Skills Qualifications at Entry Level 3 and above. This is delivered by partners such as FE Colleges and Adult Colleges. The proposed new build of a flagship post 16 centre for the Fens will also have a major impact in the area. This is scheduled to take place from September 2006 and will be approximately a £21.6 m build of over 9,650 sqm.

The East of England Development Agency (EEDA) is the regional development agency responsible for setting the strategic direction for economic development in the region and ensuring that the East of England remains one of the UK's top performing regions. EEDA is increasingly acting as principal advocate for development of the region as well as strategic 'navigator' influencing major strategic change.

At sub-regional level the Greater Cambridge Partnership (GCP) brings together a broad based group of stakeholders from the 25 mile Cambridge radius and which includes the private sector, public sector and community/voluntary sector interests. The GCP's aim is to encourage and facilitate a balanced framework for structural, economic, social, environmental and cultural development of the Greater Cambridge area. They have identified the infrastructure issues that are restricting growth and the need for ensuring that people who live across the region are able to contribute to and benefit from its economic growth, including the market towns and rural areas. This information is contained in the goals of the Greater Cambridge Sub Regional Economic Strategy (GC SRES), 2005-2008.

As part of its role as a SREP, receiving significant amounts of funding from EEDA, the GCP has been required to produce a Framework document to indicate its priorities and activities in delivering EEDA's Investing in Communities (IiC) programme. The Framework presents the priorities and key actions for the area over the next 10 years with a particular focus on the period 2005-08. The

Greater Cambridge area has a dynamic and diverse economy that has performed impressively over the last three decades. However some sections of the community have not benefited as much as they could have from this general prosperity. The IiC draft Framework seeks to address this through four strategic interventions:

- Empowering communities
- Encouraging the enterprise environment
- Raising aspirations and motivating progression
- Partnership and community asset development

GCP however covers a wider area than the LAA County boundary. In addition Fenland district is covered by the Greater Peterborough SREP. Discussions will continue during implementation of this Local Area Agreement about how to work within this complexity and it is believed that arrangements can be found to implement the LAA Block 4 to the benefit of Fenland as well as all other areas of the County.

The Greater Peterborough Sub Regional Economic Development Strategy and Investing in Communities Framework will identify priorities covering Fenland. By identifying common priorities the two SREPs will benefit from joint working through the respective LAAs. Further discussion and agreement is needed to conclude common priorities and areas of joint working.

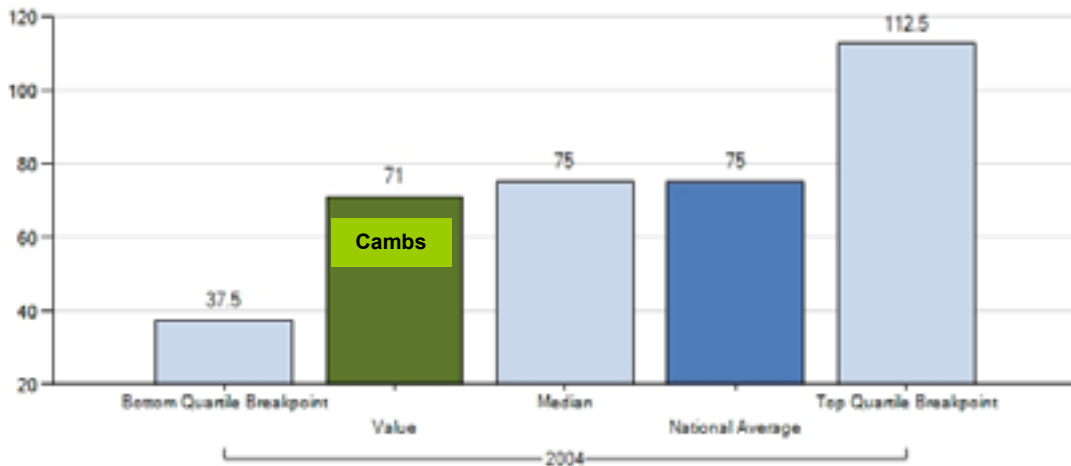
Yet the focus of this block is on countywide priority areas that cover the five Cambridgeshire Districts and take account of the needs in all areas within the county - both urban and rural.

## Employment

### Key points

- 1.% of total population who are of working age 61.8%
- 2.% of working age population who are in employment 81.4%
- 3.% of the economically active population who are unemployed 3.5%
- 4.% of Job Seeker's Allowance claimants as a percentage of the working age population 1.3%

5. Rank of employment deprivation, relative to all county, unitary and metropolitan areas (Scale 1 (most deprived) to 149 (least deprived))

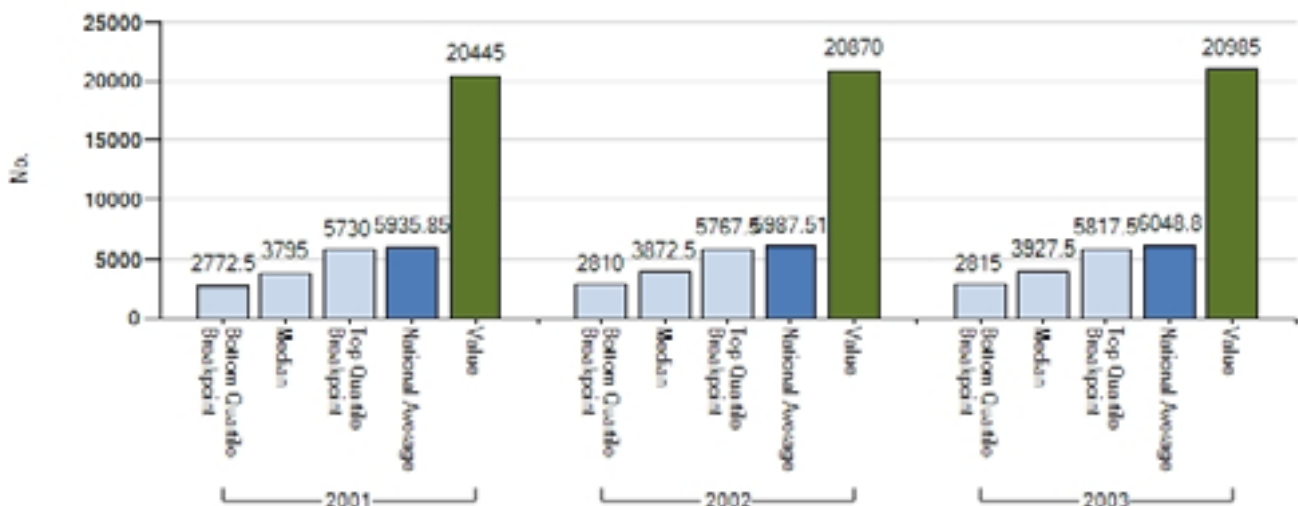


## Economic Development

### Key points

1. Total number of VAT registered businesses in the area at the end of 2003: 20985
2. % change in the number of VAT registered businesses 0.5% (downward trend)
3. Rank of the average indices of multiple deprivation super output area scores, relative to all county, unitary and metropolitan areas (Scale 1 -most deprived- to 140 - least deprived): 135 (2004 figures)
4. Rank of income deprivation, relative to all county, unitary and metropolitan areas (Scale 1 -most deprived- to 140 - least deprived): 71 (2004 figures)
5. % of the population of working age that is claiming key benefits 7.5%

6. Total number of VAT registered businesses in the area at the end of the year



### Mapping of Funding Streams for this Block

Funding Stream	Amount		
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
<b>EEDA:</b> <i>[EEDA funds are based on estimates. Confirmation on these is expected around March/April 06]</i>			
Enterprise Hubs	£1,000,000	£4,000,000	
Enterprise Education	£250,000		
Social Enterprise	£250,000		
Research Job Growth	£40,000		
Promoting workforce development and ensuring economic growth benefits all	£620,000		
<b>LPSA (LAA Stretch) Pump Priming Grant:</b>			
Lifelong Learning	£100,000		
Educational Attainment	£164,000		
East Cambs DC Supported Units for Start Up and Growth Companies	£93,000		
Fenland DC Occupancy at South Fens Business Centre	£50,000		
<b>GADG:</b>			
Cowley Road Junction Improvements (£3,000,000 to 2008)	£1,500,000 <sup>-e</sup>	£1,500,000 <sup>-e</sup>	
Addenbrookes Access Road Stage 1 (£6,000,000 to 2008)	£3,000,000 <sup>-e</sup>	£3,000,000 <sup>-e</sup>	
Riverside Pedestrian & Cycle Bridge	£1,500,000		
Wicken Fen Vision	£1,000,000		
Developer Contributions			
Riverside Pedestrian & Cycle bridge	£500,000		
<b>LTP</b>			
Guided Bus	£34,000,000	£34,000,000	
National Trust			
Wicken Fen Vision	£500,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£44,567,000</b>	<b>£42,500,000</b>	



## Our Priorities

### 1. Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of enterprise hubs developed in Cambridgeshire	Increase the number of enterprise hubs by 4 as follows: 2006/07 - 2 2007/08 - 1 2008/09 - 1	2 (2005)	Currently GCP has 16 expressions of interest for investment in Enterprise Hubs. A strategy is to be developed to determine the optimum investments to be made in respect to sector, impact, and growth potential by early 2006. It is anticipated investment in such hubs will exceed £10 million and the extent of this investment will be influenced by EEDA support and the private sector.	Greater Cambridge Partnership
Enterprise education <i>(Investing in Communities)</i>	Increase the number of meaningful work-education experience for 14-19 year olds in order to reduce the number not in education training or employment by 3% per year	A baseline will be established during 2006/07	Broadening vocational and work based provision in schools Creating a virtual Industry web based career service for pupils Identifying potential employer engagement through Corporate Social Responsibility Activity Undertaking of preventative work through provision of additional adviser time with young people at risk Supporting the expansion and enhanced capacity of Romsey Mill to increase the number of young people assisted	Cambridgeshire County Council Connexions Romsay Mill
Occupancy figures at E Space North and South Business Centres	Increase the occupancy at E Space North and South Business Centres to 100% by 2009	ES North - 75% ES South - 80% (2005)	Continued availability of supported units for start up and growth companies Enterprise agency business support and advice to tenants	East Cambridgeshire District Council
Occupancy at South Fens Business Centre	Increase the occupancy at South Fens Business Centre to 85% by 2009	50% (2005)	Centre Management in delivery Specialised business support provision	Fenland District Council

#### ***Cross Reference:***

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 7: Services and Information accessible to all*
- *Economic Development and Enterprise 2: Sustainable economic development and local business growth*
- *Children and Young People 2: Raising aspirations of young people to improve their employment and life prospects*

## 2. Sustainable economic development and local business growth

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Social Enterprise ( <i>Investing in Communities</i> )	Establish a baseline during 2006/07 on the current volume of social enterprises in order to develop a target to increase advice and guidance for social enterprise development across Cambridgeshire	N/A	Training for individuals Support for voluntary organisations Support for community groups Recruit new volunteers Create and safeguard jobs	Cambridgeshire CDA Enterprise Fenland Cambs Business Link
Research Job Growth	Develop a comprehensive piece of research to identify the nature and sectoral job growth over the next 15 years to ensure employment and housing growth balance	0	Research will identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needed skills</li> <li>• Sectoral growth potential</li> <li>• Forward investment requirements of training providers</li> <li>• Factors to influence private and public sector investment</li> </ul>	Greater Cambridge Partnership Cambridgeshire Horizons
Proportion of the Population who have good access to main centres and key services by public transport and cycling	Increase Public transport access 51% (rural) and 77% (urban) by 2011  Maintain Cycle access 81% (rural) and 99% (urban) by 2011	Public transport 46% (rural) and 72% (urban)  Cycle access 81% (rural) and 99% (urban)	Guided Bus  Cowley Road junction improvement  Addenbrookes access road Stage 1  Build new link across river Cam to link housing to commercial and retail areas and encourage walking and cycling	Cambridgeshire County Council
% of Land held by National Trust in Wicken Fen vision area	Increase land held by National Trust in Wicken Fen vision area by 10% per year	370.5 ha (2005)	Acquire land from landowners in the Wicken Fen vision area as it becomes available Fundraising	National Trust

### **Cross Reference:**

- *Safer and Stronger Communities 7: Services and Information accessible to all*
- *Healthy Communities 2: Better access to services which supports healthy lifestyles*

### 3. Developing the skills base to support the regional and local economy

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of adults obtaining a Skills for Life qualification at entry levels 1-3  <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase the number of adults obtaining a Skills for Life qualification at entry levels 1-3 to 60 by 2007	0	Target priority areas and groups. Areas of deprivation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fenland and adjoining areas of East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire</li> <li>- The Oxmoor area of North Huntingdon</li> <li>- The Arbury, King's Hedges and Abbey Wards in the North and East of Cambridge City</li> </ul> Key groups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- people with low skill levels</li> <li>- travellers, homeless, single parents, unemployed, migrant workers and refugees</li> </ul>	Cambridgeshire County Council
Number of Adults passing a Level 1 National Test in Adult Literacy <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase the number of Adults passing a Level 1 National Test in Adult Literacy to 49 by 2007	3 (2004)	Use innovative and collaborative programmes to engage key groups Target priority area groups Priority groups to include the economically inactive and the low skilled	Cambridgeshire County Council
Number of Adults passing a Level 1 National Test in Adult Numeracy <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase the number of Adults passing a Level 1 National Test in Adult Numeracy to 114 by 2007	18 (2004)	As above	Cambridgeshire County Council
Number of Adults who gain a Level 2 qualification in the subjects listed above or any other Level 2 qualification <i>LAA STRETCH</i>	Increase the number of Adults who gain a Level 2 qualification in the subjects listed above or any other Level 2 qualification to 70 by 207	27 (2004)	Use of innovative and collaborative programmes to engage key groups Target key groups, particularly the economically inactive and low skilled with programmes linked to priority employment fields such as childcare, construction, healthcare and other public services	Cambridgeshire County Council

**Cross Reference:**

- *Older People 1: less social exclusion and improved access to services*
- *Safer and Stronger Communities 5: citizens engaged in the arts, sports and cultural heritage*

#### 4. Promoting workforce development and ensuring economic growth benefits all

Performance Indicator	Target	Baseline	Interventions	Lead Agency
Number of employees participating in employer sponsored training	Establish a baseline during 2006 across LAA partner organisations in order to develop a target for 2007	N/A	LAA Partner organisations to identify existing opportunities for employer sponsored training and explore ways to encourage employees to participate	LAA Board
Mean indices of deprivation score across Fenland Links super output areas	Reduce the Mean indices of deprivation score across Fenland Links super output areas to the 2004 median (23.09) by 2009	30.20 (2004)	Deliver the Fenland Links Strategy and increase both organisational and community capacity in the Fenland Links area	Fenland Links
Numbers of disabled people supported into work <i>(Investing in Communities)</i>	120 people with mental health needs supported back into work across Cambridgeshire	Client group is estimated at 7,480 people (2005) in Cambridgeshire	Provide support in three different health referral agencies across Cambridgeshire - a General Practice, a Health Centre/Hospital and with outreach provision. Undertake cost benefit analysis to assess which approach has the greatest success and impact with a view to further investment and wider roll out.	Cambridgeshire County Council
Reduce discrimination from employers against disabled people <i>(Investing in Communities)</i>	Engage with 50 employers and broker 30 employment opportunities for disabled people	Estimated 14,800 disabled people across Cambridgeshire	Undertake a series of awareness raising meetings which identifies the rich talent to be found amongst the labour pool of disabled people. Follow up employer involvement and encourage the recruitment of disabled people Match skills, capabilities and job opportunities at the outset and where possible promote client interests recognising that success breeds success.	Papworth Trust
Aspirations, skills and employment potential of deprived communities	Identify a 'learning deprived community' in order to develop baseline data and targets to contribute to raising aspirations, skills and employment potential	N/A	Develop a learning community to foster widespread culture of learning in a targeted community Pilot initiatives to raise participation in deprived community yet to be fully identified. This will potentially include employer involvement, whole family learning, skills for life, literacy and numeracy targets and general confidence building activity.	Greater Cambridge Partnership

#### Cross Reference:

- *Healthy Communities 3: Reduce local inequalities in health*
- *Healthy Communities 2: Better access to services which support healthy lifestyles*

## Our Aspirations for this block:

Further details on aspirations for the Local Area Agreement can be found on page 62

The main headings relating to this block are:

- Explore the opportunities and impact of the 2012 Olympics and Paralympics in the local area
- Increase provision of **Affordable Housing**
- Delivering **Sustainable Communities**
- To be able to extend the range of Skills for Learning (S4L) qualifications to include Entry Level 1 and 2 as part of a progression pathway to higher achievement (this will require a flexibility in current policy)
- Finding a mechanism to unlock new business parks / employment sites in areas where there is currently market failure
- Improving business engagement and awareness of training opportunities that reflect the needs of local business
- Helping disadvantaged people into work, as a route out of poverty
- Working with employers and partners to address market failure in the labour market
- Increasing employment rates, achieved through an emphasis on parity both within and across local authority areas, with a focus on specific wards where indicators suggest there are (multiple) problems. The output from this would be a reduction in economic inactivity rates for key groups.
- Enable a thriving rural business economy and increase service provision and the number, diversity and quality of employment opportunities in the market towns and rural centres

## ASPIRATIONS FOR THE LOCAL AREA AGREEMENT

There are some initial aspirations for Cambridgeshire's Local Area Agreement. These are areas of work where the LAA approach would add value, but where further work and clarification on evidence and funding is needed before we are in a position to develop specific targets.

The following pages set out cross-cutting proposals to be included in the LAA from which the LAA Board -and appropriate partnerships- can build on during the first years of delivery.

### SOCIAL INCLUSION AND COMMUNITY COHESION

Social inclusion, social cohesion, poverty, safer communities, health inequalities, discrimination, stronger communities and deprivation are all inter-related. Within Cambridgeshire there is a lot of work taking place across many agencies in these areas. In developing the LAA, it has become clear these could be more joined up.

Much effort is appropriately targeted locally at those most in need, but there is also recognition that to promote social inclusion and work effectively across these subject areas all services must be responsive to those they serve.

Over the coming year, work will be undertaken to link the local action taking place to promote social inclusion and explore how this can be better supported by mainstream policies with partner organisations, e.g. through joint work on implementation of the race equality act and public involvement. This will build on the approach set out in the Cambridge Social Inclusion Strategy. The benefits of an overarching social inclusion target will be explored.

The Health Development Agency now recommends that rather than focusing actions on the socially excluded alone the social gradient is also considered. Effort must be targeted at those most in need but also services must be responsive to they needs of everyone they serve.

Some initial points for further work in this area include:

- Access to information for older people on what help and support exists locally, how to access it and how to get involved in planning and decision making and in the community and community activities
- Raise aspirations and motivating progression by developing 'outreach' taster sessions for individuals to encourage learning and improve their employability
- Promote community involvement in decisions and actions linked to wider agency approaches to public involvement

- Establish a Social Inclusion Small Grants budget to promote community work on cross-cutting issues which contribute to community safety, cohesion, social capital and health
- Enable some piloting/action - research learning opportunities to be tested by public sector agencies to improve participation by 'harder to reach groups'
- Reduce differences in life expectancy between the more socio-economically deprived areas of Cambridgeshire and the county as a whole
- Understand inequalities in health and in access to services which influence health by increasing the use of health equity audit by local organisations
- Recognise the health and social needs of carers and ensure they are addressed
- Reduce fuel poverty; and
- Work jointly with partners to develop plans and indicators for tackling social exclusion, including exclusion affecting disabled people, and increasing community involvement.
- Build on current health needs assessment work to address the health needs of travellers, migrant workers, homeless people and prisoners, developing appropriate plans and indicators for improvement.

The Home Office, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) and the Local Government Association (LGA) have agreed an overarching definition of a cohesive community as one in which:

- There is a common vision and a sense of belonging for all communities
- The diversity of people's different backgrounds and circumstances is appreciated and positively valued
- Those from different backgrounds have similar life opportunities; and
- Strong and positive relationships are being developed between people from different backgrounds in the workplace, in schools and within neighbourhoods.

The Government has developed a framework of practical measures that help to mainstream the process of community cohesion, emphasizing that community cohesion is achieved through community members working together for the benefit of all.

The LAA will enable partner agencies to evaluate community safety, policing and education practices for instance and how these can contribute to community cohesion. Community and voluntary organisations also have an important role to play as they have close contacts with sections of the community. Through networking and joint activities they can draw together the different communities to promote common interests.

## HEALTH

Health outcomes that can be monitored from the start of the Local Area Agreement in April 2006 have been included under the 'Healthy Communities and Older People' block in this document.

Other important outcomes, not already identified under aspirations on social inclusion and culture and sport, need more work during the next year to develop local plans and appropriate targets/indicators.

These are:

- Develop further work and indicators on reducing the health consequences of problem drinking.
- Help reduce the health consequences of obesity by improving access to services and environments that help people who want to lose weight.

These areas require further discussion and planning between partner agencies, and the completion of national work on outcome indicators.

## AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Affordable housing is needed to support growth. This is a priority area in Cambridgeshire that will need to be worked out in more detail for inclusion in the Local Area Agreement and the Chief Housing Officer Group, representing all the Districts in the sub-region, have agreed to progress this to ensure agreed actions are in place for April 2007.

Considerable work was done in an effort to agree an affordable housing target as part of Cambridgeshire's LPSA but because of a general difficulty around the reliability of housing targets (anticipating the timing of construction works) the topic area proved to be unsuitable for inclusion as a 'stretch' target. The provision of Affordable Housing continues to be a priority for the Local Strategic Partnerships in Cambridgeshire and there is a commitment to develop joint targets as part of the LAA.

The specific development of a homelessness target for 16-18 year olds could be done by building on new work of local authorities as a sub set of BVPI 213 'Housing Advice Service: Preventing Homelessness'. All Districts are working to refocus resources on preventative work with all age groups.

LAA partners are particularly keen to address Migrant Workers housing needs. The results of recent regional research will be used -once available- to generate some partnership work in this area in order to develop focused outcomes.



## TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

The LAA will also be a useful mechanism for partners to work jointly on transport and access issues and explore whether plans and indicators can be developed to improve accessibility to services in rural communities.

Addressing transport issues is key to inclusion, economic growth and job creation, among other things.

We must ensure people can access key services at reasonable cost, in reasonable time and with reasonable ease. Improving accessibility is the main way in which we can ensure that transport addresses the issues of rural isolation, social exclusion and the transport difficulties of vulnerable people.

As part of the County's Local Transport Plan (LTP), and accessibility audit of each of the twelve main transport corridors in the county has been carried out, which has enabled the development of the corridor approach and provided an LTP strategy to tackle accessibility needs throughout the county. The successful delivery of such strategy is underpinned by effective coordination and integration of commercial public transport with subsidized services and community transport.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The economic and social benefits of the London Olympics and Paralympics 2012 are potentially very significant. There are opportunities to integrate activity associated with the London Olympics 2012 within a broader regeneration programme. ESF is offering an opportunity to ameliorate these potential problems through bringing more people into the labour force, increasing the skills base of the current workforce and improving the adaptability of businesses.

Over £15m million has been allocated across the three regions to provide training in three key sectors, construction, sports and leisure and logistics. Each region has, or is putting together a series of specifications aimed at some of the key skills gaps within these sectors and to help to provide the regional workforce and SMEs with the skills required to ensure that they fully benefit from the successful bid. These specifications have been worked up in conjunction with each relevant Sector Skills Council.

A launch event is due in February 2006. Activity will begin in the summer of 2006 and will end by July 2008.

Other aspirations for the LAA include:

- Increase the provision of Affordable Housing
- Helping disadvantaged people into work, as a route out of poverty
- Working with employers and partners to address market failure in the labour market
- Increasing employment rates, achieved through an emphasis on parity both within and across local authority areas, with a focus on specific wards where indicators suggest there are (multiple) problems. The output from this would be a reduction in economic inactivity rates for key groups.
- Enable a thriving rural business economy and increase service provision and the number, diversity and quality of employment opportunities in the market towns and rural centres
- To be able to extend the range of Skills for Learning (S4L) qualifications to include Entry Level 1 and 2 as part of a progression pathway to higher achievement (this will require a flexibility in current policy)
- Finding a mechanism to unlock new business parks / employment sites in areas where there is currently market failure
- Improving business engagement and awareness of training opportunities that reflect the needs of local business

## SUSTAINABLE NEW COMMUNITIES MITIGATING AND ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE

The Cambridge Sub-region falls within the London-Stansfeld-Cambridge growth corridor, and is set to grow by 47,500 households between 1999 and 2016. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan in policy P1/3 sets out policies to require a high standard of sustainable design and construction in new development to include:

- Attractive green spaces and corridors for recreation and biodiversity
- Renewable energy sources, energy from waste or combined heat and power where possible
- Water efficiency measures
- Sustainable drainage systems
- Minimising the need to travel and reducing car dependency
- Sustainable construction

The County Council's Climate Change Strategy, which includes contributions from all the Districts, was adopted in March 2005. The Strategy's includes objectives to:

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through adopting energy efficiency measures and promoting renewable energy
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport...through travel planning
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions through better waste management, more efficient use of resources and more environmentally aware

procurement

Consider climate change adaptation in all new and reviewed Council policies and in new buildings

This particular package offers the following benefits:

- Builds on existing partnership working, including experience of combining small scale budgets across local authorities and experience of joint working involving statutory and voluntary sectors
- Supports the achievement of objectives across several LAA blocks
- Relates to other national agendas including sustainable communities and climate
- Gives practical effect to aspirations for new communities expressed in community strategies
- Identifies activities which fall between "business as usual" and "pie in the sky" providing stretch without completely unrealistic aspirations
- Identifies activities which may be able to secure a wider range of funding than existing LA budgets (GAFF, EU funding, S106, external grants) and where inclusion in the LAA may help to facilitate this.

There is a considerable amount of formal and informal partnership working on specific issues within the Sub-region. Much of this is supported by Cambridgeshire Horizons; in particular the Sustainable Communities Task Group. In addition existing and proposed EU funded projects can bring in considerable sums for demonstration and pilot projects and capacity building.

### **Scope**

The current proposal covers 5 strands of work, where there has already been a degree of partnership working and partners are keen to do more:

- Business travel plans
- Strategic Open space and biodiversity
- Renewable energy
- Integrated urban drainage
- Sustainable construction

There are a number of other strands of work that could be incorporated into the framework, if a decision was made to include more aspirational or "business as usual" activities. These include:

- Energy management within county council and partners
- Community development for sustainability: work focussed around individual households in new communities encompassing personalised travel planning, energy and water efficiency advice, gardening advice
- Work on delivery of local transport plan objectives
- Awareness raising activity on climate change and sustainable living

There are some risks attached to this proposal that should also be considered. These are:

- Failure to secure additional funding where this is necessary to enable projects to be implemented -may require "fall-back" outcomes
- Other organisational priorities reducing partner capacity to support outcomes -requires a robust and adequately resourced project management mechanism and good sign-up from partners
- External factors beyond the control of partners affecting achievement of targets e.g. fall in private transport costs affecting individual decisions on travel to work - need to identify and monitor these and recognise them in PI definition
- Insufficient capacity to maintain an adequate level of support to drive and co-ordinate projects

A summary of the proposal's objectives, links to other initiatives, funding and PI's -among other details- can be found in the following two pages.

	<b>Workplace Travel plans</b>	<b>Strategic Open space</b>	<b>Renewable energy capacity</b>	<b>Integrated Urban Drainage</b>	<b>Sustainable construction</b>
Overarching objective	To tackle climate change by reducing travel to work by car; increasing the amount of strategic open space and its role in mitigating climate change flood prevention, increasing the supply of renewable energy; reducing the likelihood of flooding and increasing the environmental sustainability of new buildings.				
Workstream objective	To increase coverage and implementation of travel plans within Cambridge Sub-region	To develop and implement a strategic open spaces strategy focussing on the needs of new communities	To increase the capacity for generating renewable energy	To build organisational and partnership capacity to design and develop integrated urban drainage management systems.	To secure more sustainably constructed buildings in the Cambridgeshire Sub Region
Current situation	Travel for Work Partnership in existence for 8 years. XX employers registered. 2.4 dedicated staff reporting to partnership, funded by LTP and partnership contributions	County commissioned Countywide Strategic Open space Study, reported ?? Current work on Strategic Open Space Strategy, due to report Jan 2006.	County, City and S Cambs commissioned Cambridge Sub Region renewable energy study reported ??. With additional EST funding commissioned study of potential ESCO for Northstowe. Draft report Nov 2005.	Current EU-funded FLOWS project includes demonstration SUDS project at Cambourne Preliminary discussions and research on proposal for LAA	Smartlife Project promoting MMC through training centre and demonstration projects Draft sustainable construction guidance developed by a consortium of local authorities
Reln to climate change	Mitigation: reducing greenhouse gas emissions from transport	Mitigation: planting to absorb CO2 emissions, Adaptation: wetlands to act as water detention areas, helping to prevent flooding	Mitigation: increasing the amount of low or zero carbon sources of energy	Adaptation: reducing rapid run off caused by more extreme weather events to help prevent flooding Incorporation of water efficiency features to reduce demand.	Mitigation: higher levels of energy efficiency and lower embodied energy in new development; adaptation: greater water efficiency and integrated cooling features.
Reln to safer and stronger communities	Impacts on local air quality, increasing cycling and walking for health	Local green space for recreation and health	Potential for community ownership and involvement with renewables. Renewables as a community development opportunity	Opportunities for open space, planting Reduce flood risk downstream from new developments.	Lower running costs for energy and water-efficient homes
Other key policy links Healthier Communities, economic development and enterprise	Economic development: tackles congestion	Economic development: makes area attractive to employers	Economic development; could develop capacity in this sector of the local economy e.g. biomass fuels.	Economic development: helps prevent losses through flooding	Development of efficiencies in construction industries
Partnerships (existing)	TfW partnership (City, S Cambs, County, PCT, voluntary sector)	Steering group for strategic open space study (Horizons, County, Districts...  Biodiversity partnership in existence since 1996 (County, districts, Peterborough, Wildlife Trust,	Steering group for Northstowe Renewable Energy Study (City, S Cambs, County, Horizons)	A senior level Partnership commitment needs to be established and could use an either use an existing partnership e.g. Cambridgeshire Horizons or the current stakeholder group for Cambourne SUDS	Smartlife partnership and stakeholder groups Sustainable Communities Task Group (Horizons, Districts, GO-East, House builders Federation)

		EA, Natural England)		scheme.(includes County, S Cambs, housing assn.)	
Funding streams	LTP, EU funding??, S106, small contributions from LA partners	GAFF, S 106 Biodiversity Partnership	local authorities EST, renewables East, S106 innovations funds, planning obligation life styles interreg	Defra IUDS pilot funding? for setting up an Integrated Urban Drainage Management Scheme. and then possible FLOWS Partnership bid for Interreg IIIB funding for implementation of the IUDMs into a new development	EU (Smartlife), pooled planning expertise, GAF
Deliverables	X travel plans at y standard	Major greenspace projects Habitat creation projects and community and wildlife projects focussed on the Sub-region	Local generation capacity ESCO for Northstowe/Cambridge Sub region	An Integrated Urban Drainage Management System and a capital project that implements an IUDMS into a new development	MMC schemes with high levels of energy and water efficiency Demonstration building and training Supplementary planning guidance Training for planners and builders
PI	Drive alone journeys for TfW employers	Areas of accessible SOS per XXX population Areas of habitat creation	Local Generation capacity	Proportion of new developments that incorporate SUDs Other indicators around water supply, flood damage, water-harvesting/re-use to be investigated.	Proportion of new dwellings/floor space meeting BREEAM/Ecohomes standard? Development that meets a certain level of BREEAM or Eco-homes standards
Community participation	Some via consultation on LTP	Stakeholder consultation on open space strategy	None to date, 2004/5 regional study	Stakeholder involvement in the current SUDS project includes academics, developers, Environment Agency, National Flood Forum, Local Authorities.	Smartlife focus groups and research. Stakeholder involvement in Sustainable construction guidance
Potential freedoms and flexibilities (are there barriers caused by government rules which could be lifted – not requiring legislation)	LTP funding available for revenue as well as capital	Freedoms around what can be required under planning conditions or agreements??	Freedoms around what can be required under planning conditions or agreements??	Freedoms around what can be required under planning conditions or agreements?	Ability for County to adopt supplementary planning documents, ability for Districts to follow a single process for adoption of SPD without setting up a joint planning committee.

## FENS RURAL PATHFINDER

The Fens Rural Pathfinder has been set up to demonstrate how the delivery of Government programmes to rural communities can be improved at sub-regional level, under the leadership of local authorities. They provide an opportunity to develop and test ways of delivering existing funding streams in a more coordinated and efficient way. It is therefore clear that there are strong overlaps in purpose and objectives between this initiative and the LAA.

Rural Pathfinders have been established in each region as part of the Government's Rural Strategy 2004. The Fens Pathfinder area covers the Fens of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Peterborough; an area defined by a distinctive landscape and a set of issues typical of peripheral rural areas.

The Pathfinder is lead jointly by Cambridgeshire and Norfolk County Councils. Management is shared with the District councils of Fenland, Kings Lynn & West Norfolk, East Cambridgeshire, South Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, Peterborough City Council and associated Local Strategic Partnerships. These local authorities are working with over sixty organisations representing social, economic and environmental interests and the community and voluntary sector.

Pathfinder organisations have agreed to focus on four topics plus a crosscutting issue. These are:

1. Learning & Skills
2. Economic Development
3. Improving Access to Services
4. Enhancing the value of the environment; and
5. Migrant Workers as a crosscutting issue

The long-term ambition is to link the full Pathfinder initiative to the LAA as the two initiatives mature. There is however sufficient information on the Pathfinder's topic 4 - enhancing the value of the environment - to include in the current LAA as an additional environmental outcome shared across political boundaries.

### **Environmental outcome for the Fens**

"A high quality and accessible environment in the fens, which contributes to the well being of local communities and visitors, and will be achieved by working across local authority boundaries."

### **Indicators<sup>2</sup>**

- Area of land managed for environmental benefits increased from x hectares to y hectares over z years.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Note, it is difficult to find an indicator to measure this outcome because many existing indicators are not statistically valid at a sub county level (eg farmland birds PSA), or they follow administrative boundaries (eg residents surveys), or their scope is too narrow (eg BV178 for RoW ease of use).

- Increased recreational use of fens countryside. Base line data for this to be established in 06/07.<sup>4</sup>
- An agreed environmental action plan for the area.

It is important to recognise the limitations of these indicators. For example an increase in the area of land managed for environmental benefits can be dependent on land acquisitions that can be unpredictable. Similarly recreational use of the countryside is influenced by factors such as spells of good or bad weather. An additional risk factor is that joined up working in the area is at an early stage and joint activities are still to be agreed.

The project has identified that one of the main obstacles to achieving a higher quality environment is the lack of co-ordination of activity in the area. It is intended that this can be addressed by including agreed outcomes and indicators within the three LAAs that cover the area.

The fens environment is important in the East of England region because of:

- increasing recreational pressure in the area due to the planned growth around and between Peterborough and Cambridge;
- the particular susceptibility of the area to the effects of climate change;
- the economic underperformance, low pay, low educational achievement and pockets of social exclusion in the area, and the potential for a higher quality environment to help to attract inward investment, and provide opportunities to improve people's health through outdoor recreation;
- the unique and distinctive quality of the landscape, which lacks sufficient quality to attract any national designations. In fact large parts of it are environmentally degraded and only 8% of the fens remains in a semi natural state.

Using the Rural Pathfinder project as an initial co-ordinating mechanism, the local authorities and other partners are committed to improving environmental delivery arrangements in order to enhance the environment and to contribute to the well being of residents and visitors to the area. Over the life of the LAA the partners will investigate the potential for:

- an agreed vision for the fens environment;
- agreed priority activities and outcomes for the environment;
- alignment and pooling of resources;
- any freedoms and flexibilities that may be required;
- improved performance management arrangements to deliver cross boundary outcomes;

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<sup>3</sup> This would measure land in agri-environment agreements, sites managed by the voluntary sector eg National Trust, RSPB, Woodland Trust, SSSIs, EN management agreements, nature reserves, county wildlife sites, country parks etc.

<sup>4</sup> Options for establishing this data include use of England Day Visits survey (sourced via Countryside Agency). 2005 survey results will be available summer 2006, but there is a risk that the sample for fens could be too small to be valid. Another alternative is to measure use of fens waterways (source Environment Agency, indicator currently being developed)



- extension of this approach to other strands of Pathfinder Project activities.

**Activities and funding that will contribute to the achievement of this outcome and indicator.**

A number of activities and their associated funding sources can contribute to this outcome. It must be recognised that the projects listed below are managed independently and that their priorities and budgets may change.

Activity (lead organisation)	Indicative budget April 06 – March 09	Additional financial contributors
Great Fen project (English Nature)	<p>In addition to regular contributions both financial and in kind from the project partners for developing and managing the Great Fen Project, the project hopes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete the restoration of Darlow's Farm (83ha) to wet grassland with grant from HLF by end 2007;</li> <li>• Secure £1.3m to purchase and restore 137 ha of wetland habitat between Huntingdon and Peterborough with new opportunities for access and undertake a sustainable transport study. This is at Stage 2 of bidding for Growth Area Funds (Round 2), with match funding from Grantscape;</li> <li>• Raise approximately £3 million for major land purchase/restoration in the project area;</li> <li>• Undertake a detailed feasibility study on access and interpretation for the whole project area;</li> <li>• Develop a 'fen harvester' to improve the efficiency and productivity of habitat management in the Great Fen Project area.</li> </ul>	<p>Contributions from partners: English Nature, Environment Agency, Huntingdonshire District Council, Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Peterborough.</p> <p>ODPM Growth Areas Funds</p> <p>Grantscape</p> <p>Biffaward</p> <p>HLF Funds</p> <p>Charitable Trusts</p> <p>Landfill tax</p> <p>Private individuals</p>
The Wicken vision (National Trust)	<p>In addition to regular National Trust budget for managing Wicken Fen the NT hopes to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put 100 ha of recently acquired land into Higher Level Stewardship in 06/07.</li> <li>• Acquire 7.5 ha land in 06/07 using ODPM money (Growth Areas fund round 1)</li> <li>• Secure £1m for access links and land acquisitions. This is at stage 2 approval in the bidding process for the Growth Areas fund round 2.</li> <li>• Hopefully acquire over 200ha of land around Wicken Fen by 2016.</li> </ul>	<p>ODPM Growth Area fund</p> <p>HLS funds from RDS</p>
Fens Waterways project (Environment Agency)	<p>The EoE section of this project will be rolled out mainly after March 09, when the Lincolnshire section has been done. Significant budget is currently being brokered for Boston section.</p> <p>There is also a maintenance and capital works budget for the Nene and the Great Ouse.</p>	<p>EMDA, Lincs CC</p>
RSPB activities		
Fens Tourism project	Future funding arrangements for this project are	

(Lincs CC)	currently being reviewed.	
Agri-environment schemes (RDS)	Budget is not specific to the fens but amount going to the fens could be increased through proactive publicity in the area.	None
Right of Way Improvement plans (Cambridgeshire, Peterborough and Norfolk)	In addition to any money that local authorities might expect to put into managing rights of way in the fens, the Countryside Agency expects to deliver a ROWIP implementation grant for Defra in 06/07 and 07/08 (amount unknown still) and would welcome applications from the fens area.	Countryside Agency

## CULTURE AND SPORT

The County Council is working in partnership with Cambridgeshire local authorities and Arts Council England East (ACEE) on a longitudinal study called *Vital Communities* that will show the effect of participation in high quality arts activity on children, their families and communities. The *Vital Communities* project is taking place in 9 locations across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. The locations have been selected to be representative of the breadth of social conditions across the county. Arts and creative activity is taking place in school and out of school settings, involving families and communities as well as children.

An important objective is forging effective partnerships by generating inward investment through funding applications for projects to enhance provision of the arts, sports and the cultural heritage in the county. Local community heritage, arts and sports initiatives need the promotion and support of all relevant partners.

Cambridgeshire Horizons is also conducting work on strategies to inform the next 30 years approach to Arts, Culture, Sport and Green/Open Spaces. The LAA can be a good vehicle for partners to work closer together and join up initiatives so that strategic and resourced provision for existing and new communities is achieved.

Some of the aspirations on this area are:

- Increase economic growth by creating jobs within the sports industry (linking to the creation of a Countywide Sports Partnership with access to external funding, and to the 2012 Olympic Games)
- Increase employment opportunities of local residents by creating a sports learning pathway (coach and official training packages)
- Build a range of strategically positioned quality sports facilities in Cambridgeshire to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population (linking to the development of the Sub Regional Sports Facility Strategy produced in partnership with Cambridgeshire Horizons)
- Help meet the cultural, arts, sporting and leisure needs of communities, including increasing generic access for those with mental and / or physical health problems (link to improving the physical and mental health of Cambridgeshire's population)

- Promote learning through increased participation and volunteering
- Develop Community Access Points (CAPs) as learning hubs for the local community and repositories for local and regional information and cultural resources encouraging local interest and community groups to take ownership of the CAP.
- Enabling existing and new communities to develop a sense of place and local distinctiveness through engaging with the local heritage, community activities and cultural development of their area.
- Work with local authorities and cultural providers in Cambridgeshire to meet the needs of the rapidly increasing population, informed by the Arts and Cultural Strategy produced in partnership with Cambridgeshire Horizons
- Work with Sport Colleges and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Sports Partnership to increase the percentage of 5 to 16 year olds engaged in two hours a week minimum on high quality PE and sport
- Work in partnership with District Councils to increase the number of sports facilities that have achieved quality assured standard

## PARTNERSHIP ARRANGEMENTS, GOVERNANCE AND PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

Cambridgeshire does not have a countywide Local Strategic Partnership to oversee the development and implementation of the Local Area Agreement. In order to fulfil the requirement of having a LAA framework that builds on the work of our district-based LSPs the main priorities identified in Cambridgeshire's five Community Strategies have been consolidated and integrated in this document.

Our vision and LAA framework demonstrates evidence of strategic leadership at a local level and involvement of all stakeholders in influencing agendas and targets. This has been accomplished by building on Cambridgeshire's strong tradition of partnership working at different levels and recent experience of developing a framework for managing partnership wide arrangements within LPSA2 while embedding LSP involvement within the LAA development process. The governance arrangements for Cambridgeshire's Local Area Agreement are under development. A countywide group of stakeholders has come together to consider several options that take account of local circumstances. There is consensus among all partner organisations that there is a need to establish a high-level forum or group at a countywide level that can achieve strategic coordination, focus on collective outcomes and crosscutting themes, and incorporate contributions from individual LSPs.

Partner agencies have agreed that this strategic group - or LAA Board- will contain representatives from key organisations in the business, public and voluntary and community sectors with strong links to the Local Strategic Partnerships and the Children and Young People Strategic Partnership.

The purpose of this Board is to develop, communicate and ensure achievement of the LAA framework outcomes to improve quality of life for Cambridgeshire's residents and to act as an executive body for the Local Area Agreement.

### The LAA Board will:

- Facilitate and deliver improvement to public services in the county by delivering the LAA vision.
- Provide the leadership required to achieve delivery of the LAA having regard to our Community Strategies and Plans and other jointly agreed strategies
- Improve partnership working be open to new ideas that will lead to continuous improvement
- Ensure cross-cutting themes are explored and developed so that the full potential of the LAA can be realised
- Oversee the pooling and alignment of resources to tackle priorities in the most cost-effective way for the communities it serves
- Oversee the effective use and management of resources

- Demonstrate flexibility and take account of the different needs of different partners
- Maintain clarity as to where responsibility and accountability lie and identify and address areas of underperformance
- Play a high level role in performance review and management to ensure priorities are being delivered
- Respond to Government reviews of the LAA

In fulfilling these roles, the LAA Board will be guided by the following principles:

**Equality:** celebrating Cambridgeshire's diversity and recognising geographical, social and economic differences within the county and so respond appropriately to different needs

**Partnership:** working in partnership at the local, sub regional and regional level

**Outcome Focus:** ensuring the Board's agenda and decision-making focus on outcomes and tangible progress towards LAA priorities

**Inclusive Participation:** recognising and supporting the role of all sectors in service delivery and empowering local communities to engage in shaping services

Membership:

The Board will have 12 executive members drawn from businesses, Local Strategic Partnerships, the Children and Young People Strategic Partnership, public sector and voluntary and community sector organisations as follows:

<i>District Councils/LSPs</i>	<i>5 representatives (one representative from each District who is also a member of the LSP Board)</i>
<i>Cambridgeshire County Council</i>	<i>2 representatives (one to represent the interest of the Children &amp; Young People Strategic Partnership)</i>
<i>Cambridgeshire Constabulary</i>	<i>1 representative</i>
<i>Health</i>	<i>1 representative</i>
<i>Business</i>	<i>1 representative (also member of Greater Cambridge Partnership)<sup>5</sup></i>
<i>Voluntary Sector</i>	<i>2 representatives (one representative covering rural interests)</i>

<sup>5</sup> The District of Fenland is covered by the Greater Peterborough Sub regional Economic Partnership; Fenland Strategic Partnership will develop the priority outcomes on economic development for this area via the work of its Business Forum. The relevant District/LSP delegate will represent the interest of the latter on the LAA Board.

## PARTNERSHIP CONTEXT

The detail in each of the LAA blocks has been developed by existing partnerships already involved in priority setting and delivery over relevant areas.

These partnerships will continue to play an important role in the delivery and performance management of LAA outcomes and targets and therefore need to be actively engaged in providing support and advice on specific issues for the LAA Board.

A countywide officer group -the LAA REFERENCE GROUP - that includes representation at the officer level from individual organisations and LSPs and other partnerships has carried out the overall coordination of the LAA development.

The LAA Reference Group will become the LAA Board's supporting and facilitating group responsible for setting the LAA Board's agenda, ensuring the right information and advice is provided to the LAA Board to facilitate appropriate decision-making, and providing important feed back to the organisations and partnerships represented in the LAA Reference Group.

LSP representation is important to provide the LAA Board with the appropriate locality focus. In addition, LSPs are a good potential vehicle for extensive community engagement capable of offering a good representation of local needs and views.

The interaction between the LSPs, other relevant partnerships, the LAA Reference Group and the LAA Board must be taken into account in the development of a robust and supportive process that fits in with the decision making mechanisms within constituent partners.

## PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS

Our approach to performance managing the LAA has been drawn on our experience working together on the LPSA and within the context of our five LSPs.

Our approach is based on our need to:

- Monitor and review the LAA outcomes and the supporting plans
- Monitor and review performance of individual and shared targets

- Use resources effectively in order to deliver outcomes, taking into account an holistic view of performance in terms of resources, outputs and outcomes
- Identify and tackle barriers to improvement
- Assess the overall effectiveness of the partnership

To assist us in doing this we have agreed a set of common principles to help build on the trust that already exists between us and to ensure that the right focus remains on the arrangements. These principles are set out below:

### **Principles For Performance Managing the Cambridgeshire LAA**

#### **Drives Improvement**

The performance management arrangements drive improvement, focusing on outcomes as well as efficiency, effectiveness and economy and are fit for purpose and do not become an end in themselves

#### **Leadership**

Representatives on the Board, the Reference Group and the LSPs ensure individual partner organisations engage in and prioritise the LAA work - influencing and negotiating as necessary to ensure performance reports and information are delivered on time

#### **Accountability**

LAA must help improve local and national accountability by increased engagement and communication. The LSPs and individual partnerships should empower the LAA to be able to investigate performance issues with a view to finding solutions quickly

#### **Ownership**

Individual partnerships and organisations (and their respective officers) 'own' performance reporting and data to help ensure deadlines and timetables are met

#### **Challenge and Support**

Adequate resources support the performance management arrangements and there is an equal emphasis on challenging and learning

## Reporting and Reviewing Structure

A model for our performance management arrangements linked to the overall governance of the LAA is set out in page 82 of this document. It defines 4 levels of 'activity':

- Reviewing and directing
- Implementing and delivering
- Challenging and Verifying

The principle groups reviewing overall performance will be the LAA Board and Reference Group and the individual LSPs assisted by Go East [and a scrutiny/challenging body if/when put in place].

How this will be done is based on 4 elements:

- (a) Performance and targets will be measured against a set of key performance indicators drawn from each of the agreed LAA outcomes and reported quarterly to the Reference Group. These reports will also contain an analysis of budgets and an understanding of progress against the potential 'LAA stretch' reward grant on offer
- (b) Thereafter a report will be considered by the individual LSPs and LAA Board (exception reporting unless otherwise requested) supported by recommendations for how performance might be improved
- (c) Progress against outcomes based on PIs and progress against individual plans will be considered 6 monthly - looking back and projecting forward - by the LSPs, Reference Group and LAA Board
- (d) An annual report to Go East with a review meeting 6 weeks before, including and examination of:
  - Progress against outcomes
  - Performance against targets
  - The effectiveness and added value of the LAA

The LAA Reference group will be able to initiate 'start and finish' groups to examine any performance problems identified with a view to proposing actions to be adopted by relevant parties.



The draft reporting timetable will be as follows:

<b>What</b>	<b>When</b>	<b>Who</b>
	April	
	May	
Quarterly Report 1	June	Reference Group
	July	
	August	
Quarterly Report 2	Sept	Reference Group
Look Back Look Forward	October	LAA Board/LSPs
	November	
Quarterly Report 3	December	Reference Group
Annual Review Prepared	January	LAA Board
	February	
Annual Review with GO East	March	GO East/LAA Board

Note: this process is yet to be 'trialled and tested' and therefore further refinements are likely to be made during years one and two of the LAA.

## Overview: Governance, Performance Management and Responsibilities

### Challenging & Verifying

GO East / Audit Commission

### Scrutiny Challenge

[Details on future scrutiny/challenge arrangements to be developed by the LAA Board with engagement and agreement from all partners]

### Reviewing & Directing

#### LAA Board

Directing; agreeing actions based on progress; budget / funding decisions. Overseeing effective functioning of partnerships in delivering the LAA.

(Exception reports unless otherwise stated)

#### LAA Reference Group

Reviewing progress, reporting exceptions to LAA board. Facilitating partnership working; ensuring performance reports are received

### Implementing & Delivering

#### Exiting Partnerships [Involved in delivery of LAA]

Delivering LAA and reporting on progress

#### LSPs

Cambridge City; East Cambs; Fenland; Hunts; S Cambs

Delivering LAA and reporting on progress

Cabinet and SMT in local authorities (and equivalent decision making processes within other partner organisations)

Directing services in delivery of LAA. Services deliver progress reports.

- CYPSP (County & 3 Area Partnerships)
- CDRP (County Community Safety Group and 5 CDRPs)
- DAAT
- Public Health Network
- Adult Task Group
- Greater Cambridge Partnership
- Community Planning Partnership
- Voluntary Sector Development Forum
- Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Learning & Skills Partnership
- Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Sports Partnership

## ACCOUNTABILITY

### **Accountability to Government**

One of the aims of the LAA process is to streamline, simplify and integrate existing performance management arrangements into one area-based framework.

It appears that for funding streams pooled in the LAA, current monitoring and reporting arrangements will be replaced by the need to only monitor and report those outcomes and targets agreed as part of the LAA, unless otherwise stated.

Local areas are expected to demonstrate they have agreed:

- Outcomes, indicators and targets
- Reporting chains between partners
- Robust processes for identifying locally when performance is succeeding or failing
- Partners' responsibility for individual outcomes; and
- Clear mechanisms for identifying and addressing changes in performance against trajectories

The Government Office will conduct six-month and annual reviews where partners will have to demonstrate their direction of travel towards achieving LAA outcomes.

### **Public Accountability**

The LAA Board is accountable to the people of Cambridgeshire. It will be open and transparent in their decisions and activities and communicate them effectively to the public. The Board needs to ensure service users are involved in decision-making and operational activities through direct involvement and through consultation, and provide service users with the means for redress when things go wrong.

In order to achieve this the LAA Board will:

- Publish agendas in advance
- Produce a progress against targets report to be published annually and presented in a public forum
- Demonstrate open decision making (all meetings of the LAA Board will be public)
- Document all decision making processes and have these available to the public
- Consult their local communities and develop joint communities consultation strategies

## **Arrangements for Scrutiny**

There is potential for large amounts of public money to be channelled through the LAA. As the money will be channelled through the County Council, it will presumably be the responsibility of the County Council's auditors to ensure that these resources are properly managed and accounted for.

There is however also a need to consider whether the LAA Board needs to be supported by scrutiny arrangements and, if so, how this might work. Detailed proposals as to the scrutiny arrangements best suited for this purpose will be developed during the first year as it becomes clearer what the role of the LAA Board will become in practice.

## **THE ROLE OF THE LOCAL STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS**

Guidance provided by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) on Local Area Agreements states that it is the responsibility of local authorities (County Councils in two tier areas) and Local Strategic Partnerships to take forward the development and successful implementation of the LAA.

The final agreement is expected to be signed off by the Leader of the County Council and the Chair of the LSP or another representative where appropriate.

Countywide governance arrangements should incorporate contributions from individual LSPs and so ensure the group remains strategic but has also an opportunity to keep a clear locality focus in the consideration of crosscutting themes.

LSPs also have an important role to play in the achievement of Local Public Service Agreement (LPSA) targets and investment of the reward grant in local priorities. LPSA reward moneys will be distributed equally among the five LSPs in Cambridgeshire.

The LPSA and the LAA present an important step toward increasing the capacity to deliver improvements through targeted prioritisation of funding and improved identification of available resources. They can also serve as useful mechanisms to enhance community leadership and increase public accountability with the key agenda of partners being driven by the needs of their communities determined locally.

## APPENDIX A

### Cambridgeshire Health Profile

#### Cambridgeshire's population

In 2004, Cambridgeshire had an estimated resident population of 565,700. Cambridgeshire is part of the London-Stansted-Cambridge corridor, which is one of four national growth areas identified by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. The draft Regional Spatial Strategy plans for 68,100 dwellings to be built across Cambridgeshire by 2021, and the population is forecast to increase by 20% to 679,900. Planning for such significant population growth presents a major challenge.

Within the county, patterns of population change are complex. Most rural areas are forecast to show stable or slightly declining populations to 2021. New housing will be concentrated around Cambridge, in the new town of Northstowe and in and around the market towns. Population growth will be concentrated in these areas. The highest proportional growth is forecast for South Cambridgeshire, with a 36% increase between 2001 and 2021, and Cambridge City, at 33%.

**Table 1: Population forecasts, 2001-2021, Local Authority**

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group 2003-based population forecasts

Note: These forecasts are based on a series of assumptions and are indicative only;

Local authority	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	% Change
Cambridgeshire	552,400	574,000	606,700	645,800	679,900	23.1%
Huntingdonshire	157,200	159,400	163,200	166,800	169,700	8.0%
East Cambridgeshire	70,900	75,400	78,500	80,900	82,800	16.8%
Fenland	83,700	89,300	94,100	98,500	103,200	23.3%
Cambridge	110,000	113,600	120,400	135,200	146,400	33.1%
South Cambridgeshire	130,600	136,300	150,500	164,400	177,900	36.2%

they do not represent the policy of the County Council or any district council

**Table 2: Population change by age group, 2001-2021, Local Authority**

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group 2003-based population forecasts

Note: These forecasts are based on a series of assumptions and are indicative only; they do not represent the policy of the County Council or any district council

Local authority	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total
Cambridgeshire	18.4%	8.3%	26.8%	14.1%	23.2%	47.9%	50.0%	74.8%	23.1%
Huntingdonshire	-8.9%	-17.4%	4.8%	-11.3%	19.2%	67.3%	70.0%	87.0%	8.0%
East Cambridgeshire	4.8%	2.2%	19.4%	-15.3%	32.4%	60.7%	60.0%	85.7%	16.8%
Fenland	25.0%	12.1%	28.6%	26.7%	12.2%	20.9%	51.8%	68.4%	23.3%
Cambridge	57.7%	36.4%	35.2%	50.7%	14.7%	7.2%	-9.4%	9.1%	33.1%
South Cambridgeshire	32.1%	25.9%	39.6%	21.1%	34.8%	69.3%	71.2%	116.0%	36.2%

It is not only overall growth or decline that will affect Cambridgeshire's population. While new housing will lead to considerable population growth, population ageing will also be an important demographic trend over coming years. Across Cambridgeshire, the greatest proportional population change will be in the population aged over 75. Between 2001 and 2021 this age group is forecast to increase by 75%. The lowest

proportional increase is forecast for children aged 5 to 14; this age group is forecast to increase by just 8%.

Population ageing is likely to have the greatest impact in the rural districts, with an 84% increase in the population aged 75 and over in South Cambridgeshire, a 74% increase in Huntingdonshire, a 67% increase in East Cambridgeshire and a 56% increase in Fenland. Increases in the number of children and adults of working age will be concentrated in areas of new housing. In contrast to the other districts, Cambridge City's population aged over 75 is forecast to decrease by 4%, while the population aged 0 to 4 is forecast to increase by 58%. There is further information about the effects of an ageing population in the "Older People" section below.

The exact nature of population growth will depend on the nature of new housing and, in particular, on the proportions of family housing, affordable housing and social housing. This will need to be closely monitored over the coming years to inform planning.

In April 2005, 554,600 people were registered with Cambridgeshire GPs. This is the population served by Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire PCTs, East Cambridgeshire and Fenland PCT and Huntingdonshire PCT. Part of Cambridgeshire's population is served by Greater Peterborough Primary Care Partnership. As the resident population grows so will the registered population.

## **1 Older People**

In general, people are living longer and there are therefore increasing numbers and proportions of people aged over 75 years and over 85 years. The likelihood of having poor health increases with age but research shows that it is possible to increase the number of disability free years lived. Healthy living strategies will need to be implemented early on in life to secure the maximum number of disability free years of life.

In 2004, over 85,000 people were aged 65 or over (15% of the total population) nearly half of whom were over 75 years (7% of the total population). The highest number of older people were resident in Huntingdonshire but Fenland had the highest proportion of its population aged 65 and over (19% compared with the national average of 16%).

**Table 3: The older population in 2004, resident population.**

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group mid-2004 population

LA	65-74	75+	All ages	65+	75+
Cambridge City	6,700	7,300	110,300	12.7%	6.6%
East Cambs	6,300	5,900	74,600	16.4%	7.9%
Fenland	9,300	7,500	86,600	19.4%	8.7%
Huntingdonshire	11,900	9,700	159,000	13.6%	6.1%
South Cambs	10,700	9,900	135,200	15.2%	7.3%
Cambridgeshire	44,900	40,300	565,700	15.1%	7.1%

estimates

Age is by far the most significant determinant of health and health service use. People aged over 65 account for 46% of emergency hospital admissions, 41% of elective hospital admissions and 40% of day cases. The risk of emergency admission increases markedly with age. Looking at bed usage, people aged over 65 years account for 75% of occupied hospital bed days after emergency admission and 55% of occupied hospital bed days after elective admission.

Older people risk becoming frail and therefore vulnerable to falls and to fractures. These can reduce people's abilities to look after themselves, reducing their quality of life and increasing their need for social care. Active rehabilitation and support can improve outcomes. Across Cambridgeshire, around 14,000 people are estimated to be physically or mentally frail.

As described in the previous section, many districts will see an increase in their older population over the next twenty years, which is likely to lead to increased requirements for health and social care, including preventive work and rehabilitation.

### Wider determinants of health

An individual's health experience is understood to relate not only to biological and genetic factors, but also to the environment they are exposed to over their life course, including the lifestyle and behavioural choices they make. It is widely accepted that people living in areas of material, economic or environmental deprivation are more likely to have poorer health.

As a whole, Cambridgeshire is an affluent county. In the ODPM Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004, Cambridgeshire ranked 134 out of 149 shire counties and unitary authorities, placing it among the least deprived 20% of authorities in the country. Within the county, however, there is considerable variation. Out of the 354 district councils and unitary authorities, Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire score among the least deprived 20%, Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire score among the least deprived 40% and Fenland scores among the most deprived 40%. Employment rates are relatively good within the county, even in Fenland which has the highest rate of unemployment at 2.2%, this is lower than the national average of 2.4%.

Below district council level there is considerable variation in deprivation. Four small areas of the county (known as super output areas) fall within the most deprived 20% of super output areas in the country. All of these are in or around Wisbech in north Fenland. A further five super output areas fall among the most deprived 25% nationally. Three of these are in Fenland, one is in the Oxmoor area of Huntingdon and one is part of Abbey ward in Cambridge. Therefore, while much of the county has relatively low deprivation, there is considerable inequality, with some small areas experiencing high levels of deprivation. It is also likely that there is additional deprivation across the county that is concentrated in areas that are too small to be picked up when analysis is carried out at super output area level.

Map 1 overleaf shows the distribution of deprivation by super output area across the county. This map divides all Cambridgeshire's super output areas into five equal groups, or quintiles, based on their Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score, and therefore shows relative deprivation within the county.

**Table 4: % of household population aged 16+ classified to highest approximate social grade (AB)**

Source: 2001 Census

Source: 2001 Census

Local authority	% of household population aged 16+
England	22.2%
Cambridgeshire	27.2%
Fenland	14.8%
East Cambridgeshire	23.8%
Huntingdonshire	27.2%
Cambridge	32.8%
South Cambridgeshire	32.9%

According to the 2001 Census, 27% of Cambridgeshire's population aged 16 and above are in the highest socio-economic group, which is higher than the national average of 22%. There is marked variation across the county,

with one third of Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire residents in this group, compared to 15% of Fenland residents.

**Table 5: % of population aged 16-74 with degree or equivalent qualification**

Source: 2001 Census

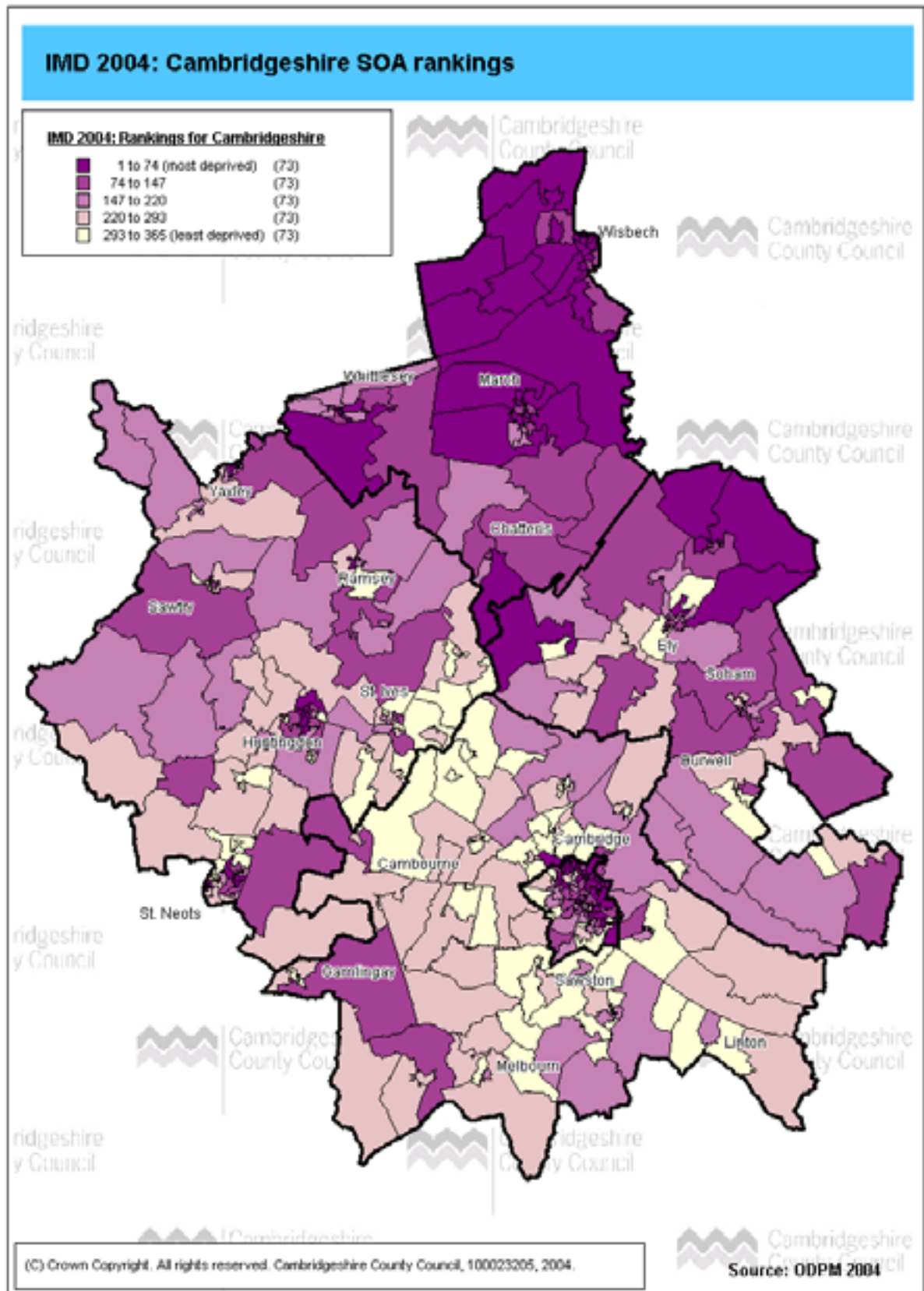
Local authority	% of population aged 16-74
England	19.9%
Cambridgeshire	25.2%
Fenland	9.5%
Huntingdonshire	20.0%
East Cambridgeshire	20.2%
South Cambridgeshire	29.8%
Cambridge	41.2%

Cambridgeshire residents are, in general, well qualified. 25% of the county's population has a degree or equivalent qualification, compared to 20% in England as a whole. There is, however, marked variation in qualifications across the County. 41% of Cambridge City residents aged 16 to 74 have a degree or equivalent, compared to just 9.5% of Fenland residents. In Fenland 38% of residents have no

qualifications compared to 16% in Cambridge City and 24% nationally.



**Map 1: Index of Multiple Deprivation, Cambridgeshire rankings**  
 Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004, Office of the Deputy Prime Minister



## Specific population groups

Cambridgeshire's population contains a number of specific population groups with different health needs to the general population. Cambridge has a large and diverse student population totalling almost 27,000, including post-graduates, representing almost 25% of the City's total resident population. Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire PCTs' recent student needs assessment highlighted three key health issues: sexual health, mental health and alcohol misuse. It recommended the need to plan specifically for students and others in this age group.

Travellers are an important minority group across much of the county, particularly in South Cambridgeshire and Fenland. At present, it is not possible to identify accurate numbers of Travellers, although regular counts of caravans are published by ODPM. The latest figures available, from January 2005, show there are 572 caravans across South Cambridgeshire and 436 in Fenland. National studies have shown inequalities in health experience between Travellers and the settled community, for example higher accidental injury rates and infant mortality rates and lower life expectancy. An extensive needs assessment survey is being carried out across Cambridgeshire and neighbouring districts, which should provide better demographic data and local information related to accommodation and health needs.

**Table 6: Ethnic composition by Local Authority**

Source: 2001 Census

Local authority	% White British	% White Irish/Other	% Other ethnic groups
England	87.0%	4.0%	9.0%
Cambridgeshire	91.0%	5.0%	4.0%
Cambridge	78.5%	11.0%	10.5%
South Cambridgeshire	93.3%	3.8%	2.9%
Huntingdonshire	93.4%	3.8%	2.8%
East Cambridgeshire	93.6%	4.3%	2.1%
Fenland	96.9%	1.7%	1.4%

At the time of the 2001 Census, 4% of Cambridgeshire residents defined themselves as coming from an ethnic group other than White, compared to 9.1% across England as a

whole. Cambridge City had a higher proportion at 10.6%. The largest minority groups in Cambridge were Chinese and Asian or Asian British - Indian. Many people in these groups are students or academics associated with universities in the City. In many cases, Cambridgeshire residents from ethnic groups other than White experience less deprivation than the White population. Adults from minority groups, for example, are nearly twice as likely to have a degree or equivalent qualification. There are exceptions to this, however, and there is some evidence to suggest that Pakistani and Bangladeshi residents experience lower socio-economic status and have poorer health.

As a predominantly rural county, Cambridgeshire has many migrant and seasonal workers. Very little is known about these groups but it is likely that some are living and working in poor conditions and are not accessing appropriate health care. A health needs assessment for migrant workers is currently being carried out in Fenland. This indicates that significant numbers of local migrant workers come from Portugal, Lithuania and Poland.

## Health status

**Table 7: % of residents with a limiting long-illness and % with “not good” health**

Source: 2001 Census

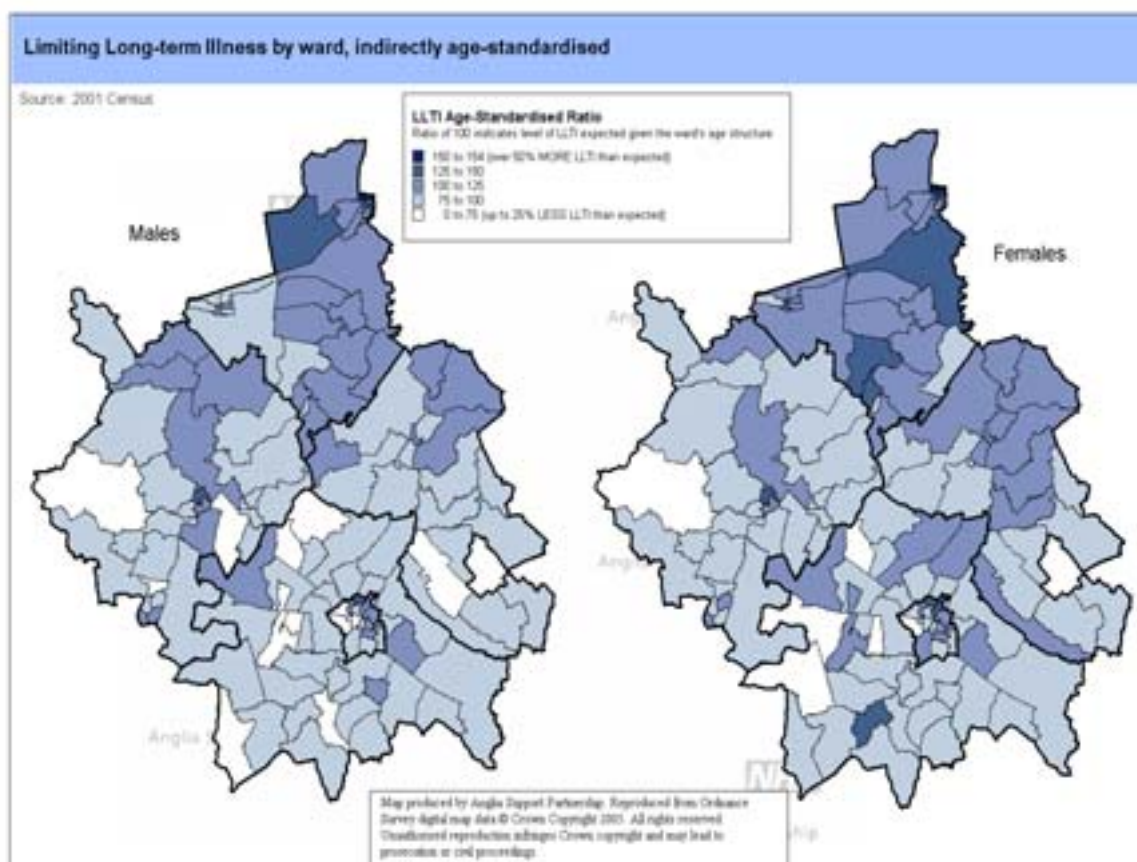
Local authority	% Limiting long term illness	& "not good" health
England	17.9%	9.0%
Cambridgeshire	14.6%	6.6%
South Cambridgeshire	13.3%	5.5%
Huntingdonshire	13.5%	6.0%
Cambridge	13.7%	6.8%
East Cambridgeshire	15.2%	6.8%
Fenland	19.4%	9.1%

Patterns of health across the county broadly follow the patterns of deprivation shown by the Index of Multiple Deprivation. As a whole, Cambridgeshire has a healthy population. In all districts except Fenland, fewer residents perceive their health to be poor than average for England. Across the county as a whole, 15% of residents have a limiting long-term illness and 7% perceive their health to have been “not good” in the year prior to the Census.

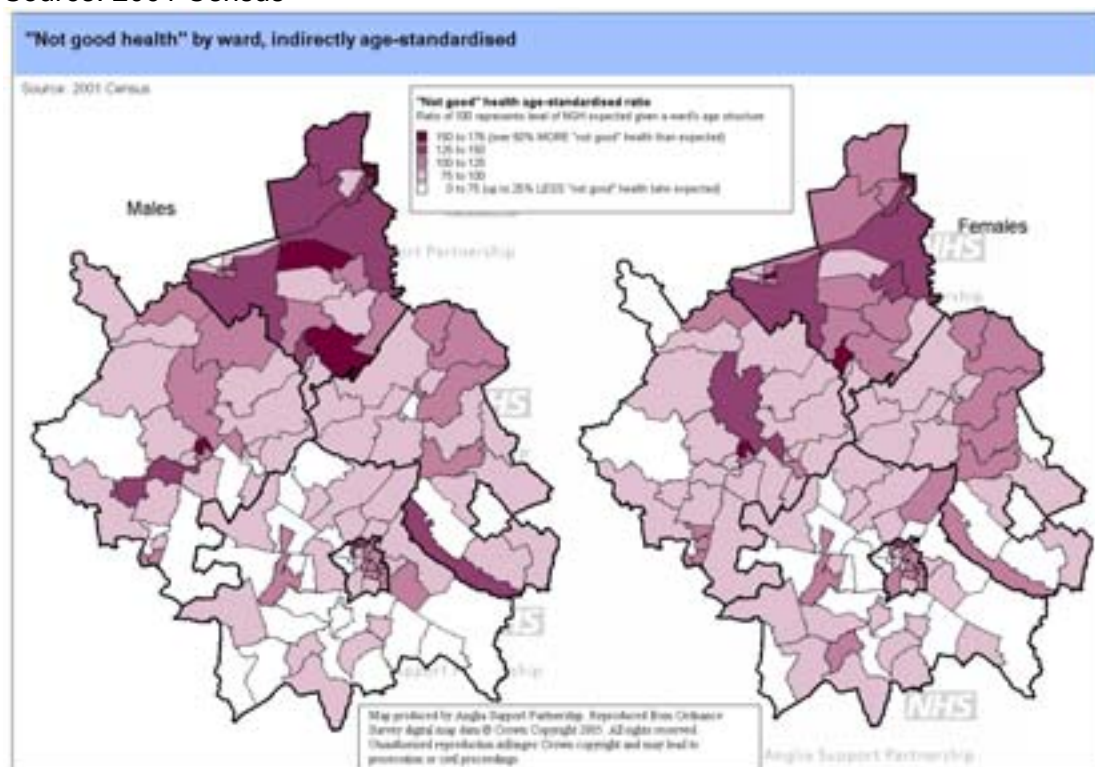
Maps 2 and 3 show the variation in self-reported health status across Cambridgeshire, taking the age and sex structure of the population into consideration. There is a fairly consistent pattern across the county, with residents being more likely to have a limiting long-term illness or to perceive their health to be poor in wards to the north of the county particularly in and around Wisbech, Huntingdon North, and in parts of Cambridge City. The pattern of poor health, as measured by the Census, is broadly similar to the pattern of deprivation seen in Map 1.

**Map 2: Limiting long-term illness by ward, indirectly age-standardised**

Source: 2001 Census



**Map 3: Self reported “not good” health by ward, indirectly age-standardised**  
Source: 2001 Census



Life expectancy is higher than the England and Wales average in all districts except Fenland. In South Cambridgeshire, men can, on average, expect to live 3.3 years longer than average and women can expect to live 2.4 years longer than average. Life expectancy in Cambridge, East Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire is closer to the average for Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. In Fenland, male life expectancy is 1.1 years shorter than the national average and female life expectancy is 0.3 years shorter.

**Table 8: Life expectancy at birth, Local Authority, 2001-2003**

Source: Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators

Local Authority	Male 2001-2003	Female 2001-2003
England & Wales	76.1	80.7
Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire SHA	77.4	81.7
Cambridge	77.3	81.7
East Cambridgeshire	77.3	82.7
Fenland	75.0	80.4
Huntingdonshire	77.5	81.6
Peterborough	75.2	79.7
South Cambridgeshire	79.4	83.1

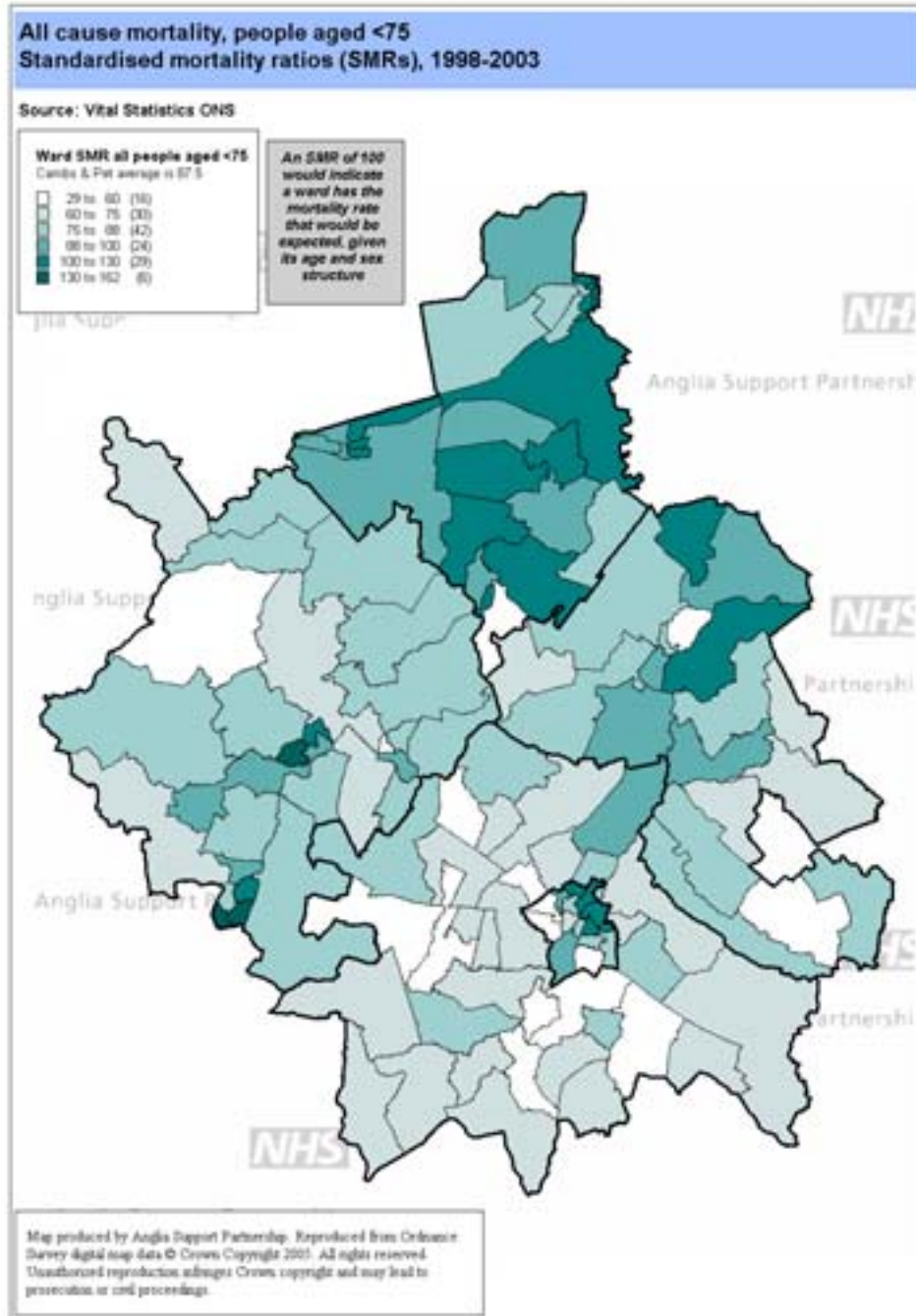
With the exception of Fenland, mortality rates in Cambridgeshire are significantly lower than the national average. The rates of death from cancers, circulatory disease and coronary heart disease are considered relatively low when compared to England and Wales, but these diseases still remain the largest causes of death. For all these diseases Fenland District has the highest rate within Cambridgeshire and South Cambridgeshire the lowest.

Map 4 shows variation in mortality in people aged under 75 by electoral ward, compared to what would be expected given each ward's age structure. The highest levels of mortality are found in Huntingdon West, St Neots Eynesbury and St Neots Eaton Socon, across much of Fenland, Littleport West, Ely East and the north-

eastern wards of Cambridge. The results for individual electoral wards must be treated with considerable caution, as the presence within the electoral ward of nursing or residential homes which cater for people with life limiting illnesses, can give the appearance of high mortality rates in an otherwise healthy ward population.

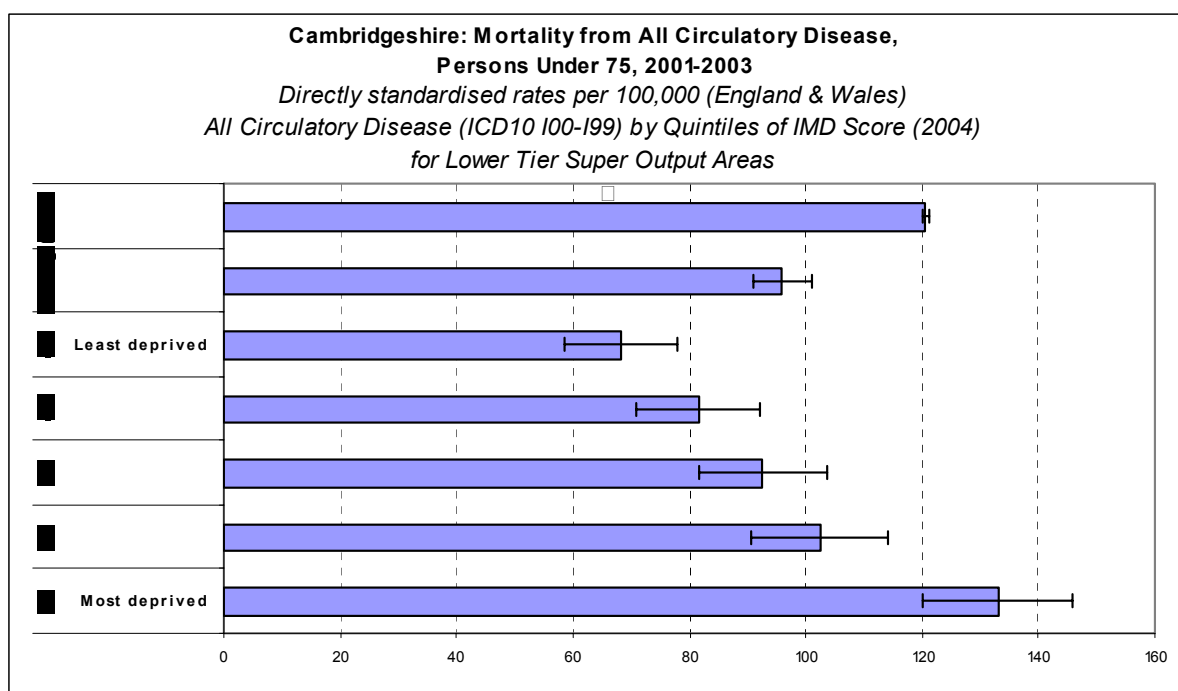
**Map 4: All cause mortality in people aged under 75, by ward, 1998-2003**

Source: Office for National Statistics Vital Statistics



An analysis of the relationship between life expectancy and socio-economic deprivation has also been carried out for Cambridgeshire at super output area level (see Map 1). Super output areas are geographical areas which are smaller than electoral wards, so analysis on this scale is sensitive to smaller areas of socio-economic deprivation such as individual housing estates. The analysis divides all Cambridgeshire's super output areas into five equal groups, or quintiles, based on their Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) score and therefore shows relative deprivation within the county. Of the most socio-economically deprived quintile of super output areas in Cambridgeshire: 30 are in Fenland, 23 in Cambridge City, 13 in Huntingdonshire, 6 in East Cambridgeshire, and one in South Cambridgeshire.

Average life expectancy in the most deprived quintile of super output areas is 2.1 years less than the Cambridgeshire average and 3.7 years less than the least deprived quintile. Death rates below 75 years of age from heart disease, stroke and related diseases (circulatory diseases) in the most deprived quintile of super output areas is almost double the death rate in the least quintile.



Source: Anglia Support Partnership Public Health Analysts

## Accidents

An area where Cambridgeshire differs noticeably to the national picture is accidents. East Cambridgeshire, Cambridge and Fenland have significantly high numbers of accidental deaths, particularly when compared to those that would be expected given their population structure and the death rates seen nationally.

**Table 9: Accidents in people of all ages, LA, 2001 and 2002 pooled**

Source: Compendium of Clinical & Health Indicators 2003

LA	Average annual deaths	Rate/ 100,000	95% CI
ENGLAND AND WALES	991	15.4	(15 - 16)
Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire SHA	63	24.8	(20 - 29)
South Cambridgeshire	32	17.9	(13 - 23)
Huntingdonshire	35	21.1	(16 - 26)
Fenland	27	23.9	(17 - 31)
Cambridge	35	25.8	(19 - 32)
East Cambridgeshire	23	26.9	(19 - 35)

East Cambridgeshire and Fenland have a significantly high accidental death rate in young people (15-24 years), which has been shown to be due to road traffic accidents. Cambridge City has a high accidental death rate for people aged 65 years and over.

## Mental Health

Mental health service usage varies greatly across the county, with noticeably high hospital admissions for schizophrenia and, to a lesser extent, neuroses in Cambridge City. Cambridge City also has the highest suicide rate, significantly above the national average. There may be several reasons for this, including migration to urban areas by people with mental health problems, the presence of Fulbourn Hospital and the relatively high numbers of homeless people in the city, who generally have a higher prevalence of mental illness

### **Table 10: Mortality from suicide and injury undetermined in people of all ages, LA, 2001/2002**

Source: Compendium of Clinical & Health Indicators 2003 based on Hospital Episode Statistics

LA	Average annual deaths	Rate/100,000	95% CI
ENGLAND AND WALES	4,815	8.8	(9 - 9)
Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire SHA	206	8.9	(8 - 10)
East Cambridgeshire	3	8.0	(2 - 14)
Huntingdonshire	7	8.1	(4 - 13)
Fenland	8	12.3	(6 - 18)
South Cambridgeshire	7	15.2	(7 - 23)
Cambridge	11	19.8	(11 - 28)

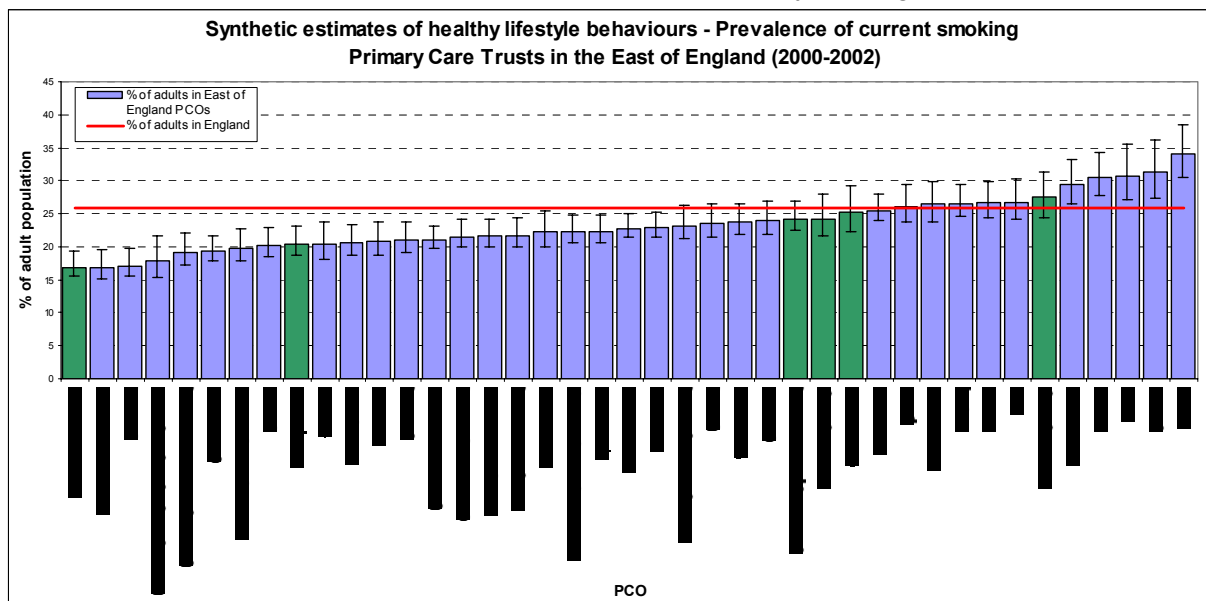
## Lifestyle behaviour

In November 2004 the Department of Health published the public health white paper 'Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier'. It sets out the key priorities of tackling health inequalities, reducing the number of people who smoke, tackling obesity, improving sexual health, improving mental health and encouraging sensible drinking, helping children and young people to lead healthy lives and promoting healthy and active life amongst older people.

It is well documented that many deaths are due to smoking related illnesses and therefore smoking reduction is a priority in all areas. South Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire PCT have estimated smoking prevalence significantly lower than the national average, whilst Cambridge City and East Cambridgeshire and Fenland PCTs are close to the national average.

### **Figure 1: Synthetic estimates of smoking prevalence, by PCT**

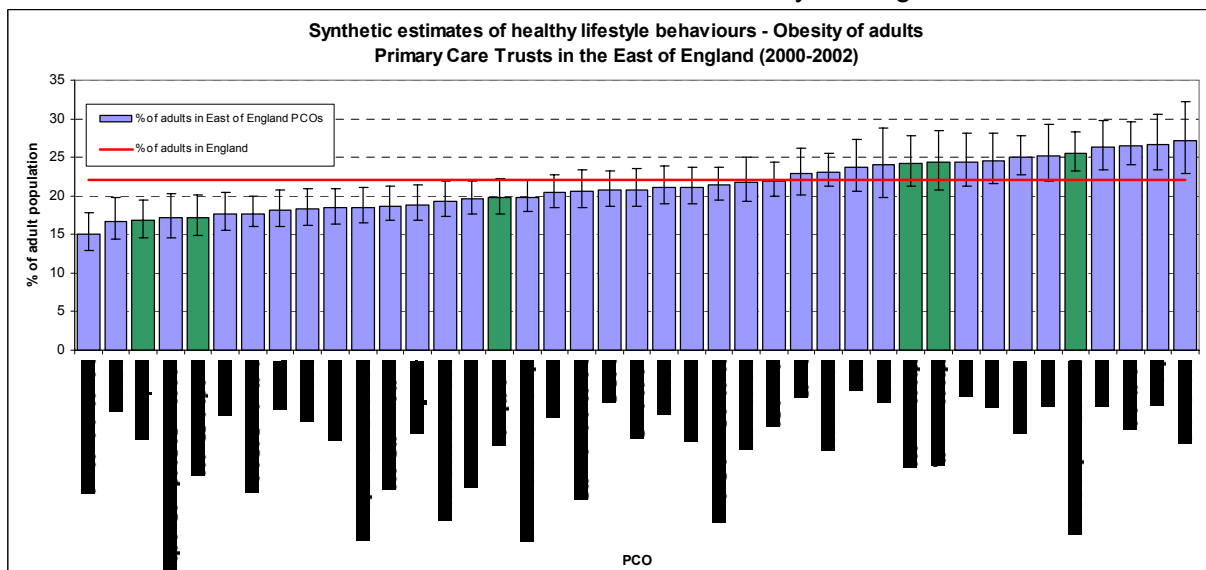
Source: Office for National Statistics, based on Health Survey for England data



*Estimated levels of obesity vary across the county, from approximately 17% in Cambridge City PCT to 26% in East Cambridgeshire and Fenland PCT (national average 22%).*

**Figure 2: Synthetic estimates of obesity, by PCT**

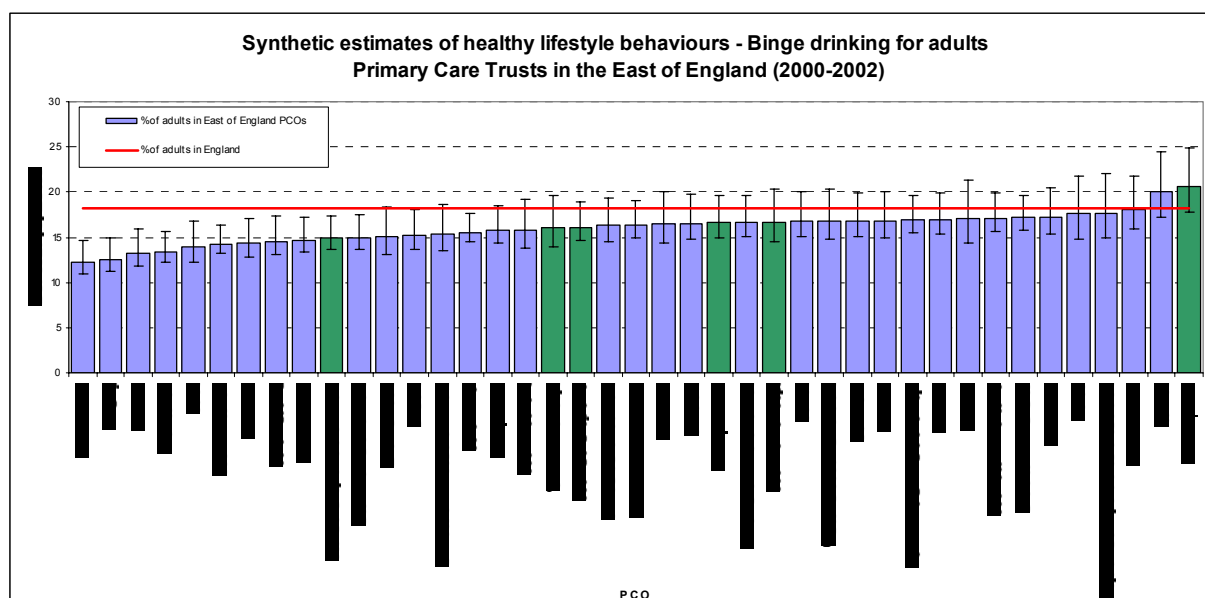
Source: Office for National Statistics, based on Health Survey for England data



It is thought that Cambridge City PCT has the highest rates of binge drinking in the Eastern Region with over a fifth of adults classed as binge drinkers. The PCT also has higher rates of hospital admissions for alcohol related problems than other PCTs in Cambridgeshire; these are highest in the age group 40-64 years.

**Figure 3: Synthetic estimates of binge drinking, by PCT**





Source: Office for National Statistics, based on Health Survey for England data

It is estimated that over 42,000 adults aged 16 to 59 years in Cambridgeshire have taken at least one illegal drug in the last year, along with approximately 3 in every 10 14-15 year old pupils. It would appear that drug-related hospital admissions are highest in Cambridge City PCT and higher in middle aged and older people. Huntingdonshire PCT has noticeably higher admission rates in younger people.

Sexual health continues to be a major issue in Cambridgeshire. As has been seen nationally, the incidence of diagnosed chlamydia (a common, sexually transmitted disease which can affect future fertility) has increased dramatically in recent years. In 2004 there were nearly 600 new diagnoses of Chlamydia seen at Addenbrookes and Hinchingsbrooke, a 44% increase since 1998.

Cambridgeshire has a significantly low teenage conception rate in girls aged under 18 years when compared to England and Wales, but it is currently not in line to meet the reduction in these conceptions by 2010. While teenage conceptions are, on average, low, except in Fenland, there are small areas within the county that have noticeably higher teenage conception rates, often linked to higher levels of socio-economic deprivation.

**Table 15: Conceptions in girls aged under 18 years, Local Authority, 2000-2002**

Source: Office for National Statistics and Teenage Pregnancy Unit

Local Authority	Average number of conceptions per year	Rate per 1,000	95% CI
England and Wales	41,708	42.6	(42.3 - 42.8)
South Cambridgeshire	44	18.7	(15.5 - 21.9)
East Cambridgeshire	26	19.4	(15.1 - 23.7)
Huntingdonshire	91	30.8	(27.1 - 34.4)
Cambridge City	55	33.2	(28.1 - 38.3)
Fenland	75	50.4	(42.8 - 57.0)
Cambridgeshire County	290	29.7	(27.7 - 31.7)
Peterborough	167	52.2	(47.6 - 56.8)

